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FUNK & WAGNALLS

# New Standard Dictionary

[Reg U S Pat. Off.]

OF THE

## English Language

UPON ORIGINAL PLANS

DESIGNED TO GIVE, IN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOST  
RECENT ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE, IN THE READIEST FORM FOR POPULAR USE,  
THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF  
ALL THE WORDS, AND THE MEANING OF IDIOMATIC PHRASES,  
IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-  
SPEAKING PEOPLES, TOGETHER WITH PROPER  
NAMES OF ALL KINDS, THE WHOLE  
ARRANGED IN ONE ALPHABETICAL ORDER

PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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ALSO

A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

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VOLUME IV.—SABI TO Z

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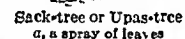
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Sac'ra-men'to, 1 sak'ra-men'to 2 sãc'ra-mên'to, *n* 1. A river in N central California, length, 400 m to San Francisco





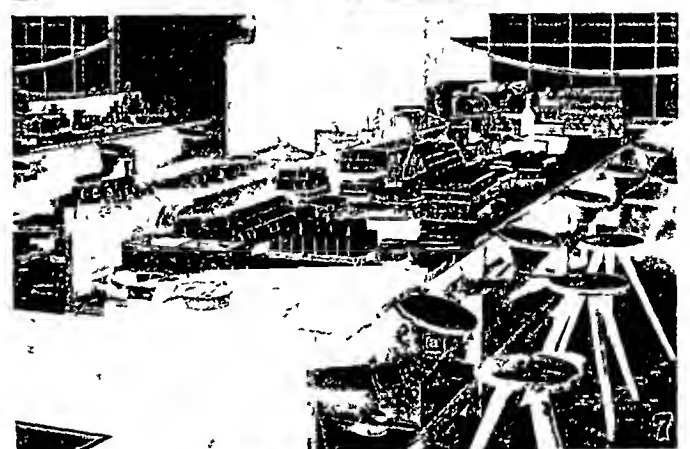
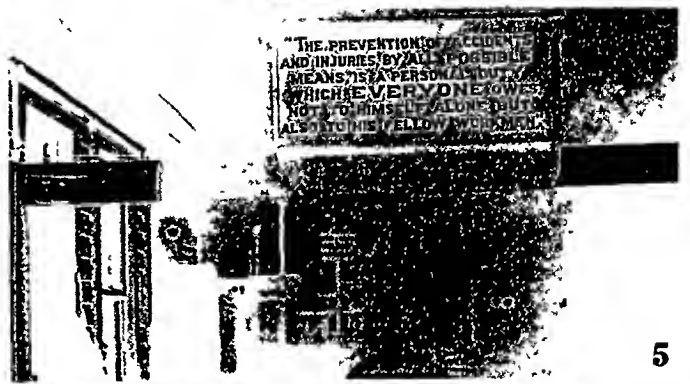
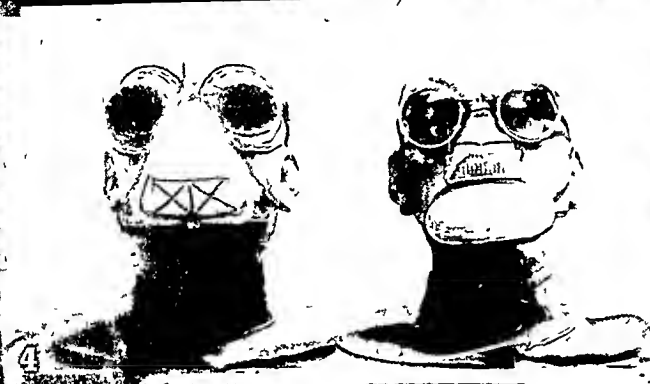
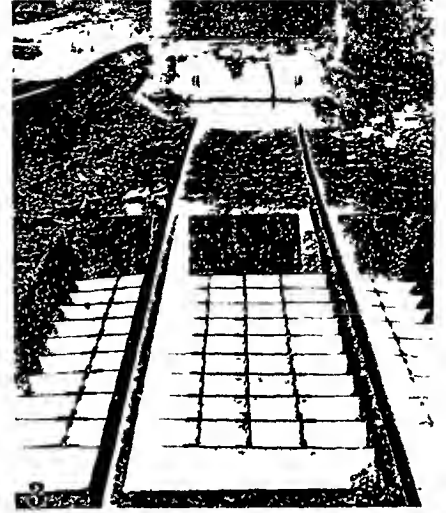
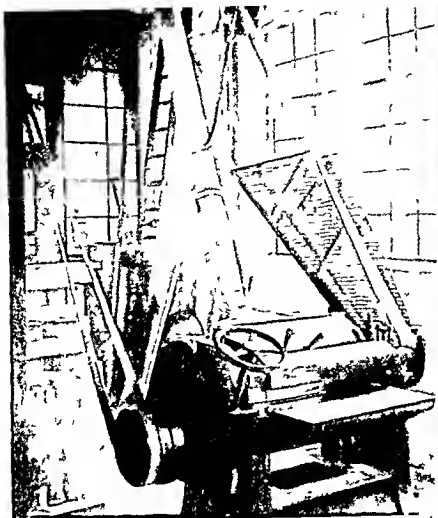






#### SAFETY-DEVICES.—I.

1. Smoke and fire-damp proof helmet for rescue work in mines, front view. 2. Shield (A) for circular saw. 3. Smoke and fire-damp proof helmet for rescue work in mines, rear view. 4. Resuscitation of miner by pulmotor oxygen treatment. 5. Shield for emery-wheel. 6. Steel cab on traveling crane. 7. Guards on band-saw. 8. Knife-guard of food-chopper. 9. Gate to stop runaway. 10. Gear-cover, open.



#### SAFETY-DEVICES.—II.

1 Belt-guard of planing-machine 2 Interior of American Museum of Safety, New York 3 Grating for prevention of workmen being crushed by ore or coal while it is being dumped 4 Eye-masks, nose, and mouth-respirators used for prevention against smoke, gases, and fumes 5 Caution-sign for prevention of accidents, changed every two weeks to one in a foreign language 6 Cover-guards (a) on sprocket-chains in plate-mill raised to permit inspection 7. Dust-absorbers (a) on work-bench 8 Planer-guard (a), and dust-exhaust (b), on planing-machine. 9 Hoods for removing smoke and fumes



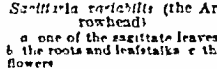
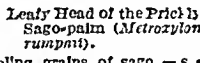




Sage-cock. ( $2/15$ ), and Sage-brush

Sagging moment

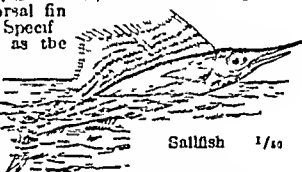
**Sale**



borne by means of sails — s. broad, a. Spreading like a sail — s. burton, n. A tackle used in swaying noft sails for bending. See *nurto*. s. cloth, n. Any heavy fabric suitable for sails, as duck, canvas, etc. — s. cover, n. A cover, as of canvas, for furled sails — s. fluke, n. [Jokneys] The wharf, maysale — s. gang, n. In the American menhaden-fishery, the seine-rig of a sailing vessel, with their boats and gear — s. hook, n. A hook for holdin' a sail while it is being sewed — s. hoop, n. A hoop about a mast or stay for securing a sail — s. loft, n. A large room where sails are cut out and sewed — s. mak'er, n. One who makes sails, in the United States navy, a warrant officer in charge of the keeping, caring for, and repairing of sails, etc. — s. plan, n. *Natol Arch*. A chart which represents in longitudinal elevation a ship's spars, sails, masts and rigging — s. room, n. A storage-room in a vessel for spare sails, etc. — s. trimmer, n. A marlbor who handles or assists in handling the sails of a vessel of war while in action — s. wheel, n. A Wollmann tachometer — s. wind, n. a type of spinnaker, the head of which is set on a gaff at the masthead — s. sheers, n. Same as *sheers* — s. to set a s., to uofurl a sail to the wind — to set s., to spread the sails as in putting to sea, hence, to begin a voyage — to strike s., to take in sail suddenly, as to saluting or in case of sudden wind, hence, to give token of submission — under s. 1. With sails set, especially, under sailway. See *Wat*, n. 13. 2. Driven by sail as distinguished from other motive agencies, as steam — s. sail'less, o. Having no sails — s. sail'y, o. [Rare] Like a sail

sail'a-bi(er), 1 sail'a-bi, 2 sail'a-bi, a. [Rare] Navigable sail'ore, 1 sail'or, 2 sail'or, n. All n ships sails collectively sailed, 1 sail'd, 2 sail'd, o. Provided with sails chiefly in command, 1 sail'd, 2 sail'd, o. n full-sailed brig  
 sail'er, 1 sail'er, 2 sail'er, n. 1. A vessel that sails  
 The duty of escorting merchantmen, for the most part bad sailers, had prolonged the period of the voyage  
 KNOXON Canada vol II, p 200 [a n 1888]

2. [Rare] A sailor  
 sail'ush, 1 sail'ish, 2 sail'ish, n. A fish having a large or conspicuous dorsal fin likened to a sail. Specif  
 (1) A hystrophord, as the Old World *Histiophorus gladius*, similar to the swordfish but smaller (2) A swordfish (3) The basking shark (4) [Local, U S] The carp-eucker



Sailfish 1/11

sail'ing, 1 sail'ing, 2 sail'ing, n. 1. The setting forth on or prosecution of a voyage, as, the sailing of a vessel  
 Where a vessel insured out to her mooring, a complete readiness for sea, and it is the actual intention of the master to proceed on the voyage and she is afterwards stopped by head winds and comes to anchor still intending to proceed as soon as wind and weather will permit, this is a sailing on the voyage within the meaning of the policy  
 20 Pickering's Rep p 275  
 2. The art and method of determining the direction and distance sailed by a ship at sea, the point reached, and the course to be taken, navigation, seamanship [*AS sailing, < seil, sail*]

— circular sailing, same as GREAT-CIRCLE SAILING. See *CIRCLE* — *campasite* s., a compound of parallel and great-circle sailing — *current* s., the making of an allowance for the motion of a current, in navigation, in addition to that of the ship through the water — *Merector* s., sailing to which differences in departure and latitude are ascertained by means of a table of meridional parts and treated in their relations as given upon a Mercator chart — *meridian* s., navigating north or south distinguished from *parallel* sailing (east or west) — *middle-latitude* s., sailing in a course cutting obliquely meridians and parallels, the departure being ascertained by measurement along the parallel of latitude at a point equally distant from the course's latitudes ends — *parallel* s., the keeping of the course on the same parallel of latitude — *plain* s., 1. Unobstructed progress, literally or figuratively 2. Plane sailing — *plane* s., a system for ascertaining a vessel's position on the supposition that the earth's surface is plane not spherical — *sail'ing-direc'tions*, n. pl. *Com*. Published directions drawn from reports of official marine surveys of various oceanic waters, islands, nod coasts, for the benefit of navigators, indicating dangers and how best to avoid them — s. fish, n. A sailfish — s. gang, n. Same as *sail-gang* — s. master, n. *Naut*. The navigating officer of a vessel in the United States navy, a commissioned officer, generally a lieutenant, and designated as *master*, charged with navigating the vessel in British use chiefly referring to a vessel on a cruise — *sailing* in which calculations are based upon a consideration of the spherical or spheroidal shape of the earth — *tangent* s., a combination of parallel and plane sailing — *traverse* s., navigation by finding the resultant that is equivalent to a series of components on a zigzag course actually passed over

sail'ant, o. Same as *salient*  
 sail'or, 1 sail'or, 2 sail'or, n. 1. One whose occupation is to aid in navigating vessels, especially, one of the crew, as distinguished from an officer, a seaman, mariner, as, he shipped as a sailor before the mast sail'or-mant.  
 No man can be a sailor or know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the fore-castle with them, — turned in and out with them, and eaten from the common kid  
 R H Dana, In Two Years Before the Mast p 57 lo & co 1876

2. [Colloq.] A sailor-hat  
 Syn. mariner, seafarer, seafaring man, seaman. In nautical language *sailors* and *seamen* are exclusive of officers, but in literary use all whose occupation is navigation are figuratively termed *sailors* or *seamen*. *Mariner* is a poetic and also a local term. *Sailor* is a seafaring man, in the United States statutes *mariner* denotes any person, from captain to cook, who is engaged in the merchant service — *Ant*. *landman*

— climb'ing-sail'or, n. Same as *KPNILWORTH IVY* — *sail'or-fish*, n. A sailfish of the genus *Histiophorus* — s. fisherman, n. One who is engaged in whaling or in some deep-sea food-fishery — s. bat, n. A lower-crowned, flat-topped straw hat with a brim, worn by both sexes — *King*, sobriquet of William IV of England, who had served in the navy — s. manager, n. [Slang] One who induces seamen to desert from the vessel to which they are bound by shipping articles, in order to receive their bounty or advance pay on shipping them on another vessel — s. plant, n. The strawberry-geranium — *sailor's-choice*, n. An American sparrow food-fish (1) The hogfish (2) The pinfish — *sailor's home*, an institution in which sailors are lodged and cared for, especially when superannuated or incapacitated — *sailor's knut*, a reef-knot. See *lit* under *knut* — *sailor's pocket*, n. The egg-case of a sate or oviparous shark — *sailor's spurset*, — *sailors' skin*, a form of skin-cancer characterized by bluish-red discoloration,

warty excrescences, and thickening of the epidermis — *sail'or-ly*, a. Like or characteristic of a sailor  
 sail'or-ly'ing, 1 sail'or-ly'ing, 2 sail'or-ly'ing, n. The occupation of a sailor, speil, work in sails and rigging  
 sail'm, 1 sail'm, 2 sail'm, v. n. Same as *seam*  
 Salm, 1 sal'm, 2 sal'm, n. A lake in Vihorg government, Finland, 45 by 20 m. largest in Finland  
 sal'mil-ri, 1 sal'mil-ri, 2 sal'mil-ri, n. [S Am] 1. A squirrel-monkey (*Chrysotrix*) 2. A saguaro (*Cylindropuntia*)  
 sal'n, 1 sal'n, 2 sal'n, v. [Scot or Obs] To sign or bless with the sign of the cross, to guard against evil influence. *sanet*.  
 sal'n'fain, 1 sal'n'fain, 2 sal'n'fain (viii). n. [F] 1. An Old World perennial clover-like herb (*Onobrychis sativa*) of the bean family, with odd-pinnate leaves and elongated spikes of variegated flowers, cultivated extensively in Europe for forage. *sal'n'fain*. 2. [Conda] A species of tick-trefoil (*Desmodium canadense*)  
 salnt, 1 salnt, 2 salnt, v. 1. To enroll or reckon among the saints, canonize, esteem as a saint 2. [Rare] To address as a saint  
 II. 1. To act like a saint, or with a show of piety [*< OF saint, < saint, see SAINT*, n.]  
 salnt, a. Holy, especially, of persons, having been canonized or canonized generally as n title before the names of saints (in which use it is now treated as a noun in opposition), but sometimes otherwise, especially in names of churches usually abbreviated to St, n. St Paul, St Sepulcher [F, < L *sanctus*, prop p of *sanctus*, make holy, allied to *sanct*, holy]

— Saint Agnes's Eve, the evening of January 20, when old superstitions maintained that any young girl might have prevision of her future husband — St. Agnes's flower, the spring snowflake (*Leucocytum vernum*) — St. Andrew's cross, 1. The eruc decussata used on the flag of the Russian navy. See *CROSS*, note, and plate of FLAGS of EUROPE 2. Bot A low much-branched and decumbent shrub (*Ascyrum cruz-andree*), growing in sandy woods and pine-barrens of the United States so called from the position of its petals — St. Anthony's cross, same as *TAU* cross. See *CROSS*, note — St. Anthony's nut, a European groundnut or pligut (*Buntium flexuosum*) eaten by pigs from a legendary temptation of St. Anthony by the devil in the shape of a pig — St. Anthony's rape or turnip, the bulbous root-foot (*Ronunculus bulbosus*) eaten by swine — St. Barbara's cross or herb, same as *HECATE* — See *HERB* — St. Barnaby's thistle, a star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) of English fields, so called because blooming at the time of the summer solstice, which was formerly about St. Barnaby's day, June 11 — St. Bennet's herb, the herb-bennet [C] — St. Bernard's lily, a south European lily (*Anthericum liliago*), cultivated for over 300 years has tufts of long narrow leaves, and spikes of white flowers — St. Brendan's Isle, see *ISLAND* — St. Bruno's lily, a cultivated lilywort (*Paradiso liliacum*) from southern Europe, having 6 or 8 long, narrow, radical leaves, and a scape with a loose spike of fragrant white lily-like flowers, marked by a delicate green spot in the point of each segment — St. Catherine's flower, the fennel-flower — St. Christopher's herb, same as *HECATE* — *christophora* — St. Daboe's heath, see *HEATH* — St. Elmo's fire, same as *COMPOUNT* — St. George's cross, the Greek cross used on the British flag. See *CROSS*, note, and plate of FLAGS of EUROPE — St. George's flag, 1. In the British navy, a small white flag with red cross, used as a signal for the admiral of the fleet is on board 2. The banner of St. George of England, a red cross on a white ground the original national flag of England. See *St. George's cross* — St. George's herb, the common valerian — St. Helena blackwood or ebony, a small tree (*Melchonia melanoxyylon*), formerly abundant in St. Helena, but now extinct, yielding a fine, hard, dark wood for cabinetwork — St. Ignatius's bean, see *NEAN* — St. James's flower, a greenhouse perennial (*Lotus jacobus*) from the Cape Verde Islands, a species of bird's-foot trefoil, with very dark purple and yellowish flowers — St. James's lily, same as *JACOB* — *LEA-LILY* — St. James's wort, n. The Jacobaea (*Senecio jacobae*) — St. John's bread, n. The ear-of-bean See *CANON* — St. John's dam, a spider-like flower — St. John's etc, the evening of June 24, midsummer eve — St. John's eil, epilepsy — St. John's lily, a bulbous marsh-plant (*Crinum americanum*), of the southern United States, with obtuse leaves and white flowers — St. Joseph's lily, the common white lily — St. Leger [Eng], a horse-race for three-year-olds held annually at Doncaster, Yorkshire so called from Col St Leger, by whom it was instituted in 1776 — St. Lucie cherry, the mahaleb cherry — St. Martin's evil, drunkenness — St. Martin's flower, a tender ornamental plant (*Ailanthus pulchra* or *A. flor-maritima*) of the amaryllid family, about a foot high, with an umbel of 4 to 8 variegated flowers — St. Martin's fowl, the hen-barrier — St. Martin's herb, same as *HECATE* — *St. Martin* See *HERB* — St. Mary's flower, the rose of Jericho, or resurrection-plant. See *lit* under *RESURRECTION* — St. resurrexion-plant, the blackberry — St. Patrick's cross, Nicholas's clerks, highwaymen — St. Peter's corn, a hardy Old World cereal (*Triticum monoccoccum*), so closely allied to wheat (*T. vulgare*) as to be regarded by some as a mere variety — St. Peter's finger, 1. A belemnite or similar cephalopod 2. The European garfish — St. Peter's fish, the John-dory — St. Peter's wort, n. 1. Any species of *Ascyrum*, a genus of low shrubby American plants of the St. John's-wort family (*Hypericaceae*), with black-dotted leaves and light-yellow flowers, especially *A. stons* 2. [Eng] Either of two species of *Hypericum*, n. the common snow-berry *H. ascyron* and *H. quadrangulum*, or the common snow-berry *H. ascyron* — St. Peter's wreath, n. Italian berry 3. St. Robert's herb, the herb-robert — *St. Swin* St. Swin's day, July 15, in honor of St. Swin, bishop of Winchester. The transfer of his remains having been delayed forty days by rain, it was believed that n rainy St. Swin's day portended as many consecutive days of rainfall — St. Thomas's tree, n. showy evergreen hot-house shrub (*Bauhinia tomentosa*) of the bean family, from Ceylon, with yellow flowers spotted with crimson suggesting that they were sprinkled with the blood of St. Thomas — St. Ulloa's bow, same as *ROG-BOW* — St. Ulmo's fire, same as *CORPOREANT*

salnt, n. 1. A holy or godly person, one of great moral and religious purity, one who has been sanctified  
 And remember there are thank God myriads of saints which the world never heard of. *FARRAR Sermons and Addresses in Am ser xiii, p 215 f p 1888*  
 2. [S.] Especially, such a person who has died and been canonized. See *SAINTE*, a. 3. Any one of the blessed in heaven 4. Any enserated person, or member of the Christian church used frequently in the New Testament and somewhat in the Old Testament, as, "the saints which are at Ephesus," *Eph* i, 1. [Arehae] An angel [OF & F, < LL *sanctus*, < L *sanctus*, see *SAINTE*, a] — communion of saints, the spiritual union in Christ of all faithful Christians, living or dead — *lee saints* or *front saints*, Saints Mmrtius, Pancratius, and

Servatus, whose days in the Roman Catholic calendar, May 11, 12, and 13 are popularly reputed in Europe to be a period of unseasonable cold, also, the days themselves — invocation of saints, the act of addressing prayers to saints in heaven to secure their intercession with God, as in the Roman and Greek churches — *patron saint*, n. saint supposed to protect specially a given person or place, as St Patrick is Ireland's *patron saint* — *saints' bell*, same as *SANCTUS BELL* — *saint's day*, a day appointed for the commemoration of a saint — *saint's dom*, n. *Salotbood*, the realm of saints — *saint's ed*, o. 1. Called or made a saint, canonically enrolled among the saints canonized 2. Belong one of the blessed and holy dead, as o *soited* sister 3. Consecrated, sacred — *saint's ess*, n. [Rare] A female saint — *saint's had*, n. 1. The state of being a saint, the character, rank, or condition of a saint 2. The saints collectively — *saint's ish*, o. Affecting saintliness said in irony — *saint's m*, n. [Rare] The quality of being a saint, sanctimolousness to contempt — *saint's like*, a. Having the character, manner, or appearance of a saint, befitting a saint — *saint's ly*, o. In a saintly manner — *saint's ly*, n. The quality of being saintly as regards holiness of life — *saint's ly*, o. Having the character or aspect of a saint, such as becomes or belongs to n saint, as, a *saintly* man. Compare *devout* — *saint's of o-gist*, n. [Rare] One who studies or writes the lives of saints, a biographer. — *saint's of o-gy*, n. Same as *hagiology*, 1 — *saint's ship*, n. *Salotbood*

## TABLE OF PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS

The following table is based on the calendars of the Roman Breviary and of the Book of Common Prayer. Biographical information concerning many of these saints, and others not recorded here, will be found in vocabulary place.

Jan 8	St Lucian	July 15	St Swithin
" 13	St Hilary	20	St Margaret
" 18	St Prisca	22	St Mary Magdalen
" 20	St Fabian	25	St James
" 21	St Agnes	26	St Anoe
" 22	St Vincent	31	St Ignatius
" 24	St Timothy	Aug 4	St Dominic
Feb 3	St Blaise	" 10	St Lawrence
" 5	St Agatha	" 20	St Bernard
" 14	St Valotine	" 21	St Bartholemew
" 24	St Matthias	" 28	St Augustine
Mar 1	St David	Sept 1	St Giles
" 2	St Chad	" 21	St Matthew
" 7	St Thomas	" 29	St Michael
" 12	St Gregory	" 30	St Jerome
" 17	St Patrick	Oct 1	St Remy
" 18	St Edward	" 15	St Theresa
" 19	St Joseph	" 17	St Etheleda
" 21	St Benedict	" 18	St Luke
Apr 3	St Richard	" 26	St Crispin
" 21	St Anselm	" 28	{ SS Simon
" 23	St George	" 28	{ & Jude
" 25	St Mark	Nov 1	All Saints
May 1	{ SS Philip	" 4	St Charles
" 2	{ & James	" 6	St Leonard
" 3	St Athanasius	" 11	St Martin
" 6	St Monica	" 17	St Hugh
" 6	St John	" 20	St Edmund
" 19	St Dunstan	" 22	St Cecilia
" 26	St Philip Neri	" 25	St Catherine
" 28	St Augustine	" 30	St Andrew
" 27	St Bedo	Dec 6	St Nicholas
Jun 5	St Boniface	" 7	St Ambrose
" 11	St Barnabas	" 13	St Lucy
" 14	St Basil	" 21	St Thomas
" 22	St Alban	" 26	St Stephen
" 24	St John Baptist	" 27	St John
" 29	{ SS Peter	" 31	St Sylvester
	{ & Paul		

1 Wales 2 Aquinas before the Latin gate, 4 Loyola; Hippo, 5 Evangelist

Saint Albans, 1 sent ölb'anz, 2 sent al'bans 1. A cathedral city in Hertfordshire, England, scene of two decisive battles in the wars of the Roses, the First Battle of St Albans, 1455, in which Henry VI was defeated and taken prisoner by the Duke of York, and the Second Battle of St Albans, 1461, in which Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick and liberated Henry VI. 2. A city, county-seat of Franklin county, Vt. 3. A borough in South Island, New Zealand

Saint Andrews, 1 sent and'ruds, 2 sent and'rugs A seaport and borough in Fifehire, Scotland, seat of the University of St Andrews, founded in 1411, headquarters of golf  
 Saint Anne's-on-Sea A seaside resort in N Lancashire, England

Saint An'toine, 1 san'tan'twän, 2 san'tan'twao, n A village in Vercheres district, Quebec province, Canada  
 Saint Armand, 1 san'tor'män, 2 san'tar'man, Baron Arthur Lenn Imbert de (1783-1834) A French author and statesman (Victoria Australis)

Saint Arnaud, 1 sent ar'nä, 2 sent ar'nä A town in Saint Arnaud, 1 san'tar'nä, 2 san'tar'nä, Jacques Leclerc de (1778-1854) A French marshal, distinguished in Algeria and in the Crimea

Saint Asaph, 1 sent as'af, 2 sent as'af A city in Flintshire, Wales, its cathedral is the smallest in Great Britain  
 Saint Au'bin, 1 san'öb'än, 2 san'öb'än, Augustin de (1736-1807) A French engraver

Saint Augus'tine, 1 sent ö'gus'tin, 2 sent ö'gus'tio 1. A city, county-seat of St John's county, Fla. a winter resort, oldest town in the United States, founded by Spolin in 1565 2. A bay in S W Madagascar  
 Saint Aust'ell, 1 sent'el, 2 sent'el A mining town in Cornwall, England

Saint Bar-thol'o-mew, 1 bar-thel'o-mü, 2 bar-thöl'o-mü An island of the French West Indies, 8 sq m Saint Bar-thol'o-my

Saint Be'nöt, 1 san'be'nwä, 2 san'be'nwä, n A seaport on the N E coast of Réunion  
 Saint Ber'nard, 1 san'ber'nör, or (Ang) sent bar'nörd; 2 san'ber'nör, or (Ang) sent ber'nörd 1 Great, a pass in the Swiss Alps, 8,108 ft high, between Valais canton and Piedmont, Italy, crossed by Napoleon's army in May, 1800 2 Little, n pass in the Alps, S of Mont Blanc, elevation 7,177 ft 3 1 bur'nard, 2 ber'nard A parish in S L Louisiana, 721 sq m 4 Its county-seat 5 A manufacturing village in Hamilton county, O — St. Bernard dog, one of a breed of large, strong, sagacious dogs, formerly bred chiefly at the hospice of St Bernard, Switzerland, but since 1860 common in fancy breeding in England and the United States. See *dog*

Saint Bon'ti-face, 1 sent bon'ti-fes, 2 sent bon'ti-fes A town in Manitoba province, Canada, a suburb of Winnipeg  
 Saint Brand'and, 1 brand'an, 2 brand'an A British island E of Madagascar, a dependency of Mauritius

Saint Br'i'euc, 1 san'br'i'u, 2 san'br'i'u, n A town in Côtes-du-Nord department, France, having a cathedral of the 13th century

of Russia on the Gulf of Finland founded by Peter the













*Salpidae* 2. 1] A tunicate of this genus 3 *Ich* The big-head [*L salpa* (*< Gr salpi*) kind of sea-animal]  
*Sal-pa'-ee-a*, 1 *sal-p'-si-a* 2 *sál-p'i'-ee-a*, n *pl* *Ascid* The  
*Salpidae* [*L salpa*]—*sal-pa'-ceus*, o  
*Sal-p'i'-con*, 1 *sal-p'i'-kon* 2 *sál-p'i'-ón* n Chopped bread,  
 meat vegetables, etc., used variously as a stuffing  
*Sal-p'i'-de*, 1 *sal-p'i'-di*, 2 *sál-p'i'-de* n *pl* *Ascid* A tamily of

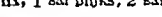
hemispherical tunicates manifest in two forms or alternate generations, a solitary asexual one and an aggregated sexual one. The asexual form gives rise by internal gemmation to a new stolon, subsequently segmented into a series of buds, which are sexually become developed as detached individuals. The stolon of the sexual form, which usually in turn produces solitary salps (< SAlpA-1 } -sal'pl-an, sal'plid, sal'pl-ferm, 1 sal'pl-ferm, 2 sal'pl-ferm o 1 Having the form of a salp. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes* (< SAlp + -ferm } -Sal'pl-fnr'mes, n pl Ascid The *Pyrosomidae* as a suborder

sal-pi-ges-sis 1 sal-pi-ges-sis, 2 sal-pi-lis-sis, n Bot A small genus of South-American solanaceous downy herbs having entire leaves and handsome variegated flowers  
sal-ping-, 1 sal-pin-, sal-pin-go-, 2 sal-ping-, sal-pin-pin-go-, go From Gr *salping*, trumpet, or from *salpinx*, 2 combining forms -sal-pin-gec-to-my, n The putting out or excision of a Fallopan tube -sal-pin-gem-phar'is, n Obstruction of the Eustachian tube, a cause of partial deafness -sal-pin-ges, n See *SALPINX* -sal-pi-gel-an, n Of or pertaining to a Eustachian or Fallopan tube -salpingian drops, drops of the Fallopan tube -sal-pin-gel-on, n A cranialometrical point See *CRANIOMETRY* -sal-pin-git-ic, n Relating to or affected with inflammation of the Fallopan tube -sal-pin-git-ic inflammation, n Inflammation of either the Fallopan or the Eustachian tube -sal-pin-ge-ath-i-ter-ism, n A collection or use of the catheter of the Eustachian tube

sal-pln\*go-cr-ε'sis, n. *Obstet.* Pregnancy where the fetus is developed and continues in the Fallopiu tube. tubal pregnancy. -Sal\*pln\*go-ε'l-dre, n. pl. *Protoz.* A family of choanoflagellate Infusorians whose animalcules secrete horny loricae. Sal\*pln\*go-ε'a, n. (t. g.) -Sal\*pln\*go-ε'oid, n. -sal\*pln\*go-ε'oid, n. -sal\*pln\*go-mal'te-us, n. [-Lr-1 pl.] The tensor muscle of the tympanum. -sal\*pln\*go-na'sal, o. Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nasal passages as, the *salpinx* nasolabialis. -sal\*pln\*go-na'te-to-ry, n. Excretory duct of the salivary gland. -sal\*pln\*go-na'ti-us, n. Implantation of an ovary and of the immediately adjoining niductus. -sal\*pln\*go-ner-ty-to-ni'tis, n. Inflammation

of the peritoneum surrounding the Fallopian tube - sal-  
pin-'go-p'ha-r'y-n'-ge-s'al, n. Ovary pertaining to the Eus-  
tachian tube and the pharynx - sal-pin-'go-p'har-y'n-  
'ge-us, n. (-GE' p) A small collection of muscular fibers  
passing from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx - sal-  
pin-'go-staph'y-lin(-e)'s, n. Or pertaining to the Eusta-  
chian tube and the palate as the *sclerorotophylline* folds  
of mucous membrane sal-pin-'go-p'a-tal't; sal-pin-  
'go-p'a-fa-tine'; -sal-pin-'go-sten'-o-chro-ma; -sal-pin-  
'go, n. Abnormal narrowness of the Eustachian tube -  
sal-pin-'go-st'o-my, n. Surg. Formation of a passage  
from the surface into the Fallopian or Eustachian tube -  
sal-pin-'go-to'my, n. Excision of a Fallopian tube - sal-  
pin-'gys'-ter-o-ep'e'sis, n. Pregnancy where the fetus de-  
velops at the junction of the Fallopian tube with the womb,  
occupying a portion of each

sal-'plax, 1 sal-'plik, 2 sál-'plik, n [SAL-PIN]'GES, 1 -itz, 2 -  
'rēs pl. 1. Gr Anlig  
A long trumpet, the



Salpinx. rhym. in religious pro-  
cessions, and the like Compare τρυβλ. 2. Anoi A tube,  
especially the Eustachian or Fallopian tube (Cf Gr salpinx, trumpet)

sal'pold, 1 sal'pold 2 sãlpold, n Of or pertaining to the  
*Salpidae*

sal'pols, 1 sãls or sals, 2 sãls or sãs n A mud-volcano (F. < *sal*, *p* + *volcano*)

1. sollo, pp solus, salt, < *sal*, salt

sal-sep'-ar-in, 1 sal-sep'-ar-in, 2 sãl-sep'-ar-in, n Same as  
PARILLIN [*C. SALS* or *PARILLA*] sal'se-parl-sin't

Sal-se'te, 1 sal-se't, 2 sãl-se't, n An island near Bombay,  
Toda 210 sq. m. capital Salabun


sal'se'-pãl, 1 sal'se'-pãl, 2 sãl'se'-pãl, n An Old World tree  
cennial (*Tragopogon porphyllus*) of the family *Cichori-*  
*aceae*, with grass-like leaves and heads of purple flowers,  
also, the long, tapering, white, fleshy root, for which it  
is cultivated, and which is eaten from its flavor, called  
*oy-deer'p'an* and *vege nble oy-deer'* [*C. F. solfais*, cf  
*sassefina*, goat's-head, < *L. sazum*, rock, + *frico*, rub  
sal'sa'-fã, 1 -black salfish, see *YPER* s-GRASS

sal'sil'-la, 1 sal-sil'-la, 2 sal-sil'-la, n [W IND] Any one of  
the *Salicaceae*, esp. *Salix*, a genus of shrubs or trees, bearing

those of the Jerusalem artichoke, especially *B. edulis* and *B. salisla*. See BOJAREA. [Sp., dnm of solso, sauce < L.L. *salsa* see SAUCE], n]

-*sal'so-la*, 1 *sal'so-la*, 2 *sal'so-la*, n Bot 1. A genus of chiefly Old World herbs or shrubby plants of the family *Chenopodiaceae*, known as salt-worts from growing on saline, seashores. *S. tragus* is the Russian thistle. 2. [*-l*] A plant of this genus. < L. *salus*, see L*sal*

-*sal'so-la'*aceous, o Of or pertaining to *salsola*.




sal-su'gl-nous, 1 sal-sil'gl-nus, 2 sal-su'gl-nus, a [rare] 1. Slightly salty saltish 2 Sal-sug-nous (< LL *salsuginosus*, < L *salsugo* (*salsugin-*), saltiness, < *salsus*, see *salse*) 1 sal-sil'gl-nose, Bot Growing in salt places, as salt marshes sal-su'gl-nnast.

salt, 1 salt; 2 salt, v. I. t. 1. To apply salt or a salt to for any purpose, especially, in season with common salt Speel! (1) To impregnate with salt as in curing food-substances (2) *Now* To put salt between the planks of a ship, for preservation of the timber

The handsome clipper ship was thoroughly salted during construction W C RUSSELL *Strange Voyages* p 4 in 1881.

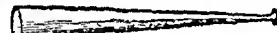
To furnish with salt as an article of food as, to salt cattle (4) *Phol* To treat "as paper to be sensitized with silver nitrate, with a solution of a chlorid (5) To put salt



Common or Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola* /*olit*)  
a the fruit showing winged calyx

2. Figuratively, in season, as character, thought, or feeling, also, to purify  
Joy's zest    *Itself is salted with a touch of woe*  
OWEN MENEZES Elzabetta Sirani at 2

3. [Slang] (1) To add something undesirable to, specif., to make the prices in too high as in *solt n in invoice*  
(2) To add to to deceive intending purchasers, as







or vegetable matter - salt'pe'ter-ing, n. Same as SALT-PETER NOT. See ROT, n. - salt'pe'trous, a. Ol, pertaining to or characterized by saltpeter.

salt-rheum, 1 salt-rüm, 2 salt-rüm, n. Pathol. Any one of various skin-affections, especially herpetic or eczematous forms.

Salt River. A river in N E Missouri, length 200 m to the Mississippi river near Louisiana.

Salt Sea. Bib. The Dead Sea. Gen. xiv, 3 (R V).

Salt Sulphur Springs. A village in Monroe county, W Va. salt-tree, 1 salt-trä, 2 salt-trä, n. A Siberian shrub (*Halimolodendron argenteum*) of the hean family, with pinnate hoary leaves and purplish flowers. It grows in dry salt-felds near the Caspian - Indian salt-tree, a species of tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata*) of northwestern India, incrustated with salt tamarisk s.

salt-tus, 1 salt-tus, 2 salt-tus, [salt-trä, pl.] 1 A ship or break in continuity. 2 Logic. A jumping to a conclusion, a hasty inference or deduction. 3 A Roman land-measure of four centuriae. [L. < salto, leap.]

salt-wart, 1 salt-würt, 2 salt-würt, n. 1. Any one of various maritime plants of the genus *Salsola*, especially the common saltwort (*S. kali*), a bushy, prickly annual of a pale bluish green. See *Salsola*. 2. Any one of various glassworts as the dwarf saltwort (*Salicornia mucronata*) of the New England coast. These groups are similar in habit, and both have been sources of harilla. See *BATILLA*.

American saltwort, a low erect tropical American plant (*Batis maritima*) resembling a glasswort burned in some countries for harilla and in Jamaica used as a pickle. Jamaica. t. West-Indian s. t. - black s., the sea-milkwort - Russian s., same as RUSSIAN TUMBLE - shrubby s., an Old World saltwort (*Salsola frutescens*) burned for harilla in southern Europe - East-Indian s., same as AMERICAN SALTWORD.

salt-y, 1 salt-y, 2 salt-y, a. 1 Tasting somewhat like or of salt, containing salt, salty, the soup is too salty. 2. Sparkling, piquant, sharp said of speech or a saying - saltiness, n.

Sa-lu, 1 salt-lu, 2 salt-lu, n. Bib. Num. xii, 14.

sa-lu'br-i-ous, 1 sa-lu'br-i-ous, 2 sa-lu'br-i-ous, a. Conducive to health, contributing to bodily vigor, healthful, as salubrious air. [L. *salubritas* see *SALUBRITY*.]

Syn. see BENEFICIAL. HEALTHY - sa-lu'br-i-ous-ly, adv. sa-lu'br-i-ty, 1 sa-lu'br-i-ty, 2 sa-lu'br-i-ty, n. The quality of being salubrious or favorable to the preservation or restoration of health, healthfulness. [L. *salubritas*, < *salubris* healthful, < *salus*, health < *salvus*, safe.] sa-lu'br-i-ous-ness, n.

This decrease of salubritas is attributed by the Siskaters themselves to the great destruction of forests.

American J. Deane *Through Borneo* p. 73 [L. c. o. 1870].

sal-u-brol, 1 sal-u-brol, 2 sal-u-brol, n. or -hrol n. Chem. A powder containing bromine obtained from antipyrin used as an antiseptic dusting-powder. [L. *salubritas* healthful, + *-ol*.]

Sa-lu'da, 1 sa-lu'da, 2 sa-lu'da, n. 1 A river in W South Carolina length 200 m to the Congaree river. 2 (1) A county in W central South Carolina 438 sq m. (2) Its county-seat. [L. s. v. 28.]

Sa-lum, 1 salt-lum, 2 salt-lum, n. Bib. (Apocrypha) 1 salt-u-min, 1 salt-yu-min, 2 salt-yu-min, n. Pharm. A reddish-white powder consisting of the sulfate of aluminum (*Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> · 9H<sub>2</sub>O*) used in diseases of the throat and nose.

Sa-lu'mith, 1 sa-lu'mith, 2 sa-lu'mith, n. Bib. (Douai).

sa-lung, 1 salt-lung, 2 salt-lung, n. [Stamess] 1 See coin. 2 One fourth of a tical about 53 grains.

Salus, 1 salt-us, 2 salt-us, n. [L.] Rom. Myth. The personification and goddess of health and prosperity identical with the Greek Hygieia. As *Salus publica* she represented especially the welfare of the Roman people. Later she was also the patron goddess of the emperors.

Sal-u-sa, 1 salt-yu-sa, 2 salt-yu-sa, n. Bib. (Douai).

sal-u'ta-ry, 1 salt-yu-tä-rä, 2 salt-yu-tä-rä, a. 1. Calculated to bring about a sound condition, tending to correct evil or promote good, corrective, beneficial, as, salutary discipline.

Perhaps with a view to a school of discipline and of moral fortitude it might be a more salutary prayer. Give me riches and poverty and afterwards neither. De Quincey *Biographical Essays*, *Shakespeare* p. 39 [r. f. 1854].

2 Promoting health, salubrious, wholesome, healing.

3 Tending to save, salvational, as, a salutary prayer. [L. *salutaris*, < *salvus* (salut-) see *SALUBRITY*.]

Syn. see BENEFICIAL. HEALTHY - sal-u'ta-ry-ly, adv. - sal-u'ta-ry-ness, n.

sal-u'ta-tion, 1 salt-yu-tä-shon, 2 salt-yu-tä-shon, n. 1. Any form of greeting, bailing, or welcoming, whether by word or act, that which is said or done in saluting.

In central Tibet the salutation consists in sticking out the tongue, pulling the right ear and rubbing the left hip making a slight bow at the same time.

W. W. Rockwell *Land of the Lamas* p. 200, note [c. o. 1891].

2. The opening words of a letter, as, "Dear Sirs".

3. The act of saluting. 4. A liturgical form of greeting between minister and people. 5. Invigoration, stimulation. [F. < L. *salutatio* (n-), < *salvatus*, pp. of *salvare*, salute, < *salvus* (salut-) see *SALUBRITY* 1 - angelical salutation (*R. C. Ch.*), same as AVE MARIA.]

sa-lu'ta-to-ri-al, 1 sa-lu'ta-to-ri-al, 2 sa-lu'ta-to-ri-al, n. [U. S.] In colleges and schools the graduating student, usually the second (sometimes the first) honor man who delivers the salutatory at commencement.

sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly, 1 sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly, 2 sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly, adv. After the manner of salutation.

sa-lu'ta-to-ri-um, 1 sa-lu'ta-to-ri-um, 2 sa-lu'ta-to-ri-um, n. Same as SALUTATORY 2.

sa-lu'ta-to-ry, 1 sa-lu'ta-to-ry, 2 sa-lu'ta-to-ry, a. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in salutation, specif., in the United States, relating to the oration delivered at commencements in schools and colleges. [L. *salutatorius*, < *salvatus*, see *SALUTATION*.]

sa-lu'ta-ry, n. [-ries, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, pl.] 1 The opening oration at the commencement in American colleges delivered usually by the student who ranks second in honors, hence, any oration of welcome. 2 A place of greeting, a vestibule, especially, the porch in which the clergy of the early church received the salutations of the people.

sa-lute, 1 sa-lut, 2 sa-lut, v. [sa-lut'ed, sa-lut'ing] 1 t. 1 To greet with a sign of welcome, love, or deference, as a how, an embrace, or a wave of the hand. 2 To greet with words of friendship, courtesy, or respect, accolade in welcome or reverence, offer well-wishes to hy speech or letter.

I salute thee, Mantovan. I that loved thee since my day began.

1 salute thee, Mantovan. I that loved thee since my day began.

3. To honor in some way prescribed by etiquette or official orders, as, to salute a foreign ship of war by the firing of guns, soldiers salute officers by lifting the hand to the cap orvisor. 4. To make demonstrations of any kind at the appearance of, as, they were saluted with cheers. 5. [Archae.] To greet with a kiss. 6 t. To affect, gratify, benefit.

II t. To perform a salute or a salutation. [L. *salutare*, see *SALUTATION*.] Syn. see ACCOST, ADDRESS - sa-lut-ing-ly, adv. n. Mtl. A camp-distinguished by a transverse cross.

sa-lute, n. 1 A display of military, naval, or other official honors out of respect for a person, a nation, a day, etc., as by presenting arms, firing cannon or small arms, lowering the sword-point, dipping colors or sails, manning the yards, or cheers. A salute is said to be of as many guns as there are volleys fired. The salute to the nation or national s. of the United States consists in the firing with blank cartridges, at intervals of 8 or 10 seconds, of one gun for every State in the Union. An international s. a royal s., and the Presidential or personal s. of the President of the United States are each 21 guns while for the Vice-President, a member of the Cabinet, a justice of the Supreme Court, a Governor of a State, a foreign ambassador or governor, the General of the army, or the Admiral of the navy, the personal s. is 17 guns. A consular s. is 13 guns.

2 The net of attitudes assumed in giving a military salute, as, to stand at salute. 3 Fencing. A conventional series of guards, appels, thrusts, parries, parades, etc., usually performed as a prelude by the contestants in a fencing-match, and also as an exercise. 4 A gesture of greeting, a phrase expressing kind wishes, salutation. 5. A kiss. 6 t. A gold coin of 54 grains, struck by Charles VI of France and Henry V and Henry VI of England so called from the representation on the coin of the angel Gabriel saluting the Blessed Virgin. [L. *salutare*, < *salvus*, r. Def. 6 of *OF salute*, < L. *saluto* see *SALUTATION*.]

- rifle salute (*Mtl.*), in the manual of arms a position in which the left arm is brought across the chest with elbow in line with the shoulder band palm downward and forefinger touching the stock or barrel. See *ILLUS*.

- sa-lut'er, n. One who salutes.

sa-lu'tif'er-ous, 1 sal-u'tif'er-ous, 2 sal-u'tif'er-ous, a. Health-giving, medicinal, beneficial. [L. *salutifer*, < *salvus* (salut-) see *SALUBRITY* 1 - fer, bring.] - sa-lu'tif'er-ous-ly, adv. [Rare.]

Saluz'zo, 1 sa-lu'to, 2 sa-lu'to, n. A city in Piedmont province, N Italy.

Salv, abbr. Salvador.

sal'va-bl(e), 1 sal'v-o-bl, 2 sal'v-o-bl, o. Capable of being saved or restored, especially, fit for redemption or salvation. [L. *salvabilis*, < *salvus* (salut-) see *SALUBRITY* 1 - fer, bring.] - sal'va-bl(e)-ness, n. - sal'va-bl(e)-ly, adv. [Rare.]

Sal'va-dar', 1 sal'va-dar', 2 sal'va-dar', n. 1 A republic in Central America, 7225 sq m capital, San Salvador. 2. A marshy lake in S E Louisiana draining into Barataria Bay.

Sal'va-do-ra-ce-ae, 1 sal'va-do-ra-ce-ae, 2 sal'va-do-ra-ce-ae, n. pl. Bot. A family of tropical shrubs and trees of the order Primulales, with opposite entire leaves and panicle clusters of flowers with 4 stamens and 4 petals. There are 3 genera and 9 species. *Salva-do-ra*, n. (t g) [L. *Salvador*, Sp. botanist.] - sal'va-do-ra-ceous, a.

Sal'va-do-ri-an, 1 sal'va-do-ri-an, 2 sal'va-do-ri-an, n. 1 A native of Salvador or its people. 2 *Salva-do-re-an*, n. II n. A native or inhabitant of Salvador.

sal'vage, 1 sal'vij, 2 sal'vij, v. [sal'va-geon, sal'va-geon] To save (a ship or its cargo) from wreck, capture, etc., salvage - sal'vage-er, n.

sal'vage, n. 1 The act of saving a ship or property from loss, as from the sea, fire, or pirates, hence, any act of saving property.

They had no thought of using these minutes for any salvage of their little personal effects in the school-room.

E. E. Hale *Mrs. Merriam's Scholars* p. 236 [in notes 1878].

2 Mor. Law. The compensation allowed to persons by whose voluntary exertions a vessel, her cargo, or the lives of those belonging to her are saved from danger or loss in case of wreck, capture, or other marine misadventure termed legally civil salvage, as distinguished from military salvage, which consists in the rescue of property from the enemy in time of war. 3. (1) That which is saved from a wrecked or abandoned vessel, property rescued from shipwreck, hence, anything saved from destruction.

The ashes, and shreds and wrecks of every thing else are of some value but of words not freighted with ideas there is no salvage. H. Maine *Lect. on Ed. lect. 1*.

71 PRINTED PRIVATELY 1807. 2 Plan aa bb two separate hulls cc funnels dd decks connecting hulls ee steel bridges for hoisting sunken submarine (f) What is saved from or after a fire. 4. A salvagee. [OF. < *salter*, < LL. *salvo*, see *SAVE*, 1.]

salva-ge corps, a body of men in some large cities in connection with the fire department, supported by the insurance companies, charged with the duty of saving property from fire and earling for it - s. dack, a vessel having twin hulls connected by decks forward and aft, and by a pair of steel ganties amidships which support a powerful crane designed especially for raising sunken submarines. See *ILLUS* in preceding column.

sal'va-gee, 1 sal'va-gee, 2 sal'va-gee, n. Mar. Law. A person in whose favor or behalf salvage has been effected.

sal'van-tine, 1 sal'van-tin, 2 sal'van-tin, n. A steel foot-guard, used as armor in medieval times. [L. *salvo*, save.]

sal'var'an, 1 sal'var'an, 2 sal'var'an, n. A compound invented by Ehrlich for the treatment of microbial diseases caused by spirilla, such as syphilis, recurrent fever, francobacilla, etc., popularly known as 606. See *CHEMOTHERAPY*.

Sal'va-ter'ra, 1 sal'va-ter'ro, 2 sal'va-ter'ra, n. A city in Guanajuato state S central Mexico.

sal'va-tion, 1 sal'va-shon, 2 sal'va-shon, n. 1. The process or state of being saved, deliverance or preservation from evil or destruction, as, the salvation of a vessel. 2. Theol. Deliverance from the penalty, pollution, and power of sin, especially as completely realized in a future state of holiness and happiness, also, the state so produced, as, the salvation of Christ. 3. The cause or means of deliverance from evil or ruin.

There was a time when the dictatorial disposition of Fabius was the salvation of the state. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* new series, vol. II p. 206 [JAS. M.]

4. Buddhism. Liberation from the miseries of existence and from rebirths, all of which are due to desire. [F. < LL. *salvatio* (n-), < *salvatus*, pp. of *salvo*, see *SAVE*, v.]

- Salvation Army, a religious organization founded in England in 1865 as the Christian Mission by William Booth, which took the title of Salvation Army in 1878. Its design is to reach the poor and neglected classes by going to their haunts, attracting their attention by processions with songs musical instruments, and banners, and drawing them to halls or other places of worship, where the simple gospel of repentance, forgiveness, and redemption is preached. With this work various philanthropic labors have been joined, as house-to-house visitation and relief of the poor by officers usually two or three working together, who make their home in this destitute district and more recently the great scheme of Booth for national or world-wide relief of the poor and unemployed. The members of the Army are under a semimilitary organization, and are distinguished by a special dress or uniform, men and women being equally eligible to membership and command. The principles or the procedure of the Salvation Army. - Sal'va-tion-ist, 1 a. Ol or pertaining to Salvationism. II n. A member of the Salvation Army. - Sal'va-tion-er, sal'va-tion-al, 1 sal'va-shon-al, 2 sal'va-shon-al, a. Ol or pertaining to salvation.

sal've, 1 sal'v, 2 sal'v, v. t. [SALVED, SALVING; sal'v'ing] 1 To dress with salve, heal with ointment, hence, to cure, remedy. 2 To render less painful or disagreeable, ease, palliate generally implying a temporary or inadequate remedy. 3 Figuratively, to soothe, as a pricking conscience, wounded pride, etc. [L. *salvare*, < *salvus*, safe.]

sal've, 1 sal'v, 2 sal'v, v. t. & r. To save from loss at sea. [L. *salvare*.]

The holes were subsequently plugged and arrangement had been made for the remaining cargo when the steamer suddenly parted forward and aft of the engine room.

New York Times Apr. 13 1892, p. 3 col. 2.

sal've, 1 sal'v, 2 sal'v, v. n. 1. The act, adhesive ointment for local ailments, a cerate unguent. 2. Figuratively, that which soothes, heals, or tends to restore.

There is in trouble and in sorrow no salve and no balm like that of personal affection and personal sympathy. H. W. Beecher *Plymouth Pulpit Oct. 12 1875* in vol. I, p. 92 [L. n. r. 1873].

3. [Slang.] Frause, flattery. [L. *salvus*, safe.] - sal'va-ge, n. A salvehouse, as *Epia psora*, parasitic on the ood and scab but used by the Banks fishermen in the composition of a salve.

sal'vet, n. 1. A solution, explanation of a difficulty, also, an evasion. 2. Same as SALVO, n. 3. sal've, 1 sal'v, 2 sal'v, v. t. [Halt literally, be well, or in good health - *Salve Regina* (*R. C. Ch.*), literally, Hall Queen a hymn to the Virgin Mary contained in this breviary so called from the opening words.

sal've-ling, 1 sal'v-ling, 2 sal'v-ling, a. Ol or pertaining to salve-ling, (s) to the genus (*Salvelinus*) of *Salmonidae* that includes the char, or of like a char. [Perhaps < G. *salbling*, small salmon.]

sal'ver, 1 sal'v-er, 2 sal'v-er, n. A tray, especially one of silver or other heavy material. [L. < Sp. *salva*, < *salvar*, save, < LL. *salvo*, see *SAVE*, v.]

sal'ver, n. One who saves, a savior.

sal'ver, 1 sal'v-er, 2 sal'v-er, n. One who uses salve as a pretended remedy, a quack.

sal'ver-shaped, 1 sal'v-er-shépt, 2 sal'v-er-shépt, a. Bot. Having a border or limb spreading out at right angles to a slender tube said of certain gamopetalous corollas, as that of a plover, hypericatermiform sal'ver-form.

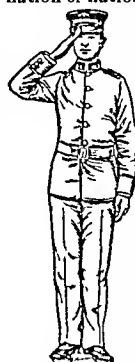
Sal'vi-a, 1 sal'vi-a, 2 sal'vi-a, n. Bot. 1 A large genus of plants of the mint family, having square stems, entire toothed or pinnately cleft leaves, and a variously shaped frequently spicate inflorescence of flowers with 2 stamens. See *ILLUS* under *SAGE*. The bright scarlet *S. splendens* is well known in cultivation. *S. officinalis* is the garden sage. 2 [s-l] A plant of this genus. [L. *salvia*, < *salvus*, safe.]

Sal'vi-a'ti, 1 sal'vi-a'ti, 2 sal'vi-a'ti, n. 1 Antonio (1816-1890) an Italian mosaic artist. 2 Francesco Rossi da (1810-1863), an Italian painter - *Salviati* glass, Venetian ornamental glassware since the revival of its manufacture by Dr. A. Salviati, in the latter half of the 19th century.

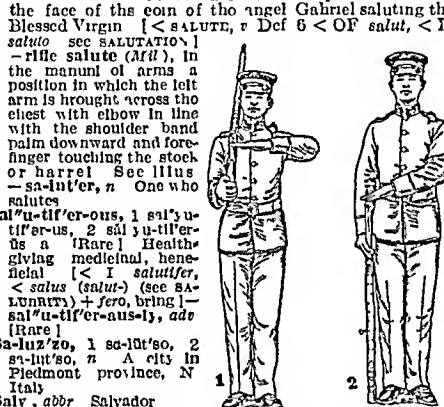
sal'vinct, n. Restoration, salvation.

Sal'vi-ni, 1 sal'vi-ni, 2 sal'vi-ni, n. 1 Antonio Maria (1713-1729), an Italian philologist and author. 2. Tommaso (1782-1829-1810), an Italian actor and patriot.

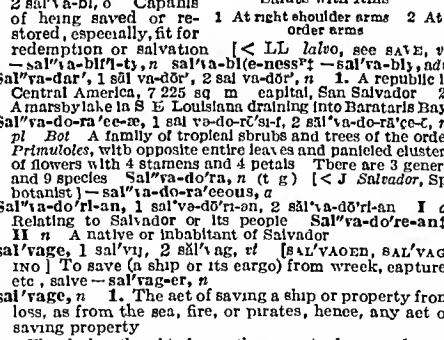
Sal'vin'ia-ce-ae, 1 sal'vin'ia-ce-ae, 2 sal'vin'ia-ce-ae, n. pl. Bot. A family of small floating plants of the order Sphaeriales with entire or 2-lobed leaves and 1-celled sporocarpia having a central receptacle bearing macrospores or microspores. There are but two genera - *Salvinia*



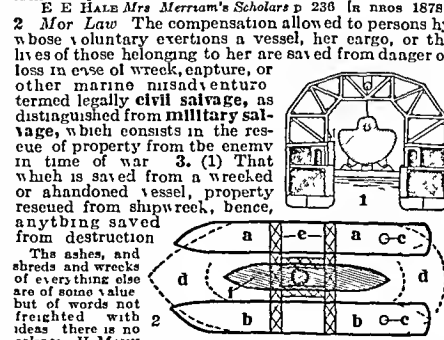
Saluto



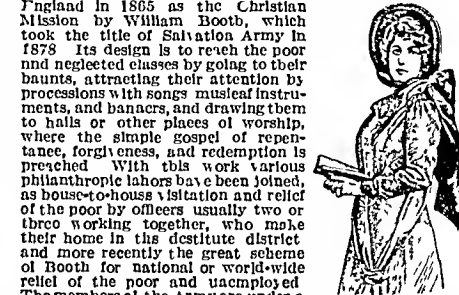
Saluts with Rifles



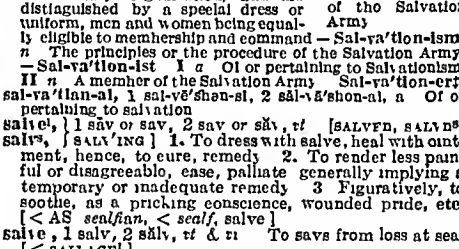
Salvage Dock



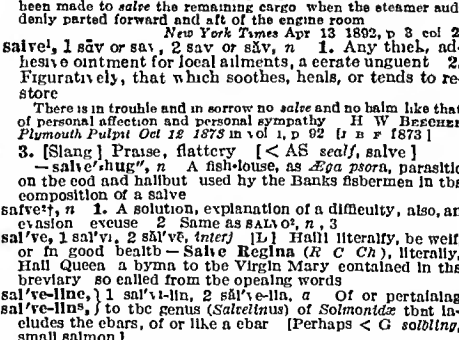
Salvage Dock



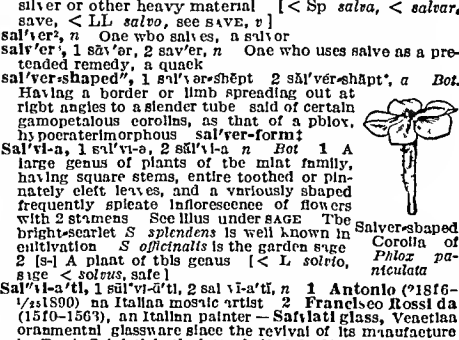
Uniform of a Woman of the Salvation Army



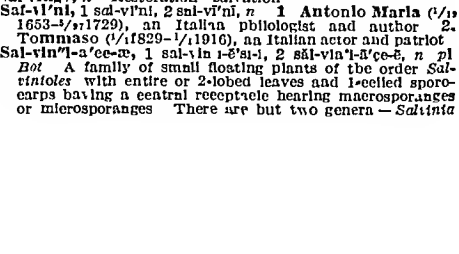
Uniform of a Woman of the Salvation Army



Uniform of a Woman of the Salvation Army



Uniform of a Woman of the Salvation Army



Uniform of a Woman of the Salvation Army









sealineus) of southern North America - s. lob, n. The lugworm - s. lug, n. A low grade of tobacco, manufactured from leaves that grow near the ground - s. martin, n. The bank-swallow - s. martin, n. A British tubicolous terrellid sea-worm (*Terebella littoralis*) - s. mixer, n. Founding A centrifugal machine for the cleaning, mixing, etc. of foundry-sand - s. mole, n. The South-African mole-rat - s. monitor, n. A large Egyptian varanoid lizard (*Varanus arenarius*) inhabiting sandy places - s. mouse, n. (Local, Eng.) The dunlin - s. smullet, n. 1. A fish of New South Wales, (*Myxus elongatus*), one of the gray mullets. 2. The sea-mullet (*Mugil dobula*) of Victoria. 3. Same as roddy - s. myrtle, n. See LEOPARDUS - s. natter, n. An Old World sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*, ns. *E. jaculus* - s. omelet, n. Same as SPINACH-EGG - s. omelet, n. The wild oat (*Avena fatua*) - s. oyster, n. [Southern U.S.] One of the isolated oysters found on sandy shores - s. painting, n. A pictorial design made by allowing slender streams of differently colored sand to flow from the hand over a surface - a sand-mosaic.

With the more cultured tribes, as the Zunis, Tuxas, and Pueblos and Navahos sand-painting was used as much as an adjunct of healing the sick as of certain religious ceremonies. FRANK H. VANDERBILT, *Western Papers, their Origin and History in The New Age* Nov. 10 p. 386.

- s. partridge, n. A partridge of the genus *Ammodramus*, as the species (*A. bonhami*), of India - s. pear, n. A hardy pear-tree (*Pyrus sinensis*) often used as stock for other pears. In the raw state its fruits are very hard and inedible, but when fully matured they are used for preserves. This tree is the principal parent in the production of the valuable varieties, the Kieffer and Le Conte pears - s. perch, n. [Southern U.S.] The calico has - s. pigeon, n. A sand-grouse - s. pillar, n. Sand whirled by a tornado into the form of a pillar, as in the storm - s. pill, n. A plan whereon sand is dug - s. plank, n. In car-building, a spring-plank - s. plate, n. A horizontal rotating cast-iron plate on which marble articles, etc., are ground or polished - s. plover, n. A ring-plover - s. plover, n. Same as PRINCE, n. 1. s. prey - s. pump, n. 1. A long cylinder having a valve piston for extracting from a well the grit resulting from rope-drilling a sludge. 2. A sand-ejector - s. pump, n. - s. rammer, n. Founding A rammer for packing the sand around the pattern in a flask - s. rat, n. 1. Zool. A geomysid rodent especially the common one - 2. An African mole-rat. 3. Founding A molder - s. ripple, n. - s. road, n. The beach-grass of the Great Lakes and of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America - s. sea-sand reed - s. reel, n. A windlass for working a sand-pump in well-boring. See ILLUS under OIL-WELL - s. ripple, n. A ripple-mark occurring on a surface of sand - s. rocket, n. Same as STINK-WEED, 2 - s. roll, n. A metal roll cast in a mold of sand distinguished from a chilled roll, which is cast in an iron mold - s. roller, n. The trout-perch (*Percaops guttatus*) - s. rucker, n. A nearly circular mass of agglutinated egg-capsules of a naticoid gastropod, especially of *Lunatia heros*, found in the sand of herches. See ILLUS under SEA-SHELL - s. scoop, n. A machine designed for dredging sandy river-beds - s. screen, n. A sieve or screen that separates the gravel from sand shoveled against it - s. shark, n. An odontaspoid shark, especially *Odontaspis littoralis* - s. shell, n. A small or river-mussel shell of the genus *Lamprolaima*, used in the pearl-hutton industry. Varieties are known as (1) the black sand shell (*L. rectus*), (2) the slough (*L. fallacioides*), (3) the yellow (*L. anodontoides*) - s. shoe, n. A light shoe made with rubber sole and canvas upper - s. shot, n. Small iron balls for use as grape-shot or the like cast in sand-molds - s. sifter, n. A sand-screen - s. sill, n. A sill supporting one end of the sand-reel shaft of a well-boring rig and resting upon the mud-sill - s. skink, n. A European skink of the genus *Seps*, as *ocellatus* - s. skipper, n. A sandhopper, beach-beetle - s. smelt, n. An atherinoid fish or silversides - s. snake, n. 1. A short-tailed booid serpent of *Eryx*, or a related genus of arid districts of the Old World. 2. A desert-snake - s. snipe, n. A sandpiper, especially the European - s. sole, n. A European sole (*Solea lascaris*) - s. spur, n. The common burgrass - s. spurry, n. Any one of the various low shrubby herbs of the genus *Spergularia*, especially, in the United States, *Spergularia rubra*, the red sand-spurry, with small linear leaves and small pink flowers, of sandy fields along the Atlantic coast - s. squirrel, n. A pale-gray ground-squirrel (*Citellus splancoptus*) inhabiting burrows in sand-banks in the Rio Grande valley - s. star, n. 1. A starfish. 2. An ophiuran. See ILLUS under OPHIURAN - s. strake, n. Same as GARNER-STRAKE - s. swallow, n. The sand-martin - s. talch, n. 1. A table having a thin layer of sand spread upon its surface, used in schools for writing upon before the advent of blackboards. The writing was obliterated by passing a flat board over it. 2. Paper-manus. A box to catch and strain out any sand that may happen to be in the stream of stock flowing to a paper-machine - s. thrower, n. A hand-tool for sprinkling sand on newly painted surfaces - s. trap, n. A trap or settling-chamber introduced in a line of pipe to separate the sand from running water - s. tube, n. 1. A fulgurite. 2. Zool. (1) A tube-like structure of cemented sand, as the cases of many marine annelids. (2) A sand-canal - s. valve, n. The device controlling a locomotive or street-car sand-box - s. verberna, n. A handsome half-hardy trailing California annual (*Abronia umbellata*), with rose-pink flowers, perennial in greenhouse culture, adapted for rockwork hanging baskets and the like - s. viper, n. [Local U.S.] A hog-nosed snake - sand-vane, n. A coarse kind of ware made chiefly of sand, and used in schools for writing upon before the advent of metal-matted crucibles - s. washer, n. A wire screen or other device used in washing earth and other matter out of sand - s. wasp, n. A digger-wasp - s. wheel, n. A wheel constructed to scoop water and sand up into launders or flumes which convey it away from the stamp-mills or dressing-floors - s. whiting, n. The silver or surf whiting. See WHITING - s. wind, n. [Prov. Eng.] The gadwall - s. wind, n. A wind carrying a cloud of sand - s. singing, or sonorous sand, n. Sand in various parts of the world having the property of emitting a low musical sound when stepped on or allowed to slide down a declivity. Musical sand - s. Sorel sands, a division of the Pleistocene marine deposits of Canada, between the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain - strong s., sand containing clay or organic substances - Thicket Sands, the lowest beds of the Eocene Tertiary in England. See GEOLOGY - Trent s., siliceous sand from the beds of the Trent, Severn, and some other rivers in England. It is used for polluting volcanic explosions - weak s. [Eng.] A non-carbonizing sand, used for molding in foundries.

Sand, 1 sand or (F) sâd, 2 sâd or (F) sâd, George See DUNEANT.

San-da'kan, 1 san-dê'or-dê'kan, 2 sâd-dê'or-dê'kan, n. A seaport, the capital of British North Borneo.

san'dal, 1 san'dal, 2 sâd'dal, n. 1. A kind of shoe, consisting usually of a sole only, but sometimes with a shield for the heel and a cap for the toes, held to the foot by thongs, cords, etc. Sandals, usually of leather, cork or wood, were sometimes made of straw, vicer-work, silt, gold, velvet, etc., especially among the Orientals. They were worn by both sexes among most of the peoples of antiquity, but among the Greeks chiefly by women. In the Roman Catholic Church the official shoes of some prelates as bishops and archbishops richly decorated sandals. See ILLUS under PENCINO.

2. A light fancy slipper often embroidered. 3. [N. Am.] An overshoe, as of rubber, cut very low, often with a strip across the instep. 4. A strap or latchet for fastening a low shoe on the foot. 5. Her. A shoe used as a bearing. [C. F. sandale, < L. sandalum, < Gr. sandalion, dim of sandalon, sandal, ep. Por. sandal, sandal] - san'daled, a. Wearing sandals also fastened with a sandal or latchet san'dalled; - san'dal-i-form, a. Sandal-shaped, slipper-shaped.

san'dal, n. Same as SANDALWOOD. [F. < LL. santalum, < Gr. santalon s. indilwood, < Sans. chandana, sandal-tree] san'dal-in, n. Same as SANDAL.

san'dal, n. Same as SANDAL.

san'dal, n. [Ar.] A long, narrow, two-masted boat used on the Nile and the Barbary coast.

san'dal, n. Sandaled.

San'dal Magna, n. A town in west Yorkshire, England.

San'dal'phon, n. san'dal'fon, 2 sâd'dal'fon, n. The angel of fire who, according to the Jewish angelology, brings the prayers of men before God.

san'dal'tree, 1 san'dal'tri, 2 sâd'dal'tri, n. A Burmese evergreen tree (*Sandoricum indicum*) extensively cultivated in the tropics. Its fruit is an apple-like, edible berry.

san'dal-wood, 1 san'dal-wud, 2 sâd'dal-wud, n. 1. The fragrant wood of any one of several trees of the genus *Santalum*, especially that of *S. album*, a small evergreen tree of southern India. The sandalwood of the Hawaiian Islands is produced by *S. freycenianum*, which is called yellow or citron sandalwood, and by *S. paniculatum*, that of western Australia, by *S. latifolium* - san'dal-wood, n. 2. The wood of any one of various other trees not belonging to the sandalwood family, but resembling the true sandalwoods in some particular. Among the Russians, the red wood of a Siberian buckthorn (*Rhamnus dahurica*) used for dyeing leather - bastard or false sandalwood (*Ximenia americana*) - sea-side plum; 2. The red or yellow heart-wood of a small Tahiti tree (*Myoporum tenuifolium*) 3. The fragrant reddish wood of an oak (*Quercus alba*) of the island of Crete - New Zealand s., an Australasian tree (*Fusanus cunninghamii*) yielding a dark fragrant wood used in making fine furniture - red s., the heavy, cleaved, red wood of a cluster of two East-Indian trees, *Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Adenanthera pavonina* - red sanders-wood; - white s., same as SANDALWOOD, 1.

San'dal-wood' Island, n. An island of the Malay Archipelago, 4,800 sq. m. length, 120 m.

san'dal-wort, 1 san'dal-wort, 2 sâd'dal-wurt, n. Any plant of the sandalwood family (*Santalaceae*).

san'da-na, 1 sâd-na, 2 sâd-na, n. [P. I.] A dipterocarpaceous tree (*Antisoptera oblonga*) yielding a fragrant gum.

san'dang, 1 sâd'dag, 2 sâd'dang, n. [P. I.] A marine mollusk.

san'da-rac, 1 san'da-rac, 2 sâd'da-rac, n. 1. A pale-yellow gum resin that exudes in tears from the sandarac-tree. See GUM. 2. Same as REALGAR. [OF. < L. sandaraca < Gr. sandarak, realgar, ep. Sans. sandaraka realgar] - san'da-rac, 1 san'da-rac, 2 sâd'da-rac, n. 1. A medium-sized North-African tree (*Callitris quadrifida*), yielding sandarac gum and a hard, dark-colored, fragrant wood, called *algeria*, susceptible of a high polish and used in ornamental work, believed to be the *thyne wood* of Scripture (*Rev. xiii. 12*). 2. Any one of the various species of *Callitris*, found in Australia.

san'dar-a-eln, 1 san'dar-a-eln, 2 sâd'dar-a-eln, n. A resinous compound contained in sandarac that remains when the gum is treated with alcohol.

san'dat, 1 san'dat, 2 sâd'dat, n. [F.] The European pike-perch.

san'da-ta, 1 sâd-da-ta, 2 sâd-da-ta, n. [P. I.] A short war-sword or bolo of the Philippine. [Tng.] - san'da-tan, n. pl. [P. I.] Armed soldiers.

San'day, 1 san'day, 2 sâd'day, William (1843-1912) An English Biblical scholar and author. [Cheshire, England.]

San'dbach, 1 sâd'bach, 2 sâd'bach, n. A market-town in sand'hag, Ger., etc. See SANM.

san'dbag, 1 sâd'bag, 2 sâd'bag, n. 1. A bag filled with or intended for holding sand. (1) A pillow-shaped bag of this kind for building fortifications, for covering cracks to keep out light or air, for use as ballast, etc. (2) A sand-club. (3) A rounded bag full of sand formerly fastened to a staff and used as a weapon. (4) An engraver's leather cushion filled with sand used to prop a plate or block at any desired angle. 2. [Fng.] The stomach of a crab - sand'hag, n. To strike or belabor with a sand-club or sand-club - sand'hag'ger, n. 1. A criminal assailant who uses a sand-bag. 2. A boat ballasted with sand-bags.

san'dbath, 1 san'dbath, 2 sâd'dbath, n. 1. A bath in which the medium is hot sand used for heating and tempering delicate articles, as watch-springs, that can not bear live heat. See BATH, 4. 2. A bath, usually of iron, in which sand is used to prevent direct contact of the flame with the vessel to be heated. Compare BATH, 5. 3. The net of rolling and burrowing in sand, aeration, saturation done by fowls and birds to cleanse themselves from dirt and insects. 4. Therap. Heated sand in which the body or a limb may be immersed - Rudof's sand bath, n. sand-bath the temperature of which may be varied by changing the position of the S-shaped heater underneath.

san'dber-er, 1 sâd'ber-er, 2 sâd'ber-er, n. A variety of tenanted in which the copper is partially replaced with zinc. [C. F. Sandberger.]

san'dblast, 1 san'dblast, 2 sâd'dblast, n. To cut, clean, etc., with a sand-blast.

sand'blast, n. 1. An apparatus for propelling a jet of sand with great force, as by a blast of air or steam, also, the jet of sand. It quickly cuts hard substances, while a soft substance remains practically unaffected. It is used to engrave patterns on glass, marble, etc., a paper or lace figure being placed on the surface to protect the parts that are to remain untouched - sand'jet, n. 2. A sand-storm.

sand'blind, 1 sand'blind, 2 sâd'dblind, a. Pathol. Partially blind, false-sighted, having a derangement of vision in which objects, as dark spots, cobwebs, etc., seem to be seen, and to be perpetually moving. [C. AS. sâmb, half, + blind, blind to be perpetually moving.] - AS. sâmb, half, + blind, blind to be perpetually moving.]

sand'box, 1 sand'box, 2 sâd'dbox, n. 1. A box with a perforated top for sanding paper to keep ink from blotting, n. pounce-box. 2. A reservoir on a locomotive (in American on top of the boiler) filled with sand to be poured in the fire-trends through pipes ending just in front of the forward drivers, to prevent them from slipping. 3. The sand-box tree.

sand-box tree, a tropical tree (*Hura crepitans*), often cultivated for its curious woody capsules, about the size of an orange sometimes called the monkey's dinner-bell. See HURA and MONKEY'S DINNER-BELL under MONKEY.

S. & C., abbr. Paper-making. Sired and enlarged.

San'deau, 1 san'deu, 2 sâd'deu, n. A reservoir on a locomotive (in American on top of the boiler) filled with sand to be poured in the fire-trends through pipes ending just in front of the forward drivers, to prevent them from slipping. 3. The sand-box tree.

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San'deu, 1 san'deu, 2 sâd'deu, n. A reservoir on a locomotive (in American on top of the boiler) filled with sand to be poured in the





San Ju-n'-n', 1 sūn hu-n'-n', 2 san hu-an'- 1 A mountain range in S W Colorado highest peak, Mount Sneffels 14,280 ft  
 2 A cape on S Vancouver Island, British Columbia 3 A river in S Bolivia length, 300 m to the Pilecomayo river 4 A river in Cauca department, Colombia, length 150 m to the Pacific ocean 5 A river in N E Mexico, length, 150 m to the Ito Grande river 6 A river in S Mexico, it flows into the Gulf of Campeche 7 A river in S Nicaragua, length, 100 m from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean sea, a link in the projected Nicaragua canal 8 A river in S Colorado N New Mexico, and S Utah length, 350 m to the Colorado river 9 A province in N W Argentine Republic 10 A county in S W Colorado, 438 sq m, 5,642 sq m, county-seat, Silverton 11 A county in N W New Mexico, 5,642 sq m, county-seat, Aztec 12 A county in S E Utah, 8,025 sq m, county-seat, Monticello 13 An island in the Gulf of Mexico 14 A pueblo in Barangas province, Luzon, P I 15 A city and municipality, N Porto Rico 16 A hill near Ft Cuy and Santiago, Cuba, captured by United States troops July 1, 1895

**San ju-an'** **Bau-tis'ta**, 1 bou-tis'to, 2 bou-tis'ta A city,  
capital of Tlaxcala state, Mexico  
**San ju-an'** **del Ri'n**, 1 del ri'o, 2 del ri'o A town lo Querétaro  
state, Mexico, known for its opals  
**san**, 1 sang, 2 sāk, 3 *imp* of sāk, *v*  
**Sau-ka-ra**, 1 sau-ka'rā, 2 sau-ka'rā A Brahman religious  
reformer (9th cent.) of the school of Vedānta philosophy  
**San'ke**, 1 sa'ki, 2 sāp'ky, **Ira David** (c.1840-<sup>ca</sup> 1900)  
An American hymn writer, singer and evangelist  
**san'khi**, 1 san'khi, 2 sāk'hi, 3 *imp* of sāk'hi The chank-shell  
or an ornament made from *Saxifraga*  
**San'khyā**, 1 sām'kyā, 2 sāp'kyā, 3 *imp* of sāp'kyā One of the six  
systems of philosophy of Kapila based on of Brahma and  
Incarnation of Viṣṇu a dualistic system, using Vedic notions,  
but departing entirely from the spirit of the Vedas

San-khya'ja-na Brah'ma-na <sup>See BRAHMANA</sup>  
sank'work", 1 saŋh'wŭrk, 2 saŋh'wŭrk", n [Slang] The  
making of military uniforms  
San laz'za-ro, 1 sŋn lɔd za-rɔ 2 san lɔd'za-rɔ An island in

**San Lo-ren'zu**, 1 sūn lo-ren'so, 2 san lo-rěn'so A muole-  
 Inally, and elty, in Porto Rico.

San-lu'car de Bar-ra-me'da, 1 sao-lu'kar dē hā'ra-mē'da,  
2 san-lu'car de ba-ra-mē'da. A seaport in Cadiz province,  
S E Spain, starting point of Columbus on his third voyage.  
San Lu'cas, 1 san-lu'kas, 2 sǎn-lu'cas. A point in S

**San Lu-is', 1 sǎn lú-is', 2 sǎn lú-is'** 1 A province in central Argentina Republic South America 28 512 sq m 2 Its capital 3. A district and city in Santiago province, Cuba

**San Lu-is' C-bls'po**, 1 c-bls'ro, 2 c-bls'ro 1. A county in S W California 3,310 sq m 2 A city, its county-seat 3 A township in the same county [120 by 60 m]

**San Lu-is' Park** A valley in Colorado and New Mexico

San Lu-is' Peak A mountain in Colorado 14,100 ft high  
 San Lu-is' Po'to-si', 1 pō to-si' 2 pō to-si' 1. A state in  
 ecotral Mexico 24 007 sq m 2 Its capital, a railroad ce-  
 ter oeeenoted for silr-crimes

San Mar'cos, 1 sãn mũr'kos, 2 san mar'ẽs 1. A depart-  
ment in W Guatemala capital, San Marcos 2 A town,  
county-seat of Hays county, Tex  
San Ma-ri'no, 1 sãn mo-ri'no, 2 san ma-ri'no A republic

and town in central Italy. 32 sq m. one of the most ancient and the smallest independent state in Europe.

2 A elty In Sao Mateo county Cal  
San Mi-che'li, 1 sán mi-k'e'li, 2 san mi-cé'li, Milchele (1484-  
1559) An Italian architect  
San Mi-guel', 1 sán mi-gel' 2 san mi-tél' 1 Don Fiariste

(10/251785-1/1862), a Spanish general, captain-general of Madrid 2 Saint Michael 3 A gulf in Panama Bay Paoama 4 An island of the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, former name, *Islo del Rey* 5 An active volcano in S E

Salvador, Central America, 6,000 ft high 6 An island near S E Albay province, Luzon 7. A county in S W Colorado, 1,310 sq m county-seat, Telluride 8 A county in N E New Mexico 4,833 sq m county-seat, Las

Veras 9 A town in S L Salvador Central America  
 San Mi-guel' A-len'de, 1 a-len'dē, 2 a-lèn'de A town in  
 Guanajuato state Mexico  
 San Mi-guel' de Ma-yu'u'mo, 1 dē ma-yū'ū'mo, 2 dē ms-yū'ū'mo

San Ml'nl-a'to, 1 sūn mīn-f-ū'to, 2 san mīn-a'to A cathedral town in Florence province Italy  
san'nah, 1 sun'a, 2 sūo'a, n [E lod] A variety of East-Indies apple

san'nup, 1 san'up 2 sǎn'úp, n [Am Ind] A married male Indian correlative of *squaw* san'nopʔ.  
san'ny, 1 sǎn' 2 sǎn'y, n [Scot] The European sandpiper  
san-ni-a 1 san-yi-a 2 sǎn-yo-a [Sansk] Bith-

**San Pa'blo**, 1 sən pā'blo 2 san pā'blo 1 An inlet of N San Francisco Bay, California. 2 A pueblo in Laguna

3. A locality and former village in Harris county, Tex., destroyed by a cyclone September 1875. Here the Texans under

central California, length 350 m from the Sierra Nevada mountains to the Sacramento river 2 A county in central California 1,396 sq m county-seat, Stockton  
San Jor'ge, 1 sǎn hōr'hě, 2 san hōr'hě 1. A river in N W

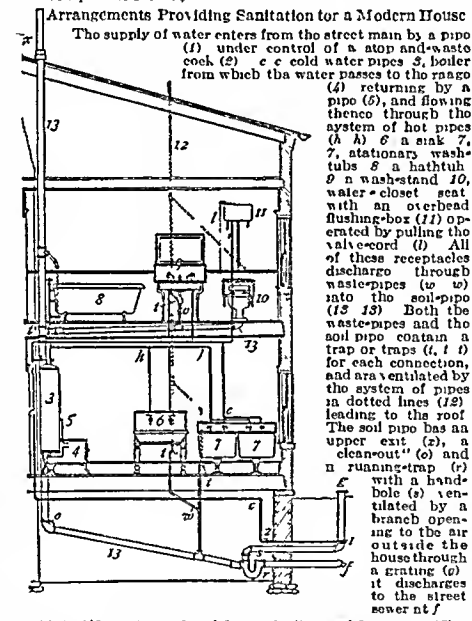
Costa Rica 6 A town, capital of Costa Rica, Central America 6 A department in Uruguay, 2,688 sq m 7. Its capital

San Poo Same as SONG-PA  
san'que, 1 sãŋ'kɛ, 2 san'hɛ n Same as NARRA

SHAKESPEARE As You Like It act ii sc 7  
[F < L stne, without, < st lf, & ne, not] sansct.  
— sans'ap-pel', n [Rarc] One not to be appealed from,  
a teacher or arbiter whose decision is final — s nombro

**San Sal'va-dor**, 1 san sal'va-dōr or (*Sp*) sãn sãl'vo-dōr<sup>1</sup> 2 sãn sãl'va-dōr or (*Sp*) sãn sal va-dōr<sup>1</sup> 1 An island of the Babama group named by Columbus, 1492 his landing-place 2 Same as SALVADOR 3 A city, capital of Salva-

san'-sam", 1 san'-sam, 2 sǎn'-sām', n *Bot* The large-rooted wild ginseng of eastern Asia. It is valued very highly by Chinese doctors [*< Korean san sam*]







the nucleus of a cell, occupying the interspaces of the chromatin network — sap'ball', n [Local, Eng] Any one of various polyport, especially *Polyporus squamosus*, sometimes used for making razor-strops — sap-beetle, n A beetle that devours sap, especially a tulidulid — sap-boller, n A holder used in evaporating maple-sap in sugar-making, especially a complete evaporating-apparatus, consisting of a portable furnace, evaporating-pan, etc — sap-bucket, n A bucket for catching the sap flowing from the tap of a sugar-maple tree — sap-cavity, n A groove or orchard of sugar-maple trees — sap-cavit, n A vacuole — sap-color, n A green pigment made by evaporating the expressed juice of certain berries, flowers, etc. frequently preserved in bladders, and hence called bladder-green — sap-green, n 1. Same as sap-eolon 2. Same as CHINESE GREEN

sap', n Mtl A deep narrow ditch dug from an advanced parallel in the direction of a fortification, as for the advancement of siege-works, la sapping, working in four



and advancing in zigzags to prevent an enfilade, are protected from the fire of the enemy by the parapet of the ditch and by sap-rollers and standing gabions until a parapet is thrown up. A single sap has a parapet on only one side a double sap has one on each side [*L* sarp, *LL* sopo, hoe, *Gr* skopaz, hoe, *cl* sapio, dig] — flying sap, n earthwork for advancing a trench, consisting of a parapet made by erecting gabions at the edge of the trench and throwing the excavated earth over them — sap'flag'ot, n A bundle of fagots used to close interstices between gabions — sap-fark, n A forked lever used in propelling or holding in place in sap-roller — sap-roller, n A large cylindrical gabion filled with fagots, sometimes rolled along by the sapper between himself and the fire of the enemy — sap-shield, n A steel shield mounted on wheels to protect a sapper where the earth thrown up is not sufficient

sap', n [Slang & Prov Eng] A simpleton, mill sap, sap-head also, a diligent student, plodder — sap'skull', n [Slang & Prov Eng] A sapshead, simpleton — sap'seul', n sa'pa', 1 sa'pö 2 sa'pa' n [F] Grape jelly

sap'a-jou, 1 sap'a-jü or (F) sa'pa'jü, 2 sap'a-lu or (F) sa'pa'zhu', n [F] A South-American prehensile-tailed monkey, especially one of the genus *Cebus*, having a well-developed polex and the end of the tail entirely covered with hair, sajou, capuchin often seen in captivity

See sap' a-jou  
sa-pan'wood', 1 sa-pan'wud', 2 sa-pan'wöod' n 1 The brownish red dye-wood obtained from a medium-sized East-Indian tree (*Biancaea sapanea*) of the bean family 2 The tree itself [*M* sapang + woon, n] sap-pan'wood', n

sape, 1 sep 2 ssp n [Scot] Soap salpi. Sa-pe-ni, 1 sa-pö, 2 sa-pö, n An island in McIntosh county, Ga, length 12 m

Sa-per'da, 1 sa-pir'de, 2 sa-pir'da, n Entom A genus of beetles long-horned and wood-boring found in Europe and the United States [*L* Gr saperda, kind of fish]

sap'ful, 1 sap'ful, 2 sap'ful, n A Abundant in sap Saphi, 1 saif, 2 saif, n 2 Sam red, 18 [Heb, preserver]

Sap'ph'ra, 1 sa-ph'ra, 2 sa-ph'ra, n Entom A genus of beetles long-horned and wood-boring found in Europe and the United States [*L* Gr saperda, kind of fish]

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place sa'pi-en'thoust. — sapiential books, the didactic books of the Old Testament, comprising Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus in the Apocrypha — sa'pi-en'thal-l, n

Sap'in-da'ceae, 1 sap-in-da'ceae, 2 sap-in-da'ceae, n pl Bot A family of trees, shrubs and vines, the soapberry family — having alternate, often evergreen, compound leaves, and small usually unisexual flowers with 8 stamens. It embraces 118 genera, and over 1,000 species, mainly tropical. Sap'indus, n (t g) [*L* sopo, soap, + *Indus*, Indim] — sap'in-da'ceous, a

Sap'in-da'ceae, 1 sap-in-da'ceae, 2 sap-in-da'ceae, n pl Bot A order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees distinguished by having the stamens inserted on a disk and the ovary 1-ovuled or 2-ovuled. There are 20 families, including Sap'indaceae, the soapberry family, Anacardiaceae, the sumac family, and Aceraceae, the maple family [*L* sopo, soap, + *Indus*, Indim] — sap'in-da-l, a

sap'it, 1 s'pit, 2 s'pit, n [P I] A small sailboat used by the Moros

Sap'it-um, 1 s'pit-um, 2 s'pit-um, n Bot A genus of euphorbiaceous tropical trees and shrubs characterized by entire leaves and small greenish flowers arranged in terminal spikes. Most of the species exude a milky juice, acid or poisonous. *S. indicum* and *S. solitum* are employed in dyek and tanning [*L* Sapitum, kind of fire-tree]

sap'it-tan', 1 sap'it-tan', 2 sap'it-tan', n [Nalaj] The anoa. See illus under anoa sap'it-tan', n

sap'less, 1 sap'less, 2 sap'less, a 1. Destitute of sap, drained of vital fluid, withered 2. Hence, lacking the virtues of youth or vigor, wanting vitality, vivacity, ar

sap'ling, 1 sap'ling, 2 sap'ling, n 1. Forestry A young tree 3 feet or over in height and less than 4 inches in diameter 2. A youth 3. A greynaud pup — large sapling, any tree exceeding 10 feet in height and not exceeding 4 inches in diameter — sap'ling-ewp', n A wooden alecup, with a cover, made like a cask s. tankard:—small s, any tree from 3 to 10 feet in height

sa'poi, 1 s'poi, 2 s'poi, n [L] Pharm Soap a term applied to various preparations such as white castile soap, animal or curd soap, soft soap etc

sa'poi, 1 s'poi, 2 s'poi, n [Sp] The toadfish (*Batrachus tau*) sa'pa't, n

sa'po-d'il-a, 1 sa'po-d'il-a, 2 sa'po-d'il-a, n A large evergreen tree (*Ocotea sapota*) of the family Sapotaceae, native of the West Indies and Central America, or its luscious apple-shaped fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated there and elsewhere [*L* Sp sapotilla, dim of sapote, zapote, *Mex* sapotil sap'po-d'il-a, 1 sap'po-d'il-a, 2 sap'po-d'il-a, n The sweet, juicy, pear-like fruit of the sapotilla

sa'po-d'il-a, 1 sap'po-d'il-a, 2 sap'po-d'il-a, n The fruit of the sapotilla

sa'po-d'il-a, 1 sap'po-d'il-a, 2 sap'po-d'il-a, n The fruit of the sapotilla

sa'po-d'il-a, 1 sap'po-d'il-a, 2 sap'po-d'il-a, n The fruit of the sapotilla

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sa'po-d'il-a, 1 sap'po-d'il-a, 2 sap'po-d'il-a, n The fruit of the sapotilla

leaves, and seeds, burned and reduced to powder, are used medicinally in Mexico

Sap'o-ta'ceae, 1 sap-o-ta'ceae, 2 sap-o-ta'ceae, n pl Bot A family of trees and shrubs with milky juice alternate leathery leaves, and large flowers with perfect stamens. It embraces 31 genera and 400 species, all natives of the warmer countries. Several of the species are of great economic importance [*L* SAPOTA] — sap'a-ta'ceous, a — sap'o-tad, n Any plant of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceae*)

sa-po'te, 1 sa-po'te, 2 sa-po'te, n 1 [W Ind] (1) The marmlade-tree (2) Its fruit 2. [P I] The date-plum 3. The sapotilla

sap'pan'wood', n Same as SAPAN-WOOD

sap'par, 1 sap'par, 2 sap'par, n Same as CYANITE [*L* F sappare, a name given by Saussure, *ep* sapparine] sap'pare, n

sap'per, 1 sap'per, 2 sap'per, n In wood-turning, a cutting-tool for removing sap-wood

sap'per, n One who ops that in saps, specif, a soldier employed in saps or in making trenches — sappers and miners [Eng], the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers

Sap'phic, 1 sap'phic, 2 sap'phic, a 1. Pertaining to or in the manner of the Greek poetess Sappho, who wrote passionately, poems about 600 B C 2 Denoting one of two meters used by Sappho. These are (1) The greater Sapphic, a falling iambic tetrapod followed by a Priapean. (2) The common S. — three pentameters (of which the first, fourth, and fifth feet are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl) followed by a dipody consisting of a dactyl and a spondee (Adonic). This is the form usually called the S. stanza, and is shown in the following, from Canning's *Friend of Humanity*

Tell me, knife-grinder, how came you to grind knives?  
Did some rich man tyrannically use you?  
Was it the square? or the triangle of the parish?  
Or the attorney?

Sap'phic, n A verse or stanza in one of the measures of Sappho ordinarily used in the plural and applied to common Sapphic verse

Sap'ph'ra, 1 sa-ph'ra, 2 sa-ph'ra, n Bib The wife of Ananias. She fell dead after lying to Peter Acts 5, 1

sap'hirc, 1 sa'fir, 2 sa'fir, n 1. Mineral Any one of the hard, transparent, colored varieties of corundum which when cut are used as gems usually and specifically, the blue variety. The yellow stone is known as Oriental topaz, and the green variety as Oriental emerald. In the Authorized Version the word translates the Hebrew sappir, a stone in the breastplate of the high priest

The ruby is red corundum and the sapphire blue corundum. When emerald suitable for gem purposes occurs of other colors such as green yellow or violet the gems are sometimes known as green yellow or violet sapphires. Colorless corundum is known as leucosapphire

O C FARRINGTON *Gems and Gem Minerals* p 88 [A W M '03]

2. Deep, pure blue used also attributively 3 A South-American humming-bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, with throat and breast usually bright blue 4. Her. The tincture blue in heraldry or precious stones [*L* F. saphir, *L* sapphirus, *cl* Gr sappheiros, *cl* Heb sappir, sapphire] — Brazilian sapphire, the blue tourmaline — star s, an asteriated sapphire

sap'phire-wing', 1 sa'fir-wing', 2 sa'fir-wing', n A South-American humming-bird of the genus *Pterophanes*, with steel-blue wing-quills, as *P. temminckii*

sap'phir-in, 1 sa'fir-in, 2 sa'fir-in, n A. Consisting of or like sapphires in color or other quality, as, sapphire blue used also substantively

Thunder from the sky s. sapphire  
Bacon's *Barrenness*, Gerard de Lairesse at 11.

[*L* L sapphirinus, *cl* Gr sappheiros, *cl* sappheiros see SAPPHIRE] — sapphire gurnard, a trigloid fish (*Trigla hiruroides*)

sap'phir-in, 1 sa'fir-in, 2 sa'fir-in, n A vitreous pale-blue or green silicate (AgAlSiO<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in the monoclinic system 2 Sapphire quartz 3 A blue variety of apatite

Sap'phir-in, 1 sa'fir-in, 2 sa'fir-in, n A vitreous pale-blue or green silicate (AgAlSiO<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in the monoclinic system 2 Sapphire quartz 3 A blue variety of apatite

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ally by zoospores. Sap"ro-leg-nl'e-ret. - sap"ro-leg-nl'e-  
 cecous, a sap"ro-leg-nl'e-oust; sap"ro-leg-nl'e-  
 Sap"ro-leg-nl'e-les, n pl. Bot. An order of phycoc-  
 eous fungi, mostly aquatic molds - sap"ro-lite, n. Col  
 Thoroughly decomposed, earthy, but untransported rock  
 - sap"ro-lit'e, a

sap"ro-lit'er, n. See sap"ro-lit'e, a  
 sap"ro-lit'ph'i-lous, a [Rare] Carrion-loving -  
 sap"ro-myz'l-dē, n pl. Entom. A family of oecyptate  
 flies. sap"ro-myz'ia, n (t g) - sap"ro-myz'id, a & n -  
 sap"ro-myz'id, a - sap"ro-myz'id, a. The more or less de-  
 caying plankton matter, animal organism, algae, spores, etc.,  
 entering into the composition of many coals, and constitut-  
 ing the greater part of canal coals, bogheads, kerosene  
 shales, etc. It is the mother-substance of petroleum, some  
 given by Potone - sap"ro-pel-le, a - sap"ro-ph'a-ga, n  
 pl. Entom. A division of lamellicorn beetles that feed on  
 decomposing matter - sap"ro-ph'a-gan, n - sap"ro-ph'a-  
 gous, a. 1. Feeding on decomposing substances. 2. Of  
 or pertaining to the Saprophaga - sap"ro-phile, n. A bor-  
 terium which can flourish only upon previously decomposed  
 substances - sap"ro-ph'i-lous, a

sap"ro-phyl'e, 1 sap"ro-phyl'e, 2 sap"ro-phyl'e, n. Biol. An  
 organism that lives upon dead organic matter, as cer-  
 tain fungous or other plants without chlorophyll, various  
 bacteria, etc. [*sapno* + *Gr phylon*, see *phyto*].  
 sap"ro-phyl'e, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of  
 a saprophyte, as, the saprophytic nutrition of an infusorian.  
 2. Saprogenous. sap"ro-ph'i-lous. - sap"ro-phyl'i-cal-  
 ly, adv. After the manner of a saprophyte - sap"ro-phyl'i-  
 sm, n. The nature or condition of a saprophyte  
 sap-prop'ra, n. Pathol. Putrid fever, contagious typhus, or  
 hospital fever. sap"ro-ty'plus, - sap"ro-ty'plus, n.  
 1. Foulness of the breath. 2. A person having an offensive  
 breath - sap"ro-ty'plus, a. (timber)  
 sap"rot', 1 sap"rot', 2 sap"rot', n. Dry rot, a disease of  
 sap"sa'go, 1 sap"sa'go, 2 sap"sa'go, n. Sapsago, a disease  
 of the cor of *G. schabzieger*, < *schoden shaye*, +  
 zleger why?

sap"suck'er, 1 sap"suck'er, 2 sap"suck'er, n. [U S] 1.  
 Any small black-and-white  
 woodpecker at the genus  
*Sphyrapicus*, especially the  
 yellow-bellied sapsucker  
 (*S. varius*) which damages  
 orchard-trees by exposing  
 and devouring the sapwood.  
 2. Any small spotted wood-  
 pecker, as the hairy, downy,  
 and red-bellied species. See  
 WOODPECKER.

sap"tube", 1 sap"tube", 2 sap"tube", n. Bot. A vessel that  
 conveys sap.

sap"u-cal'a, 1 sap"u-cal'a, 2 sap"u-cal'a, n. [Pg (Brazil)]  
 The tree that bears the sapu-  
 calis - sap"u-cal'a, n. One of  
 the edible seeds of several Bra-  
 zilian trees of the genus *Lecy-  
 thidaceae*, especially *L. zabucayo* and  
*L. amazonum*, of the myrtle  
 family, allied to the Brazil-  
 nut, but superior in flavor and  
 digestibility. See *Lecythis*  
 and *MONSIEUR POR* sap"u-  
 cal'a-nut", n.

sap"wood", 1 sap"wood", 2 sap"wood", n. The new wood  
 next the bark of an exogenous tree, which contains much of  
 the sap, albumen. See *ILLUS* under *EXOD*.

Sa-py'ri-dē, 1 sa-py'ri-dē, 2 sa-py'ri-dē, n. pl. Entom.  
 A family of fossorial hymenoptera or digger-wasps with pro-  
 thorax extended backward, first 2 abdominal segments  
 coalescent, and hindmost legs short. Sa-py'ri-a, n (t g)  
 [*Gr sēs*, sound, + *pygē*, rump] - sa-py'ri-dē, a & n -  
 sa-py'ri-dē, a

sa-r, 1 sa-r, 2 sa-r, n. Some as SARO  
 S. A. R., abbr. Sons of the American Revolution, [F] *Son*  
*Alteuse Royale* (His Raj al Highness)

Sar, abbr. Sardinia Sardinia

Sar'a-a, 1 sar'a-a, 2 sar'a-a, n. Bth (Donol)  
 sar'ah, 1 sar'ah, 2 sar'ah, n. [Ar] A mirage, among the  
 Arabians a common emblem of deceit, hence, deceit

Sar'a-ha'f'e, 1 sar'a-ha'f'e, 2 sar'a-ha'f'e, n. One of a com-  
 pany of vagrant Oriental monks of the early church, who  
 submitted to no superior and were reputed disorderly [*Gr*  
*LL Saraballa*]

sar'a-band, 1 sar'a-band, 2 sar'a-bānd, n. 1. A stately  
 Spanish dance of Moorish origin, originally for a single  
 dancer and accompanied with singing, but later a con-  
 tra-dance. 2. Music for such a dance as written in  
 its measured triple time. Arrangements in the strongly ac-  
 centuated rhythm of the saraband have been adopted by  
 Handel, Bach, etc.

Not far from Andalusian saraband  
 Would sound to many a native roundelay  
 CAMPBELL Gertrude of Wyoming pt. 1, st. 5

[< *F sarabande*, < *Sp zarabanda*, < *Per sarband*, song]

sar'a-bandit, 1 sar'a-bān't, 2 sar'a-bān't, n. Bth (Apocrypho)  
 [Gr] 1 *Lsd ix*, 48

Sar'a-cen, 1 sar'a-cen, 2 sar'a-cēn, n. One of the nomad  
 Arabs of the Syro-Arabian desert who harassed the  
 frontiers of the Roman empire, hence, after Mohammed,  
 a Moslem enemy of the empire in general, a Moslem  
 enemy of the medieval Christians, loosely, a member of  
 any people against whom Crusaders were called.

So the Arabs or Saracens as they are also called as soon as  
 they had embraced the faith of Mahomet, held it to be their duty  
 to spread their faith everywhere, which in fact meant to conquer  
 the whole world

E A FREEMAN General Sketch p. 117 (in n & co)

[< *F saraceni* < *LL Saracenus* < *Gr Sarakēnos*, < *Ar*  
*sharqin*, Oriental, eastern, < *sharq*, rising sun, < *sharqa*,  
 rise - Saraceni's consonant (Bot), a European groundsel  
 or ragwort (*Senecio saracenicus*) formerly used as a vulner-  
 ary and deobstruent. Saraceni's comfrey - Saraceni  
 stane, gray wether - Saraceni-stane, n. Mohammedanism

Sar'a-cen'ic, 1 sar'a-cen'ic, 2 sar'a-cen'ic, a. Of or per-  
 taining to the Saracens [*LL Saracenicus*, < *Saraceni*,  
 see *SARACEN*] Sar'a-cen'ic-ally, adv. Saracenic  
 architecture, the brilliantly colored and decorated style  
 of architecture typical of the period of Moslem supremacy,  
 characterized by pointed and horseshoe arches, minarets,  
 arabesques, etc. Compare ARABIAN, MOHAMMEDAN, MOOR-  
 ISH and plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 8, also chart of  
 ARCHITECTURE

sar'a-cen'i-cum, 1 sar'a-cen'i-cum, 2 sar'a-cen'i-cum, n  
 [L] Saraceni

Sar'a-da, 1 sar'a-da, 2 sar'a-da, n. 1. See CALENDAR 2

A Hindu alphabet okla ta Nogari [*< Ghadrāda Naudan*,  
 said to be the first to reduce the language to writing]  
 sar'a-ra', 1 sar'a-ra', 2 sar'a-ra', n. A money changer. See SHORR  
 sar'a-fan, 1 sar'a-fan, 2 sar'a-fān, n. A sleeveless mantle  
 worn by Russian peasant women

Sar'a-gōs'a, 1 sar'a-gōs'a, 2 sar'a-gōs'a, n. 1. A province  
 in N E Spain, 6,726 sq m. 2. Its capital, former capital  
 of Aragon, captured by the French Feb 20, 1809

sar'a-gū, 1 sar'a-gū, 2 sar'a-gū, n. Some as SARGO  
 Sar'ah, 1 sar'ah, 2 sar'ah, n. 1. A feminine personal name  
 Sar'ah, D G 1 Pt Sp Sw Sar'ah, 1 sar'ah, 2 sar'ah, n.  
 Sar'ah, 1 sar'ah, 2 sar'ah, n. 2. Bth (1) The wife of Abrah-  
 am. Gen xlv, 15 (2) The wife of Tobias. Tob iii, 7  
 [Heb. princess]

Sar'ah Gamp. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a sick-nurse  
 addicted to gin, lying, and quotations from her fictitious  
 friend Mrs. Morris. Compare GAMP

Sar'ah Grand. Pseudonym of Mrs F E McTear

Sar'al, 1 sar'al, 2 sar'al, n. Bth (1) The original  
 name of Sarah, wife of Abraham. Gen xl, 29 [Heb. Jah  
 is prince]

Sar'a-tas, 1 sar'a-tas, 2 sar'a-tas, n. Bth  
 (Apocrypho) 1 *Lsd v*, 5

Sar'a-tas, 1 sar'a-tas, 2 sar'a-tas, n. Bth (Donol)  
 Sar'a-tas, 1 sar'a-tas, 2 sar'a-tas, n. Same as SERRAJO

Sar'a-ma-yul'on, 1 sar'a-ma-yul'on, 2 sar'a-ma-yul'on, n.  
 [Porta Rico] A grebe. sar'a-ma-yul'on, 1 sar'a-ma-yul'on, 2  
 sar'a-ma-yul'on, n. Bth (Apocrypho)

Sar'an, 1 sar'an, 2 sar'an, n. [Hind] 1. The bow of Vishnu  
 2. [S] A violin-like instrument used by the Hindus

Sar'a-nac, 1 sar'a-nac, 2 sar'a-nac, n. 1. A series of lakes in  
 S Frontiera county, N Y, known as Upper, Middle, and  
 Lower Saranac; the largest, Upper Saranac Lake, 8 by 2  
 m. 2. A river in N E New York, length, 100 m from  
 Saranac Lake to Lake Champlain. 3. S Lake, a village in  
 Franklin and Essex counties N Y

Sar'a-nak, 1 sar'a-nak, 2 sar'a-nak, n. [F Ind] A viola-  
 like instrument used by Hindus and Mohammedans

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believer in the resurrection of the body opposed to pneu-  
 matic, while designated a believer in the spiritual resurrec-  
 tion. [*Gr sarkikos*, < *sark*, flesh]

sar-cid'um, 1 sar-cid'um, 2 sar-cid'um, n. [i-a, pl]  
 Pathol. Any fleshy excrescence, a cornlike cornosity [*Gr*  
*sarkidion*, dim of *sark* (sark), flesh] sar-cid'um

sar-cil'is, 1 sar-cil'is, 2 sar-cil'is, n. A coarse woolen cloth  
 formerly worn by persons of the lowest classes and by beg-  
 gars [*Gr LL sarcilatus*, coarse cloth]

sar-cin, 1 sar-cin, 2 sar-cin, n. Same as HYPOXANTHIN [*Gr*  
*sarkinos*, fleshy, < *sark* (sark), flesh]

Sar-cin'a, 1 sar-cin'a, 2 sar-cin'a, n. Bacteriol. 1. A  
 genus of non-ciliated spheroidal bacteria of the family  
*Coccaceae*, in which the cocci divide in three planes perpen-  
 dicular to each other, but ellung together in cuboidal packets  
 See BACTERIA 2. [i] A bacterium belonging to this genus.  
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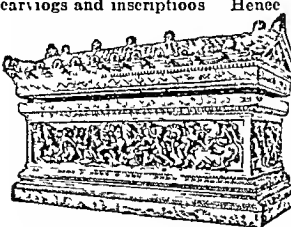
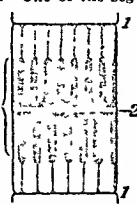
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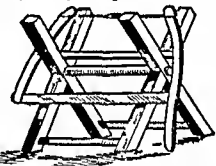


(a thin blade strained in a light frame, for piercing work in the precious metals, a *buhl-saw*), *radius-saw* (a traversing circular saw journaled at the upper end of an upright pendulum-like arm), *sitting-saw* (a circular saw for metal-cutting, with fine teeth), *soilting-saw* (a *ressaw* or re-sawing-machine, or a machine for ripping, a round belt radially), *submergous-saw* (one by which bones may be cut in place without making a large incision in the skin or flesh), *swamp-saw* (a bow-saw or turning-saw), *swing-saw* (a sawing-machine having a circular cross-cut saw journaled at the lower end of a pendulous frame swinging in the plane of the disk), *traverse-saw* (a cross-cut circular sawing-machine in which the saw moves across the work, which is stationary), *turning-saw* (with a thin narrow blade that can make a curved kerf—a bow-saw, scroll-saw, or compass saw), *twining-saw* (for working between comb-teeth, in making combs two at a time), (4) from their purpose use, manner of use, or the trade which they are used, as, *arm-saw* (a hand-saw), *chair-makers' saw* (a small frame fret-saw, also a scroll- or jig-saw for making parts of chair-frames), *cold saw* (a disk-saw), *cross-cut* or *cross-cutting saw* (see *cross-cut*), *equalizing-saw* (same as *EQUALIZING MACHINE*), *gaining-saw* (for grooving or channeling instead of for dividing), *graffing-saw* (for cutting off stocks), *hand-saw* (for use by hand), *miter-box saw* (fine-toothed, stiff-backed, for use in a miter-box), *nickling-saw* (for cutting the slot in screw-heads), *pit-saw* (see under *PIT*), *pruning-saw* (with teeth specially adapted for cutting branches of trees), *rip-saw* (see *rip*), *stakeholder's saw* (especially used for working on firearm-stocks), *trephine-saw* (a cylindrical surgical saw), (5) from the inventor, as, *Gigli's saw* (a surgical wire having saw-teeth on all sides for sawing in any direction used in operations on the skull), *saw*, 1 sō, 2 sō, n. 1. A proverbial or familiar saying; old maxim

Strict age, and sour severity,  
With their grave saws, in slumber lie

21. A discourse, recital story 31 A command decree  
[< AS *sagw*, < *accagw*, see *art*, v. 1] *Syn* see *ANALOG*  
*sa-wa*, 1 sō-wa, 2 sō-wa, n. [P I] One of a series of terraces on a hillside used for growing rice a native name  
*sa-wa-ra*, 1 sō-wa-ra, 2 sō-wa-ra, n. [Gulfana] Same as *SOUARI*  
*sa-watch*, 1 sō-wach, 2 sō-wach, n. A mountain range in Colorado  
*saw-back*, 1 sō-bak, 2 sō-bak, n. Something having a serrate dorsal outline. *Speif* (1) A mountain range having sharp and even peaks, especially when all are excessively steep on one side, a *sierra* (2) The larva of a bombycid moth of the genus *Nerice*, having dorsal protuberances like the teeth of a saw—*saw-backed*, a  
*saw-bell*, 1 sō-bell, 2 sō-bell, n. [Local, U S] A elu-peoid fish with ventral serratures strong (1) The alewife (2) The gut-hering  
*saw-bench*, etc. See *SAW*, n.  
*saw-bill*, 1 sō-bill, 2 sō-bill, n. A bird having a serrate beak (1) A merganser, *sawneb*. See *JACK-SAW* (2) A motmot (3) A hummingbird of the genus *Rhamphodon*—*saw-billed*, a  
*saw-bones*, 1 sō-bōns, 2 sō-bōns, n. [Slang] A surgeon  
*saw-bridge*, 1 sō-bri-dj, 2 sō-bri-dj, n. [Slang] A bridge in town in E. Hertfordshire  
*saw-buck*, 1 sō-buck, 2 sō-buck, n. [U S] A rack or frame consisting of two X-shaped ends joined by a connecting bar or bars, for holding sticks of wood while they are being sawed with a buck-saw

*sawcet*, v. & n. Sauce  
*saw-ce-flemt*, a. Same as *SAUSEFLEME*  
*sawd*, pp. *Sawed* S S  
*saw'der*, 1 sō'der, 2 sō'der, n. [Slang] Flatters, wheedling talk, blarney used only with soft, as, the tried soft *sawder* [Cor of *SOLBER*]  
*saw'dust*, 1 sō'dust, 2 sō'dust, n. Small fragments or dust, especially of wood, cut or torn out by a saw—*saw'dust-carrier*, n. A tube or trough, commonly of wood for carrying away sawdust from a power-saw—*saw-powder*, n. An explosive made by nitrating sawdust by treatment with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids. See *EXPLOSIVE*—*saw-ring*, a circular ring within which performances take place often covered with sawdust to make it soft  
*saw'er*, n. [Rare] Same as *SAWYER*  
*saw'fish*, 1 sō'fish, 2 sō'fish, n. 1. A pristoid ray of



Sawbuck and Buck-saw

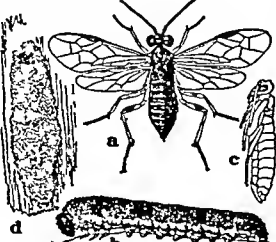
*Sawbuck* and *Buck-saw* used only with soft, as, the tried soft *sawder* [Cor of *SOLBER*]  
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Sawfish 1/2

elongated form (sometimes 20 feet) having the snout produced into a long flat blade armed along each edge with sacketed horizontal teeth for tearing or ripping open its prey. They frequent chiefly inshore waters within the tropics. *Pristis antiquorum* is a European species, with from 16 to 20 pairs of teeth on the saw. *P. pectinatus*, with from 25 to 28 pairs of teeth, is an American sawfish. 2. A similarly armed pristiporoid shark of the Pacific and Indian oceans

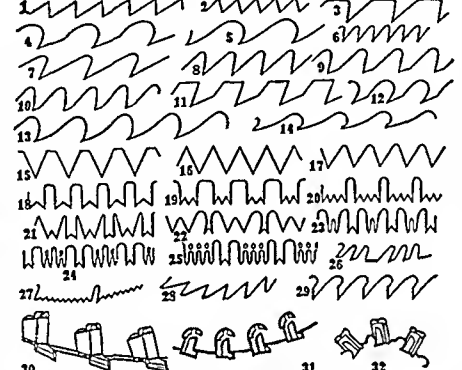
*saw'fly*, 1 sō'flai, 2 sō'flai, n. A tenthrinid hymenopterous insect. The avipositor is long and composed of two lamellae toothed at the outer edges and sliding back and forth upon each other like saws set back to back. With this instrument the female pierces plants and soft wood and deposits its eggs in the incision. Many species in North America are injurious to trees and cultivated shrubs and plants. Thus those of the genus *Chrysobothris* are especially harmful to spruce and fir, linden, elms, birches, willows, etc., are subject to attack by sawflies of the genera *Nematus*, *Cimbex*, and *Eura*, the pear, raspberry, elderberry, gooseberry, and



Sawfly 1/2

a, adult female, b, larva, c, pupa, d, cocoon

currant (see *CURRENT-WORM*) suffer from *Salandria* and its allies, whose larvae are termed *sawflies*. See *FRAN-SUO*, *NAS-BENNY-SUO*. The grain-sawflies (*Cephus*) injure wheat-stalks by boring, grass-sawflies (*Pyrausta*) devour grass-blades, and greenhouse plants are frequently devastated, especially by *Empytus canadensis*, destructive to violets—*tur-nip-saw'fly*, n. Samous *TUNNIP-SLY*, 2 *saw'frame*, *saw'gill*, etc. See *SAW*, n.  
*saw'linn*, 1 sō'hörn, 2 sō'hörn, n. An insect with serrato antennae, *speif*, a *serleorn* beetle  
*saw'horse*, 1 sō'hōrs, 2 sō'hōrs, n. 1. A carpenter's horse used to support a plank in sawing. 2. A sawhuck  
*saw'ing*, pp. & verbal n. *nt* saw, v.—*saw'ing-ma-chine*, n. A machine for sawing, a machine that works a saw or saws often called simply a *saw* [swmill]  
*saw'log*, 1 sō'log, 2 sō'log, n. A log suitable to be cut in a saw-mill  
*saw'mill*, 1 sō'mil, 2 sō'mil, n. 1. An establishment for sawing logs into lumber by power, often including other wood-working machines, as lath-machines and planing-machines. 2. A large sawing-machine—*saw'mill-er*, n.—*saw'mill'ing*, n.  
*saw'n*, 1 sō'n, 2 sō'n, pp. of *saw* v. [Isgner, sawbill]  
*saw'neb*, 1 sō'neb, 2 sō'neb, n. [Prov Eng] A mer-saw'ney, 1 sō'ny, 2 sō'ny, n. [S-I] A Scotchman proper name  
2 A simpton 3 [Slang] Bacon 4. Cotton spinning [Eng] A breakage of a large number of threads in a mulo at one time [Car of *Sandy*, abbr of *Alexander*] *Saw'ny*,—*saw'ney-ing*, n. Dawdling, wheedling  
*saw'pal-met'*, n. *saw'sash*, etc. See *SAW*, n.  
*saw'quill*, 1 sō'kwol, 2 sō'kwol, n. The quinnat, sockeye  
*saw'shark*, n. Same as *SAWYER*, 2  
*saw'tail*, n. Pecker  
*saw'tooth*, 1 sō'thōt, 2 sō'thōt, n. [SAW'-TEETH, pl] 1. Thin tooth of a saw. See *SAW*, 1 n, 1



Forms of Saw-teeth

1 2 Hand saws for ripping and cutting 3 Band-saw, wide pitch 4 Same with wide curve 5 Same flattened behind points 6 Frame-saw 7 8 Circular for soft wood 9 10, 11 12 Same for hard wood 13 Hooked for pine 14 Gullet-tooth 15, 16, 17 Forms of pest-tooth 18 19, 20 Forms of mill-tooth 21 Tuttle-tooth with cleaning-tooth 23 24 Forms of diamond 25 Cross-cut with perforations 26 Miter-saw for fine work 27 Combination-tooth 28 29 Grooving-saw 30 31 Inserted teeth in mitering-saws 32 Special internal inserted teeth for cutting steel bars

2 An antartec seal (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) having many cusps, likened to saw-teeth on the molars—*saw'-toothed*, a. Having tooth-like processes like those of a saw, sharply serrate, as a mountain range  
*Saw'wunt-wa'ree*, 1 sō'wunt-wā'rē, 2 sō'wunt-wā'rē, n. 1. A native state in Bombay province, India. 2. Its capital  
*saw'whet*, etc. See *SAW*, n.  
*saw'wort*, 1 sō'wōrt, 2 sō'wōrt, n. Any one of various species of *Serratula* and *Saussurea*, both of the aster family, especially *Serratula tinctoria*, the common sawwort of England, whose leaves yield a yellow dye so called from the saw-toothed leaves

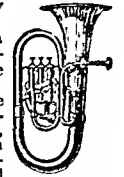
*saw'yer*, 1 sō'yer, 2 sō'yer, n. 1. One who saws logs into boards, one who saws wood for fuel. 2 [Western U S] A fallen tree that rests at the root end on the bottom of a stream, and continually rises and falls under the action of the current one of the dangers of Western river-navigation. See *SAW*, and illus. under *SAW-O-BOAT*. The *sauro* is entirely devoid of rocks and there hence no on its banks it is also free from snags and saw-yers  
J H Wilson China p 46 LA 1887

3. A wood-boring insect-larva, as of a longicorn beetle, *garden*, especially, one of the genus *Monohammus*, as the Southern pine-sawyer (*Monohammus confusus*) 4. [New Zealand] A large grasshopper (*Deinacrida megacephala*) resembling a scorpion, that lives under decayed trees and stones  
5. [Local, U S] The bowfin  
*Saw'yer*, n. 1. Bob, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, an indigent jovial medical student who seeks to enlarge his practice by many novel devices. 2 *Sylvanus* (1718-1822-18) 1895), an American inventor, especially at firearm appliances. 3 Tom, in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, the clever boy hero. He is regarded as a type of juvenile life and training in the Mississippi Valley in the early 19th century, and his adventures to some extent are considered as autobiographical. 4. A county in N W Wisconsin, 342 sq m. county-seat, Hayward

*sax*, 1 saks, 2 saks, n. 1. A slate-cutters half-like chopping-tool for trimming raft-slates, having a pointed pick at the back to make nail-holes *slate-sax*. 2 Her a similar having a round nick in the back of the blade 3. A long knife short Teutonic sword [*< AS* *sax*, *knif*]  
*sax*, a & n. [Scot] Sax  
*sax*, abbr. *Saxon* Saxony  
*sax'a-till*, 1 saks'a-till or -tall, 2 saks'a-till or -till a. 1. Pertaining to, *< saxum* rock  
*sax'a-till*, 1 saks'a-till, 2 saks'a-till, n. [E Ind] A singular trees (*Anandrodendron*) about leaves and thin canes without branches, the stem growing in zigzag curves to the height of 15 feet or more. It is common in western Asia  
*sax'ent'*, n. Same as *saxum*  
*saxe*, 1 saks, 2 saks, n. 1. An albuminized photograph

Sawyer. 1/2

paper prepared in Dresden 2. Metal An apparatus for purifying gold-amalgam [*< I* *Saxe* = G *Sachsen*, Saxony]  
*Saxe*, n. 1. Saks, 2 saks. Comte de (1718-1806-11-1750), Hermann Maurice, a French marshal, who won the battle at Fontenoy, 1758, and took a part of Flanders. 2. 1 saks 2 saks John Godfrey (1816-1887), an American humorous poet, *The Proud Miss McBride*  
*Saxe'*, 1 saks, 2 saks, n. 1. A republic in central Germany, proclaimed Nov. 1918; 511 sq m., capital Alenburg. *Sach'sen-Al'ten-burg*, 1 saks'-al'ten-burg, 2 saks'-al'ten-burg, n. A republic in Thuringia, 756 sq m., capitals, Coburg and Gotha. *Sach'sen-Coburg-Gotha*, n.  
*Saxe'*, 1 saks, 2 saks, n. Same as *LAUENBURG*  
*Saxe'*, 1 saks, 2 saks, n. 1. A republic in central Germany, proclaimed Nov. 1918, 1,396 sq m., capital, Meiningen. *Sach'sen-Mein-ing-en*, 1 saks'-mein-ing-en, n. A republic in central Germany, proclaimed Nov. 1918, 1,396 sq m., capital, Weimar. *Sach'sen-Wei-mär*, 1 saks'-wei-mär, n. A republic in central Germany, proclaimed Nov. 1918, 1,396 sq m., capital, Weimar. *Sach'sen-Wei-mär*, 1 saks'-wei-mär, n. A brass wind-instrument, invented about 1845 by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian living in Paris much used in military bands. It has a long winding tube with a wide bell opening, and with 3 to 5 valves, and is of large compass with full rich tone



Saxhorn

Saxhorns are made of several sizes, the principal being the soprano, tenor or alto-horn, baritone, euphonium, bombardon, and contra-bombardon. They are all alike in general form excepting the contra-bombardon, which on account of its size and weight is made to go around the shoulders of the player. The tone is not sympathetic enough for finer orchestral use [*< Sax* (the inventor) + *HORN*]  
*Sax'i-ca'va*, 1 saks'-i-ca'va, 2 saks'-i-ca'va, n. *Conch* 1. A genus typical of *Saxicardae*. 2. [S-I] A hive of this genus, burrowing in limestone, shells, and the like [*< L* *saxum*, rock, + *caro*, see *SAXICAROUS*]—*Sax'i-ca'va-dre*, n. pl. *Conch* *The Glycymeris*—*sax'i-ca'va*, a & n—*sax'i-ca'va*, a & n

*Sax'i-ca'vus*, 1 saks'-i-ca'vus, 2 saks'-i-ca'vus, a. Burrowing in rocks, a certain bivalves [*< L* *saxum*, rock, + *caro*, make hollow, + *caris*, hollow]  
*Sax'i-len'i-dre*, 1 saks'-i-len'i-dre, 2 saks'-i-len'i-dre, n. pl. *The Saxicolinae* as a family—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n

*Sax'i-len'i-dre*, 1 saks'-i-len'i-dre, 2 saks'-i-len'i-dre, n. pl. *The Saxicolinae* as a family—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n

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*Sax'i-len'i-dre*, 1 saks'-i-len'i-dre, 2 saks'-i-len'i-dre, n. pl. *The Saxicolinae* as a family—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n

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Purple Saxifrage (Saxifraga oppositifolia)

*Sax'i-len'i-dre*, 1 saks'-i-len'i-dre, 2 saks'-i-len'i-dre, n. pl. *The Saxicolinae* as a family—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n

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*Sax'i-len'i-dre*, 1 saks'-i-len'i-dre, 2 saks'-i-len'i-dre, n. pl. *The Saxicolinae* as a family—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n

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*Sax'i-len'i-dre*, 1 saks'-i-len'i-dre, 2 saks'-i-len'i-dre, n. pl. *The Saxicolinae* as a family—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n

*Sax'i-len'i-dre*, 1 saks'-i-len'i-dre, 2 saks'-i-len'i-dre, n. pl. *The Saxicolinae* as a family—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n—*sax-i-len'i-dre*, a & n





quantity as compared with equilibrium trade term  $\bar{z}$ . The stab-





2. [Colloq.] Being just short of the measure specified often with the indefinite article even with a plural noun, as, a scant half-hour, a scant five yards. 3. Sparingly or insufficiently possessed of something, as, scant in sense, scant of money. 4. Naut. Coming from such a direction as almost to keep a vessel from lying to her course, altho close-hauled, said of the wind. 5. [Rare] Parsimonious, liberal, stingy, as, a scant giver [*I see scant, see SCANT*]. 6. See SCANTY.

scant', n [Archaic] Scantiness scantily want dearth scant', ad [Dial] Scarcely barely not quite scant'ly, 1 scant'ly 2 scant'ly ad In a scanty manner scant'iness, 1 scant'ness 2 scant'ness N The condition or character of being scanty, meanness scant'ty; [Rare]

scant'tle, 1 scant'tl 2 scant'tl r' 1 [Archaic or Prov.] To divide into small pieces partition minutely 2 To cut down in size scant [*< OF escantelle, < es-, out (< L ex), < cantil see CANTILE*]

scant'tle, r' 1 r' To make less, become less scant'tle, r' 1 A cage by which slates are sorted in size 2 Same as scant'tle 5 [*< Norw skant, measuring-rod*]

scant'ling, 1 scant'ling 2 scant'ling, n 1. Building (1) A timber less than 5 inches in breadth and thickness, used for studding tie-beams, etc, also, such timbers collectively (2) The dimensions of a timber in breadth and depth, but not in length, as, the scantling of the timber should be 2 x 4 (3) The dimensions of a stone in length, breadth and thickness 2. A measurement or set of fixed dimensions to be used in any case, especially, in naval architecture, the size prescribed for any part of the hull of a ship, as the plates or the flooring 3. A rough sketch, draft, or outline 4. A trestle, as in a cellar, for holding a cask in a convenient position for drawing off liquor 5†. A small quantity or part, a sample, ns, a scantling of wit [*< OF eschantillon, dim. of eschantille, < es-, out (< L ex), & cant (< LL canus), corner*]

scant'ling-num'ber, n A number fixing the size of the members of a vessel computed from certain known standard dimensions of the hull used mainly for the purpose of classification s, numerical.

scant'y, 1 scant'y 2 scant'y, ad [Archaic] 1 In a scant manner, parsimoniously slightly, scant'y. 2. Scarcely 3. Scantily scant'y, n 1. Scantiness scant'y-ness, 1 scant'ness 2 scant'ness N The state of being scant'y, 1 scant'y 2 scant'y, a [SCANTY-ER; SCANTY-EST] 1. Limited in extent, lacking space, small, close The present is the scanty realm of sense The future, reason a empire unclothed

Yorvca Aight Thoughts vii, 1 1433

2. Restricted in quantity or number, scarcely sufficient, as, a scanty supply 3. Restricted in giving or expenditure, sparing, ns, scanty of favors

Syn: chary deficient insufficient limited, narrow, niggardly parsimonious, poor, scant, scarce scrim, scrimped, scrimpling scrimpy short small, sparing - Ant: see SYNOBOL

Scap'a Flow, 2 scap'a 2 scap'a A sea-basin among the Orkney Islands, Scotland where the German High Seas Fleet was taken after surrender, Nov-Dec, 1918, and sunk by its own officers June 21, 1919

scape, 1 skép, 2 scáp, r' & r' [Archaic or Poet] To escape' generally written 'scape - scape'gal'tows, n One who has escaped hanging the deserving it - scape'less, a Unavoidable inevitable

scape', n 1. Bot A long, naked, radical peduncle, a naked peduncle rising from a subterranean or depressed stem, as in the dandelion, primrose, etc 2. Entom A stem-like basal part, as of the balancer of a fly, specifically the second antennal joint, or the first when the basal part is not separated 3. Ornith The whole shaft of a feather 4. Arch (1) The shaft of a column (2) The apophysis of a shaft [*F < L scapus, stem cp Gr stapos, staff*] - scape'less, a Having no scape

scapes, n 1. The cry of a snipe when flushed 2 A snipe [Onomatopoeic] [restraint]

scape't, n A fault split also a breaking out from moral scape'goat', 1 skép'gót, 2 scáp'gót, n 1. Jewish Antiq A goat upon the head of which Aaron, on the great day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness Lev xvi, 10 2. A person made to bear the blame due to others

scape'grace', 1 skép'grás, 2 scáp'grác, n A heedless, mischievous, or scotchlike fellow, a graceless person scape'grace', n [Laz Low S] The red-throated diver or loon. See SCOFF-RAVE, under CAPT [*pus, scape*]

scap'el, 1 skap'el, 2 scáp'el n Bot A caulicle [*< L scape, n Escapement*]

scape'thrift', n [Archaic] A spendthrift

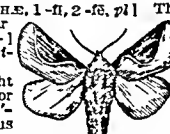
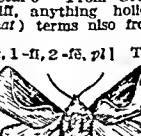
scape'wheel', n Same as ESCAPE-WHEEL

scaph-, 1 skaf-, skaf-o, 2 scáf- scáf-o- From Scapho-*o*, skaphi, skaphos, hawl, skiff, anything hollow [*< skopid, dig make hollow*], (4naf) terms also from scaphing forms

scaph'a, 1 skéf'a 2 scáf'a n [SCAF'PH- 1-fl, 2-fé, pl] The scaphoid fossa of the helix of the ear [*L, a skiff, < Gr skaphé, see SCAPH-*]

-scaph'a-moth', n A moth (Lamodaces scapha) of the tropics

scaph'an'der, n 1. (1) A water-tight dress for a diver (2) A cork belt for assistance in swimming scaph'an'der, n [F] 2 [Scaph'ia] A genus typical of Scaphandridæ Scaph'an'drid-dæ, n pl Conch A Scapha-moth 1/2 family of aspidoccephalous teeth-trachilote gastropods having distinct median teeth very large curved or uoiform lateral teeth and a hulliform shell - scaph'an'drid, n - scaph'an'droid, o - Scaph'i-drid-dæ, n pl Entom A family of clavicorn beetles with roundish body prominent anterior coxae slender antennae and last ventral segment elongate - scaph'id-um, n [-a, pl] 1 Bot The spore-case or conceptacle of certain algae a dissused term 2 [S] Entom A genus typical of Scaphidridæ - scaph'i-dn'rous, a Boat-tailed - scaph'i-o-pod 1 o Of or pertaining to the Scaphopodidæ II. n A scaphopodid especially of the genus Scaphoporus, a scaphopodid - scaph'o-podid, n pl Herp A family of hutooiden toad-like amphibious creatures with teeth only and urostyle confluent with sacrum Scaph'o-pus, n (t g) - scaph'i-o-podid, n - scaph'i-o-podid, a & n - scaph'ism, n A mode of punishment anciently used in Persia lo which the condemned person was tortured to death by being fastened in a trough or hollow tree with head arms, and legs smeared with honey to attract biting insects - scaph'it'id-dæ, n pl Conch A genus of scaphopodid cephalopods - scaph'it'id-dæ, n pl Conch Gaseous family of ammonians, especially those with the shell of first ammonitiform













**Scheller**, 1 shē'l'er, 2 shē'l'er, Immanuel Johann Gerhard  
[1735-1803] German lexicographer  
**Schelling**, 1 shē'l'ing, 2 shē'l'ing, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph  
von [1775-1854] A German philosopher  
**Schelling-ism**, 1 shē'l'ing-izm, 2 shē'l'ing-izm, n The  
philosophy of Schelling, based chiefly upon the views  
of Kant and Fichte, combined with Spinoza's doctrine  
of the oneness of all substance. Its distinguishing trait is  
the identity of subject and object, hence its title of *absolute  
idealism* or the *identity philosophy*. New Schellingism  
is that philosophy of certain disciples especially of Stahl,  
which lays emphasis on the later and more mystical doc-  
trines of Schelling  
**Schellum**, 1 shē'l'um, 2 shē'l'um, n Same as SCHELM  
**Schelly**, 1 shē'l'i, 2 shē'l'y, n [Prov Eng] The powan,  
gwiald  
**Schelm**, 1 shēlm, 2 shēlm, n [Scot] A scoundrel, pest,  
skellum, shēlm  
**Schell-pu**, 1 shē'l'pū, 2 shē'l'pū, n An anguillid snake-like lizard (*Pseudopus pallast*) or glass-snake  
of eastern Europe, 2 to 3 feet long [*Lat* Rus *zheltopuzh*,  
yellow-bellied]  
**Sche**, 1 shē, 2 shē, n [SCHE/MA-TA, pl] 1. A  
scheme, synopsis, or summary, also, a chart or di-  
agrammatic representation of some system of knowl-  
edge, as, a *sche*ma of English history. 2. Any figure  
drawn in outline, formerly, a geometrical diagram. 3.  
In logic, a figure of a syllogism, especially any one of  
the three recognized by Aristotle. See *FIGURE*. 4.  
In ancient rhetoric, a figure of speech, or any peculiar  
turn of expression. 5. Same as *FORM*, n, 15 (1). 6.  
*Kantianism*. A constitutional mode of the operation of  
the imagination that determines the form or type  
under which the intellect unifies its particular presen-  
tations, thus, a fixed order of succession is the *sche*ma of  
the conception of causality  
The *sche*ma of a notion must be very carefully distinguished  
from a mere image or conception. Thus I may have an image or  
conception of a particular triangle but the *sche*ma of a triangle is  
the general type to which type is alike referred  
J D MONTAGUE *Hist Modern Philos* vol 1 p 249 [L J 1847]  
7. *Gr* Ch A monastic garment, the monastic habit  
[L, *scap*, < *Gr* *sche*ma, see *SCHEM*]—*pedal sche*ma  
(*anc* *Pros*), the form or outline of a foot as composed of  
syllables of given length  
**Sche-ma-tic**, 1 shē-ma'tik, 2 shē-ma'tic, n Pertaining  
to or of the nature of a general plan, representation, or  
outline, or a general constitution or nature, typical or ar-  
chetypal, as, a *sche*matic mollusk. [*Gr* *sche*ma-tic, see  
*SCHEM*]—*sche*-ma-tic-al-ly, *sche*-ma-tic-al-ly, adv  
**Sche-ma-tism**, 1 shē-ma-tizm, 2 shē-ma-tizm, n 1. The  
particular form or disposition of anything, an outline of  
any systematic arrangement, outline  
A perfectly empty *sche*matisms led to a boundless prolixity  
FARRAR *Hist Interpretation* lect 1, p 259 [L J 1880]  
2. *Logic*. The character of a syllogism considered as  
belonging to a particular figure. 3. In the Kantian  
philosophy, the act of the intellect in forming its con-  
ceptions according to schemata furnished by the tran-  
scendental imagination, also, a system of schemata. 4.  
*Relig*. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies  
[< *Gr* *sche*ma-tism, configuration, < *sche*ma, see *SCHE-  
MATIZE*]  
**Sche-ma-tist**, 1 shē-ma-tist, 2 shē-ma-tist, n One who forms  
schemes or plans, a schemer [*Gr* *sche*ma-tist (a) see *SCHEM*]  
**Sche-ma-tize**, 1 shē-ma-tiz, 2 shē-ma-tiz, v [-tiz-ed,  
-tiz-ing] 1. To arrange in a certain form or schemes,  
form into a scheme or schema  
II 1. To make a scheme or outline, project  
schemes. 2. *Philos*. To think of or by a schema [*Gr*  
*sche*ma-tize, < *sche*ma-tis, see *SCHEM*]—*sche*-ma-tist-  
-ly, *sche*-ma-tist-ly, adv  
**Sche-ma-ti-zation**, 1 shē-ma-ti-zā-shun, 2 shē-ma-ti-zā-  
shun, n *Gr* Ch The office held at the admission of a  
monk, now part of the exorcism. [*Gr* *sche*ma-ti-zation,  
< *sche*ma, see *SCHEM*] + *log*, say  
**Sche-ma-ti-zation**, 1 shē-ma-ti-zā-shun, 2 shē-ma-ti-zā-  
shun, n *Gr* Ch A mode of divining an indi-  
vidual's life-history from the appearance of his face and  
figure an Arah practise [*Gr* *sche*ma-tis, shape, +  
-MANCY]  
**Scheme**, 1 skēm, 2 skēm, v [SCHEMEN, SCHEM'ING] 1. To  
form a scheme concerning, devise, contrive, plan  
During a long course of years De Quincey went on dreaming  
always—sometimes *sche*ming works of high value and great  
efficacy which were never to exist  
HARRIS MARTINEAU *Biog Sketches* pt 1, p 99 [L J 1869]  
II 1. To make a scheme, project plans, especially, to  
plot in an underhand manner—*sche*m-ing-ly, adv  
**Scheme**, n 1. A plan of something to be done, a plot  
or device for the accomplishment of an object, project  
used often of something visionary or impracticable, as,  
a *sche*me for the abolition of poverty  
Their *sche*me to cheapen bread and fare  
Upon a late-discovered plan  
E C BRENNAN *Bohemia* at 15  
2. A combination of various things according to a gen-  
eral plan or design, the statement or representation of  
things according to a systematic plan, a systematic ar-  
rangement of objects, facts, or actions, as, a *sche*me of  
medieval history. 3. A written or printed formal plan  
or arrangement, or a statement of such a plan, also, a  
table or schedule. 4. An outline drawing or sketch, a  
linear representation, diagram. 5. *Astrol*. A plan rep-  
resenting the aspects of the heavenly bodies at any  
given time, as, a *sche*me of nativity. 6. *Pros*. (1) An  
analysis of the different kinds of structure permissible  
in a particular kind of verse. (2) The structure of verse  
as represented by such analysis. 7. [Colloq] A prank  
or escapade of a humorous character [*Gr* *sche*ma,  
form < *Gr* *sche*ma, < *schō* (3d aor inf *schōn*), have] Syn.  
accision, hyponosis, plot, project  
—*sche*me of color. In painting, the plan of color or  
color-harmonies for a proposed picture which the artist  
deems proper to the expression of his idea, sometimes in-  
cluded within tints of a single color or within a single  
color and its complement—*sche*me-ful, a. Abounding in  
schemes full of plans—*sche*m-ist, n 1. A schemer,  
schematist. 2. One who makes astrollogical schemes—  
*sche*m's, a [Colloq] Given to scheming inventive hence,  
tricky, deceptive  
**Schem'er**, 1 skēm'er, 2 skēm'er, n One who devises  
schemes, especially, one given to plotting or intriguing  
Twenty very pretty fellows have formed themselves into  
a committee of gallantry, who call themselves *Schemers*. MARY  
WORTLEY MONTAGU *Letters* 1725 vol 1 p 108 [DEN & NOV 1837]

**Schem'nitz**, 1 shēm'nits, 2 shēm'nits, n A city in S Czecho-  
lovak Republic, has gold, silver, and other mines  
**Schenck**, 1 shkēnk, 2 shkēnk, Robert Cumming (b/1809-  
1890) An American general and diplomat  
**Schene**, 1 shkēn, 2 shkēn, n An ancient Egyptian measure of  
length, of about 4 English miles, or nearly equal to the  
Persian parasang, said to be the distance traveled by a relay  
of men towing a boat up the Nile [*Gr* *schēnus* (< *Gr*  
*schōnos*), measure]  
**Sche-nec-ta-di**, 1 shkēn'et-ta-di, 2 shkēn'et-ta-di, n 1. A  
county in L central New York, 210 sq mi. 2. Its county  
seat, seat of Union University (non-sect.), founded in 1795  
**Sche-pen**, 1 shkēp'en, 2 shkēp'en, n [D] 1. In Holland and  
Dutch settlements, an officer whose duties resemble those of  
an alderman  
**Scher'bet-zide**, n Same as *SHERBETZIDE*  
**Scher'er**, 1 shēr'er, 2 shēr'er, Edmond Henri Adolphe  
(b/1815-1889) A French literary critic and theologian  
**Scherer**, 1 shēr'er, 2 shēr'er, n [S-Afr D] A fence or bar-  
rier, as for herding cattle or for protection from attack  
**Sche-ro-mia**, 1 shkē-ro-mia, 2 shkē-ro-mia, n *Pathol* Same as  
*SCHEMOTRIA* [*Gr* *schēros*, dry]  
**Scherri**, 1 shēr, 2 shēr, Johannes (b/1817-1886) A  
German historian and writer  
**Scher-zan-dō**, 1 shkē-zan-dō, 2 shkē-zan-dō, n [It] 1.  
A dance in a grotesque or light comic manner—*scher-zo-so*,  
-so, n [*It* *schēro*, to mock, to deride]  
**Scher-zo**, 1 shkē-ro, 2 shkē-ro, n [It] 1. A sports  
or light comic movement, usually following a slow move-  
ment, especially in a symphony or sonata  
**Sche-sist**, 1 shkē-sist, 2 shkē-sist, n 1. *Arch*. An agreement  
or presumption based on the mental habit or disposition of  
one's opponent. 2. A disposition or condition [*Gr* *schē-  
sis*, < *schō* (2d aor inf *schōn*), have]—*sche*-sist-ly, adv  
Pertaining to a state or condition, particularly to the habits  
of the body, habitual, constitutional—*sche*-sist-ly, adv  
**Scheuch-zia**, 1 shkē-zya, 2 shkē-zya, n 2. *Shuk-zya*, 2 shkē-  
zya, n [*Lat* *Bot*] A family of widely distributed bog-  
plants belonging to the order *Natantes*. They are distin-  
guished by rush-like leaves, inconspicuous perfect flowers,  
disposed in racemes or in spikes, carpels united till maturity,  
and anatropous seeds. There are 4 genera and 10 species  
**Scheuch-ze-ri-a**, n (t) [*Gr* Brothers Scheuchzer, Swiss  
naturalists]—*scheuch-ze-ri-a-ceous*, a  
**Sche-ven-ing-en**, 1 shkē-ven-ing-en, 2 shkē-ven-ing-en, n A  
seaside resort in S Holland province, Netherlands, where  
Admiral Monck resided until his death Aug 8-10, 1653  
**Schev**, 1 shkēv, 2 shkēv, n [*Isr*] To see  
**Schi-a**, 1 shkē-ya, 2 shkē-ya, n [*It*] 1. Giovanni  
(b/1835-1910) An Italian astronomer and author,  
noted for his investigations of the planet Mars  
**Schi-a**, 1 shkē-ya, 2 shkē-ya, n [*It*] 1. A town in S  
Holland. 2. Holland gin so called from Schiedam, in  
Holland, where made [*Isr* *Schi-a*, see *SCHE*]  
**Schi-a-fer**, 1 shkē-fer, 2 shkē-fer, n [*Isr*] 1. A  
scholar, 2. A scholar, 3. A scholar, 4. A scholar, 5. A scholar,  
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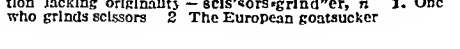








tion lacking originality, -scissors-grinder, *n* 1. One who grinds scissors 2 The European goatsucker

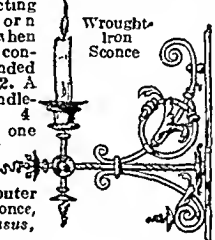
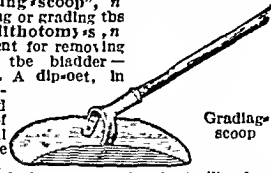






1 Dorsal view of *Tomicus xylographus*  
destructive to the northern white pine 2  
Excavations made by scolytid larvæ under  
the bark of a tree

tes 1 to SCOLYTUS + -oia  
ber 2 scölm'ber, n. A genus typical of  
comber < Gr. skolambros, mackerel  
-e-scoïd, -d, pl. Ich. A family of  
-e-scoïd, especially the *Excavate* -  
scom'ber-es-o-cold, a. & -scom'-  
pl. Ich. A subfamily of exocoetoi  
with both jaws bill-like and dorsa  
scom'ber-es-sor, n. (t g) -scom'ber-  
-scom-ber-sol-dar, n. pl. Ich. The





runrow. Or, 10 ne of service in cleansing or removing dirt, grease, etc. 4 To be purged, especially copiously or thoroughly, as, this horse *scours*. [*< OF scorsor, < L excuratus carefully attended to < ex-intensive + cura, care*] *scouret*. *Syn.* see CLEANSE







whistle 3 To use heated language, whether in speech or writing [*< Ice skramo, scare*]  
 SYN. see CALL ROAR  
 scream, *n* 1. A loud, shrill, prolonged cry, generally indicating fear or pain, loosely, any loud call  
 The screams which accompany bodily suffering are indistinguishable from those which accompany suffering of mind, and there are screams of passion as well as screams of delight  
 SCREEN *Principles of Psychology* vol. II, § 496, p. 541 [A. 1893]  
 2. Any shrill sound, as, the scream of a locomotive  
 scream, *pp* Screamed  
 screamer, *n* 1. A shrill, prolonged cry, generally indicating fear or pain, loosely, any loud call  
 2. A South-American anhimoid bird, of doubtful affinities, the most nearly related to the ducks, having large feet and two spurs on each wing

The horned screamer (*Anhimus coronatus*) has a long slender caruncle or horn on the top of the head. The crested screamer or charaj belongs to the genus *Chauna*, as *C. charaj*, often reared by the natives to defend their poultry.

The screamer possesses a number of other marked peculiarities, the principal one being the absence of unguiculate processes to the ribs, a condition not known in any other living birds.

3. The serena crested screamer. 4. [Local, Brit.] The swift 5. [Slang] Something of extraordinary qualities or character, something calculated to call forth screams of admiration, astonishment, or the like 6. [Printers' Slang, U.S.] An exclamation-point

scream, *v* 1. *skrim*, 2. *scrēm*, *pp* 1. Uttering or emitting screams 2. Provocative of screams or of laughter as a screaming farce — screaming-ly, *adv*  
 screel, *1 skrl*, 2 *scrē*, *n* [Prov.] 1. A loose note 2. Same as *rauco*, 4 3. A peccipice [*< Ice skritha, landslide*]  
 scree, *n* [North Eng. & Scot.] A coarse sieve  
 screech, *1 skrich*, 2 *scrēch*, *v* 1. To utter with a screech, as, she screeched curses at him

II. : To cry out with a sharp, shrill, and strident voice, make a prolonged harsh, piercing sound shriek, as, the night-owl screeches [*< Ice skritha, shriek*]  
 screech, *n* 1. A shrill, harsh cry, loud, strident sound; shriek, as, the screech of an owl or of a steam-whistle Compare SCREAM 2. [Prov. Eng.] The screech-cock — screech-bird, *n* The fieldfare — s-cock, *n* [Prov. Eng.] The misel — thrush — s-hawk, *n* [Local, Eng.] The nightjar — s-martin, *n* Same as SCREECHER, 3 — s-owl, *n* Any owl that screeches instead of hooting (1) The European horn-owl (2) A North-American scops-owl, especially *Megascops asio* See *illus* under owl — s-thrush, *n* 1. The screech-cock 2. The screech-bird  
 screech'er, *1 skrich'er*, 2 *scrēch'er*, *n* 1. One who or that which screeches 2. A pican bird 3. The European swift

screech, *pp* Screached  
 screech'y, *1 skrich'ty*, 2 *scrēch'ty*, *a* [*SCRICH't-ER*, *SCRICH't-ER*] Resembling a screech, characterized by or addicted to screeching, shrill and discordant, given to straining to the utmost, as a voice, as, a screechy sound, a screechy lunge

scree, *1 skrid*, 2 *scrēd*, *tr* & *tr* 1. To rend or tear into shreds 2. [Scot.] To talk off glibly [Var of *SHREN*, *r*]  
 screed, *n* 1. A prolonged tirade, harangue

The apothecary was going to write a long screed on suicide. *Kipling's Life's Handicap, End of the Passage*, 160 [Macr. 1891]  
 2. Building A wooden strip or a strip of mortar laid on a wall at intervals, to gage the thickness of the plastering to be put on, so that the finished work may present a uniform appearance floating screed, 3 A long torn strip or shred, hence, any detached strip or fragment the original meaning, now chiefly Scotch

He has been sometimes seen going about with hardly a shred to cover him. *Chambers' Fairies, Haunted Cellar*, p. 107 [Krooz]  
 4. [Scot.] A rending or tearing, rent, tear 5. A strip of land [Var of *SHRED*, *r*] skredit, *a* — a screed or drink [Scot.] a supply of drink, hence, a drinking-bout — screed's coat, *n* A coat of plastering lined up with the screeds

screen, *1 skrin*, 2 *scrēn*, *tr* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger, shield from observation or annoyance with or as with a screen, as, a window screened from view by vines, a house screened from the wind, a criminal screened from justice by his friends 2. To pass through a screen or sieve, sift, as, to screen ashes or gravel 3. To show on a screen as a motion picture SYN. see HIDE MASK PALMATE SHELTER — screening-machine, *n* An apparatus for separating materials, as ores, by a rotating screen

screen, *n* 1. Anything that separates or cuts off, as inconvenience, injury, or danger (1) A thin structure placed before objects to conceal separate, or shield them sometimes a frame covered with paper or cloth, and usually movable hence any means of shelter, protection or defense as a door-screen a fire-screen, a screen of leafy branches (2) Arch A partition, perclose or other construction, properly light, and permissibly latticed, or of open-work, dividing one part of a building, as a choir chancel or chapel, from another, as a choir-screen, an organ screen 2. (1) Hence, something resembling such a structure, as an outstretched canvas, on which motion pictures, images, or reading matter may be thrown as by an apparatus of the stereopticon class

Science is a screen on which we see projected the shadows of invisible powers. J. W. Dawson in *Magazine of Christian Literature* Oct., 1890 p. 13

(2) Any device used to control the passage of light through a lens In photometry, such screens are named after their inventors as, the Bunsen screen (white paper rendered transparent by paraffin) Crova's (admits only the yellow of the spectrum), Elster's

(a cube of paraffin divided centrally by an opaque partition) Joly's (a cube of paraffin divided centrally into two parallel plates)

3. A revolving screen or Trommel, used in the separation of ore

4. A sieve or riddle (1) A large, coarse sieve, as for sifting sand, gravel, ore, coal, etc (2) A perforated plate in

a stamp-mill or centrifugal roller-mill (3) One of a series of perforated plates or woven-wire structures for separating different sizes of coal (4) A framework of crossed wires or slats to prevent fish from passing a certain point in a stream. 4. *Elec* & *Magnetism* A body through which electric or magnetic induction can not penetrate, as a hollow conducting sphere that protects objects within from the influence of a varying magnetic field without 5. In photoengraving, same as HALF-TONE SCREEN 6. [Scot.] A large scarf or plaid sometimes worn as a head-dress by women 7. *Mil* A detachment of troops sent to deceive an enemy as to the movement of the main column 8. *Arch* (1) A row of columns built in front of a house masking the façade (2) A dwarf wall, solid or pierced by trelliswork or mullions, separating parts of a church; as, choir-screen, rood-screen 9. *Cricket* Same as *CANVAS*, 1 (2) 10. *Forestry* A frame made of brush, etc., for the partial shading of a seed-bed. [*< F. écran, OF écran, screen, cp G. schirme, railing, grate*] *screen*, *tr* SYN. see SURTLE — armored screen, *n* Interior, upright, thin armor-plate designed to stop flying splinters from reaching the guns near by — fluorescent s. (*Physics*), a screen rendered fluorescent by the application of calcium sulfide or some similar substance — 6. plate. 1. A plate of cast bronze or brass in a pulp-screen perforated with slit-like holes for straining pulp 2. *Phot* A plate combining in itself the color-filters required for tinting and projecting a color image — orthochromatic s. (*Phot*), same as color-screen — solar s., a card used in connection with a surveyors transit to receive the sun's image as well as that of the cross-wires of the instrument

screened, *pp* Screened

screen'er, *1 skrin'er*, 2 *scrēn'er*, *n* One who screens, in any sense screen-man

screen'ings, *1 skrin'ing*, 2 *scrēn'ing*, *n* *pl* The waste of anything passed through a screen or sieve (1) *Milling* Small or defective grains, as of wheat, screeded out (2) *Refuse* coal

screes, *1 skriz*, 2 *scrēz*, *n* *pl* Same as *SCREE*, *n*, 1

screer, *1 skri*, 2 *scrē*, *tr* & *tr* [*Thieves' Slang, Eng*] To write or draw with colored chalk on pavements also, to write screeves — screeve, *n* A beam or letter — screever, *n* screeh'of-day, *n* [*Scot*] Same as *SCRAIGH-O-N-A*

Screer'en, *1 skri'en*, 2 *scrē'en*, *n* A county in central E Georgia, 734 sq m county-seat Sylvania

screw, *1 skru*; 2 *scrū*, *r* 1. To tighten, secure, fasten, or press by means of a screw or screws, apply a screw to, twist or turn, as a screw, or in the same manner as a screw, as, to screw a hinge on a door, to screw up a loose bolt, to screw a gimlet into a block 2. To force as if by the action of a screw, subject to or move by strong pressure, effort, or exertion, urge, extort, as, to screw up courage, to screw consent from one 3. To press hard financially, as in business relations; treat with extortion, grind, as, to screw a debtor or a tenant, to screw down a tradesman 4. To twist out of shape or position, distort, contort, as, he screwed up his mouth in a droll fashion, eyes perpetually screwed up 5. To cause (a ball) to twist or move spirally, as in billiards, to arrest forward action, or, as in cricket, to bat (the ball) upward with a twisting motion 6. [*College Slang, U.S.*] To examine severely

II. : 1. To turn or admit of being turned in the manner of a screw, as, this nut screws easily 2. To move with or as with twisting or spiral movements, twist about, also, to move with twisting or spiral action, as a billiard-ball, as, he screwed about uneasily 3. To practise oppression or extortion

When they [Russian government] do not screw they squander. J. B. ARKINSON, *An Art Tour*, p. 260 [Macr. 1873]

4. [*College Slang, U.S.*] To exact hard work from students, or to subject them to rigid examinations — to screw back (*Billiards*), same as *NAW*, I, 18 — screw-a-hill, *n* — screw'er, *n*

screw, *n* 1. A cylinder, usually of wood or metal, grooved or threaded in an advancing spiral on its outer surface, also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove or thread on its inner surface

The screw is called male or female according as its spiral is exterior, as in a wood-screw, or interior, as in a nut. A male screw may be used separately (see def 2), but a female screw is used always in connection with a corresponding male

1 Lag-screw 2 Wood-screw 3 Saw-screw 4 Cap-screw 5 Shoulder-screw 6 Square-head thumb-screw 7 Flat-head thumb-screw 8 Flat-head collar-screw 9 Chisel-point screw 10. Blended screw

anchored spiral The screw is used to exert great pressure or to overcome great resistance through a short distance

2. *Specif* (1) A cylindrical piece of metal with a thread of coarse pitch, used for fastening boards or the like in place or holding them together wood-screw'it. (2) A round metal rod with a thread, usually of moderate pitch and fineness, a dull point, and a head variously formed, for use in holding together metal-work, parts of machines, etc machine-screw'it. (3) A cylindrical part, as of a machine or tool, on which a screw-thread has been cut, as, the screw giving motion to the back-center of a lathe

The parts of the common screw are the head (usually nickel or grooved to receive a screw-driver or shaped to fit a wrench), barrel or stem, thread, and point

Screws are named (1) from the thing with which they are connected or attached, as, bed-screw, bench-s, coach-s, tire-s, etc (2) from the shape or character of the head as, cap-s. (having a square or hexagonal head), capstan s. (having a hole in the head to receive a turning-pin), conical s., countersunk s., grub s. (having a slot at the head end to receive a screw-driver but having no head), hexagon s., milled s., square s.; (3) from the shape or character of the thread, as, companions (having a hollow internal thread), double s. (having two parallel threads of the same pitch), exterior s. (a male screw) inside or interior s. (a female screw) quadruple s. (having four parallel threads), ratchet-s, right-and-left s., triple s., V-threaded s.; (4) from some other feature of construction as, collar-s. (having a collar on the stem), regulating s., winged s. (a thumb-screw) Other important screws will be found defined under the first element, as ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, BALL-SEREN, COMPOUND SCREW, SKEIN-SCREW

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3 Anything having the action of or resembling a screw *Specif* (1) A screw propeller, also, rarely, a vessel driven by a screw propeller (2) A spiral or screw-shaped shell, screw-shell (3) [*Gt Brit*] A small paper cone twisted at the end for holding tobacco, snuff, etc., also, such a package, as, a screw of tobacco 4. A twist or turn of a screw or resembling that of a screw; as, give the press another screw, a screw of a billiard-ball, etc 5. A steam-vessel moved by a screw propeller 6. *Math* A straight line or axis of given position combined with a definite linear magnitude or pitch, as for expressing the displacement of a rigid body in space. 7. [*Slang*] (1) An extortioner, miser, skinflint, as, no old screw (2) [*Slang, Gt Brit*] Salary, wages (3) Pressure, force, as, to put the screws on the poor. (4) [*College Slang, U.S.*] An instructor who exacts hard work from students, or who subjects them to severe examinations, also, the examinations themselves (5) [*Thieves' Slang*] A key, especially a skeleton key, also, a jailer 8. An amphipod; as, the sand-screw 9. [*Slang, Eng*] A tonic, a "brazer" 10. An implement used for loading cotton-bales into the hold of a vessel 11. A twist of limb or feature [*< OF. escroue, F. écrou, < L. scrobis, trench*]

— ad-justing-screw, *n* A screw for taking up wear, or for shifting the position of some movable piece, as in a machine — 3. loose, something wanting or improper in the arrangement or constitution of a thing, a defect, as, there is a screw loose in his management

When I see a man wear a flashy watch-chain I am pretty sure there is a screw loose or a wheel wanting about the fellow somewhere. C. CORRIE, *Coleb Kramle* p. 333 [L. & S. 1875]

— auxiliary s., a propeller-wheel for driving a sailing vessel when the wind is unfavorable — differential s., 1. A hollow cylinder having on its outer and inner surfaces threads of different pitch and reverse direction, the inner or female screw having playing in it a male screw, so that turning either the inner or the outer screw will make the other advance or retreat by an amount due to the difference in the pitches of the two male threads Hunter's s. 2. Any ordinary screw having two threads of different pitches on different parts of its length, and working as by the difference of their pitches — double-s., a. Having two screws said of a vessel — endless s. (*Mech*), a worm — flat s., a spiral thread cut in the face of a disk or other plane surface — hour-glass s. or Hindley's s., a worm having the form of an hour-glass, so that its thread may engage with a larger number of the teeth of a gear-wheel than a cylindrical worm — interrupted s., a screw having parts of its threads cut away so as to form slits or channels in the direction of its length used to close the breach of some canoes When of uniform diameter with simple longitudinal threads it is known as a slotted s.; when cut with a series of steps about its circumference, to fit into a corresponding stepped screw-box, it is a stepped s. — metric s., a screw whose pitch is expressed in some unit of the metric system instead of in inches or fractions of an inch — perpetual s. (*Mech*), a worm — plane s., a spiral channel or ridge on a plane surface, as a disk meant to effect, in a mechanism, a continuous motion — screw-alley, *n* Same as SHAFT-ALLEY — s-beam, *n* The seed of the spirally twisted pod of the screw-pod mesquite, also, the tree The pods are used for fodder, and the trees are excellent for bedges See MESQUIT and PROSOPIUS — s-shell, *n* A hollow cone with an internal thread which may be let down a bore-hole to recover a dropped tool — s-holt, *n* A holt threaded at one end for a nut — s-rod, *n* 1. A device having two or more internal cutting-tools for cutting external threads on a wooden blank 2. A screw-socket, as a screw-plate or an interrupted screw

hrech block — s-ram, *n* See PLANE SCREW, above — s-cap, *n* 1. A cover for a screw-head 2. A screw-threaded cap or cover — s-collar, *n* A threaded collar forming a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of a microscope-objective — s-coupling, *n* A collar with threads on the inside at each end, for joining the ends of pipes, rods etc — s-cut, *n* A cut made in the manner of a screw-thread, a spiral cut — s-cutter, *n* A hand-device or machine for cutting screw-threads as a screw-cutting die, or the die and stock collectively, or a screw-cutting lathe — s-cutting, *1* *a* Used for making screw-threads, as tools or machines II. The act of making screw-threads in or on a holt, rod, or nut — s-cutting die, *1* A cutting-bit in screw-plate 2. By extension, a screw-plate — s-cutting machine, *n* A lathe for cutting screw-threads on rods, a screw-cutting lathe — s-die, *n* A die for screw-cutting — s-die, *n* A die for screw-cutting — s-die, *n* A die for screw-cutting — s-die, *n* A die for screw-cutting

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2. To emit a piercing or prolonged sound, as a steam

whistle 3. To use heated language, whether in speech or writing [*< lee sl'rama*, scare]

Syn. see CALL ROAR

scream *n* 1. A loud, shrill, prolonged cry, generally indicating fear or pain, loosely, any loud call

The screams which accompany bodily suffering are indistinguishable from those which accompany suffering of mind and there are screams of passion as well as screams of delight

See *Principles of Psychology* vol. II, § 496, p. 541 [a 1883]

2. Any shrill sound, as the scream of a locomotive

scream *pp* Screamed

scream'er, 1 skrim'er, 2 serm'er, *n* 1. One who or that which screams, or who sings in a shrill voice

2. A South-American nuthatch bird, of doubtful affinities, the most nearly related to the ducks, having large feet and two spurs on each wing

The horned screamer (*Anhimahorned screamer*) has a long slender caruncle or horn on the top of the head. The crested screamers or chajás belong to the genus *Chauna*, as *C. carallata*, often reared by the natives to defend their poultry

The screamers possess a number of other marked peculiarities, the principal one being the absence of uncinated processes to the ribs, a condition not known in any other living birds

Knowlton & Ridgway *Birds of the World* 170 [in a co '09]

3. The serena crested screamer. 4. [Local, Brit] The swift 5. [Slang] Something of extraordinary qualities or character, something calculated to call forth screams of admiration, astonishment, or the like. 6. [Printers' Slang, U S] An exclamation-point

scream'ing, 1 skrim'ing, 2 serm'ing, *pa* 1. Uttering or emitting screams 2. Provocative of screams or of laughter, as, a screaming farce - scream'ing-ly, *adv*

screed, 1 skri, 2 ser, *n* [Prov] 1. A loose stool 2. Same as talus, 4 3. A preface [*< lee skrûtha*, landside]

screed, *n* [North Eng & Scot] A coarse sieve

screed, 1 skri, 2 ser, *v* 1. To utter with a screed, as, she screeded curses at him

II. 1. To cry out with a sharp, shrill, and strident voice, make a prolonged harsh, piercing sound; shriek; as, the night-owl shrieches [*< lee skrûtha*, shriek]

screech, *n* 1. A shrill, harsh cry, loud, strident sound; shriek, as, the screech of an owl or of a steam-whistle

Compere screed. 2. [Prov Eng] The screed-cock - screed'bird, *n* The fieldfare - s. cock, *n* [Prov Eng]

The misad-thrush - s. hawk, *n* [Local Eng] The nightjar - s. martin, *n* Same as screed, 3 - s. owl, *n* Any owl that shrieches instead of hoots (1)

The European horned (2) A North-American scops-owl, especially *Megascops asio* See *Illus.* under owl - s. thrush, *n* 1. The screed-cock 2. The screed-bird

screed'er, 1 skri'er, 2 ser'er, *n* 1. One who or that which shrieches 2. A picanon bird 3. The European swift

screed'ing, *pp* Screed

screed'ing, 1 skri'ing, 2 ser'ing, *a* [SCREECH'ING; SCREECH'ING] Resembling a screed, characterized by or addicted to shrieching, shrill and discordant, given to strutting to the utmost, as a voice, as, a screed'ing sound, a screed'ing hinge

screed, 1 skri, 2 ser, *vt* & *ti* 1. To rend or tear into shreds 2. [Scot] To talk off glibly [Var of SHRED, *r*]

screed, *n* 1. A prolonged tirade, harangue

The apothecary was going to write a long screed on suicide

Kipling *Life's Handicap*, End of the Passage p. 166 [MAY 1891]

2. Building A wooden strip or a strip of mortar laid on a wall at intervals, to gage the thickness of the plastering to be put on, so that the finished work may present a uniform appearance

floating screed. 3. A long torn strip or shred, hence, any detached strip or fragment the original meaning, now chiefly Scotch

He has been sometimes seen going about with hardly a shred to cover him

Chapman *Fairy Leg*, *Haunted Cellar* p. 107 [1800]

4. [Scot] A rending or tearing, rent, tear 5. A strip of land [Var of SHRED, *n*] skreed'ing, a screed o' drink [Scot] A supply of drink hence, a drink'ing-out - screed'ing coat, *n* A coat of plastering lined up with the screeds

screen, 1 skrin, 2 serin, *vt* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger, shield from observation or annoyance with or as with a screen, as, a window screened from view by vines, a house screened from the wind, a criminal screened from justice by his friends

2. To pass through a screen or sieve, sift, as, to screen ashes or gravel 3. To show one a screen, as in motion picture Syn. see HIDE MASK, PALIATE SHELTER - screen'ing-ma-chine, *n* An apparatus for separating materials, as ores, by a rotating screen

screen, *n* 1. Anything that separates or cuts off, as inconvenience, injury, or danger (1) A thin structure placed before objects to conceal separate, or shield them sometimes a frame covered with paper or cloth, and usually movable, hence, any means of shelter, protection or defense as a door-screen a fire-screen a screen of leafy branches (2) Arch A partition, partition, or other construction, properly light, and permissibly latticed, or of open-work, dividing one part of a building, as a choir channel or chapel, from another, as, a choir-screen on organ-screen

2. (1) Hence, something resembling such a structure, as an outstretched canvas, on which motion pictures, images, or reading matter may be thrown as by an apparatus of the stereopticon class

Science is a screen on which we see projected the shadows of invisible powers J W Dawson in *Magazine of Christian Literature* Oct, 1890 p. 13

(2) Any device used to control the passage of light through a lens In photometry, such screens are named after their inventors as the Bunsen screen (white paper rendered transparent by paraffin), Crova's screen (admits only the yellow of the spectrum) Elster's (a cube of paraffin divided centrally by an opaque partition) July 5, (a cube of paraffin divided into two parallel plates) Methven's (a metal screen with a rectangular opening)

3. A sieve or riddle (1) A large, coarse sieve, as for sifting sand, gravel, ore, coal, etc (2) A perforated plate in

a stamp-mill or centrifugal roller-mill (3) One of a series of perforated plates or woven-wire structures for separating different sizes of coal (4) A framework of crossed wires or slats to prevent fish from passing in a stream

4. Elec & Magnetism A body through which electric or magnetic induction can not penetrate, as a hollow conducting sphere that protects objects within from the influence of a varying magnetic field without 5. In photoengraving, same as HALF-TONE SCREEN 6. [Scot] A large scarf or plaid sometimes worn as a head-dress by women 7. A detachment of troops sent to deceive an enemy as to the movement of the main column 8. Arch (1) A row of columns built in front of a house masking the facade (2) A dwarf wall, solid or pierced by trelliswork or mullions, separating parts of a church, as, choir-screen, rood-screen 9. Cricket Some as CANTAS, 1 (2) 10. Forestry A frame made of brush, etc, for the partial shading of a seed-bed [*< F écran*, OF *escrin*, screen, *ep* G *schranne*, railing, grate] serenete. Syn. see SHUTTER - armored screen, an interior, upright, thin armor-plate, designed to stop flying splinters from reaching the guns near by - fluorescent (Physics), a screen rendered fluorescent by the application of calcium sulfide or some similar substance - a plate 1. A plate of cast bronze or brass in a pulp-screen perforated with slit-like holes for straining pulp 2. Phot A plate combining in itself the color-filters required for taking and projecting a color image - orthochromatic s. (Phot), same as COLOR-SCREEN - solar s., a card used in connection with a surveyors transit to receive the sun's image as well as that of the cross-wires of the instrument

screened, *pp* Screened

screen'er, 1 skrin'er, 2 serin'er, *n* One who screens, to nny sense screen'man

screen'ings, 1 skrin'ing, 2 serin'ing, *n* pl The waste of anything passed through a screen or sieve (1) Milling Small or defective grains, as of wheat, screened out (2) Refuse coal

screes, 1 skriz, 2 serz, *n* pl Same as SCREE, *n* 1

screer, 1 skri, 2 ser, *vt* & *ti* [Thieves' Slang, Eng] To write or draw with colored chalk on pavements also, to write screes - screer, *n* A beggarletter - screer'er, *n* sereigh'of-day, *n* [Scot] Same as SCRAICH-O'-DAY

Screven, 1 skrev'en, 2 serv'in, *n* A county in central Georgia, 473 sq m county-seat, Savannah

screw, 1 skri, 2 seru, *v* 1. To tighten, secure, fasten, or press by means of a screw or screws, apply a screw to, twist or turn, as a screw, or in the same manner as a screw, as, to screw a hinge on a door, to screw up a loose bolt, to screw a gimlet into a block 2. To force as if by the action of a screw, subject to or move by strong pressure, effort, or exaction, urge, extort, as, to screw up courage, to screw consent from one 3. To press hard financially, as in business relations, treat with extortion, grind, as, to screw a debtor or a tenant, to screw down a tradesman 4. To twist out of shape or position, distort, contort, as, he screwed up his mouth in a droll fashion, eyes perpetually screwed up 5. To cause (a ball) to twist or move spirally, as in billiards, to arrest forward action, or, as in cricket, to bat (the ball) upward with a twisting motion 6. [College Slang, U S] To examine severely

II. 1. To turn or admit of being turned in the manner of a screw, as, this nut screws easily 2. To move with or as with twisting or spiral movements, twist about, also, to move with twisting or spiral action, as a billiard-ball, as, he screwed about uneasily 3. To practice oppression or extortion

When the [Russian] government did not screw they squander J B ATKINSON *An Art Tour* p. 260 [MAY 1873]

4. [College Slang, U S] To exact hard work from students, or to subject them to rigid examinations - to screw back (Billards), same as DRAW, I, 18 - screw'able'er, *a* - screw'er, *n*

screw, *n* 1. A cylinder, usually of wood or metal, grooved or threaded in an advancing spiral on its outer surface, also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove or thread on its inner surface

The screw is called male or female according as its spiral is exterior, as in a wood-screw, or interior, as in a nut A male screw may be used separately (see def 2), but a female screw is used always in connection with a corresponding male

The two used together 3. Saw-screw 4. Cap-screw 5. constitute one of the mechanism 6. Shoulder-screw. local powers, and one of the 7. Round-head thumb-screw 8. other of the components may 9. Flat-head thumb-screw 10. be regarded as a form of In Shoulder-head collar-screw 10. elined plane moving in on advancing spiral The screw is used to exert great pressure or overcome great resistance through a short distance

2. Specif (1) A cylindrical piece of metal with a thread of coarse pitch, used for fastening boards or the like in place or holding them together wood-screw'it. (2) A round metal rod with a thread, usually of moderate pitch and fineness, a dull point, and a head variously formed, for use in holding together metal-work, parts of machines, etc ma-chine-screw'it. (3) A cylindrical part, as of a machine or tool, on which a screw-thread has been cut, as, the screw giving motion to the back-center of a lathe

The parts of the common screw are the head (usually nicked or grooved to receive a screw-driver or shaped to fit a wrench), barrel or stem, thread, and point

Screws are named (1) from the thing with which they are connected or attached, as, bed-screw, bench-s, coach-s, tire s, etc (2) from the shape or character of the head as, cap-s, (having a square or hexagonal head), capstans, (having a hole in the head to receive a turning-pin), conical s, countersunk s, grub s, (having a slot at the head end to receive a screw-driver but having no head) hexagon s, milled s, square s; (3) from the shape or character of the thread, as, companion s (having a hollow internal thread), double s, (having two parallel threads of the same pitch), exterior s (a male screw) inside or interior s (a female screw) quadruple s, (having four parallel threads), rate-hat s, right-and-left s, triple s, V-threaded s, (4) from some other feature of construction, as, collar-s, (having a collar on the stem), regulating s, wind s (in thumb-screw) Other important screws will be found defined under the first element, as ARCHIMEDIAN SCREW, NALL SCREW, COMPOUND SCREW, SKEIN-SCREW

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Scrib'ner, 1 skrih'aar, 2 scrib'aer, Charles (c/n1821-1871) An American publisher, established Scribner's Monthly in 1857

scrieve, 1 skriv, 2 scrév [Scot.] I. *vt* To glide swiftly along II. *n* A leagthy conversation, a learned dissertation

serig'gle, 1 skrig'l, 2 scrig'l [Prov Eng] I. *vt* To wriggle twist about squirm II. *n* 1. A wriggling or squirming 2. A scribble - serig'gler, *n* - serig'gily, *adv*

serim, 1 skrim, 2 scri'm, *n* 1. A stroag cotton or linen cloth for upholstery-filalags, curtains, etc India serim't. 2. *pl* Thin caavus hachlag glued on a paael to prevent shrinking, cracking etc

serime, 1 skraim, 2 scri'm, *vt* [Archaic] To engage in fencing

serim'mage, 1 skrim'ij, 2 scri'm'ag, *v* [-MAOEN, -MAG-ING] I. *t* In football, to put (the hall) in scrimmage, *nr* to force it along in a scrimmage II. *t* [Colloq] To engage in a scrimmage

serim'mage, *n* 1. A rough-and-tumble contest, confused or disorderly struggle, *nrw*, formerly, a skirmish, colloquially, or humorously, any hattle

This word, he said, I have't seen one of you since that last scrimmage at Gettysburg

S WEAR MITCHELL Roland scrip d 5 [n x co 1886]

2 (1) In American football, a mss play from the lines of scrimmage after the ball has been placed on the ground and snapped back, the play endiag whea the ball is dead (2) In Rugby football, a serummage [Cor nf skrimish, n]

scrip, 1 skrip, 2 scrip, *v* I. *t* To be sparing or meanly economical toward or of, limit closely the allowance *nr* for, scant, skimp, stint, pinch, *as*, to scrip one's family in food, to scrip a dress-pattern II. *1*. To be unduly sparing, deal or act stagiagly, *as*, to scrip and starve 2. To wrinkle leaghtwise, due to tension- said of cloth [Akin to SHRINK, cp Dan skrumpe, LG skrumpern, shrink] SYN: contract, curtail, cut dow, economize, limit, pinch reduce save, scant, shorten, straten - Ant. dissipate, lavish, squander, throw away, waste - scrip'ing-bar', *n* Textile A grooved har for removlag wrinkles from a web of cloth *as* its way to the printag-machine scrip'ing-rail'; scrip'ing-rail'; - scrip'ing-ly, *adv* Sparagly scantily

scrip, I. *a* Scanty, short, *as*, *a* scrip allowance scrip'yt II. *n* 1. A pinching miser, niggard, close-fisted person 2. A wrinkle running the length of cloth due to tension - scrip'ly, *adv* - scrip'ness, *n* scrip't, *pp* Scrip'ed

S scrip'tion, 1 skrip'shon, 2 scrip'shon, *n* [Local, Eng & Ir] A pittance

scrip'ly, 1 skrip'ly, 2 scrip'ly, *a* [Colloq] Unduly scanty, stinted, skimped, scrip - scrip'ly-ness, *n*

serim'shaw, 1 skrim'shó, 2 scri'm'sha, *v* [Sailors' Slang] I. *t* To ornament (ivory, whale's teeth, etc.) by cutting or carving and usually ruhbing colorag matter into the incisions

II. *t* To produce ornamental work in the manner described above, hence, to do ingenious work scri'm'shont; scri'm'shand-ert; scri'm'shand-yt; scri'm'shorn't - scri'm'shaw, *n* A scri'm-shawed article, a shell, whale's tooth, or the like, ornamented with fanciful carving

scri'n, 1 skrin, 2 scri'n, *n* [North Eng] Mining A small lode, a minor vein

scrings, 1 skrinj, 2 scri'ng, *v* I. [Prov Eng] 1. To twist (the features), also, to contract (the body) because of cold 2. To rub or scour, also, to pry about, glean

II. *t* 1. To fish with a ground-seine or sernage 2. [Prov Eng] To criage, slash

seringe, *n* A ground-seine

scri'n-tum, 1 skri'n-tum, 2 scri'n't-um, *n* [-t-A, pl] [L] A case, usually cylindrical, used by the ancients for holding rolls of manuscript, etc., a reliquary

scrip'l, 1 skrip, 2 scrip, *n* 1. A provisional document (or documents collectively) certifying that the holder is catitled, absolutely or conditionally, to receive something else, *as* shares of stock, bonds, *nr* payment of interest, dividends, or wages

Many corporations that had once supported themselves by lotteries now began to do so by issuing scrip

J B McMASTER People of the U S vol n p 81 (A 1885)


2. Same *as* LAND-SCRIP 3. A scrap of paper, especially one containing writing

scrip have I had since the General Assembly rose

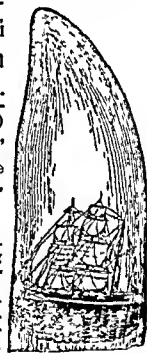
ANNOAL AARMS in Feminar Letters, May, 1776 p 178 (A II 1876)

4. [U S] Paper currency of deaominations less than a dollar not now issued 5. *t* A writing, a certificate, schedule, or written list [For scrip't] - Insurance scrip, certificates sometimes issued by Insurance companies declaring that the holder will be entitled to a share in the profits of the company - *s* certificate, a preliminary certificate issued to a subscriber for stock, usually on payment of the first instalment indicating the amount subscribed for and the conditions of further payment On payment of all instalments the subscriber exchanges his scrip certificate for a bond or share certificate The scrip may bear interest, but does not entitle the holder to vote or draw a dividend - *s* company, a company whose certificates of stock are transferable by delivery merely, without registry - *s* holder, one who has scrip, especially temporary certificates of stock

scrip't, 1 [Archaic] 1. A wallet or small bag, especially one for use *as* a journey or pilgrimage, pouch, satchel



Serimshaw on the Tooth of a Sperm whale (In the National Museum at Washington) 1/1




1. At his feet Lay his small scrip and pilgrim's scapular whell And stoff n P WILLIS *Healing of the Daughter of Jairus* at 2

2. Her A wallet or bag used as n hearing otea with a pilgrim's staff [*< Ice Skreppa*, hag] ~ scrip'pagaet, n The contents of a scrip

scrip-ce', 1 skrip-i', 2 scrip-c', n [U S] In the department of the interior, one to whom land and allotted scrip

script, 1 skript, 2 skript, n 1. Writing n handwriting of the ordinary cursive form, style of writing, also, printed or engraved motto letters



Palmer's Scrip and Staff, used as a heraldic charge



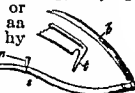
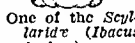
5000/20h, 1 5000/20h; 2 5000/20h. = Same as 5000/20h

scarcely, *n.* [Hocul, Aorwul] 1. An animal that has escaped from a hand and runs wild in the bush, a deer, scarcely animal; hence, figuratively, an untamed, fierce, mean person. 2. One who holds aloof or away, as in voluntary 14.









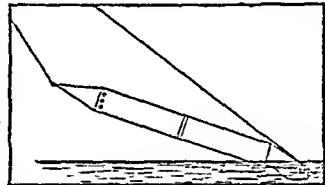
[Jamaica] The fruit of a palm (*Manicaria plukenetii*) of Trinidad and the South-American coast, often washed ashore on Jamaica sea-coconut? — sea-apron, *n*. *Bo* Any plant of the genus *Laminaria* having a broad flat surface — sea-arrow, *n*. 1. A flying squid. 2. An arrow-worm or sagittid — sea-ash, *n*. *Bo* The southern prickly ash — sea-parasit, *n*. A soft-shelled crab — sea-asler, *n*. The sea-starwort — sea-bank, *n*. 1. A bank or dike to keep out the sea — sea-wall, *n*. 2. The sea-bank — sea-barrow, *n*. Same as barrow, *n*. 4 — sea-basket, *n*. A basket-fish (*Atrophion*) — sea-bat, *n*. 1. A platycod fish of the South Pacific having a compressed body, with the height greater than its length, and a wing-like pair of fins. 2. A malthead batfish — sea-beard, *n*. A filamentous green seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) — sea-beast, *n*. A marine mammal — sea-beat, *n*. Beaten by the waves of the sea — sea-beaten, *n*. sea-beaver, *n*. The sea-otter — sea-beef, *n*. [Slang] *Naut* The flesh of whales or porpoises — sea-pork, *n*. sea-beef, *n*. A perennial herb (*Beta maritima*) growing wild on the seacoast in Great Britain, and occasionally used as spinach or greens — sea-bell, *n*. A campanulid — sea-bells, *n*. [Eng] A species of bindweed (*Convolvulus calandula*) growing on the seashores — sea-blindweed; sea-withwind; — sea-belt, *n*. A seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) so called from its belt-like appearance — sea-bent, *n*. The beach-grass — sea-bird, *n*. A web-footed bird frequenting the ocean or its coasts, sea-fowl, *n*. sea-biscuit, *n*. Unsalted kiln-dried hard biscuit, hard-tack — sea-bladder, *n*. The Portuguese man-of-war. See *ILLUS* OF PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, under MAN-OF-WAR — sea-billite, *n*. See BLUE — sea-blubber, *n*. A jellyfish — sea-blind, *n*. sea-boat, *n*. 1. A vessel adapted to ocean navigation — distinguished from a coaster or river-craft. 2. A vessel behaving well in a strong sea. 3. A sea-hug — sea-book, *n*. A nautical map — sea-boots, *n*. High rubber boots as worn by sailors — sea-bordering, *n*. A bordering on the sea — sea-born, *n*. 1. Born of the sea; especially said of Aphrodite. 2. Rising from or produced by the sea as applied to the city of Venice.  
 That sea-born city [Venice] . . . m all her glory

— sea borne, *a*. Borne or carried on the sea — sea-bottle, *n*. 1. A tropical ocean seaweed (*Valonia ventricosa*) which has masses of large bladder-like cells. 2. The common bladder-rack — sea-bound, *a*. 1. Girt by the sea as sea-bound islands. 2. Bound seaward, as a sea-bound voyage — sea-bow, *n*. A bow similar to the rainbow, sometimes seen in spray at sea — sea-boy, *n*. [Rare] A sailor boy — sea-brant, *n*. 1. The brant-geese. 2. [Local U S] The white-winged scoter — sea-breach, *n*. The breaking of a dike or embankment by the sea — sea-bread, *n*. 1. Ship-biscuit. 2. Same as sea-cracker — sea-brier, *n*. Same as sea-lettice — sea-bristle, *n*. A sertularian polyp (*Plumularia setosa*) — sea-buckthorn, *n*. Same as sea-sallow-thorn — sea-bug, *n*. A chiton, coat-of-mail shell — sea-bugloss, *n*. The sea-lungwort. See LUNGWORT — sea-bull, *a*. Built on or for the sea also, built or formed by the sea, as sea-bull fleets — sea-bull lands — sea-bumblebee, *n*. [Cape Cod U S] The sea-dove — sea-bun, *n*. A bearturelin. See *ILLUS* under SPATA-GOLD — sea-burdoek, *n*. The cockle-hur — sea-butterfly, *n*. Apteropod. See *ILLUS* under PTEROPOD — sea-babbage, *n*. 1. Same as sea-kale. 2. A wild cabbage found on rocky seashores. It is probably the ancestor of the garden cabbage kale — sea-bocool cauliflower, and Fohlrab — sea-caetius, *n*. A pedate holothurian species, a small prickly species (*Thyone bistratus*) common just below low tide from Connecticut to Florida — sea-caif, *n*. The harbor-sea — sea-caif, *n*. A sea-hug — sea-campion, *n*. A European pinkwort (*Silene maritima*) — sea-canary, *n*. The beluga, or white whale named from a whistling utterance made by it — sea-cap, *n*. 1. The cap of a wave, a whitecap. 2. A cap suitable for wearing at sea. 3. [Florida U S] A basket-shaped sponge of great size — sea-captain, *n*. The master in command of a seagoing vessel of the merchant marine — sea-card, *n*. 1. The card of a marine compass. 2. A marine map or chart — sea-car, *n*. [Austral] A morong — sea-cat, *n*. Some marine animal likened to a cat. (1) A sea-eel fish. (2) The chimera. (3) The wolf-fish. (4) The greater weaver. (5) A cuttlefish. (6) A fur-seal. (7) A sea-hare — sea-caterpillar, *n*. 1. A scaleback. 2. A chiton — sea-caterfish, *n*. A marine silurid of *Tachysurus* or a related genus, as *T. felis* and the gaff-top-sail of the eastern American coast — sea-caut, *n*. A brown seaweed (*Chorda filum*) with a cylindrical frond often 20 to 40 feet long — sea-lace; sea-laces; sea-polints; — sea-cattle, *n*. Fishulous creatures of the sea likened to cattle, said to be tended by mermaids — sea-caullflower, *n*. An alcyonarian (*Alcyonium multiflorum*) — sea-centipede, *n*. 1. An errant marine annelid as of the genus *Eunice* — a nerid. 2. An isopod — sea-change, *n*. A change caused by sea as by the sea — sea-hart, *n*. A marine chart or map — sea-chestnut, *n*. A sea-urchin — sea-ckleweed, *n*. Same as sea-sandwort — sea-clam, *n*. The surf-clam — sea-clamp, *n*. A mechanical clamp for controlling deep-sea sounding-lines — sea-clerk, *n*. A calamary squid — sea-cliff, *n*. A cliff overhanging or overlooking the sea — sea-cloth, *n*. Theat. A cloth used to represent the sea or sea-water — sea-coal, *n*. 1. Coal dug from the earth so called formerly to distinguish it from charcoal, because it was brought to London by sea. Known formerly as pit-coal cart-coal. 2. [Rare, U S] Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite — sea-cnh, *n*. [Eng] The black-backed gull — sea-cock, *n*. 1. Any cock or valve controlling connection with the water through a vessel's hull. 2. [Eng] A gurnard also, a puffer. 3. [Local U S] The sea-plover. 4. A viking sea-rover — sea-cockroach, *n*. A sand-hug of the genus *Remipes* — sea-coconut, *n*. 1. The double coconut. See COCONUT — sea-coconut, *n*. 2. The sea-apple — sea-colder, *n*. A brook seaweed (*Agarum lumen*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific shores resembling the laminaries but distinguished by the perforation of its fronds with small round holes — sea-cow, *n*. Same as sea-kale — sea-colet, *n*. sea-compass, *n*. A mariner's compass — sea-cnh, *n*. A ship's cook, chiefly used opprobriously — sea-cnot, *n*. 1. A scoter. 2. A coot (*Fulica*) — sea-cormorant, *n*. A cormorant — sea-crow, *n*. sea-corn, *n*. [Local U S] Same as sea-necklace — sea-crab, *n*. A salt-water crab species, in the southern United States the common edible blue crab — sea-cracker, *n*. The result of certain siliceous sponges (*Haliclona parvica*), found in European and American seas — sea-craft, *n*. 1. Skill in navigation. 2. The uppermost and

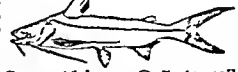
principal binding-stroke of a vessel's hull — sea-crawfish, *n*. A crustacean of the genus *Palaemon*, remarkable for its very hard shell. The common sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (*P. vulgaris*) is prized as an article of food — sea-crayfish, *n*. sea-crawler, *n*. A marine gastropod — sea-cross, *n*. A jellyfish — sea-danger, *n*. sea-cruckoo, *n*. See CRUCKOO — sea-cucumber, *n*. A large holothurian, especially of the genus *Pentacta*, as *Cucumaria frondosa* found on both coasts of the Atlantic. See *ILLUS* under HOLOTHURIDAE — sea-cudweed, *n*. A European coast-hair (*Dicella maritima*) covered with grayish woolly hairs — sea-cotton-wood, *n*. sea-enslon, *n*. *Bo* Same as sea-pink — sea-dace, *n*. [Local, Eng] 1. A sea-perch. 2. The European bass — sea-daffodil, *n*. Any one of several perennials bulbous sea-side plants of the genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis* — sea-dahlia, *n*. Any Pacific coast plant of the genus *Leptosyris*, especially *L. maritima*, a perennial whose flowers somewhat resemble dabbies — sea-dais, *n*. Same as sea-pink — sea-date, *n*. The date-shell sea-date-shell — sea-day, *n*. *Naut* A day of 24 mean solar hours counting from local mean noon — sea-devil, *n*. A devil-fish, especially *Mania birostris* — sea-dottel, *n*. 1. The turnstone. 2. [Local Brit] The ring-dottel — sea-dottel, *n*. sea-dove, *n*. 1. The little ank dovecle. 2. The black gull-mullet — sea-dragon, *n*. 1. A flying sea-horse (*Pegasus draco*) of the Indo-Chinese ocean. 2. A dragonet. 3. A syngnathous fish (genus *Phyllopteryx*) found in Australia only, near seaweeds, which it closely resembles in color and in form, owing to the dermal appendages — sea-drake, *n*. 1. [Local, Brit]. The common eel-cormorant. 2. [Eastern U S] The male eel-duck — sea-drift, *n*. Same as drift, *n*. 9 — sea-duck, *n*. 1. A duck having a hind toe with a broad membranous lob. 2. [Local U S] The eel-duck — sea-dust, *n*. Dust blown from deserts and observed far out at sea sometimes producing "red fog" and "red rain" — sea-eat, *n*. 1. A halibut-like gastropod abalone ear-shell or oyster. 2. Same as sea-necklace — sea-eel, *n*. 1. The conger. 2. A whipsnake-eel — sea-egg, *n*. 1. A sea-urchin. 2. A South-European medea (*Medicago celtica*) yellow-flowered, with rough-hairy leaves and egg-shaped pod — sea-eryngo, *n*. A European species of eryngo (*Eryngium maritimum*) — sea-holly, *n*. sea-fan, *n*. A gorgonoid coral with fan-like branches — sea-farm, *n*. An area of sea-bottom devoted to the cultivation of mollusks — sea-father, *n*. A plumelike gorgonian as *Lophogorgia grandifolia* — sea-fennel, *n*. Same as sea-fennel — sea-fern, *n*. 1. Any fern-like alcyonarian. 2. The sea-spleenwort — sea-fir, *n*. A gorgonoid (*Ascidium medusarum*) a native of Chile, Australasia, and a native of the British coast bearing fragrant purple flowers — sea-flight, *n*. A hostile conflict between vessels on the high seas, a naval engagement — sea-fir, *n*. A sertularian polyp found on the British coast which resembles in its branchings a small fir — sea-fire, *n*. The phosphorescence of sea-water — sea-flea, *n*. sea-floer, *n*. sea-floer, *n*. A long-winged swimming sea-bird, as a gull or petrel — sea-floater, *n*. Aero. One of a number of devices designed to serve the same purpose to a balloon or airship at sea as a trail-rope does on land. Compare EQUILIBRIATOR — sea-floor, *n*. The bottom of the sea — sea-flower, *n*. A sea-anemone or related anthozoan, as *Actinoptera dianthus* — sea-foalfoot, *n*. Same as sea-burles — sea-foam, *n*. Foam of the ocean. 2. Mineral Meerschaum. 3. [Cant] A mixture of alcohol, ammonia, and water used by barbers as a shampoo — sea-fog, *n*. A fog along the seacoast due to the condensation of sea-vapor by the cooler air of the land — sea-folk, *n*. pl. Persons engaged in seafaring pursuits, as sailors and fishermen — sea-fowl, *n*. A sea-bird, also, sea-birds collectively — sea-fox, *n*. The thresher-shark — sea-fret, *n*. [Prov Eng] A fog rolling in from the sea. See SEA-HAAR — sea-frog, *n*. Same as ANGLET — sea-front, *n*. Land that borders on the sea, also that side of anything which looks on the sea — sea-froth, *n*. 1. Sea-foam. 2. Seaweed — sea-furbelow, *n*. Any one of various brown seaweeds as *Laminaria bulbosa* — sea-gale, *n*. 1. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water, the draft of a vessel. 2. A sounding-instrument showing the depth of water by the pressure on a column of fluid — sea-galleyway, *n*. [W Ind] The ten-pounder — sea-gasket, *n*. A furling-line — sea-gherkin, *n*. A small sea-cucumber — sea-gherkin; sea-gherkin; sea-gillyflower, *n*. Same as sea-pink — sea-ginger, *n*. A millepore, especially *Millepora alcicornis*, of Florida and the West Indies, which has a sharply pungent taste like ginger — sea-ginseng, *n*. Trepan — sea-gipsy, *n*. One of a tribe of nomads who frequent the seas of the Malay Archipelago — sea-girdle, *n*. 1. A brown seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) — 2. Same as VEVES-GIRDLE — sea-god, *n*. A deity supposed to preside over the sea or some part of it — sea-goddess, *n*. sea-goose, *n*. 1. A phalarope. 2. A dolphin — sea-gnoseant, *n*. A fleshy marine plant (*Suaeda maritima*) of the goosefoot family — sea-gond, *n*. A rhopaloid holothurian — sea-gown, *n*. 1. Any gown suitable for work at sea. 2. A frock formerly worn by seamen — sea-gudgeon, *n*. The black goby (*Gobius niger*) — sea-haar, *n*. [Scot] A chilling, penetrating fog coming inland from the sea — sea-hanger, *n*. sea-hair, *n*. A sertularian polyp — sea-hare, *n*. Any one of various seaweeds as *Laminaria bulbosa* or *L. digitata* — sea-hare, *n*. A marine aplysoid slug-like gastropod exuding, when annoyed, a violet fluid formerly thought to produce indelible stains. See *ILLUS* under NUMBRANCHIATE — sea-hawk, *n*. A jaeger-gull — sea-heath, *n*. Any species of *Frankenia*, a genus of small prostrate heath-like evergreen plants growing near the sea — sea-hedgehog, *n*. 1. A sea-urchin. 2. A spiny plectognath globe-fish — sea-hen, *n*. 1. [Local Brit] The common murre — gull-mullet. 2. [Eastern U S] The skua — [Scot] The pier-gull — sea-herdsman, *n*. [Local, Eng] Same as sea-hug — sea-hing, *n*. A porpoise — sea-holly, *n*. Same as sea-eryngo — sea-hug, *n*. sea-hulver, *n*. sea-honeycomb, *n*. A sea-necklace — sea-



California bearing fragrant purple flowers — sea-flight, *n*. A hostile conflict between vessels on the high seas, a naval engagement — sea-fir, *n*. A sertularian polyp found on the British coast which resembles in its branchings a small fir — sea-fire, *n*. The phosphorescence of sea-water — sea-flea, *n*.



Sea-floater, regulated from above by the Aeronaut.



Sea-catfish or Gaff-top-sail (*Felichthys marinus*) 1/12



Sea-clam 1/1

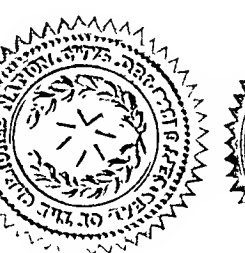
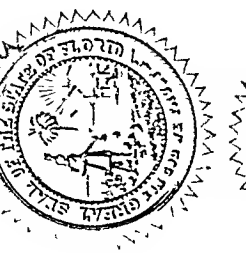
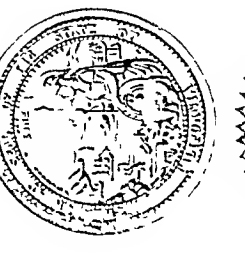
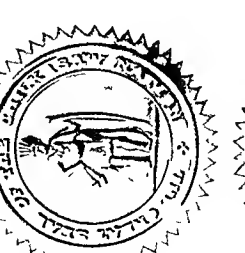
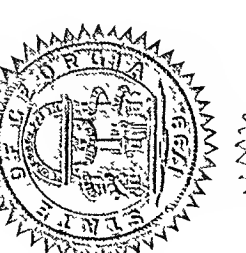
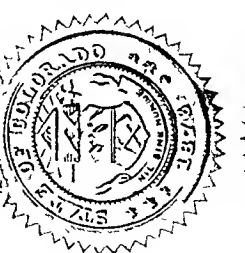
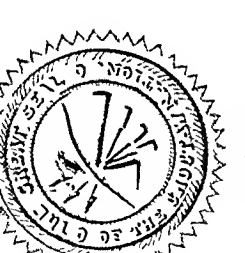
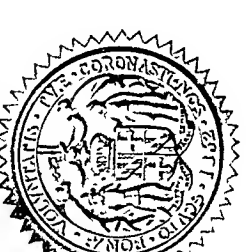
don by sea. Known formerly as pit-coal cart-coal. 2. [Rare, U S] Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite — sea-cnh, *n*. [Eng] The black-backed gull — sea-cock, *n*. 1. Any cock or valve controlling connection with the water through a vessel's hull. 2. [Eng] A gurnard also, a puffer. 3. [Local U S] The sea-plover. 4. A viking sea-rover — sea-cockroach, *n*. A sand-hug of the genus *Remipes* — sea-coconut, *n*. 1. The double coconut. See COCONUT — sea-coconut, *n*. 2. The sea-apple — sea-colder, *n*. A brook seaweed (*Agarum lumen*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific shores resembling the laminaries but distinguished by the perforation of its fronds with small round holes — sea-cow, *n*. Same as sea-kale — sea-colet, *n*. sea-compass, *n*. A mariner's compass — sea-cnh, *n*. A ship's cook, chiefly used opprobriously — sea-cnot, *n*. 1. A scoter. 2. A coot (*Fulica*) — sea-cormorant, *n*. A cormorant — sea-crow, *n*. sea-corn, *n*. [Local U S] Same as sea-necklace — sea-crab, *n*. A salt-water crab species, in the southern United States the common edible blue crab — sea-cracker, *n*. The result of certain siliceous sponges (*Haliclona parvica*), found in European and American seas — sea-craft, *n*. 1. Skill in navigation. 2. The uppermost and

hound, *n*. A dogfish; houndfish — sea-ivory, *n*. Ivory obtained from marine mammals such as the walrus-tusk — sea-jelly, *n*. A jellyfish — sea-kale, *n*. A hardy perennial herb (*Crucifera maritima*) of the mustard family, native of European seacoasts, and cultivated for its edible young shoots — sea-kabage, *n*. sea-kidney, *n*. A reniform alcyonarian as *Penilla reniformis*, having a thin kidney-shaped polydrom that bears polygites — sea-kite, *n*. [Ir] A skua — sea-kittle, *n*. [Prov Eng] The kittiwake — sea-lace, *n*. Same as sea-cudweed — sea-laces, *n*. sea-lamprey, *n*. A marine lamprey, especially *Ichthyomyzon marinus* of the North Atlantic — sea-language, *n*. The peculiar cast of seamen nautical terms and phraseology — sea-lark, *n*. 1. One of various small shore-birds, as the dunlin turnstone, or ring-dottel. 2. [Local, Eng] The sea-titling — sea-lavender, *n*. 1. The marsh-rosemary (*Limnium carolinianum*) See MARSH. 2. Any of various other species of *Limnium* — sea-lavender, *n*. [Local Brit] The ring-dottel — sea-laws, *n*. Laws governing and regulating maritime affairs — sea-lawyer, *n*. 1. A sailor given to criticizing and querying at every opportunity. 2. A shark. 3. The mangrove-snapper. 4. The black-necked stilt — sea-leech, *n*. A marine leech, as the skate-leech — sea-lemon, *n*. 1. A thick-skinned yellow dot-like gastropod. 2. [Austral] A holothurian of the genus *Curtia* — sea-orange — sea-orient, *n*. The gulweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), or its congener *S. vulgare* — sea leopard, *n*. 1. A spotted seal especially *Ommatophoca leonina* or *Leptonychotes teddell* of antarctic seas. 2. The barbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*) — sea-otter, *n*. An official protective document carried by a neutral ship in time of war, showing her nationality, the character of her cargo, the names of her owner and captain, and her ports of departure and entrance — sea-briff, *n*. sea-lettice, *n*. A green seaweed (*Ulva lactuca*), often used for food — sea-illy, *n*. A crinoid especially an existing one — sea line, *n*. 1. The point where sky and sea seem to meet. 2. A line for deep-sea fishing mostly in the plural — sea-little, *n*. [Scot] The sea-titling — sea-lizard, *n*. 1. A glaucous sea-slug found on floating seaweed. 2. An eel-like sea-slug. 3. A mossaur — sea-loach, *n*. The three-banded roe-fish — sea-loest, *n*. A lobster — sea-longworm, *n*. A marine lineal nemertean, having a threadlike body sometimes 12 or 15 feet long — sea-louse, *n*. 1. One of various parasite leopods — a fish-louse. 2. The East-Indian king-crab (*Limulus moluccensis*) — sea-lorance, *n*. Scotch loyage. See LIGSTICUM LOYAGE — sea-luce, *n*. [Eng] A fish the hake (*Merluccius idus*) — sea-lungs, *n*. A terephore — sea-lungwort, *n*. See LUNGWORT — sea-maple, *n*. The otter-catcher — sea-maple — sea-maid, *n*. [Scot or Obs] A sea-nymph or a mermaid — sea-malden, *n*. sea-mall, *n*. A sea-mew — sea-mallow, *n*. The tree-mallow — sea-man, *n*. 1. A mat-shepherd or squillid — sea-mange, *n*. [Obs] The sea-bore — sea-marigold, *n*. A species of sea-anemone — sea-mark, *n*. Any landmark that serves to aid in navigation to direct a ship in entering a harbor or in sailing along a coast hence, a beacon light-house — sea-mat, *n*. A diatroid polyzoon forming flat frondose coral — sea-matweed, *n*. Same as BEACH-GRASS — sea-maw, *n*. [Scot] A sea-mew — sea-mell, *n*. A sea-mew — sea-melon, *n*. A pentactoid holothurian, as *Cucumaria frondosa* — sea-pumpkin; sea-mille, *n*. A geographical or nautical mile. See MILE — sea-milkwort, *n*. A low fleshy perennial (*Glauz maritima*) with opposite entire leaves and small pinkish flowers found in salt marshes near the seacoast — sea-mink, *n*. The flagfish (*Merluccius saxatilis*) — sea-minnow, *n*. The anchovy — the young coalfish — sea-monk, *n*. The monk-seal — sea-monster, *n*. 1. Some huge or terrific marine creature, as a great devil-fish, or octopus. 2. With much more love, Than your Alcides when he did redeem The virgin tribute paid by howling Troy To the sea-monster.

SHAKESPEARE Merchant of Venice act iii, sc 2  
 2 The chimera (*Chimera monstrosa*) 3. [S] The constellation Cetus — sea-moss, *n*. 1. A marine polyzoon of moss-like form. 2. Bot A seaweed especially a rose-tangle — sea-moth, *n*. A pegadid fish — sea-mouse, *n*. 1. An aphrodiloid sea-worm covered with iridescent hair-like setae — *Aphrodite aculeata* of Great Britain. 2. [Local, Eng] The duinid sand-mouse — sea-mind, *n*. A fine saline silt or salt-water deposit used as manure, sea-mooze — sea-ming-wort, *n*. A herbaceous European perennial (*Astragalus maritima*) occurring along seashores — sea-mulberry, *n*. Bot Same as BURROOD — 2. sea-mulle, *n*. [Eng] A sea-mew — sea-mullet, *n*. Any of certain mullets abounding in Australian waters, as the important food-fish *Aquid dubolia*, and the *Anguistomus forsteri* — sea-mussel, *n*. A mytiloid bivalve, especially the common mussel — sea-necklace, *n*. A string or ribbon of the parchment-like egg-capsules of certain shells, as *Fulgur carica* — sea needle, *n*. The European garfish — sea-need, *n*. A glass-sponge (*Holentia carperitica*) — sea-nettle, *n*. A stinging jellyfish — sea-nurse, *n*. [Local Eng] The small spotted dogfish — sea-nymph, *n*. 1. One of the lesser goddesses of the sea a water-sprite. 2. An antaretic petrel (*Procellaria neritis*) — sea-nak, *n*. 1. Either the sea-nak, *Halipterus squagosa* and the nearly killed *Fucus vesiculosus*. 2. Same as sea-wack. 3. sea-oat, *n*. Same as sea-side oat — sea onion, *n*. Bot The official squill (*Scilla maritima*) — sea ooz, *n*. Same as sea-mud — sea-orach, *n*. A seaside species of orach (*Atriplex littoralis*) used as a substitute for spinach — sea-orange, *n*. 1. A large globose orange-colored holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) with bright-red tentacles. 2. A sea-lemon — sea-orb, *n*. The orfish, a tetraodontoid fish — sea-ore, *n*. Same as sea-warf — sea-owl, *n*. The lampfish — sea-ox, *n*. The walrus — sea-oxeye, *n*. A West-Indian fleshy maritime shrub (*Borrichia arborea*) with yellow flower-hues — sea-pad, *n*. A starfish — sea-palm, *n*. 1. Bot A erect-stalked oil-churned seaweed (*Postelsia palmariformis*) with lobed fronds — 2. Same as sea-wack. 3. *Echin*. A crinoid, especially one of the genus *Pentactinus* — sea-pantber, *n*. A congloboid fish (*Conglobus torus*), about 2 feet long common at the Cape of Good Hope — sea-parrot, *n*. 1. A puffer. 2. [Eng] A variety of the hallan-wrasse (*Labrus bergyllia*) in which a reddish network overspreads the green color — sea parsley, *n*. Scotch loyage — sea-parship, *n*. Any plant of the genus *Echnophora* especially *E. spinosa* — sea-partridge, *n*. [Scot] A fish, the gilt-head (*Crenilabrus melops*) — sea-pass, *n*. Same as sea-letter — sea-pay, *n*. Pay for service rendered at sea — sea-pea, *n*. A creeping plant (*Lathyrus maritima*) resembling the common pea found on the seashore and late shores of the northern United States and Canada — sea-peach, *n*. An American cynthoid ascidian (*Cynthia purpuriformis*) resembling a ripe peach — sea-peacock, *n*. The Balearic crane — sea-pear, *n*. A long-stalked pear-shaped ascidian of the genus *Holentia* — sea-peat, *n*. Peat formed from the decomposition of seaweeds — sea-pellack, *n*. [Prov Eng] The porpoise — sea-pen, *n*. A pennatulacean polyp, having a rod-like base with the polyp borne on one lateral pinna, giving the appearance of a feather. See *ILLUS* on next page — sea-per, *n*. The ophid — sea-phoenix, *n*. 1. The pintail duck. 2. The turbot. 3. The halibut. — sea-









NATIONAL, STATE, AND TERRITORIAL SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
 All the seals bear their names plainly except the following 1 Great Seal of the United States, 2. Connecticut, 3 Maryland 4. Massachusetts, 5. New Hampshire

wave usually in the plural 5. A fabulous animal, half horse and half fish, such as Neptune drives in his chariot and the Nereids ride 6. Her A horse with webbed feet, n scalloped fin down the back, and a fish's tail 7f. A hippopotamus—flylug sea-horse, n pegasoid fish—sea-horse tooth, a walrus-tusk or hippopotamus-tooth, useful for its ivory

sea-island, 1 sī'w-lānd, 2 sē'w-lānd, a Designating certain islands along the southeastern coast of the United States—sea island bale, a package of sea-island cotton weighing 390 pounds—s. cotton, a valuable long-staple variety of cotton grown in the sea-island region and on a belt of the coast mainland

sea-king, 1 sī'kīng, 2 sē'kīng, n A viking as a maritime leader

A number of Vikings of high birth, assumed the name of kings when starting on warlike expeditions but were known as sea-kings, in contradistinction to those who ruled at home over a fixed domain

H H BORESEN *Story of Norway* p 27 [o p p 1886] seal, 1 sīl, 2 sēl, r 1. To fasten up or enclose securely with or as with a seal, as, to seal a letter, seal a door, etc 2. Hence, to close tightly or to keep secret, ns, to seal one's lips; to seal up one's thoughts 3. To affix a seal to (a writing) for authentication, as, to seal a deed 4. To stamp or otherwise impress a seal upon, in verification of weight, fineness, or capacity, ns, to seal silver plate, to seal a pound weight 5. To establish or settle beyond question, confirm, also, to attest fully, ns, Warren sealed his devotion to liberty with his blood 6. To point out and determine, designate, mark or claim irrevocably, as, Death has sealed her for his own 7. Ecl To sign with the cross, also, to baptize or to confirm, in Mormon usage, to marry (a woman to a man) 8. Arch To secure, set, or fill up, as with plaster, as, to seal a piece of wood in a wall 9. In hydraulics, plumbing, etc., to supply, as a vessel, pipe, or main, with a device or trap for preventing a return flow of gas or air, supply with a water-seal 10. [North Eng or Scot] To secure (cattle) in their stalls with a seal

11. To attach one's seal, hence, to agree [*F* sceller, < *L* sigillo, < *sigillum*, dum. of *signum*, mark] SYN. see SHUT—sealed hook. 1. A hook of unknown or unknowable contents a term used figuratively 2. [S-E] pl Certain true and perfect copies of the Book of Common Prayer obtained under the great seal of England by an act in the reign of Charles II., 1662, and to preserve purity of text, kept in cathedral and collegiate churches under the authority of Parliament—sealed earth, any one of the earths or botes used in medicine formerly, so called because they were so highly valued as to be formed into small masses and impressed with nails

seal, v To hunt or catch seals

The question whether sealers have a right without permission from the United States to seal in the eastern half of Behring Sea, east of the Russian line

K. V. ZIMMERMAN *New York Tribune* Mar 29, 1892 p 1 col 2 seal, n 1. An instrument or device, as an engraved metallic plate or stone, sometimes set in a ring used for making an impression upon some tenacious substance, as wax or wafer, when attached to a parchment or paper, either in attestation of the genuineness of the instrument and the deliberation with which it is executed, or to fasten it 2. The impression made by such means upon the wax or wafer affixed to an instrument, or directly upon the facsimile seal of the substance of the instrument, as an Anglo-Norman seal, also, in law, the word "seal." Borough of Southampton the letters "L S." (*Locus Sigilli*, ton, England place of the seal), or any other device having the effect of a common-law seal

A seal such as is known to the common law, is defined to be an impression upon wax, or some tenacious substance capable of being impressed

W. A. B. *Am Law of Real Property* vol. II, p 571 3. The wax or wafer affixed to a document to be impressed, also, a disk of paper used for the same purpose, or a mere impression, scroll, or mark on the paper

The use of seals for authenticating or closing up documents dates from remote antiquity. It has lately been held in England that neither wax, wafer, nor even an impression is necessary to the sealing of a deed, but only the use of something intended for a seal. By a statute of the United States an impression directly on the paper is sufficient as a seal, wherever a seal is necessary. In many States a scroll-seal is held to be valid even in the absence of a statute, and the tendency is by statute to render the use of seals unnecessary, except by corporations

4. A substance, as sealing-wax or a wafer, employed to secure a letter or the wrappings of a package, to prevent its being opened without discovery, also, a substance, ns lead, similarly employed upon a door, lid, or other covering 5. Any act, gift, or other instrumentality which confirms or ratifies a statement, promise, agreement, or favorable disposition, a pledge, assurance, means or mode of confirmation, authentication 6. Any instrumentality that keeps something close, secret, or unknown, as, the seal of dumbness, the seal of death 7. Ecl (1) The sign of the cross, a sacrament, or anything considered as a pledge of the Divine favor God has ordained Baptism and the Lord's-supper as seals of his covenant with men M. R. *Systematic Theology* vol. III, bk. VII, p 260 [r & p]

(2) Among sacramentarians, a permanent impress or character left on the soul by a sacrament, etc (3) In the Greek Church, the Holy Lamb See LAMB 8. Plumbing A device that controls the air or gas in a pipe, as a stretch-trap in a soil-pipe, or the fluid filling the trap of a drainage-pipe and preventing the upward flow of gas See TRAP 9. The trifling amount by which the edge of a steam-engine valve projects over the edge of a port which it covers, in order to make a steam-tight joint 10. An instrument, especially a warrant or order, executed with a seal 11. The office where a seal is kept and used 12. The signature of a plant or other natural object as used in medicine See SIGNATURE 13. A willow or willow twigs [*< OF* seal, < *L* sigillum, see SEAL, r]

—Broad seal, see BROAD—corporate s., the common seal of a body corporate Formerly a corporation could act and speak only by its common seal but now the use of the seal is not necessary in the ordinary, usual husi-

ness, tho it is still required in contracts of an extraordinary character common s. —leadens s., a disk of lead having parallel to its diameter two holes through which are passed the ends of a wire connecting two objects as a hasp and staple When the disk is closed upon the wire by a pair of dies which impress it with a design the wires can not be removed without cutting them or obliterating the design—privy s., see PRIVY, a—seal-'cyll' in-der, n Same as CYLLINDER, n. (1) —seal-'flow'er, n [Eng] The bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*)—s. 'hook, n A hasp-hook used in the sealing of a freight-car—s. 'pipe, n A pipe used to n water-seal or the like to prevent reflux of gases, etc Compare AIR-PIPE—s. 'press, n A small lever press having a die and counter for impressing a seal on paper, as on a legal document—s. 'ring, n A finger-ring containing a stone on which a seal is or may be engraved—s. 'stone, n Any precious stone so engraved that it may serve as a seal—s. 'wire, n Wire for use with a leaden seal

seal, n 1. An aquatic phocoid or otarioid carnivore, any pinniped except a walrus The typical seals or phocids have the hind limbs projected backward and not flexible forward and no ears as the common *Phoca vitulina* of northern shores The eared seals or otariids have the hind limbs flexible forward, and with flap-like digital extensions, and slender ears, as the fur-seals and sea-lions Seals are marine and mostly of high latitudes and congregate usually in great numbers on rocks, ice-floes, etc., to breed, a few inhabit tropical or subtropical seas They feed mostly on fishes, and are hunted for their oil and skins or for their fur

The true seals do not possess the beautiful under-fur which makes the skin of the sea-bears so precious

Encyc Brit 11th ed Vol XIV, p 535 2 Her A marine wolf, with a wolf's head and a fish's body [*< AS* seal, seal]—Alaska seal, an otariid, the fur-seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) the most valuable commercially of the various fur-seals See ILIUS under FUR-SEAL

Alaskan fur s. —Caribbean s., n phocid (*Monachus tropicalis*) of the West Indies—erect or hooded s., n seal (*Cystophora cristata*) remarkable for the haddler-like hood over the nose of the male, an adult male weighs 1,000 pounds Its habitat is the Atlantic ocean north of Newfoundland—eared s., n seal of the family Otariidae which includes the sea-lions and fur-seals—French s., a variety of leather used in bookbinding—marble s., a phocid (*Phoca vitulina*)—s. 'bird, n The slender-billed shearwater—s. 'brown, 1. a Having a brown color similar to that of prepared seals ins 2. n A seal-brown color See SPECTRUM—s. 'club, n A club for killing seals—s. 'fishery, n The art or industry of taking seals also a place where seals are regularly taken, a sealing-ground, sealery—s. 'scratcher, n An Eskimo implement of wood, tipped with seal's claws, used to extract seals by imitating their scratching on the ice—West-Indian s., n a monachid phocid or seal (*Monachus tropicalis*), of the West Indies, now nearly extinct—white-bellied s., see MONK-SEAL

seal, n [North Eng or Scot] A rope or chain used in tying cattle

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colored in close imitation of sealskin—s. cloth, a cloth with a fur-like nap made of the wool of the Angora goat, and dyed to resemble sealskin

seal-'wort', 1 sēl'wōrt', 2 sēl'wōrt', n 1. The hairy Solomon-seal 2. The smooth Solomon-seal

seam, 1 sīm, 2 sēm, r 1. To unite by means of a seam, ns sheet metal or pieces of cloth 2. To inflict a cut or furrow upon, as, a face seamed with scars 3. In knitting, to give the appearance of a seam to by means of a peculiar stitch in the work

11. 1. To crease or crack open, become fissured 2. In knitting, to form seams

seam, n 1. A visible line of junction between parts, the place where the edges of two parts of a thing come together or are fastened together, as, a seam between pieces of cloth or between the planks of a ship 2. A line along which something has parted, a crack, rent, gully, or line of separation between things nearly joined

Or where half-way the mountain side was furrowed With many a seam and scar

BRET HARTE *The Hawk's Nest* pt 3

3. A ridge made in joining two pieces, ns for convenience or to give strength (1) The ridge made in sewing two pieces of cloth together, as in a dress (2) A ridged joint in sheet metal, made by turning over or lapping 4. A visible line in the flesh, resulting from a cut; a scar or cicatrix, also, a wrinkle, ns, a seam in the face

My forehead owns too many a seam

And tears have worn their channels through

DINAH M CRAIK *Westward Ho!* pt 3

5. Geol A thin layer or stratum of rock 6. A ridge in a casting, marking the place where the mold parted 7. In steel or iron manufacturing, a crack-like flaw in steel caused by the flattening of a blow-hole, slag-inclusion, etc 8. pl Chippings of woollen rags not sent to the tearing-machine, because they form or contain seams 9. A suture 10. A guard or seam-covering, sewed as a decorative strip over the place where two edges or pieces of cloth join 11. [Dial & Archaic] Sewing or a piece of sewing [*< AS* sēam, < *sewian*, sew]—false seam, a seam made in the middle of a sail by folding it over on itself, not sewing the fold down, to resemble a regular seam, to make the sail stand flatter—French seam, a seam stitched once on the right side, then trimmed closely and turned, so that the raw edges are concealed and then stitched on the wrong side the general effect being to hide all the stitching—overhead s., the seam that closes the mouth of a sack when full—round s., a seam made by sewing together, without overlapping the edges of light canvas—seam-'blast', n A blast made by putting the powder into seams or cracks of rocks—s. 'presser, n A heavy sadiron used by tailors etc, for pressing seams—s. 'rend, r [Rare] To rip or rend asunder at the seams s. 'rent, n s. 'rent, n A rent along a seam—s. 'roller, n A leather-workers' rubbing-tool, or a burnisher for rubbing down seams s. 'rubber, n s. 'set, n 1. A sheet-metal workers' punch for closing seams used in connection with a stake 2. A shoemakers' tool for pressing down seams—s. 'stay, n 1. A strengthening piece, as on a sail or a garment, at a seam 2. A sewing-machine attachment for pressing down the folds of a fabric in forming a seam—to toe a s. (*Vau*), to stand with the toes touching a deck-seam a punishment

seam, n 1. [Prov Eng or Scot] The nail or rivet clinched with a rove in clinker-built boats seam-'nail', 2. Yet A lesion of the secreting gland in the top of a horse's hoof

seam, 1 sīm, 2 sēm, n [Prov Eng or Oh] A measure of quantity, as, a seam (8 bushels) of grain a seam (120 pounds) of glass

seam, n Any kind of grease hence, fatness

seam, n 1. sēm, 2 sēm, n [sew-'man' pl] One not an officer who takes part in the practical navigation of a vessel, n mariner, sailor, as opposed to landsman specif, in England by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, "every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship" (S 742) and in the United States by the Revised Statutes S 4612, any person (apprentices excepted) employed or engaged to serve to any capacity on board a vessel

In England persons employed in the navigation of rivers are called watermen, as distinguished from seamen, employed in sea navigation in the United States those employed in the navigation of inland lakes and rivers also are called seamen [*< AS* sēam, < *sē* sea, < *man*, man]

SYN. see SAILOR—ordinary seaman, an inexperienced seaman one employed to perform ordinary deck and under-deck duties abbreviated in the United States O S—sea-man-gunner, n A seaman trained for gunnery service in the navy He receives extra pay when proficient is usually promoted to be gunner's mate—seam-'man-like', a. Maifesting good seamanship—seam-'man-ly', a. Pertaining to or hefitting a seaman, as seam-'manly' darning

seam-'man-ship, 1 sēm-'man-ship, 2 sēm-'man-ship, n The quality of being a seamao, especially, knowledge and skill in the art of navigation and in the management of a vessel under all conditions of wind and weather, as, a vessel's safety depends on good seamanship

seam-'man-craft, n Seamanship

seam, n Seamed S S seamed, 1 sēm, 2 sēm, n A Falconry Being in poor condition said of a hawk [Perhaps < SEAM, n]

seam-'er, 1 sēm-'er, 2 sēm-'er, n 1. One who or that which sews or seams 2. A sewing-machine or tool

seam-'mew', 1 sēm-'mū, 2 sēm-'mū, n A gull, especially the European mew-gull (*Larus canus*)

Boulders whereon seam-mews white as snow

Sat watching for their food JEAN INGLETON *Honors* pt II, st. 16

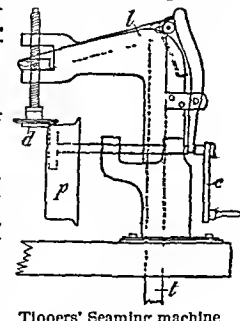
seam-'ing, 1 sēm-'ing, 2 sēm-'ing, n 1. The act of forming a seam 2. The act of forming a seam overhand sewing 3. In shoddy-manufacture the act of extracting the threads from the seams of old garments 3 Fishing The rope which is attached to the edge of a fishing-net—seam-'ing-lace', n 1. Lace or lace-like material covering or



Common Seal



Sea-lion 1/20 (From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park)



Tloers' Seaming machine



ernamenting the edge of a seam **seam'dlace'** *n*. 2 Lace-like openwork formerly placed between breadths of linen in table-cloths, curtains, etc., as an ornament - *s* machine, *n*. 1 A machine for bending over the edges of metal sheets to form seams or joints, usually having two disks with axes at right angles to each other, and with peripheries tangent to each other at right angles and between which the sheets pass see illus en p 2207 2 A sewing-machine specially adapted for making smooth seams, as for felting cotton cloth and to end for printing - *s* tool, *n*. 1 A tool for bending sheet metal in order to form a seam 2 A plumbers' soldering-tool for use in making seams  
**seam'less**, 1 sim'les, 2 sēm'les, *n* Having no seam  
His seamless robe of light

BICKERSTETH Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever bk xi, l 612  
- **seam'less-ly**, *adv*  
**seam'moss'**, etc See *SEA*  
**seam'ster**, 1 sim'star, 2 sēm'ster, *n* [Archaic] A person employed in sewing either cloth or leather semp'ster.

**seam'sstress**, 1 sim'stres or sem'stres, 2 sēm'strēs or sēm'strēs (*xm*), *n* A woman skilled in needlework or who makes higher business - seamstresses' cramp or palsy, a cramp or paralysis to which seamstresses are liable similar to writers cramp - **seam'sstress-ing**, *n* [Colloq.] The occupation of a seamstress **seam'ster-ing**; **semp'ster-ing**

**seam'y**, 1 sim'y, 2 sēm'y, *a* Having or showing seams, as on the wrong side of a garment, hence, figuratively, showing the worst aspect usually in the phrase **seam'y side**; as the **seamy side** of genius - **seam'y-ness**, *n*  
**sean**, 1 sēn, 2 gen, *n* Same as *SEINE*

**se'ance'**, 1 sē'āns, 2 sē'ānc', *n* 1 A session or sitting, especially of some consulting or deliberative assembly, specif, a meeting of spiritualists for consulting spirits, an exhibition given by a medium or the like 2 Med A "sitting" for medical treatment [M] [F, < *sēant*, ppr of *sear*, < *L* *sedeo*, sit]  
**sean'net'**, etc See *SEA*

**sean'-na-chie**, 1 sen' [or shen']-a-mi, 2 sēn' [or shēn']-a-mi, *n* Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes [*< Gael seanachaidh*, < *sean*, old, + *cūis*, affair]

**Sea of Azov**, etc See *AZOR*  
**Sea of Gal'ilee**, Same as *TIBERIA*, 2 Sea of Gen'-es'a-ret.

**sea-rot'ter**, 1 sē'ot'er, 2 sē'ōt'er, *n* An enhydrid mussel-like mollusk, with a large, blunt, and webbed, and blunt molars, it feeds principally on shell-fish. The fur, deep and rich, of a silvery-gray brown superficially liver-brown beneath, is the most valuable known to commerce - *sea otter's cabbage*, a huge kelp (*Nereocystis lutea*) are often seen on its fronds  
**seap'age**, etc Same as *SEAPAGE*  
**seap'perch'**, 1 sē'pērč, 2 sē'pērč', *n* 1 A serranoid fish, especially of the genus *Dicentrarchus*, as the European bass (*D labrax*) 2 Threespined fish The cunner 4 [New Zealand] (1) A scorpenoid fish (*Sebastes colitoides*) (2) A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus celidotus*) 5 A certhioid fish (*Lairys antarecticus*) found in the southern Pacific  
**sea'pike'**, 1 sē'pīk, 2 sē'pīk', *n* 1 A tropical American centropomid fish, as the robalo or snook 2 A garfish or belonid 3 The hake 4 A barracuda or sphyrenid 5 [New South Wales] An apogonid fish (*Dinolutes muelleri*) 6 A trident

**sea'plane**, 1 sē'plān, 2 sē'plān, *n* An air-plane designed to rise from and descend upon the water  
**sea'port'**, 1 sē'pōrt, 2 sē'pōrt', *n* 1 A harbor on the seacoast or conveniently accessible from the sea for the accommodation and security of seagoing vessels 2 A place designated by law where seagoing vessels may enter, cast anchor, discharge cargoes, and take clearance for other voyages 3 A town at a harbor for sea-vessels  
**sear**, 1 sē, 2 sē, *v* 1 To cause to wither or shrivel by or as by heat, dry up 2 To burn on the surface, search for hardness, cauterize, as to *sear a hitc* 3 To blight or blast utterly, as the *searing* breath of detraction 4 To render callous or insensible, harden, as *seared* with worldliness 5 Pattern-making To rub the surface of (the pattern) with a bat iron in order to smooth it and also render it less liable to absorb moisture from the sand

**II**, [*< [Rare]* To wither, shrivel, dry up [*< AS searian*, wither]  
**sear', r** Same as *CERE*  
**sear'**, *n* Dried or blasted, as by excessive heat, withered  
Ye myrtles brown with ivy never here

**I** [*< AS sear*, assumed from *searian* wither] - **sear'ness**, *n*  
**sear'**, 1 *n* The pawl in a gun or pistol-lock, which holds the hammer at half or full cock, by engaging in notches 2 A saw [*< F serre*, < *L sera*, see *seraglio* - *sear'house*, *n* The end of the saw which engages with the notches in the tumbler [M] - *s* spring, *n* The spring that presses the seat of a gun or pistol-lock into the hammer-notches  
**sear'**, *n* Same as *SEAR*  
**sear'**, *n* The seat of a burn  
**sear'ra'ra**, etc See *SEA*  
**searce**, 1 sērs, 2 sērs, *n* [Prov Brit] To sift through a searce - *searce*, *n* A fine sieve  
**sear'ch**, 1 sērč, 2 sērč, *v* 1 To explore  
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This broad seascape was broken exactly in the middle by the Bishop's Rock and its stately lighthouse

WALTER BESANT *Armored Lionesses* pt 1, p 2 lu 1890  
2 A picture presenting a marine view, a sea-piece - *sea'piece'*, 1 sē'pīse, 2 sē'pīse, *n* A painter of marine pictures  
**sea'serp'pent**, 1 sē'sūr'pēnt, 2 sē'sūr'pēnt, *n* 1 An animal, of snake-like form and monstrous size, believed by many to inhabit the ocean singly or in very limited numbers and varying much in general appearance according to the descriptions given  
It has never been captured, altho asserted to have been seen in repeated instances Some of the recorded credible observations of so-called sea-serpents apparently relate to well-known animals, as ribbon-fishes, basking sharks, etc A few zoologists believe that the animals seen by some observers are plesiosaurs or other large marine reptiles generally supposed to be extinct  
While with very few exceptions, all the so-called sea-serpents can be explained with reference to some well known animal or other natural objects there is still a residuum sufficient to prevent modern zoologists from denying the possibility that some such creature may after all exist

**2** A sea-snake 3 A chain of salps 4 A large West-Indian eel (*Ophichthys gomessi*) 5 [S-] Astron Same as *HINDA* See *CONSTELLATION* 6 Same as *WIND-SNAKE* 7 A pirate vessel  
**sea'ser'vice**, 1 sē'sūr'vīs, 2 sē'sūr'vīs, *n* 1 Service on shipboard at sea 2 The navy or naval branch of the public service, as distinguished from the army 3 Actual service on board ship at sea (in the navy), as distinguished from shore-duty  
**sea'shore'**, 1 sē'shār, 2 sē'shōr, *n* 1 The land adjacent to or bordering on the ocean, the shore of the sea 2 Low The ground between high- and low-water mark  
**sea'sick'**, 1 sē'sīk, 2 sē'sīk', *a* 1 Suffering from seasickness 2 Wary of traveling by sea

**sea'sick'ness**, 1 sē'sīk'nes, 2 sē'sīk'nēs, *n* A distressing illness experienced on shipboard, characterized by dizziness, intense nausea, violent retching, and extreme prostration, caused by the rolling or pitching of the vessel  
**sea'side'**, 1 sē'sīd, 2 sē'sīd', *a* Adjacent or near to the sea, or of pertaining to the seaside  
- *seaside* aster, same as *SEA-STARWORT* - *s* beech, a West-Indian tree (*Ezosterima caribbeum*) yielding a bark occasionally substituted for cinchona-bark - *s* finch, a finch (*Ammodramus maritimus*) common along the coast of the eastern United States *s* sparrow - *s* grape, same as *SEA-GRAPPE* 2 - *s* pea, the beach-pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*), a valuable as a sand-binder - *s* pine, the planster - *s* plum, the yellow plum-like edible food of the bastard or false sandwallow See *SANDWALLOW* - *s* poppy, same as *HORN-POPPY* 3 - *s* potato, a trailing tropical herb (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*) useful in binding the sands of beaches *s* morning-glory - *s* squill, the medicinal squill  
**sea'side'**, *n* The land bordering upon or the region in the neighborhood of the sea, the seashore, especially as a place of resort

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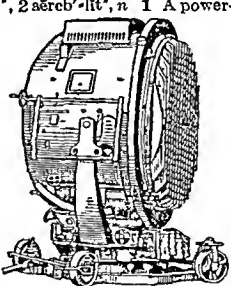
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Sea-otter 1/34



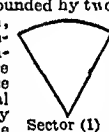
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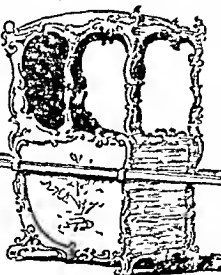


Sector (1)

to the throne—specific s., security on specified property—underlying s., one having first claim on a property  
se'cus, 1 s'kus, 2 s'cus, adv. [L] *Law* Otherwise used in law reports as introductory to a different opinion, or an exception to some general proposition

Sed'a-da, 1 sed'a-da, 2 sed'a-da, n. B(b) (Doual)  
Se-da-ti-a, 1 se-dā-ti-a, 2 se-dā-ti-a, n. A city, county-seat of Pettis county, Mo.

se-dan', 1 se-dān', 2 se-dān', n. 1. (1) A vehicle for one passenger, consisting of an enclosed chair with a door, usually in the front, and openings or windows at the front and sides, often resembling somewhat a narrow coupe without wheels, carried by two or more men by means of poles at the sides the most common means of transportation in Europe—ancient in the 17th and part of the 18th century often elaborately upholstered and decorated se-dan'-chair'.  
The first sedan chair seen in England was used by the Duke of Buckingham under James I. *Huxley, England, App to James I* vol. iv. p. 505 [F & C 1854]



Sedan, style of Louis XV

(2) A closed motor-car having a single compartment for passengers and driver

2. [Cape Cod, U S] A hand-barrow with a latticed bottom used for carrying fish [*< Sdan, in France*]  
Se-dan', 1 se-dān', 2 se-dān', n. A town and fortress in Ardennes department, France, where on Sept. 1, 1870, Napoleon III and the French capitulated to the Prussians taken by the Germans, Aug. 25, 1914, entered by U S troops to the World War Nov. 7, 1918

se'dant, 1 se'dant, 2 se'dant, n. Her sitting on the haunches, as an animal se'ant [*< L. sedentis, ppr of sedeo, sit*]

Se-da-rim, n. p. [Heb.] See MISNA

se-date', 1 se-dā'te', 2 se-dā'te', n. Characterized by habitual composure, having unvarying quietness and calm of manner joined with gravity, even-tempered, sober, staid, as, a sedate child [*< L. sedatus* see SEDATIVE]  
Syn: calm, contemplative, demure, grave, quiet, serene, serious, sober, solemn, staid, still, thoughtful, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled—Ant. agitated, disturbed, excited, flighty, flurried, frolicsome, gay, lively, mad, merry, wild—se-date'ly, adv.—se-date'ness, n.—se-da'tion, n. 1. The act of calming. 2. Med. A sedative

sed'a-tin, 1 sed'a-tin, 2 sed'a-tin, n. Same as ANTIPIRYN [*< L. sedatus, see SEDATIVE*]

sed'a-tive, 1 sed'a-tiv, 2 sed'a-tiv, n. Having a soothing sed'a-tive, jing or tranquilizing tendency, in medicine, having the property of allaying irritation, excitement, or spasmodic action, assuaging pain, as, a sedative remedy [*< F. sédatif, < L. sedatus, pp of sedo, allay, causative of sedeo, sit*]

The action of opium is comprised, in the majority of cases in two influences—a stimulating influence first and a sedative influence afterward

WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* period u. narrative, p. 413 [n]—sedative salt, hortic acid—s. water, n. wash composed of spirits of camphor, ammonia, salt, and water.

sed'a-tive, n. 1. A medicine efficacious in allaying pain, calming nervous excitement, etc. acting by lessening functional activity and depressing vital force. 2. Any means of allaying irritation or soothing pain, as, music is an admirable sedative

Sed'bergh, 1 sed'hürg, 2 sed'hürg, n. A market-town in Yorkshire, England

Sed'e-el'as, 1 sed'e-el'as, 2 sed'e-el'as, n. Bib (Apocrypha) Bar. i. 1 [Gr.] Sed'e-el'as; (R V)

se-de'fen-den'do, 1 se-dē-fen-dēn'do, 2 se-dē-fen-dēn'do [L]

*Law* In defending himself

Se-de-i, 1 se-dē-i, 2 se-dē-i, n. Bib (Doual)

se'dent, 1 se'dent, 2 se'dent, n. [Archie] Sitting, or at rest [*< L. sedeo, (ppr sedentis), sit*]

Sed'en-tā-ri-a, 1 sed'en-tā-ri-a, 2 sed'en-tā-ri-a, n. pl. 1. Protaz. A suborder of peritrichous infusorians comprising those attached or sedentary most of their life as, vorticellids

2. *Hydroids* The *Liliputia* or tubicolous worms 3. *Arach* The *Sedentaria* [*< L. sedentarius, see SEDENTARY*]

Sed'en-tā-ri-a, 1 sed'en-tā-ri-a, 2 sed'en-tā-ri-a, n. pl. *Arach* A section of spiders that weave a web and await prey [*< L. sedentarius, see SEDENTARY*]

sed'en-tā-ry, 1 sed'en-tā-ry, 2 sed'en-tā-ry, n. 1. Sitting much of the time, accustomed to sit much or to work in a sitting posture, hence, settled in one place or coodition (sometimes opposed to *nomadic*), lacking in activity, sluggish, as, sedentary people or tribes. 2. Involving or requiring much sitting, characterized by sitting, as, sedentary pursuits. 3. Resulting from much or long sitting, caused by sitting, as, a sedentary nilment. 4. [Rare] Moving slowly and calmly, tranquil. 5. *Zool* (1) Remanog in one place, especially, attached or fixed to an object, as, a sedentary annelid or bivalve (2) Of or pertaining to the *Sedentaria* or *Sedentaria*. 6. *Geol* Of or pertaining to loose material, covering, or soil contiguous to the underlying rock, from whose disintegration it has been formed, residuary

*Sedentary* soils, or soils in place are those which have not been transported by geological agencies [and] have usually little depth. *Johnson How Crops Feed* div. u. p. 143 [L & C 1854]

[*< F. sédentaire, < L. sedentarius, < sedentis*], see SEDENTARY

sed'en-tā-ri-ly, adv.—sed'en-tā-ri-ness, n.

sed'en-tā-ry, n. [RIPS, pl.] 1. A person of sedentary habits. 2. One of the *Sedentaria*—sed'en-tā-tion, n.

Se'der, 1 se'der, 2 se'der, n. [Heb.] 1. *Leviticus* 1. Se'der, 1 se'der, 2 se'der, n. [Heb.] 1. The ritual of the thirteen functions of the Jewish festival of the Passover, celebrated in the home by the head of the household, also, the service itself

se-de'runt, 1 se-dē'runt, 2 se-dē'runt, v. [L] There sat or were present preterit, in minutes and records, to names of persons who were present or took part in a session

se-de'runt, n. A sitting or session of a court or other body—acts of sederunt (*Scots Law*), the ordinances or decrees of the Court of Session, the supreme civil court—se-de'runt-hook', n. [Archie] A hook of oaths or minutes

Sed'e-ur, 1 sed'e-ur, 2 sed'e-ur, n. B(b) (Doual)

sedge, 1 sed, 2 sed, n. A dry plant of the genus *Carex*, belonging to the family Cyperaceae, or of its type genus *Cyperus* see CAREX, CYPERACEAE, CYPERUS. 2. To a loose popular sense any coarse grass-like, rush-like, or even flag-like herb growing in wet places, or on the banks of lakes, ponds or sluggish streams. 3. *Angling* An artificial fly [*< AS. sēg, cutter, < Teut. base seg cut*]

—bede'sedge', n. The bar-reed—James s. o sedge (*Carex flacca*) found in dry woods to the northern United States Jims i.—knob's, n. The bar-reed—myrtle's, n.

Same as SWEET-FLAG—rock-s. n. A north-temperate-zone sedge (*Carex rupestris*) without culms 1 to 6 inches high—sand-s., n. A European seacoast sedge (*Carex arenaria*) whose rhizome is sometimes substituted for sarsaparilla—sedge'-flat', n. *Law* Land on the seashore below high-water mark and covered with sedge—s. hen, n. [Southern U S] The clapper-lark—s. marline, n. [Local, Eng.] The sedge-warbler—s. warbler, n. A reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*), common throughout the Old World in marshy places. s. bird; s. wren;—sweets, the sweet-flag

sedge, n. A flock of herons or similar birds [Forsberg, n. 31]

sedge, 1 sed, 2 sed, n. [Rare] Consisting or made of sedge

Sedge'-field, 1 sed'fild, 2 sed'fild, n. A town in Durham county, England

Sedge'-moor, 1 sed'mūr, 2 sed'mūr, n. A marshy tract in Somersetshire, England, where James II defeated Monmouth, July 6, 1685

sedge'ing, 1 sed'ing, 2 sed'ing, n. *Agric* A disease which attacks oats [*< senar*]

Sedge'ley, 1 sed'li, 2 sed'li, n. A town in Staffordshire, England, suburb of Wolverhampton

Sedg'wick, 1 sed'wik, 2 sed'wik, n. 1. Adam (1785-1853), an English geologist, author. 2. Catherine Maria (1789-1867), an American author, daughter of Theodore. 3. John (1813-1884), a United States general in the Civil War. 4. Theodore (1874-1946), an American jurist, perjury and its attendant Speaker of the House of Representatives. 5. A county in central S. Kansas, 992 sq. m., county-seat Wichita

sedg'ry, 1 sed'ry, 2 sed'ry, n. 1. Overgrown or abounding with sedge, as, sedgy meadows sedgy banks. 2. Of or pertaining to sedge, resembling sedge, as, a sedgy covering

sed'a-ge's-tā-ri-a, 1 sed'a-ge's-tā-ri-a, 2 sed'a-ge's-tā-ri-a, n. A portable throne to which the Pope is carried on occasions of ceremony

sed-dig'-tāt-ed, 1 sed-dig'-tāt-ed, 2 sed-dig'-tāt-ed, n. A seat (usually one of three) near the altar in a church, for the use of the officiating clergy usually in the plural [*< sedeo, sit*]

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sedition laws, see ALIEN—se-dit'ion-a-ry, a. O. or pertaining to sedition—se-dit'ion-a-ry, n. Ooe who promotes sedition se-dit'ion-ist.

se-dit'ious, 1 se-dish'us, 2 se-dish'us, a. 1. Pertaining to, promotive of, or having the character of sedition, as, seditious language or conduct. 2. Inclined to, taking part in, or guilty of sedition, factious, turbulent, as, seditious people [*< F. séditieux, < L. seditionus, < seditionis*], sedition, < sed-, aside, + titio, golog, < co, go]—se-dit'ious-ly, adv.—se-dit'ious-ness, n.

Sed'tey, 1 sed'ti, 2 sed'ti, n. 1. Amelia, in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, a girl of simple and amiable nature who marries George Osborne. Her brother, Jos. Sedley, n. fat, vain, and easy-going Anglo-Indian, falls a prey to the schemes of Becky Sharp. 2. Sir Charles (1639-1701), an English poet and dramatist

Sed'titz, 1 sed'tits, 2 sed'tits, n. A village in Bohemia, Austria noted for its mineral springs. Compare SEIDLITZ

se'dra, 1 se'dra, 2 se'dra, n. [Heb.] A section or part of the Pentateuch, read at the Sabbath morning service

sed'rat', 1 sed'rat', 2 sed'rat', n. [Ar.] *Moham Myth* The lotus-tree on the right of the invisible throne of Allah

se-duce', 1 se-dūc', 2 se-dūc', v. t. [se-nūcēn, se-nūc'iv] 1. To draw aside from duty, rectitude, obligation, or truth, by misrepresentation, flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise, draw into error or evil, entice from the right, lead astray, corrupt, as, to seduce one into fraud

I am not come by a false and counterfeit show of deference to your judgment to seduce it in my favour. BURKE *Works Speech of Bristol*, 1780 in vol. u. p. 128 [ELL 1886]

2. Specif. to entice to surrender chastity, as a woman, debauch by means of promise or persuasion, overcoming natural scruples, as by promise of marriage. 3. [Rare] To draw by something alluring or attractive, entice, as, the pleasant air seduced me abroad [*< L. seduco, see SEDUCTION*]. Syn. see ALLURE

—se-duc'er, n. One who seduces, or entices another from the path of rectitude specif., one who, as by arts or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity—se-duc'e'-hl(e), n. A Capable of being seduced corruptible se-duc'e'-hl(e), n. se-duc'ing, pa. Seductive, attractive se-duc'iv(e), n. se-duc'ing-ly, adv.

se-duce'ment, 1 se-dūc'ment, 2 se-dūc'ment, n. 1. The act of seducing, seduction. 2. The means employed to seduce, entice, or lead astray, the arts of flattery or deception

British judges hold their station fearless of power if they discharge their trust liable to no seduction. Fox in Goodrich's *British Eloquence*, *East India Bill* p. 466 [R 1861]

se-duc'tion, 1 se-duk'shon, 2 se-duc'shon, n. 1. The act of seducing or leading astray, also, that which leads away from right or duty, enticement to evil, as, the seductions of wealth. 2. Specif., the act of inducing a woman of previously obdurate character to consent to unlawful sexual intercourse, by enticement, persuasion, or promise of marriage. Compare RAPE, n. 1. [OF. < L. seductio(n)-, < seductus, pp of seduco, seduce, < se-, aside, + ducō lead]—se-duc'tion-ist, n.

se-duc'tive, 1 se-duk'tiv, 2 se-duc'tiv, a. Tending to se-duc'tive, seduce or lead astray, enticing, alluring, misleading, also, having power to charm or win, as, seductive pleasures—ly, adv.—ness, n.

se-duc'tor, 1 se-duk'tor, 2 se-duc'tor, n. 1. A seducer. 2. One who stirs up sedition

se-duc'tress, 1 se-duk'tres, 2 se-duc'tres, n. A woman who seduces, especially, one who corrupts a man

se-dū-ti-ty, 1 se-dū-ti-ty, 2 se-dū-ti-ty, n. [Rare] The state or character of being sedulous, assiduous application or attention, unremitting diligence or industry [*< OF. sedulit, < L. sedulus < sedulus, diligent, < sedeo, sit*]

Se-dū-ti-us, 1 se-dū-ti-us, 2 se-dū-ti-us, n. 1. Caelius, a Christian poet flourished in the 5th century. 2. A Scotch-Irish grammarian flourished in the 9th century

sed'u-ious, 1 se-dū-i-us, 2 se-dū-i-us, n. A constant in application or attention, diligent in the pursuit of any object or business, persevering in effort or endeavor, assiduous, as, a sedulous worker [*< L. sedulus* see SEDULITY]. Syn. compare ASSIDUITY—ly, adv.—ness, n.

Se-dūm, 1 sed'um, 2 sed'um, n. Bot. 1. A large genus of chiefly perennial smooth plants, the stonecrops belonging to the family Crassulaceae, having very thick leaves and cymose flowers with 4 or 5 sepals and petals, and 8 or 10 stamens, all free and distinct. 2. [s] A plant of this genus. [*< L. sedum, houseleek*]

see, 1 sit, 2 sē, v. [SAW, SEEN, SEE'INO] I. t. 1. To perceive by the eye, have knowledge of (an object or its existence or qualities) through the action of light emitted or transmitted by it or reflected from it to the retina, hence, to fix the attention upon, look at, view, observe, as, we see material objects, to see a play at the



or meeting 6f. To look followed by various prepositions [*AS seen, see, cp G sehen, D zien, sec, L sequor, follow*]. The words *saw* and *seen* are often carelessly and inexcusably interchanged. *Saw* is the imperfect tense of *see*, and to be used as such only, *seen* is its past participle, and the form to be used, with the proper auxiliaries, in the tenses formed with the aid of the past participle. Not "I seen him," but "I saw him," not "I have (or bad) never saw it," but "I have (or had) never seen it."

Syn see *SEHOLA, LOOK*. —let me see, let's see, let us see, wait a moment while I (or we) consider the matter used to denote hesitation, or to introduce the particular consideration of something — to have seen (one's) best days, to have passed one's prime be on the decline — to see about, to give attention to examine into, investigate — to see daylight (Colloq. U S), to begin to comprehend, as a complicated subject — to see one through, to watch, guard, or aid one to the end, aid one in achieving, help one to get out or free from, as a difficulty — to see out. 1. To see, attend to, or hear to the end 2. To outstrip or outdo, as in drinking 3. [Dial & Scot.] To outlive — to see stars (Colloq.) to see bright spots or flashes, especially as the result of a blow on the head — to see thro' one, to understand — to see to 1. To attend to, take care of, look after, as to see to one's work, to see to a patient 2. To view or behold

see, n. 1. *Ecc*. The local seat from which a bishop, an archbishop, or the Pope exercises jurisdiction. See *CATHEDRA*, 1. (2) The territory embraced within such jurisdiction. (3) Episcopal or papal jurisdiction, authority, or rank, n. a bishop's or pope's office, ns, the see of Canterbury

Our episcopal sees are foundations of later date than the English Conquest. *FREEMAN Norm Conq* vol. i, p. 16 [C. 1867] (4) [S.] The Pope, as, a decision by the See of Rome 2f. A seat, especially of dignity or power, throne, site [*OF see, sed, < L sedes, seat, < sedeo, sit*] — Holy See, See of Rome, the Pope's jurisdiction, court or office

see, n. [Rare] That which one wishes or cares to see, as, "I have seen my see." *Browning Ring and Book* II, l. 127 see-a-bite, 1 s'l'n-hl, n. Capable of being seen see-a-bite, 1 s'l'n-hl, n. Something to be seen See-beek, 1 s'eb'ek, 2 s'eb'ek, Johann Thomas (1770-1831) A German physicist invented thermopile — Seebeck effect, the generating of electric current by joining in a circuit two metals which are dissimilar discovered by Seebeck in 1822 see-bright, 1 s'l'brlt, 2 s'brlt, n. *Bot* The common clay from its supposed effect on the eyes

see-catch, 1 s'l'kch, 2 s'ch'ch, n. [*SEE-CATCH'E, pl*] [Alaska] An adult male fur-seal see-caw, 1 s'l'k'k, 2 s'c'c'c, n. [Am Ind] The skunk seed, 1 s'l'k, 2 s'l'k, n. 1. To sow or sprinkle with seed, 2. To plant seed in or scatter seed over, as to seed a field with barley 2. To cover with figures or decorations thinly scattered, decorate with figures resembling seeds 3. To remove the seeds from, ns, to seed raisins 4. In rendering and refining lard, to allow, as fat to granulate by cooling slowly without stirring 5. *Sugar-manuf* To supply (syrup) with sugar-crystals as the seed or basis for forming new crystallization 6f. To graft 7f. To implant

II. 1. To sow seed, as, the seedling-season 2 To grow to maturity and produce seed, as plants, go to seed Many cultivated plants display the utmost vigour and yet rarely or never seed. *DAWIN Origin of Species* p. 15 [A. 1859]

3. To shed or let fall the seed [*AS sēdian, furnish seed, < sēd see SEED, n*] Syn see PLANT — to seed down, to sow with grass-seed — to s' the draw (Sport U S), to athletic contests, to so manage the draw that the best competitors do not meet until in the later rounds

seed, n. 1. *Bot* The fertilized ovule with an embryo formed within it, an independent reproductive body containing, when cast off by the parent, a new plant or embryo that, on germination, gives rise to a plant like that from which it came

This seed, like the ovule, consists of a nucleus, enclosed by usually two integuments, an outer called the *testa*, and an inner called the *tegmen* or *endopleura*. The scar left on the seed where it was attached to the stem is the *hilum*, and the closed foramen of the ovule is the *micropyle*

2. Any small seed-like fruit, as, sunflower-seeds With all hotanists till the time of A. L. de Jussieu and Joseph Gaertner (1788) naked seeds mean dry indehiscent fruits

3. From which anything springs, a first principle, a principle of production, source, germ usually plural 4. Offspring in the first or in any succeeding generation, children, descendants applied in the singular form to one or more than one very rare in the plural

He saith not And to seeds, as of many, but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ *Gal* iii, 16 5. The male fertilizing element, as the human semen, the spawn of fish or the spat of shell-fish 6. A seed-oyster or seed-oysters, set 7. Same as REN-SEEN 8. An egg, or the eggs, of a silkworm 9. In glass-manufacturing, a small air-bubble enclosed in imperfectly mixed glass 10. *Her* One of the dots in the center of a rose, a stamen 11. A name given to the larvae of *Coccus*, or *Carteria laca*, an East-Indian scale-insect, also given to the eggs of the domestic silkworm. See *LAC* 12. *Sugar-manuf* Crystals of sugar placed in syrup in order to start fresh crystallization 13. *Philol* That reduction of the word-root which seems on ultimate unit of speech

I hope to show that which I feel to my own satisfaction I am accomplishing in these protracted Polynesian studies, namely out of the mass of roots to pick the most primitive element the seed of language. A direction of our simplest roots to such individual life cells as may properly be designated seeds of speech

WILLIAM CHURCHILL Root Reducibility in Polynesian American Journal of Philology, vol. xxvii, p. 382 [1901]

14f. Race, generation, birth [*AS sēd, < sēdan, sow*] — cold seeds, the seeds of several fruits as those of the cucumber, watermelon, pumpkin, and other cucurbitaceous plants so termed from their reputed cooling and healing properties — crop s, small sweet potatoes — eye-seed, n. The wild sage (*Salvia verbenaza*) — seed-har, n. A hag for holding seeds especially in well-boring a bag containing navseed pined around the tubing in a bore-hole where it forms by the swelling of the seed, a water-tight packing — s' shed, n. A plot of ground prepared for seed or in which seedlings are rooted often figurative — *3 bid* 1. The mature capsule or seed-vessel 2. A perennial herb (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) of the evening-primrose family with a box-like wine-colored seed-vessel found in swamps from Massachusetts to Louisiana also, *L. hirtella* s' bud, n. *Bot* The germ or embryo within a seed also, the ovule —

s.eake, n. 1. A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds, as earwax 2. The residuum left in the oil-press from cotton, flax or other seeds — s.e-carrier, n. 1. One who refills a sower's basket 2. An animal that scatters seeds, as bats and insects — s.e-car, n. *Bot* The integument of a seed, usually the outer one or testa — s.e-cod, n. [Prov Eng] A basket or other receptacle used by a sower for holding seed — s.e-coral, n. Commercial coral resembling seed — s.e-crusher, n. A press or machine for expressing the oil from certain seeds, as rape-seed, or a device for crushing the seeds before pressing — s.e-dawn, n. The down or fine soft hairs on various seeds, as on cotton-seeds — s.e-drill, n. A implement for sowing seeds in rows or shallow channels. See *DRILL*, n. 3 — s.e-eater, n. 1. A gregarious bird, especially an American flock of *Sporophila* or a related genus, as the little s.e-eater (*S. moreletii*), ranging northward to Texas — 2. One of several African finches — s.e-field, n. A field prepared for or intended to be sown with seed also, a field for growing seed — s.e-finch, n. A South-American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus* — s.e-fish, n. A fish ready to spawn — s.e-furrow, n. 1. To apply the seed-furrow to (land) 2. A furrow for the reception of seed 3. The act or process of making a seed-furrow — s.e-gall, n. A small seed-like plant-gall, as that produced by a phylloxera — s.e-garden, n. A garden devoted to seed-growing — s.e-grain, n. Grain intended or used for seed, figuratively, that which gives rise to anything



Little Seed-eater 1/2 Seed-grow of high emprise immortal food LOWELL Commemorative Ode at 2

— s.e-growing, n. The art or process of cultivating or producing seeds — s.e-lae, n. Granular lime removed from the twigs, crushed, and washed. See *LAE* — s.e-leaf, n. 1. *Bot* A cotyledon 2. A kind of tobacco raised in the northern United States and used for cigars and cigar-wrappers, probably named from its being grown at first from imported seeds — s.e-leaf, n. The seed-basket to which a sower carries the seed — s.e-plot, n. A plot of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence, figuratively, a place where something is nourished and flourishes in nursery hothed — s.e-platt, n. A screen assisting in the removal of seeds to a cotton-glo — s.e-sheet, n. A sheet in which a sower carries seed — s.e-snip, n. A threeseed bird resembling the quail, of the arid interior of South America — s.e-spot, n. *Forestry* A small area sown with tree-seed, usually in a burn or opening in the forest — s.e-stalk, n. The stalk by which a seed or an ovule is attached to the placenta, a funiculus or funiculus — s.e-ster, n. Sams os oermiration — s.e-tick, n. A small tick, as *Ixodes bois* — s.e-tree, n. *Forestry* Any tree which bears seed, specif., a tree which provides the seed for natural reproduction

— s.e-variation, n. Variation of plants in kind produced by reproduction directly from seeds, as distinguished from that by means of slips, buds, and the like — s.e-vestel, n. The part of a plant that contains the seeds, the matured ovary, pericarp — s.e-weevil, n. A minute weevil of the genus *Apton*, intesting seeds — s.e-wool, n. [Southern U S] Cotton-wool from which the seeds have not been removed — seed'ful, a Full of seed also, full of promise — seed'less, a Having no seeds — seed'ness, n. 1. The action of sowing, or state of being sown 2. Seed-time

seed'age, 1 s'id', 2 s'id', n. The propagation of plants by sowing seeds or spores seed'ed, 1 s'id', 2 s'id', pa. 1. Sown or sprinkled with seed 2. Having gone to seed or grown to maturity bear'ing seed 3. *Her* Bearing seeds, seed-vessels, or stomacs of a specified tincture 4. Freed of seeds, as fruit

seed'er, 1 s'id'r, 2 s'id'r, n. 1. One who or that which sows or plants seeds, a seed-drill or other device for sowing or planting seeds, specif., in grain-growing regions, a wheeled vehicle, often 6 to 12 feet wide, for sowing seed, as wheat, in several rows at one passage, as, a broadcast seed'er 2. A device for taking seeds out of fruit 3. A seed-fish. See *SEEN*, n.

seed'i-ness, 1 s'id'-nes, 2 s'id'-nes, n. The state or character of being seeded seed'ing, 1 s'id', 2 s'id', n. 1. A machine for sowing or planting seeds as a seed-pow — s.e-pow, n. A combined plow and seed-drill

seed'ing, 1 s'id'ng, 2 s'id'ng, n. Grown from a seed seed'ing, n. 1. A plant grown from a seed, as distinguished from one propagated by a cutting, bud, or graft, as, seedlings are budded to change the variety 2. A very small or young tree or plant 3. A variety of plant originating from seed — s.e-notation 4. *Forestry* (1) A tree grown from seed (2) A tree grown from seed which has not reached a height of 3 feet — seedling stage (*Forestry*), see STANN METRO

seed'pearl, 1 s'id'p'rl, 2 s'id'p'rl, n. A very small pearl, used in India and China in medicine, also sometimes strung in quantity to ornament apparel seed'sman, 1 s'id's'man, 2 s'id's'man n. [MEN, pl] 1. A dealer in seeds 2f. A sower

seed'time, 1 s'id'-tim, 2 s'id'-tim, n. The proper time of year for sowing seed seed'y, 1 s'id', 2 s'id', a. [*SEED'Y, EN, SEED'Y-EST*] 1. Abounding with or full of seeds, going to seed 2. Poor and mean-looking, like a plant run to seed, worn threadbare, shabby, as, seed'y garments, a seed'y person 3. Having a flavor or supposed to be derived from weeds growing among grape-vines said of French brandy 4. In glass-manufacturing, containing seed-like bubbles or so-called seeds 5. Full of seed or spawn, as a ripe fish 6. Not free from seeds said of wool 7. [Colloq. Eng] Not in good health, poorly, not well, as, be felt very seed'y in the morning

seed'y-doe, n. *Vet Surg* An affection of a horse's foot in which a cavity filled with powdered horn-material is formed near the bottom of the foot between the laminae of the hoof and its outer wall

see'ing, 1 s'ing, 2 s'ing, n. 1. The net of seeing, vision, sight 2. *Astron* The state or quality of telescopic vision as effected by the condition of the atmosphere see'ing, cony Taking into consideration, in the light of the fact or circumstance (that), considering, since followed by a clause introduced by *that* expressed or understood, as, why do we fear death, seeing it is but gain to die? [*< SEE, r. ppr seeing*]

see'ing-stone, n. A ball of crystal used for divination

seek, 1 s'ik, 2 s'ik, v. [*SOUGHT, SEFK'ING*] I. 1. To go in search or quest of, look for, try to discover or find, ns, to seek a missing friend 2. To try to secure or acquire, pursue, aim at, strive for, os, to seek honor 3. To endeavor or try followed by an infinitive, as, the ambitious man seeks to become popular 4. To inquire, ask, or appeal for, desire earnestly, solicit, crave, as, to seek information 5. To try to go to or arrive at, betake oneself to, repair or resort to, as, to seek a warmer climate 6f. To go through or traverse in search, explore, search, ns, to seek a country over 7f. To look at, consult

II. 1. To make inquiry, search, or effort to find 2f. To go, proceed, apply with to [*AS secan, seek, allied to sacan, fight*]

— seek dead! a command to a hunting-dog to find and bring killed game — seek'no-surf'ther, n. A choice red-dish subacid winter apple — sought after, in request, desired solicited, courted — to s. 1. Wanting, lacking 2. Needing to seek, hence, uninformed, unprepared — to s. after, to try to obtain or find, pursue, as, to seek after wealth — seek'o-b'le, a. [*dear's hair is discovered seek'o-b'le*] Hunting The notes of the horn sounded when a seeker, a s'ic, a s'ic, a s'ic

seek'er, 1 s'ik'r, 2 s'ik'r, n. 1. One who seeks or searches 2. An anatomical instrument, the tracer 3. [S.] *Ch Hist* A member of a British sect of the middle of the 17th century, resembling the Quakers

seel, 1 sil, 2 sil, n. 1. To close the eyes of by threads drawn through the lids, close, as eyes, in this manner said of a hawk or other bird or its eyes formerly, in falconry, a part of the process of taming

Ambition like a seeld dove, mounts upward, Higher and higher still, to perch on clouds *JOHN FORD The Broken Heart act ii sc 2*

2. To close, as eyes, in any manner, blind [*< F ciller, wink, < cil (< L cilium), ey, cld*] seel, v. To lean to one side, as a ship, list, roll, heel [*< F siller, run ahead, < cinpler, sail, < Ice sigla, sail*] seel, n. A roll, pitch, list, or heeling, as of a vessel

seel, n. [Prov Eng] 1. Felicity, bliss, prosperity 2. Season time, fit time, as, what'seel? See'el'-a-da, 1 s'e'-el'-a-da, 2 s'e'-el'-a-da, n. *Bib* (Douai) See'land-ite, 1 s'l'ood-it, 2 s'l'ood-it, n. *Mineral* A white, soluble hydrous aluminum-magnesium sulfates (*Hu MgAlSiO<sub>4</sub>·nH<sub>2</sub>O*) found in acicular crystals

See'ley, 1 s'l'i, 2 s'l'i, n. 1. *Sir John Robert* (d. 1834-1895) An English scholar and author, professor of ancient history, Cambridge University, Englood

see'ly, a 1 Innocent, artless silly 2 Trifling, poor 3 Fortunate, happy 4 Plous, good 5. Failing, worse off — seely courtly, the court of the fairies

See'lye, 1 s'l'i, 2 s'l'i, n. 1. *Julius Hawley* (1824-1895), an American educator president of Amherst College (1877-1890) 2. *Laurens Clark* (1837-1912), an American Congregational clergyman, first president of Smith College, 1878-1910

seem, 1 s'im, 2 s'im, v. I. 1. To appear to the senses or the mind, or in imagination, present a semblance or an appearance, create or give the impression of being, appear, look, as, the bridge seems safe, the mao seems honest often used impersonally, as, it seems unfortunate

All seem'd well pleased all seem'd but were not all *MILTON P L bk v, l. 617* 2. To appear to oneself, have the idea or opinion respecting oneself a kind of reflexive use, as, I seem to bear strange voices

It is not too much to say that nine-tenths of what we seem to see and hear is inferred, not really felt *W S JEVONS Lessons in Logic lesson xxvii p 236 [Macx 1876]*

3f. To be evident, apparent, or manifest often with a preceding indirect object, as, the people seemed (it seemed to the people) Compare MESEMS 4f. To be fitting or becoming, be suitable

II. 1. To befit or become [*< Ice sēma, coform to; cp AS sēman, satisfy*] Syn see APPEAR — it seems, it is understood as true, it appears, it is reported — seem'er, n. Seem'd, pp Seemed

seem'ing, 1 s'im'ing, 2 s'im'ing, pa. 1. Having the appearance or semblance of reality or truth, apparent generally with the implication of non-reality, as, a seeming frankness is often the deepest disguise 2f. Becoming, seemly Syn. see APPARENT — seem'ing, adv In a becoming manner — ly, adv — ness, n

seem'ing, n. 1. Appearance, semblance, especially, unreal or misleading appearance, false show

The beggar begs with it and the gay courtier Gains land and title *SCOTT Ivanhoe p 303 [r a c]* 2f. Fair appearance 3f. Estimation, opinion

Syn see DISOUSE PRETENSE seem'test, a Unseemly seem'ly, 1 s'im'ly, 2 s'im'ly, a. [*SEEM'LY-ER, SEEM'LY-EST*] 1. Befitting the proprieties, as of the place or occasion; becoming, fitting, proper, decorous, as, seemly conduct 2f. Beautiful, goodly, comely [*< Ice sēmliht, < sēm, lit, < sama, heft, < samr, same*] Syn. see BECOMING — seem'ly-head, n. Seemliness seem'ly-head't, seem'ly-hood, n. Seemliness seem'ly-ness, n

seem'ly, adv In a seemly manner, becomingly seem't, a To see seem't, a 1 Versed experienced 2. Evident, manifest

seep, 1 s'io, 2 s'ep, v. [*U S & Scot*] I. 1. To drain, strain II. 1. To soak through pores or interstices, percolate 2. To lose liquid by drainage [Var of s'irp, < AS sēpan, soak]

seep, n. 1 [U S or Prov Scot] A small spring; a place out of which oozes water or petroleum, or the moisture which oozes out 2. [Scot] A sip or sup of liquor

seep'age, 1 s'ip'age, 2 s'ep'age, n. The oozing or percolation of fluid, or the fluid or moisture that oozes, also, the quantity of a fluid that percolates

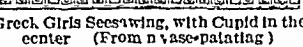
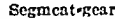
Ordinary wells are artificial seep-springs *JOSEPH LE CONTE Compend of Geology p 61 [A 1884]* seep't, pp Seeped

seep'y, 1 s'ip'y, 2 s'ep'y, a. Full of moisture or water, oozing soggy said especially of ill-drained land seep'd: seer, 1 s'r, 2 s'r, a. [Prov Brit] Sure

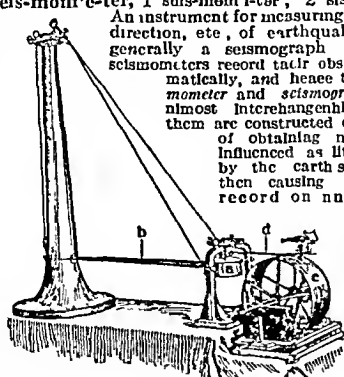
seer, 1 s'r, 2 s'r, n. One who sees, especially one who foresees or foretells future events, a prophet, also, a person believed to have second sight

seer'ship, n. A female seer — seer'ship, n. The office, character, or dignity of a seer

seer', 1 s'r or s'r' 2 s'r or s'r', n. [Anglo-Ind] A weight and measure having special local values The weight is used



herbs, almost all from the Cape of Good Hope, and many of them in ornamental cultivation. 2. [s-] A plant of this genus [*L. selago* (selaght-) a species of savin]



Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph of the  
United States Weather Bureau



### These Seismoscope



1



From a granite







The right of self-defence is founded in the law of nature, and is not a defence because it is the law of nature.





se-lic'tar, 1 s-lic'tar, 2 se-lic'tar, n A sword-bearer, as of a Turkish officer [*< Turk silâhdâr, < Per silâhdâr, < Ar. silâh, arms + Per -dâr, having*]

Se-lic'ger, 1 se-lic'ger, 2 se-lic'ger, n A lake in Tver and Novgorod, governments Russia

Se-llim, 1 s-llim or se-llim, 2 se-llim or se-llim, n 1. S. I. (1465-1520) a sultan of Turkey, conqueror of Persia, Egypt, and Syria. He is said to have planned the conquest of India and the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. 2. S. III. (1762-1805) a sultan of Turkey, son of Mustafa III. He was a reformer, and was assassinated

se-llin-ti-fer-ous, a Seleniferous  
Se-llins-grave, 1 s-llins-grave, 2 se-llins-grav, n A thorough in Snyder county Pa. seat of Susquehanna University (Luthera) founded in 1858

Se-llin-um, 1 s-llin-um 2 se-llin-um, n Bot A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials belonging to the family Apiaceae, natives of the northern hemisphere. They have leaves much subdivided, white flowers with notched petals and ribbed fruits bearing oil-vessels in the furrows [*< Gr sellinon, kind of parsley*]

Se-llus, 1 s-llus, 2 se-llus, n 1. *Gr Myth* A river-god tutelary deity of the Sclauathines. 2. An ancient Greek colony and city in Sicily destroyed by the Carthaginians 249 B.C. ruled near the modern Castelvetro. 3. *Se-llus* a name of Sclaus. An inhabitant of Sclaus

se-llon, 1 se-llon, 2 se-llon, n [*Prov Eng or Obs*] 1. A small piece of arable land broken into ridges and furrows. 2. A ridge of land between two furrows or a strip of ground between two such ridges

se-llum, 1 se-llum; 2 se-llum, n A metal claimed to have been discovered by Edward Mollard, a Frenchman. It is stated to have a density of 2.6 to be one-twelfth the cost of aluminum, and lighter and stronger melting-point 1,600° C. stronger than iron but weaker than steel [*U. S. Consular Reports Sept. 1903, pp. 145-149 (Cp HELIUM)*]

Sel-juk, 1 sel-juk, 2 sel-juk, n 1. [*Turk*] A member of the Turkish family descended from the chieftain Seljuk, that furnished several Mohammedan dynasties in western Asia in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Proceeding from the deserts of Turkistan the Seljuks reached the Hellespont but this barrier was crossed and a European power founded by the Ottomans (Oman)

Ence, Brit 11th ed vol. xxv p 603

2. Any one of several Turkish dynasties which ruled from the 11th to the 13th century

Sel-juk-ai-ku, 1 sel-juk-ai-ku, 2 sel-juk-ai-ku, n 1. a Of or pertaining to the Seljuks. 2. A Seljuk

sel-kt, n Silk selket.

Sel-kirk, 1 sel-kirk, 2 sel-kirk, n 1. Alexander (1676-1712), a Scottish sailor who lived alone on Juan Fernandez Island Pacific ocean for four years. His adventures are said to have suggested Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. 2. A burgh and county town of Selkirkshire Scotland. 3. A district in Manitoba province, Canada

Sel-kirk moun'tains, A range in S. E. British Columbia a spur of the Rocky Mountains

Sel-kirk-shire, 1 sel-kirk-shire, 2 sel-kirk-shir, n A county in S. E. Scotland, 288 sq m

Sel-kirk Spur, A mountain in Colorado 11,025 ft high

sell, 1 sel, 2 sel, n [*SOL*, sell, 1 sell, 2 sel, n 1. To transfer (property) to another, or contract to do so, for a valuable consideration, especially money, transfer or dispose of the ownership or right of possession of, in return for money or something else, dispose of by sale, vend; as, to buy goods cheap and sell them dear

All interchange is in suit and effect barter, whoever sells commodities for money, and with that money buys other goods, really buys those goods with his own commodities [*Milit Political Economy vol. 1 bk. 11 p 180 (A 1889)*]

2. To deliver up, surrender, be unfaithful to, or betray for a price or reward, accept money or other consideration for, as, to sell one's honor or the liberties of one's country. 3. To subject or deliver up, as to death, oppression, or slavery, exacting some penalty or equivalent in return therefor, give over or up, as, to sell one's life dearly, to sell oneself to evil

And the anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, . . . and he sold them into the hands of their enemies [*Judges 14*]

4. [*Slang*] To play a practical joke upon; trick, hoax, cheat, deceive. 5. To give, furnish [*C*]

II. 1. To part with the ownership of anything for a valuable consideration, transfer possession of something to another for an equivalent, as, he sold out. 2. To find buyers or a market, be in demand, bring a price, be sold as, the hook sells [*< AS sellan, give*]

Sell, see CONVEY - sell-out, n. Card-playing. Same as CONVEY, to sell out, a. a bargain, to coax a person by inviting innocent questions to which absurd or impertinent answers are given - to s. by bulk, to sell goods without weight or measure - to s. forward [*Eng*] to sell for delivery in the future - to s. long stock (Com) to sell stocks of which the operator is long or which he is buying - to s. one out, to s. one up, to sell a person's goods under an execution or legal process - to s. out 1. To sell or attempt to sell the whole of one's stock, or to sell out one's stock or one's business. 2. Intransitively to dispose by sale of one's goods stock, real estate or business interest. 3. To procure secretly or permit the defeat of (a candidate or cause one has professed to favor) in return for some concession or consideration given by the opposit side. 4. To sell one's commission and retire from service formerly done in the British army - to s. short. 1. [*U S*] Stock Exchange,

To sell securities expecting to repurchase them at a lower price. The seller is short, as he lacks what he has sold. All sales at the Stock Exchange are practically 'spot' cash delivery being required within 24 hours (with rare exceptions), so those short must purchase what they have sold (to deliver next day), or, failing to do so must borrow the necessary securities to deliver, which loan they expect ultimately to repay by purchasing securities at a lower price. 2. *Produce Exchange* To sell produce or commodities, as wheat, cotton, pork, etc., on contract for future delivery in the expectation of purchasing the goods at a lower price in time to make the delivery contracted for. 3. [*Eng*] Stock Exchange. To speculate for a decade to short; [*Colloq*] - to s. up, to sell the entire possessions, as of a debtor, for the purpose of paying his debts

sell, n [*Colloq*] A trick, joke, swindle, hoax, imposition. sell, n [*Archae*] 1. An elevated seat, an honorable place, also, any seat, a stool. 2. A saddle [*< F selle, < L sella, seat, < sedeo, sit*] sell; sell; sell. sell, 1 sel, 2 sêla, n [*SELL* 1-1, 2-2, pl] [*L*] 1. *Rom Anat* A seat also, a saddle. 2. *Anat* A saddle-shaped body, the sella turcica.

-sella curullis (*Rom Anat*), the curule chair. See illud under CURULE - s. turcica n. s. sphenoidal (Anat), literally, the Turk's saddle, the pituitary fossa. See illud under SPHENOIDAL AXIS

sell-a-bile, 1 sel-a-bil 2 sêla-bil, n Capable of being sold, sell-a-bil, 1 sel-a-bil 2 sêla-bil, n Btd (Doul)

Sell-a-lite, 1 sel-a-lit, 2 sel-a-lit, n *Mineral* A vitreous, colorless, transparent magnesium fluoro (MgF<sub>2</sub>), crystallizing in the tetragonal system [*< Quintino Sella, Italian mineralogist (1827-1884)*]

Sell-an-ders, n Same as SALL-AN-ERS [*< F solandre, salenders*] sell'en-ders; sol-au-der; sell'ar, 1 sel'ar 2 sêlar, William Young (1825-1891) 1890) A British author *Roman Poets of the Republic*.

Sell'er-ty, n *Colley*

Sell'er, 1 sel'ar, 2 sêlar, n 1. One who disposes of his property to another for a valuable consideration, especially for money, a vender. 2. A provider or furnisher.

I saw, at length to my great gratification, that I was approaching the verge of the edge.

MAYNE REIN *Hunters Feast* p 132. [o w d 1839]

(1) The edge plate of a lock through which the bolt is shot. (2) An accumulation of tin at the edge of a plate that has been through the wash-pot and grease-pot, list. (3) *Mining* A layer of soft material, as clay or decomposed rock (lucan or gneiss) or both, along the walls of a vein. Selvage is a thin band of earthy matter between a lode and its walls or the sharp line of demarcation between a lode and the wall-rock.

DANA *Geology, Unstratified Condition* p 114 [l n a co]

3 *Naut* Selvage [*< MD selfegge, < self, self, + egge, edge*] self'edget, self'edged, 1 sel'vjd, 2 sêl'vagd, o Having, furnished, or formed with a selvage self'edged.

sel'ra-gee, 1 sel'ra-ji, 2 sêl'ra-gê, n *Naut* A rude and flexible rope, strap, or ring, made of a bundle of parallel ropes, yarns, spun-yarns, or small stuff, wound with

marine or yarns used for stoppers, rippers, straps, etc., also, a bundle of parallel wires served with fine wire - selvage strap (*Naut*), a ring made of rope-yarns or the like married together

sel'ras, n pl Same as SILLAS

Sel'vyn, 1 sel'vyn, 2 sêl'vyn, n 1. George Augustus (1719-1791), an English wit. 2. George Augustus (1809-1878) an English divine first bishop of New Zealand bishop of Lichfield, England

Sel'vyn, a Seely silly - sel'vyn, n

Sem, 1 sem, 2 sêm n Btd Same as SEM

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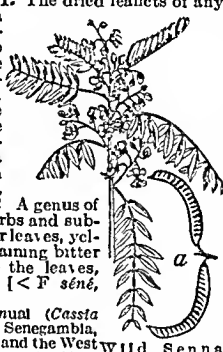


**sem**'*l*-o'-val, a Zool Having the form of half an oval  
**sem**'*l*-o'-vafet — **sem**'*l*-o'-t'p'a-raus, n Producing young  
that are comparatively little advanced beyond an egg or  
marsupials, Implantental — **sem**'*l*-ax'y-gen-at'ed, a Parly  
ly combined with oxygen  
**sem**'*l*-pa'-gan, **sem**'*l*-pa'-n'l-el, etc See **SEMI-**  
**Sem**'*l*-pa-la-tinsk', 1 sē'm'i-pa-la-tinsk', 2 sē'm'i-pa-la-tinsk'  
n 1 A government in the Kirghiz steppes, Asiatic Russia  
184,631 sq m 2 Its capital  
**sem**'*l*-pal-mat, 1 sem'i-pal'māt, 2 sēm'i-pāl'māt, f  
*Ornith* Having the toes connected by  
webs for less than half their length, as  
many shorebirds, half-webbed, as the  
*sempalmated plovers* — **sem**'*l*-pal'mat-ed-i-  
— **sem**'*l*-pal-mat'ian  
**sem**'*l*-pa-ra'h-o-la, 1 sem'i-pa-ra'h-o-la, 2  
sēm'i-pa-rā'b'o-la, n *Math* A curve of  
such a nature that the powers of the co-  
ordinates are to each other as the next  
lower powers of the abscissas — **sem**'*l*-pa'-  
-a-hā'le, n [note Semipalmate] Foot  
**sem**'*l*-pee't-i-nate, a Entom Demipeti-  
**sem**'*l*-ped, 1 sem'i-ped, 2 sēm'i-pēd, n A half-foot [*L* *semiipes*, < *semi*-, half, + *pēs* (*ped*)-, foot] — **sem**'*l*-ped-al,  
**Sem**'*l*-Pe-la-gi-an, 1 sem'i-pe-lā'gi-an, 2 sēm'i-pe-lā'gi-  
an, n *Ch Hist* One of a theological party in the 5th  
century who held a middle ground between the predes-  
tination doctrine of Augustine and the free-will doctrina  
of Pelagius They held that justification might originate  
in natural acts, altho never consummated without super-  
natural grace (< **SEMI** + **PELAGIAN**) — **Sem**'*l*-Pe-la-  
gi-an, a — **Sem**'*l*-Pe-la'gi-an-ism, n The doctrine of  
the Semi-Pelagians  
**sem**'*l*-pen'n-i-form, a Penniform on halit one side, as  
*sempennate muscles* — **sem**'*l*-por'e-a-hū'e, a Travelling  
on certain nucleoli while resisting the passage of  
others, as in the case of osmotic membranes that separate  
solvent from the dissolved substance  
**sem**'*l*-pes'tis, 1 sem'i-pes'tis, 2 sēm'i-pēs'tis, n *Pathol*  
Contagious typhus (< **SEMI** + *Le pestis*, plague)  
**sem**'*l*-pis'cin(e), n Partly resembling a fish in appearance  
or in character — **sem**'*l*-plan't-grade, a Subplant  
grade — **sem**'*l*-pie-gl'a, n Same as **HEMIPLEGIA**  
**Sem**'*l*-plo-t'na, 1 sem'i-plo-t'na, 2 sēm'i-plo-t'ne, n *Po*  
*Ich* A subfamily of Old World cyprinids with a short anal  
and a long dorsal fin with an osseous ray **Sem**'*l*-plo'tus  
n [*G* < *semi*- + *plos*, *plōos*, sailing]  
**sem**'*l*-plu-me, a Ornith Of the nature of or compar-  
ative of plumes, partly plumaceous — **sem**'*l*-plume-  
n A feather having a stem like a typical feather, but  
downy web — **sem**'*l*-por'e-lain, n 1 An inferior grade  
of porcelain having little or no translucency 2 Earthen-  
ware resembling porcelain — **sem**'*l*-part-a-bile(e), a Capable  
of being moved with considerable effort, as an engine having  
a boiler attached, but without a wheeled base — **sem**'*l*-pre-  
cious, a Valuable, but not sufficiently so to be used as  
gems, as, *semprecious stones* — **sem**'*l*-prane, a *Pathol*  
Being between the prone and the supine positions —  
**sem**'*l*-pu'nal, n — **sem**'*l*-pu'pal, n Entom The larva  
stage preceding the pupa — **sem**'*l*-pu'pal, a — **sem**'*l*-  
quad'rante, n Astrol An aspect of two planets when dis-  
tant from each other half a quadrant or 45 degrees **Sem**'*l*-  
quart'ler, — **sem**'*l*-qua'qua-ver'sal, a Geol Same as  
PANTHUSAL  
**sem**'*l*-qua'ver, 1 sem'i-kwō'ver, 2 sēm'i-kwō'ver, n 1  
*Mus* A sixteenth note See NOTE 2 Hence, any  
very brief period of time (< **SEMI** + **QUAVER**), a  
**Sem**'*l*-Qui'et-ist, 1 sem'i-kwē't-ist, 2 sēm'i-kwē't-ēt-  
n *Ch Hist* A member of a mystic sect which, while  
holding the Quietist doctrine that passive meditation  
is the highest state of the soul, denied the compatibility  
of this internal state with external sinful acts Com-  
pare QUIETIST — **Sem**'*l*-Qui'et-ism, n The doctrine of  
the Semi-Quietists  
**sem**'*l*-quin'tile, n Astrol An aspect of two planets when  
distant from each other 36 degrees, or half of a quintile  
Compare QUINTESS — *Jertol* *Inflection*, a Print A single  
quotation mark ('&mdash') used generally in the plural  
**Sem**'*l*-ra'm'i-de, 1 sēm'i-rām'i-dē, 2 sēm'i-rām'i-de, n [*I* It]  
An opera by Rossini See OPERA  
**Sem**'*l*-ra-mis, 1 sēm'i-rā-mis, 2 sēm'i-rā-mis, n Legendary  
wife of Ninus founder of Nineveh reigned at his death and  
conquered all Asia except India worshipped as a divinity  
**Sem**'*l*-ra-m'i-de? [*It*], **Sem**'*l*-ra-mis? [*Gr*] — **Sem**'*l*-  
as CAUWINE, 3 [or —moth, n *Bib* (Dom)]  
**Sem**'*l*-ree'an-dite, 1 sēm'i-rēe'an-dītē, 2 sēm'i-rēe'an-  
dē'flex, n Done or performed half-involuntarily — **sem**'*l*-  
reg'u-lar, a Pertaining to, noting, or containing a quadri-  
lateral or quadrilaterals with four equal sides hut only pairs  
of equal angles  
**sem**'*l*-re-ik'lau's, etc See **SEMI-**  
**sem**'*l*-rhamb, n Echin One-half of a pectinated rhomb of  
a rhinobolus **Sem**'*l*-ring, n Zool An incomplete tooth  
or rhinobolus ring — **sem**'*l*-ra-tra-ry, n Capable of turning  
half round  
**Sem**'*l*-ye-chensk', 1 sēm'i-yē-chensk', 2 sēm'i-yē-chēnsk',  
n A government in Turkestan Republic, 152,280 sq m  
capital Vyrny  
**sem**'*l*s, 1 sēm'i-s, 2 sēm'i-s, n See COIN [*L*, < *semi*-, half  
+ *as*, as]  
**Sem**'*l*s, n *Bib* (Apocrypha) 1 Esd iv, 23 **Sem**'*l*s  
**sem**'*l*-sec'le, sem'i-seen'le, etc See **SEMI-**  
**sem**'*l*-sag'i-tate, a Zoology Resembling one side of a  
barbed arrow-head, as a color-mark — **sem**'*l*-sav-age I.  
II n Half-barbarian, half-savage, only partially civilized.  
II n One who is half-savage  
**Sem**'*l*-Sav'on, 1 sem'i-sāv'sn, 2 sēm'i-sāv'sks, n I a  
Pertaining to Middle English in its earliest period (A D  
1150-1250) II n The earliest form of Middle  
English, in which many Saxon forms and inflections  
still survived  
**sem**'*l*-see'tion, n Same as HEMISECTION — **sem**'*l*-sep-  
tate, a Bot &c Partly divided by an incomplete sep-  
talum or septoid, separating **sem**'*l*-sex'ie, a Denot-  
ing a class who were not freemen but held certain rights  
belonging to freemen, as the Welsh allit and Roman colonus  
— **sem**'*l*-sex, n Biol A group of individuals within a  
bisexual species differing in character which may cross-  
breed with other groups, as in case of plants having dimor-  
phic or trimorphic flowers — **sem**'*l*-sex'u-al, n — **sem**'*l*-  
sex'ie, n Astrol An aspect of two planets when they  
are distant from each other one-twelfth of a circle or 30 de-  
grees — **sem**'*l*-sex'ille, n Med A vessel for making fumigations in diseases of the womb and  
vagina — **sem**'*l*-shrub, n An undershrub — **sem**'*l*-sid'-  
er-ation, n Pathol Same as HEMIPLEGIA — **sem**'*l*-smile,  
n [*Rare*] A half-smile a forced or repressed smile  
**sem**'*l*-sul'id, 1 sem'i-sof'id, 2 sēm'i-sōf'id, I a









dates from Hobbes and found its most extreme expression in Condillac and other followers of Locke belonging to the French school, who regarded the mind as a sort of tabula rasa and explained all consciousness as modified sensation. 2. *Ethics*. The doctrine that sensuous feeling affords the only criterion and sanction of good, sensualism. *sen-sa'tion-ism* [Opprobrious]. 3. The use of sensational methods, particularly the publication or proclamation of that which gratifies improper curiosity or satisfies a desire to be startled or strongly moved; also, that which produces such sensations, as, *sensationalism* invades even the pulpit.

*sen-sa'tion-al-ist*, 1 *sen-sē'shān-al-ist*, 2 *sen-sā'shōn-al-ist*, *n*. 1. An adherent of sensationalism in philosophy or ethics. 2. One addicted to the use of sensational methods. *sen-sa'tion-al-ist*; *sen-sa'tion-ist*.

*sen-sa'tion-al-ist*, *a*. Pertaining to sensationalists their methods, or their theories. *sen-sa'tion-al-ist*, 1 *sen-sē'shān-al-ist*, 2 *sen-sā'shōn-al-ist*, *a*. Pertaining to sensation. *sen-sa'tion-al*; *sen-sa'tion-ist*.

*sen-sa'tion-al-ist*, *a*. Pertaining to sensation. *sen-sa'tion-al*; *sen-sa'tion-ist*. *sen-sa'tion-al-ist*, 1 *sen-sē'shān-al-ist*, 2 *sen-sā'shōn-al-ist*, *a*. Pertaining to sensation. *sen-sa'tion-al*; *sen-sa'tion-ist*.

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*s*, the group of sensations by the guidance of which the equilibration and orienting of the body in space are secured. Its specific organism is now known to be the semicircular canals and vestibule of the ear with their cerebellar connections — stereognostic *s*, the sense by which the form and solidity of objects are perceived — *stereognostic s*, same as *proper s* — *temperature s*, *n*. A sense by which differences in heat and cold are distinguished — the five senses, the Aristotelian division of senses into sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch now superseded — *tone s*, *n*. The sense by which tones and pitch are distinguished and appreciated. — *vague s*, *n*. Any bodily sense not easily located or defined, as a sense of dampness — *vital s*, *n*. *emmethesthesia*.

*sen-sa'tion-al-ist*, 1 *sen-sē'shān-al-ist*, 2 *sen-sā'shōn-al-ist*, *a*. Pertaining to sensation. *sen-sa'tion-al*; *sen-sa'tion-ist*. *sen-sa'tion-al-ist*, 1 *sen-sē'shān-al-ist*, 2 *sen-sā'shōn-al-ist*, *a*. Pertaining to sensation. *sen-sa'tion-al*; *sen-sa'tion-ist*.

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ing quickly to the proper agents, as, *sensitive* paper. 2. Pertaining to the senses or sensation, depending on sensation, *ns*, *sensitive* motions.

*Sensitive* creatures are called to seek a *sensitive* food as agreeable to their rank in being and, attaining that, aim no further.

*Condolence Works, Aids to Reflection* n 187 in 1853.] 3. *Econ*. Susceptible to great variation in demand in sympathy with a rise or fall in price, as certain luxuries.

4. In nautical surveying, characterizing a circle passing through two fixed points and the observer's standpoint, in which the angle subtended by the chord joining the two fixed points undergoes a relatively large variation with every change in the position of the observer. 5. [Rare] Wise; sensible. [*< F. sensitif, < L. sensus, pp. of sentio, feel*] *Syn*: see *FINE* *MOIST* — *sensitive* rose, same as *SENSITIVE* *SHIRAZ* — *sen-si'tiv-ly*, *adv*.

*sen-si'tiv-ly*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-ly*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-ly*, *n*. 1. One who is sensitive, especially, a suitable subject for hypnotic experiments, a psychic, a medium. 2. A sensorium. *sen-si'tiv-ness*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-ness*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-nēss*, *n*. The state or character of being sensitive. *SEN* — see *FEELING*; *SENSIBILITY* — *sensitivity* of a balance, the property of a balance which causes it to detect slight variations in weight: due to extreme delicacy of adjustment.

*sen-si'tiv-plānt*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-plānt*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-plānt*, *n*. 1. Ashrubby, prickly, tropical herb (*Mimosa pudica*), about a foot high, with somewhat digitately pinnate leaves and purple flowers in heads on long peduncles often cultivated in hothouses for the sensitiveness of its leaves, which close on being touched. 2. One of other species of the same genus; especially, *M. sensitiva*, the original sensitive-plānt. 3. Any one of several other plants of the same family, exhibiting an approximation to the same sensitiveness, as an East-Indian congener of wood-sorrel (*Oxalis sensitiva*), the sensitive brier, and the sensitive pea. See *BUEN*, *PEA*.

— *bi-stard sensitive-plānt*, an erect, rough, bristly annual (*Echinomone hystrix*) with yellow flowers, red outside, and odd-pinnate leaves with very many linear leaflets sensitive to the touch. It grows along rivers and in swamps in the eastern United States. See *ECHINOMONE* *sensitive* *joint-vetch*; — *wild s*, either one of the two plants called *sensitive* *pea* (*Cassia nictitans*) and *C. chameacrista*. See *SENSITIVE* *PEA*, under *PEA*, and *PARTIBGE-PEA* under *PARTIBGE*.

*sen-si'tiv-ism*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-ism*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-ism*, *n*. The style of a school of Dutch novelists. See the quotation. For the peculiar quality which unites in one movement the varied elements of the school to which the author (Louis Couperus) belongs, the name *sensitivism* has been invented by one of its members. It is a development of impressionism grafted upon naturalism. *The Critic* Apr 9 1892, p 209.

*sen-si'tiv-ly*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-ly*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-ly*, *n*. 1. The state or degree of being sensitive, sensitiveness. *Spee* (1) The degree of acuteness with which sensations are discriminated. (2) *Physiol*. Irritability, as of organs distinguished from *sensitivity*, in which the mental side is more prominent. (3) Sensitiveness to light, as in photography. 2. [Rare] *Psychol*. Same as *SENSIBILITY*.

— *absolute sensitivity* (*Psychophys*), sensitivity as measured by the inverse amount of its stimulus *i. e.* the less the required stimulus, the greater the sensitivity. A term of G. T. Fechner — *liminal s*, the lower limits of the stimulus to which a sense-organ will respond — *modal s*, a collective term for the entire range of the sensitivity of a sense-organ, whether qualitative or quantitative.

*sen-si'tiv-ly*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-ly*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-ly*, *n*. 1. To render sensitive, specif., to make sensitive to light, as a photographic plate or film. William moreover has one of those nervous delicately-poised, highly-sensitized temperaments which responds readily and without reserve to the emotion of the moment.

*HAROLD FAIRBANKS The Young Emperor* n 108 [c r 1891] — *sen-si'tiv-za'tion*, *n* — *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. 1. A person who sensitizes also, a solution or other preparation used in sensitizing. 2. That portion of a cytotoxin or cytotoxin which is the specific nontoxic in immunity.

*sen-si'tiv-er*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. 1. An apparatus by which the sensitiveness of a photographic film or surface may be tested or measured. 2. The sensitiveness of a plate as thus measured and expressed numerically. [*< sens- (in SENSITIVE) + Gr. metron, measure*] — *col- or sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. An apparatus by which screens for color-photography are tested. — *sen-si'tiv-er*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. The testing or measuring of the sensitiveness of photographic films or surfaces — *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*.

*sen-si'tiv-er*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*. 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*. 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*.

*sen-si'tiv-er*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*. 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*. 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*.

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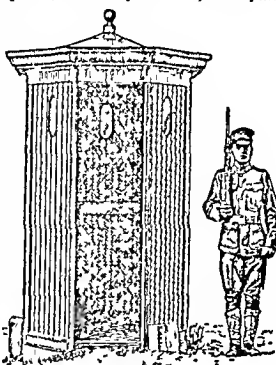
*sen-si'tiv-er*, 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*. 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*. 1 *sen-si'tiv-er*, 2 *sen-si'tiv-er*, *n*. Same as *SEN-SI'TIV-ER*.



Flowering Branch of the Sensitive-plānt



separately excited (*Flac*), receiving its exciting current from without. See EXCITE, r 4 — sep'a-rate-n<sup>ee</sup>, n  
sep'a-rate, n 1. A separatist 2. [S-] *Ch Hist* (I)  
One of a sect of Calvinistic Methodists formed in the





through which a femoral hernia passes down into the thigh.  
s. *inlet* (*Anat.*), the diaphragous membrane separating the lateral centres of the brain s. *pelliculid*, — s. *transversum* (*Anat.* 1. To the embryo of mammals, a broad fold that extends from the coelomic wall to the foregut, forming later the liver and the ventral portion of the diaphragm 2. The crista aëstica  
ep'-tun/'elal, 1 sep-tu/'shal 2 sep-tun/'shal, a [Rare] Of or pertaining to sea enuons  
[SEPTET] Same as ep'-tun/'elal, 1 sep-tu/'or 2 sep-tu/'or, n [F] *Mus* Same as ep'-tun/'elal, 1 sep-tu/'pl 2 sep-tu/'pl-r (-PLED -PLING) I. f. To make septuple, multiply by seven II. f. To become septuple  
ep'-tup-le, a 1. Consisting of seven united, or of seven parts 2. enfold 3. Multiplied by seven, seven times repeated [F, < L *septem* seven, -PLE -PL-] -ply, adv  
ep'-tup-le, n A group or company of seven.  
ep'-tup-plet, 1 sep-tu/'plet, 2 sep-tu/'plet, n Same as SEPTU-MOLE [*< L. septuplum, a septuplex*].  
ep'-ul-'cher, 1 sep-'ul-'kar, 2 sep-'ul-'cer, t. 1. To place ep'-ul-'chre, } in a grave or sepulcher, entomb  
Ours are the tears though few sincerely shed  
When ocean shrouds and sepulchres our dead  
BROWN *The Corsair* can. 1, st. 1  
2. [Rare] To make into or ns into a sepulcher  
ep'-ul-'cher, } n 1. A burial-place, especially one found ep'-ul-'chre, } or made in a rock or solidly built of stone, tomb, vault 2. *Ecl* (1) A receptacle for relics especially in an altar-slab (2) In early church-building, a recess, similar to that in a burial-vault, in which the cross and the reserved sacrament were deposited on Good Friday and from which they were taken with pomp and ceremony at high mass on Easter, now, a box or urn in a chapel prepared and decorated to receive, on Maundy Thursday, the Holy Sacrament, which is brought back and consumed of the main altar on Good Friday [*< F. sepulcre, < L. sepulcrum, see SEPTULCHRAL*] — the Easter Sepulcher. 1. Same as SEPULCHRAL 2. A representation, usually a picture, of Christ's entombment, set up in Eastern churches from Good Friday till Easter 3. A burial place, the rock-tomb in Jerusalem in which the body of Jesus Christ lay from his burial to his resurrection Compare CATHARISM It is claimed that the Chnreh of the Holy Sepulcher is built over the tomb A dispute between the Orthodox Greeks and the Latins as to the possession of the keys of this church led to the Crimean war in 1533 The rights of the various religious bodies Greeks, Armenians and Romao Catholics to worship here are now regulated by the Turkish government  
Whitied s., a hys poetic (*Matt* xviii, 27)  
ep'-ul-'cherd, pp Sepulchered  
ep'-ul-'chral, a si-pu/'khal, 2 se-pu/'lral, a 1. Of or belonging to a sepulcher, as, a sepulchral monument. 2. Suggestive of a sepulcher or the grave, dismal in color or aspect, or unnaturally low or hollow in tone, funeral; gloomy, as, a sepulchral color, a sepulchral tone [*OF, < L. sepulchralis, < sepulchrum sepulchri sepultus, pp sepelto, bury*] — sepulchral cone o small vessel in which the embalmed remains of birds and other small animals are found, especially to Egypt — s. mound, a burial-mound harrow — se-pu/'lchral-ize, t. [Rare] To make funeral  
ep'-ul-'ture, 1 sep-'ul-'chur or -tūr, 2 sep-'ul-'ebur or -tūr, t. To entomb, bury  
ep'-ul-'ture, n 1. The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a grave or sepulcher, the state of being entombed, burial, interment 2f. A burial-place, tomb [*< F. sepulture < L. sepultura, < sepultus, see SEPULCHRAL*] SYN. see INTERMENT — se-pu/'l-tral, a  
ep'-ur-'ture, 1 sep-'ur-'chur or -tūr, 2 sep-'ur-'chur or -tūr, a. To bury above the ground and open to the said of wings  
eqq, s, abbr. *Sequentes* (see the following places)  
eqq, s, q, abbr. *Sequentibus* (see the following places)  
e-se-qua-'clous, 1 si-rw-'shus, 2 se-kw-'chis a 1. Disposed to follow ready to be led following attendant 2. Logically consecutive or consistent 3f. Ductile and pliable, as wire [*< L. sequar, < sequor, follow*] — se-se-qua-'clous-ly, adv In sequence, one after another — se-qua-'clous-ness, se-sequen-'ty, n  
e-se-qua-'nial, 1 si-kw-'en or sek'-w, 2 se-kw-'en or sek'-w, a. Relating to the Seine river [*< L. sequens*] — Se-qua-'nial, n. pl A Gaulish tribe dwelling in the vicinity of the Seine mentioned in Caesar's writings probably Celts — Se-qua-'nial-an, a & n See GEOLOGY  
e-se-qua-'r-ious, 1 si-kw-'en-'us, 2 se-kw-'en-'us, a [Rare] Sequequious, following [*< L. sequor follow*] — e-se-qua-'r-ious-ly, 1 si-kw-'en-'ly, 2 se-kw-'en-'ly, n A county in S E Tennessee 263 sq. in. county-seat, Dunlap  
e-se-quel, 1 si-kw-'el, 2 se-kw-'el, n 1. That which follows as a concluding portion, finally rounding off or ending something that has been reached a semicompact stage, a final chapter, paragraph, incident or the like  
Now here Christian was not contented with it than in his fight with Apollon as by the sequel you shall see  
BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* p. 118 l. in o. a. c. 1574  
2. That which follows in consequence of what has previously happened, the result, event or upshot of a thing  
3. pl *Scots Law* Certain minor tolls of grain, meal, or money given to servants at a mill See THIRLAGE 4f. Logical sequence, inference 5f. Descendants, successors 6f. Succession, sequence [*< F. sequele, < LL. sequela, see SEQUELA*]  
e-se-que-'la, 1 si-kw-'la, 2 se-kw-'la, n [-L, f. -li, -2, -li, pl] One who or that which follows (1) An adherent, or a company of adherents, as, Coleridge and his se-que-les (2) That which naturally or logically follows in the course of reasoning, conclusion, inference of a *Pathos* A morbid condition occurring as a result of a preceding disease and secondary ailments after measles commonly in the plural [*< L. sequor, follow*]  
e-se-quence, 1 si-kw-'ens, 2 se-kw-'ens, n The fact or process of coming after or following in space, time, or thought; succession or successiveness, especially, a regular or orderly following in a continued series *Specif* (1) Simple succession in a series without other connection than arrangement is a simple sequence. (2) The succession of the statement of facts in the order of inference or reasoning, the reason preceding the conclusion is a logical sequence. (3) The succession of events in the order of causation, cause preceding effect is a causal or physical sequence. Compare ANTECEDENT AND CONSEQUENT, UNDER ANTECEDENT See SEQUENTIAL  
Sequence and time do not mutually contain each other—but time is that idea without which the fact of sequence is intelligible J. BACON *Principles of Psychology* p. 177 l. in F. 1874  
2. The order in which a number of persons, things, or events follow one another in space or time, also, the order in which they have been arranged in the mind or in space, as, the sequence of the argument in a discourse  
3. A number of things following one another, considered



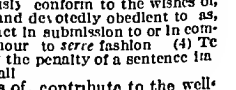
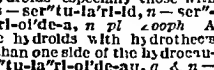
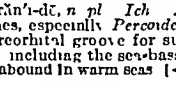
the cherubim in the celestial hierarchy, and having six wings, represented in Isaiah as beside the throne of God, praising him and active in his service. See *Isaiah* vi, 1-6. 2. In art and poetry, one of the highest orders of angels, excelling in wisdom, might, swiftness of movement and action, and zeal in the service of God. 3. *Her Same* as *seraphim*, 1 [*< Heb seraphim, < sārāph, burn*]  
*e-rāph'le*, 1 *ser-n'f'h*, 2 *ser-rā'f'ic*, *o* Of, pertaining to, *e-rā'f'ic*, } or of the nature of *n seraph*, hcfiting or worthy of a seraph, angelic, heavenly, pure  
 Many people remarked something *seraphic* in the expression of his features and something *seraphic* there was in his nature  
*Dr QUINCY Lays on the Poets Shelley* p 67 [*t r* 1850 ]  
*se-rāph'ic-alt*, *SYN*. see *ANGELIC*, *DEVOUT* — *Seraphic Doctor* (*n C Ch*), Salnt Bonavetura a title due to the religious purity and fervor of his life — *se-rāph'ic*, *n* — *seraphic-alt-ly*, *adv* — *se-rāph'ic-al-ness*, *n* *se-rāph'ic-al-ness*, 1 *ser-rāph'ic-ness* [*Rare*]  
*se-rāph'im*, 1 *ser-rāph'im* 2 *ser-rāph'im* 1 Plural of *seraph*, 1 *seraph* — *seraphim*, 2. [*Erroneous*] A seraph with plural *seraphims* — *Order of the Seraphim*, Swedish order of chivalry See *ONEN*  
*serā-phim*, *n* 1 [*Eng*] A seraphim-moth 2 [*Scot*] A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygopus* — *ser-n'phim-moth*, *n* A British geometrid of the genus *Lophophora*, especially *L. hezapetata*  
*serā-phine*, 1 *ser-rā-phine*, 2 *ser-rā-phine* *n* A coarse-toned musical reed-instrument, played with a keyboard, introduced early in the 19th century [*< SERAPH*] *ser-rā-ph'nat*.  
*Se-rā'pis*, 1 *ser-rā'pis*, 2 *ser-rā'pis*, *n* [*L*] A manifestation of the ancient Egyptian god of the lower world, as distinguished from Apis, his incarnation as a bull in the upper world the Greek and Roman forms of the Egyptian name *Asarhapi* or *Osiris-Apis* He was especially a god of healing, and was consulted in dream-oracles His worship was cultivated under the Ptolemies, and rapidly spread to Greece and Rome See *APIS*, *OSIRIS*, *SENAPHEM* — *Se-rā'pic*, *a*  
*ser-as-kier*, 1 *ser-as-kier* or *ser-rās-kier*, 2 *ser-as-kier* or *ser-rās-kier*, *n* [*Turk*] A Turkish minister of war or commander-in-chief *ser-as-kier*, 1 *ser-as-kier*, 2 *ser-as-kier*, *n* [*Turk*] A Turkish minister of war or commander-in-chief  
*ser-rā'ph'ic-alt*, 1 *ser-rā'ph'ic-alt* 2 *ser-rā'ph'ic-alt*, *n* The central war-office at Constantinople  
*ser-rās-kier-at*, *n*  
*serb*, *Serb'ia*, *Serh'an*, *a* & *n* The modern accepted spelling of *SERVIA* *Serbian* etc, which see  
*ser'bo*, 1 *ser'bo*, 2 *ser'bo* — *Same* as *SERVO* — *ser'bo*, *Cro-n'f'lan*, 1 *ser'bo*, *cro-n'f'lan*, 2 *ser'bo*, *cro-n'f'lan*, *n* A Slav of Serbia or Croatia  
*ser-bo* *Slav-an*, 1 *ser-bo*, *Slav-an*, 2 *ser-bo*, *Slav-an*, *o* Of or pertaining to Lake Serbonis in Lower Egypt — *Serbonian bog*, a bog or marsh once surrounding Lake Serbonis (now dry), famous for allowing up in its shifting sands those attempting to cross it, hence, a strat, difficulty, complication  
*ser'cel*, *n* *Same* as *SARCEL* and *SARCELLE*  
*ser'elal*, 1 *ser'elal*, 2 *ser'elal*, *n* [*L*] A dry, yellow Madeira wine somewhat resembling Rhine wine  
*ser'dab*, 1 *ser'dab* or *ser-dāb*, 2 *ser'dāb* or *ser-dāb*, *n* [*Ar*] A secret cleft within the masonry of an ancient Egyptian tomb, in which images of the deceased were deposited  
 These "dābs," which are constructed in the thickness of the walls and have entrance as regular to tombs of the Ancient Empire (*i e* the period of the Pyramid Kings)  
*AMELIA B LAWARS Thousand Miles Up the Nile* p 61 [*a s*] *serel*, *r* & *a* *Same* as *SEAR*  
*serer'et*, *o* Secure, safe  
*serer'et*, *a* Separate several — *serer'et*, *adv* Severally  
*serer'et*, *n* A talon, as of a hawk or eagle  
*ser-r'el'al*, 1 *ser-r'el'al* 2 *ser-r'el'al*, *n* *Bib* (Dual)  
*ser-r'el'al*, *n* *Same* as *SERECLOTH*  
*ser'ed*, 1 *ser'ed*, 2 *ser'ed*, *n* *Bib Gen xvi, 14* [*Heb, escape*]  
*ser'ed-dits*, 1 *ser'ed-dits* 2 *ser'ed-dits*, *n* *pl* *Bib* (R V). *Num xvi, 26*  
*ser-rān*, 1 *ser-rān*, 2 *ser-rān*, *n* [*F*] A fine rain or snow that falls sometimes from a clear sky, especially in the weeks after sunset [*F*, *< L serenum*, clear sky, *< serentum* serene]  
*seren'ement*, *n* An oath  
*ser-rān*, 1 *ser-rān*, 2 *ser-rān*, *n* Evolving music, *serenade*: opposed to *aubade* [*F*, *< seren*, serene, *< L serenus*, serene, as [*f* *< serus* int.]  
*ser-rān*, 1 1 *ser-rān* 2 *ser-rān* A feminine personal name 2 *ser-rān* 2 *ser-rān* A city, capital of Coquimbó province, Chile  
*ser-rān*, *n* *Same* as *SENEVE*  
*ser-rān*, 1 1 *ser-rān*, 2 *ser-rān*, *n* [*NAN'EN*; *-NAN'EN*] *I. t* To entertain with a serenade *II. s. t* To engage in or tender *n serenade* — *ser-r'ed-nad*, *n*  
*ser-r'ed-nad*, *n* 1 An evening song, specif, a song sung in the open air at night, also, the music of such a song applied usually to the song of a lover beneath his lady's window, also, by extension, to music performed at night in honor of some person, before his residence or place of sojourn sometimes loosely extended to such music performed in the daytime 2 A nocturne 3 A serenade [*< F serenade*, *< It serenata*, prop *f* pp of *serenare*, make clear, brighten, *< sereno* (*< L serenus*), clear, bright (of weather)]  
*ser-rān*, 1 *ser-rān* 2 *ser-rān*, *n* [*It*] 1 A cantata on any imaginative or simple subject not sacred, intended to be performed in the open air 2 An instrumental usually for orchestra or symphony but less rigidly unified usually for orchestra  
*ser-rān*, 1 *ser-rān* 2 *ser-rān*, *n* [*It*] 1 A cantata on any imaginative or simple subject not sacred, intended to be performed in the open air 2 An instrumental usually for orchestra or symphony but less rigidly unified usually for orchestra  
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*ser-rān*, 1 *ser-rān* 2







2. To obey and worship religiously conform to the wishes of, as a superior, he reverently and devotedly obedient to as, to *serre* God (3) To live or act in submission to or in compliance with as, to *serre* the hour to *serre* fashion (4) To expiate (a crime) by suffering the penalty of a sentence imposed, as, to *serre* a term in jail



Key 1: *alsle; au = out, oll, iū = feud; chin; go; Jet; η = sing; so, ship; Chin, this; azure, F boñ, dñne, n = loch t, obsolete; †, variant.*  
Key 2: *bōk, bōt; full, rule, cñre, bñt, bñrn, ðñl, bñy; e = k, ç = s, ðo, gem, ñnk; ç = z, thñ, this; F boñ, dñne, n = loch.*

**serpentine**  
**servitude**

being of, aid by kind or useful offices, as, to *serre* a friend, to *serre* one's generation  
*Serre* mankind, and you *serre* yourself  
Bulwer-Lytton *The Disowned* vol. II, p. 167 [L. 1881]

3. To be subordinate and ministerial to, be secondary and subsidiary to, as, the less should *serre* the greater  
4. To be of use or service to, especially as a substitute; adequately supply, in the absence of that ordinarily used—generally followed by *for*; as, it *serres* my purpose, this umbrella will *serre* me for a cane  
5. To supply sufficiently, content, satisfy, as, we have bread enough to *serre* a regiment, nothing would *serre* him but an immediate answer  
6. To behave or act toward, especially as in view of one's claims or merits, treat personally, as, be *serred* me worse than I would *serre* a dog.  
7. To perform the duties connected with, carry on the services of, as, be *serred* that church for a year  
8. To supply with the necessary manipulation or banding; keep in play or action, work, as, to *serre* a gun or a battery  
9. To bribe and arrange on the table or distribute among guests, as food, as, the ice-cream was *serred* late  
10. To furnish or provide, as with a regular supply, or at stated times, as, he *serres* us with butter twice a week  
11. Law To deliver (a summons or other judicial writ), either by handing an official copy to the designated party in person or by leaving such a copy at his place of residence or of business, also, to make service to (a person) in this manner  
12. To put (a ball) in play by throwing or driving to a player on the opposite side of a game, said especially in tennis and similar games, as, that ball was *serred* well  
13. Naut To wrap tightly, as with marline or spun yarn, so as to strengthen and protect, as, to *serre* the bowsprit-shrouds  
14. Breeding To cover or copulate, as with a male animal; as, to *serre* a mare with a stallion  
15. [Prov Eng] To earn  
16. To be the declared lover of  
17. Housing To start up or flush (game), as before a hawk  
18. 1. To employ oneself in the interest of another and in obedience to his directions, live and act as a servant, slave, or employee  
2. To be in subjection  
It is the destiny of man to *serre* Having lost his innocence, he has lost his liberty  
D'Aubigny *Discourses and Essays* tr by R Baird, p. 49 [Wm c]

3. To perform the duties of any station, office, or employment, especially if under subjection to authority, as in the army or navy, as, to *serre* in the Third regiment  
My brother wears a martial plume.  
And *serres* within a distant land  
T B Read *Song of the Alpine Guide* act 3

4. To be sufficient and effective for a purpose, hence, to be suitable for some action or attempt, as, this pen will *serre* well, let us make the harbor while the tide *serres*, we must attack when opportunity *serres*  
The nerve of man is never *serre* for being  
Samuel French *Bacchan* Philadelphia 51 [s & n 1846]

5. To deliver the ball, as in tennis, said of the player who leads off  
6. To be a declared lover  
F & C *Serv*, < L *servio*, serve] Syn: advance, aid, assist, attend, benefit, help, minister, obey, promote, assist, succor, succor, suffice. See ACCOMPANIMENT. Ant. command, control, direct, disobey, hinder, obstruct, oppose, retard, thwart, withstand  
—*serve*/'tube', n. In steam-bollers, a flue or water-tube ribbed to increase the heating surface—to s. a hawk (*Falconry*), to drive out game into the view of the hawk—to s. an apprenticeship, to perform the duties of an apprentice, especially so as to complete one's service as an apprentice—to s. an attachment, to s. an execution, to execute the commands of the writ—to s. a sentence, to undergo the punishment prescribed by the sentence—to s. one a trick, to subject one to a trick—to s. one out, to retaliate or take revenge upon one—to s. one right, to treat one according to his deserts Generally referring to some kind of retaliation or punishment—to s. oneself off, to avail oneself of, help oneself with a French idiom—to s. one's time, to complete the term of service to which one was bound, especially, to complete an apprenticeship—to s. one's turn or a turn, to suffice for one's purpose or supplying a need—to s. out, to deal out, distribute, as, to *serre* out rations—to s. the tables (*Bib*), to give food to the poor *Acts* vi, 2—to s. time, to undergo a term of imprisonment

*serve*, n. 1. In tennis and similar games, the act of the player who puts the ball in play 2. The turn of the server, as, now it is my *serve*  
*serv'er*, 1 *serv'er*, 2 *serv'er*, n. 1. One who serves  
Specify (1) One who brings in and arranges a meal on the table or distributes it to the guests (2) An attendant who waits on a priest at a low celebration of the mass or eucharist (3) In tennis and similar games the person who stands opposite the striker-out and serves the ball (4) The male of any domestic animal used for purposes of breeding  
2. That which is employed in serving Specify (1) A tray or salver (2) A utensil, other than a fork or a spoon, for portioning out food at a meal, as an oyster-ladle (3) A small spade used in plastering  
*serv'er*-'s, 1 *serv'er*-'s, 2 *serv'er*-'s, n. [aes 1-12 2-15 /pl]

1. A room used as a scullery for cleaning or keeping utensils used in the service of the family 2. A service-room between kitchen and dining-room a butler's pantry  
*serv'et*, 1 *serv'et*, 2 *serv'et*, n. [Scot] A serviette  
*Serv'e*-'tus, 1 *serv'e*-'tus, 2 *serv'e*-'tus, Michael (1511)-1571  
1553) A Spanish physician and theologian who was burned at the stake in Geneva for heresy, especially concerning the Trinity *De Trinitatis Erroribus*—*Serv'e*-'tlan, n. One who shared the views of Servetus—*Serv'e*-'tlan, o

*Serv'v*-'a, 1 *serv'v*-'a or *serv'v*-'a, 2 *serv'v*-'a or *serv'v*-'a, n. A *Serv'v*-'a, former independent kingdom of S E Europe 1860 sq m capital Belgrade, overrun by Austro-German and Bulgarian troops Oct-Dec 1915, was evacuated Nov 1918 At the battle of Kosovo in 1389 it became a tributary and later a pashalik of the Ottoman empire but fought for independence from 1804 to 1878, united with Slovenia and Croatia, Dec 1, 1918, forming the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia)—*Serv'v*-'an, a. Of or pertaining to Servia—S Church see GREEK CHURCH  
*Serv'v*-'an, a. Of or belonging to Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome—the Servian wall, the wall built around Rome by Servius Tullius including the Seven Hills (Septimontium) The area enclosed was divided for administrative purposes into regions the Suburra, Esquiline, Collina and Palatina Parts of the wall still exist  
*Serv'v*-'an, n. 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Servia, a Slav of Servia, or, by extension of one of the adjacent Slavonic states of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Croatia 2. The Slav language of Servia and the adjacent principalities, belonging to the southeast Slavonic branch of the Wicel class of the

northern division of Aryan in a restricted sense excluding the Croatian dialects Called also, in the wide sense, Serbo-Croatian.  
*serv'v*-'ce, 1 *serv'v*-'ce, 2 *serv'v*-'ce, n. [Rare] To serve  
*serv'v*-'ce, n. 1. The act of serving, labor performed in service, the interest and under the direction of others, the work of a slave, hired man, employee, or person in any way held to obedience and duty, as, willing service, 2. Any work done for the benefit of another, the act of helping another or of promoting his interests in any way; hence, also, a benefit or advantage conferred, or use and advantage in general, as, your services shall be well rewarded, do me n service 3. The state of being a servant, the position of a servant, employment in the interest of a person or of a cause, specif, the condition and relations of one as a domestic or menial servant, as, to be in, or out of, service 4. The official duty or work required of one, hence, also, any system or organization instituted for the accomplishment of such duty, as, military or naval service, the consular or the diplomatic service 5. In religion (1) That devotion of heart and life which is due to God, obedience to the divine commands, as, piety is a blessed service (2) The public exercises of worship according to the methods or form prescribed by an ecclesiastical organization, as, there will be services in this church on Sunday next  
Simply and solemnly now proceeded the Christian service, singing and prayer, and at last an ardent discourse from the old

Tract Children of the Lord's Supper tr by Longfellow, at 3  
(3) A liturgical form for worship, especially in form prescribed for a special occasion or object, an office, as, a marriage service; the burial service (4) Those portions of a liturgical office, collectively, which have musical settings, or the musical settings belonging to one office, the chants, canticles, etc., of a liturgical office 6. That which is served in table or for the refreshment of guests, specif, that which is served to any one person, as, a generous service, each had n service of fruit 7. Things required or furnished for a specific use, considered collectively, as, a service of china, a tea-service, a service of table-linen 8. An agency for the accomplishment of some constantly needed work, or the supply of some general and recurrent demand, as, a good telephone service, n poor railroad service 9. A professed willingness to exert oneself in obedience to another and for his interests, hence, a formal assurance of respect often in the plural, as, give him my services 10. In tennis and similar games, the act of serving the ball; also, the ball so served, as, his service was erratic  
11. Law (1) The legal communication of a judicial process to the designated person, actually or constructively, that is, as personal or substituted service Where personal service of a legal document is demanded it is made by delivering n copy of it to the person concerned, often with a verbal statement of the nature and terms of the original Leaving the document at his abode or place of business is not regarded legally as personal service Other than personal is constructive s. or substituted s., which, when permissible, is made by publication in n newspaper designated by the court, by sending it through the mails, or by delivering it to an authorized representative  
The service of a subpoena upon a witness ought always to be made in a reasonable time before trial  
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. 1, § 314, p. 457 [L & C co 1846]

(2) More broadly, the carrying into effect of any process or writ, as an attachment or execution (3) A servitude in the legal sense See SERVITUDE, 5 12. Naut The wrapping of a rope with cordage, or the cordage so used *serv'v*-'g, 13. A pipe from which water is served, service-pipe 14. Stock-breeding The act of the server, also, the fee charged 15. Feudal Law Any return made by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of the land 16. [Archaic] The attentions paid by a lover to his mistress [F, < L *servitium*, < *servio*, serve] *serv'v*-'et [Prov] Syn. advantage, avail, benefit, good, purpose, serviceableness, use, utility. See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT, SACRAMENT, UTILITY  
—*serv'v*-'ice, military and naval duty (1) In garrison or at sea in time of peace (2) Before an enemy in time of war—*serv'v*-'ice, see CIVIL—Camron S, an order of public worship prepared by a joint committee of the three general bodies of the American Lutheran Church, on the basis of "The Pure Lutheran Liturgies of the 16th Century," and unanimously adopted by each of these bodies—feudal s., whatever service feudal tenants were bound to render to their lord for the use and occupancy of their lands, as knight-service, base service, etc.—mail-'serv'v-'ice, n. The entire service rendered by the post-office department at a country in the transportation and delivery of mails, specifically in the general delivery at the various local offices and the cart or order founded in Italy in the 13th century, including both friars and nuns Their official title in *Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin* [*< LL Servitia*, < L *servilis*, servant]  
*serv'v*-'l, 1 *serv'v*-'l, 2 *serv'v*-'l, n. On His Britannic Majesty's s., on His Majesty's s., the official rank in Great Britain and its colonies, signifying that a messenger or a letter is dispatched on public business It is usually abbreviated to O H M S—plain s., a religious service without music—public s., official employment under the government especially in the civil departments—secret s., employment under government for ferreting out crime, embezzlement, etc., and detecting the offenders—*serv'v*-'ice bolt", n. Any bolt which brings the sections or parts together and holds them in place to permit of riveting—s. book, n. A book containing the offices, or forms of service, of any church that uses liturgical forms—s. box, n. *Plumbing* A box at the junction of a service-pipe and the mains arranged for convenient connection and providing for expansion of the pipes—s. by publication, constructive service by publishing a writ or order in a newspaper and, if required, mailing a copy to the party, a last known address used where he is a non-resident or is evading process—s. call, n. *Mus* A bugle or trumpet-call indicating the beginning or end of certain assigned duties—s. cap, s. hat, n. *Mus* A cap or hat worn while on active or routine service distinguished from the head-dress worn off dress-parade—s. charge, n. The full charge of a gun when in action—s. cleaner, n. A pump to force obstructions out of a service-pipe—s. court, n. 1. Tennis That portion of the court into which the ball is served 2. In rackets that portion of the court into which the ball must first fall after striking the service wall—s. line, n. In lawn-tennis a line 21 feet from the net between which and the net the served ball must land See *illus* under COURT-TENNIS and LAWN-TENNIS—s. magazine, n. *Mus* A place for the safe storage of ammunition designed for immediate use—s. paste, n. A paste suitable for ordinary porcelain articles—s. pipe, n. A pipe for leading water, gas, etc., from a main to a building—s. rail, n. Railroad An adhe-

sion rail—s. stop, n. 1. The ordinary manner of bracing trails to a gradual stop by means of the ordinary appliances in constant and daily use, in contradistinction to an emergency stop 2. A stop-valve in or at a service-pipe, s. stripes, the stripes worn on the sleeves of the coat to denote the years of service, or employment in army, navy, railroad, police, etc.—s. uniform, the regulation uniform to be worn during routine or active service in the army or navy—s. wall, n. In rackets, the front wall of the court against which the ball must be served—s. wires, n. pl. Wires carrying current from the mains of an electric circuit to any apparatus to be energized anywhere along the line—to see or to have seen s., to be or to have been actively engaged in the army or navy during time of war, also, to have been subjected to actual use—to take s., to engage oneself as a servant

*serv'v*-'ee, n. 1. An Old World tree (*Sorbus domestica*), with odd-pinnate leaves, panicled cream-colored flowers, and small edible fruit 2. The June-berry tree [Cor of L *sorbus*, service-tree] *serv'v*-'ee-tree", n. *June-berry*  
*serv'v*-'ee-a-bil(er), 1 *serv'v*-'ee-a-bil, 2 *serv'v*-'ee-a-bil, o. 1. That can be made of service, such as does or can serve a useful purpose.  
2. Capable of rendering long service; such as will wear well; durable, as, a serviceable stuff 3. [Archaic] Disposed to be useful and helpful obliging, attentive; diligent; as, a serviceable friend 4. Pertaining to service, included in service [*< OF servissable*, < LL *servicabilis*, < L *servitium*; see *SERVIC*, n.—*serv'v*-'ee-a-bil(e)-ness", n. The character of being useful also, readiness to be of service, willing helpfulness *serv'v*-'ee-a-bil'i-ty", n. *Serviceableness*, ad

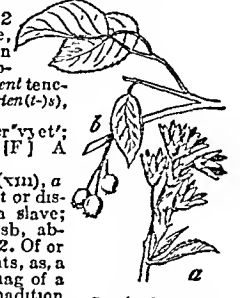
*serv'v*-'ee-ber'y, 1 *serv'v*-'ee-ber'y, 2 *serv'v*-'ee-ber'y, n. The June-berry

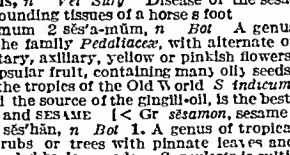
*serv'v*-'ent, 1 *serv'v*-'ent, 2 *serv'v*-'ent, n. A subordinate, specif, in law, subject to an emolument or servitude—opposed to dominant, as, a servient tenement—*< L servio* (ppr *servientis*), *serv'v*-'ent, n. *serv'v*-'ent, o. *serv'v*-'ette", 1 *serv'v*-'ette", 2 *serv'v*-'ette", n. [F] A table-napkin  
*serv'v*-'ile, 1 *serv'v*-'ile, 2 *serv'v*-'ile (vñ), a *serv'v*-'ile", 1. Having the spirit or disposition of a slave; like a slave; lacking independence, slavish, abject, as, n *servile* flatterer 2. Of or pertaining to slaves or servants, as, a servile insurrection 3. Being of a subject class, existing in a condition of servitude, as, servile laborers 4. Appropriate or naturally falling to slaves or servants, as, servile work  
Her haughty hand disdain'd all servile arts  
The needle distaff and Arachne's loom  
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* tr by Wiffen, can 2 st 39.

5. Controlled in one's life or conduct, obedient, subject with to; ns, servile to applause 6. Gram Not belonging to the original root, serving only to modify the construction or pronunciation of a word, as the case-endings in many languages or the final e in many English words 7. R C Ch Manus, done with both hands said of the work forbidden on Sundays and holidays 8. Eng Feudal Law Designating tenures of land subject to conditions distinguished from those of freehold, as labor instead of rent, etc. [F, < L *servilis*, < *servus*, slave] Syn. see ANEQUOUS—*serv'v*-'ill(e)-s", ad—*serv'v*-'ill(e)-ness", n—*serv'v*-'ill-ze, n  
*serv'v*-'ile, n. 1. A slave or one of slavish spirit, menial.  
2. Gram A letter, syllable, or sound used only to modify a word, and not part of its radical form  
*serv'v*-'il-ism, 1 *serv'v*-'il-ism, 2 *serv'v*-'il-ism, n. The spirit and mode of life of a servile class  
*serv'v*-'il-ty, 1 *serv'v*-'il-ty, 2 *serv'v*-'il-ty, n. 1. The state or character of being servile, abject or cringing submission or deference, slavishness 2. The state of being a slave [*< F servilité*, < L *servilis*, see *SERVILE*]  
*serv'v*-'il-us, 1 *serv'v*-'il-us, 2 *serv'v*-'il-us, n. In Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*, a servant to Timon  
*serv'v*-'ing, 1 *serv'v*-'ing, 2 *serv'v*-'ing ppr & verbal n of *serve*—*serv'v*-'ing-board", n. A small flat piece of board with a handle on one side used in serving small ropes—s. mald, n. A mald servant—s. mallet, n. A piece of wood shaped like the half of a hollow cylinder and provided with n handle, resembling a serving-board but used for large ropes cables, etc.—s. man, n. A man servant a personal attendant—s. stuff, n. Yarn or cord used in serving a rope

*Serv'v*-'ite, 1 *serv'v*-'ite, 2 *serv'v*-'ite, n. R C Ch One of a mendicant order founded in Italy in the 13th century, including both friars and nuns Their official title in *Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin* [*< LL Servitia*, < L *servilis*, servant]  
*serv'v*-'l'al, 1 *serv'v*-'l'al, 2 *serv'v*-'l'al, n. Of or pertaining to nay relation of service  
*serv'v*-'l-um, 1 *serv'v*-'l-um, 2 *serv'v*-'l-um, n. [L] Law  
*serv'v*-'i-tor, 1 *serv'v*-'i-tor, 2 *serv'v*-'i-tor, n. 1. One who waits upon and serves another, a serving-man, also, a follower, attendant, or servant of any kind 2. Formerly, an undergraduate at Oxford University partly supported by a college grant and partly earning his living by waiting on the table of fellows and gentlemen commoners 3. Glass-making A skilled worker who makes the body of articles which are finished by the workman 4. One in military service, a soldier 5. One bound in duty and obedience used in formal or polite communications, as, your obedient servant 6. *Old Eng Law* A messenger of the marshal of the Court of King's Bench sent forth to serve writs of summons [*< F serviteur*, < LL *servitor*, < L *servio*, serve]—*serv'v*-'i-to-ri-al, a—*serv'v*-'i-to-ship, n

*serv'v*-'i-tude, 1 *serv'v*-'i-tude, 2 *serv'v*-'i-tude, n. 1. The condition of a slave, a state of subjection to a master or to arbitrary power of any kind, slavery, bondage, now, especially, enforced service as a punishment for crime; ns, penal servitude 2. Hence, n state of subjection to any work, aim, claim, or demand, as, servitude to vice 3. The condition or duties of a servant, dependent, or servitor, menial service, specif, in the colonies established by European powers in the 17th and 18th centuries n condition of temporary service under contract on the part of immigrants who for the time being lost their political or personal liberty Servitude in America continued up to the beginning of the 19th century  
4. [Anglo-Ind] Service in the army or navy 5. Law An emolument, a right that one man has to use the land





and SESAME [*< Gr sesamon, sesame*  
sēs'hän, *n Bot* 1. A genus of tropical  
shrubs or trees with pinnate leaves and



set the table (2) To bend the teeth of (a saw) alternately to one side or other from the median line or to spread their ends by swaging (3) To flatten (wet leather) by spreading on a flat surface, so that when dry it will be free from puckers (4) To begin, by properly dividing the stitches on the knitting-needles

Martha stopped to set the heel of her stocking  
 JANE ANDREWS *Only a Year or 84* [L. & S. 1833]  
 8. To start in a given direction, or give a certain tendency to (1) To put at some course of effort or action, start in some employment or business the kind of activity being indicated immediately after the object of the verb, as, to set dogs fighting, to set a boy to study, to set a train in motion (2) To start on a road, or accompany a part or all of the way to a destination, as, to set one on the right way  
 9. Games In dominoes, to pose, or lay down the first domino 10 To put into a given condition or state followed by an adjective or phrase denoting the condition, as, to set persons at loggerbends, to set one at ease; set your mind at rest, to set a boat adrift 11 To turn or tilt over so as to stand with the mouth upward said of a bell, which is often so beld in the intervals between strokes 12 To embarrass greatly, perplex mentally, as, to be hard set what to do 13 Print (1) To place in order (type) so as to form words and lines for printing, compose (2) To place in type, as copy of any kind often with up, as, to set up an article 14 Mus To adapt, as notes to words or words to notes, prepare, as a tune to accompany words or words to accompany a tune, also, to pitch at a given key, sometimes, also, to arrange for a voice or instrument, as, to set a hymn to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne", to set the tune too high, to set n dance for the violin

Till at the last she set herself to man  
 Like perfect music unto noble words

TENNISON *Princess* vi, st 21

15. Naut (1) To raise and spread to the wind, as, to set a sail (2) To observe and determine the direction of by the compass, as, to set a headland 16. Formerly, to point out, as game said of dogs, hence, also, to hunt as with a setter, and, figuratively, to designate in advance, as a rich man or a traveler, for attack or plunder 17. [U S & Local, Eng] To punt (a boat) 18. [Scot] To be suitable or becoming 19. [Prov Eng & Scot] To let, as houses or lands, lease 20. To place over against, oppose, contrast 21. To assume or posit, suppose 22. To plait, flute, crimp  
 II. 1. To go down and pass below the horizon, also, to move down the sky toward the horizon, sink, decline said of a heavenly body, hence, figuratively, to sink or pass gradually out of existence or recognition, fade, pass away, as, the sun sets See SET, n, 3

Desolate sets in deeps of cloud, Orion

BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales, The* [L. & S. 1876] st 67

2. To pass from a fluid or unstable to a firm or solid condition, solidify, congeal, concrete, as, plaster of Paris sets quickly 3. To take a position of firmness and fixity, become fixed, as, his teeth set together 4. To move or flow in a given direction, tend, press, incline, as, the current sets outward, his affections set toward home

A current in people's minds sets towards new ideas

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Culture and Anarchy* p 33 [MACM 1883]  
 5. To apply oneself, exert one's powers or energies, as, we must set to work 6. To assume a position for a purpose Specif (1) Athletics To put oneself into position for starting, as in a hurdle race usually in the phrase, "ready, set, go!" (2) Hunting To point game as a setter dog (which originally crouched while pointing—a posture no longer permitted by trainers) (3) To hunt game-birds with the aid of a setter, or sometimes of a large net 7. To put plants, cuttings, etc., in the ground in position for growth 8 To begin development or growth, as a rudimentary fruit, also, to undergo transformation into seeds or fruits, as blossoms, as, the peaches set well, the apple-blossoms set abundantly 9. To assume a permanent deformity or change of dimension or position, become warped or curved, as n fishing-rod 13. To face one's partner in dancing 11. Oyster-culture To spawn effectively, become attached, as spawn, strike, as oysters 12. [Colloq] To sit, as a hen on eggs an error from confusion of set with sit 13. [Colloq] To fit one, adapt itself to one's figure, as, the coat sets well in the hack 14. [Rural] To settle downward as in the subsidence of a wave, pitch said of a ship 15. [Archaic] To begin a journey, start, set out 16. To gamble, take part with another or others in gambling, play 17. To fit music to words [*< AS set-ian, set, causal of siltan, sit*]

SYN: adapt, adjust, appoint, arrange, assign, determine, dispose, establish, fix, locate, place, plant, post, prescribe, put, regulate, settle, station See ABOLISH, ABSOLVE, ALLOT, ANNUL, ARRANGE, ARRAY, ATTACK, BEGIN, BURN, CONSTRUCT, DELIVER, FALL, INSTITUTE, PIQUE, PLANT, PREPARE, PUT, RAISE — Ant: detach, disestablish, disturb, eradicate, loosen, overthrow, remove, transfer, unsettle, uproot — Prep set to, set on, or upon a support, in a position place, or receptacle set n ruler over the machine, set one friend against another, set the dogs upon a thief

— to set about, to begin doing, as some task or work — to set a case, or to set a case, to suppose assume — to set across (or over), to carry to the other side, as of a river, row or transport across stream, etc., as, to set one across the river — to set against 1. To render unfriendly to, prejudice against 2. To oppose by way of comparison, compare or contrast 3 To place against in a wager — to set a paper [Gt Brit], to prepare an examination paper — to set apart, to lay or put aside for a special purpose — to set aside 1 To reject as an opinion or theory 2 To pass by and neglect leave out of consideration, as, setting aside the question of cost 3 Law See ASIDE — to set at defiance, to defy — to set at ease, to tranquillize, free from anxiety or fear — to set at naught, to make a mock of, ridicule — to set at rest 1 To restore composure to, calm, as, set your heart at rest 2 To dispose of effectively as he set the report at rest — to set before, to serve to (a person), as food — to set by 1 To value or esteem, as to set by one's friend's advice 2 To put apart, lay by reserve — to set by the compass, to note the bearing by the compass — to set down 1 To place on the ground, put down on some support as to set down a basket 2 To record in writing, put down in a book as to set down the items 3 To fix as a judgment in one's mind, consider as an established truth as set it down that honesty is the best policy 4 To lay as something due or chargeable, tribute, charge as you may set down this loss to me 5 [Colloq] To rebuke or humiliate treat in a way to humble one's pride 6 To put lower 7 To give opportunity to alight, as a passenger at his journey's end,

deposit, as, the traveler was set down at Union square 8 [Archaic] To lay down by authority, order, as, the king sets down this law — to set flying (Naut), to adjust (a temporary sail) by sheets and halyards — to set forth 1. To arrange before the view, display, as, to set forth a collection of flowers 2 To state or declare for consideration, make known express fully by words, as, to set forth the facts 3 To show the excellences of, praise, commend as to set forth the goodness of the king 4. To start onward or forth, advance, set out start 5. To publish, as a book or treatise 6. To fit out or furnish, as a house or ship, or to decorate as with ornaments — to set forward 1. To advance the interests of, help onward, further, as, to set forward a deserving man 2. To make an onward start, advance, set forth, set out — to set free, to liberate, as from imprisonment — to set going, to initiate movement or working, make go, as a clock — to set hand to fist, to go to work vehemently, or desperately — to set in 1 To flow steadily shoreward, as the tide figuratively, of any general influence or movement, to move strongly and steadily toward an end or object 2 To begin so as to promise continuance, as rain 3 To appear again after disappearing for a while, as a school of fish 4. To go in vigorously, make an onset, as, to set in among the enemy 5. To start in some work, help to a beginning — to set in order, to arrange rightly, put in order — to set milk, to place milk in a pan, etc., so that the cream may rise or that it may curdle — to set off, to value — to set off 1. To put apart by itself, hence, to separate, as by line, mark, or boundary, regard and treat as sundered from the rest, as, to set off a lot of land 2. To put over against something as an equivalent or compensation, plead in offset or mitigation, reckon against, as, to set off a service against a claim 3. To render more impressive or attractive by contrast, serve as a foil for as, the ruby sets off the diamond 4. To make more pleasing in appearance, adorn, beautify, as, a jeweled ring sets off a fair hand 5 To cause to explode, discharge, as fireworks or firearms 6. To start or set out, as on a walk or journey, begin a course 7 Print To smut or discolor the back of a sheet of paper, as by printing a second impression before the ink of the first impression is thoroughly dry, also, to smut the next sheet, offset 8 To present a good or ill appearance — to set on 1. To incite or instigate, urge, put up, as, to set one on to villainy 2 [Archaic] To begin a journey or course, start, set out — to set on or upon, to make an assault upon, attack, assault, as, the robbers set upon the defenseless traveler — to set one self against, to become unfavorably disposed toward, become inimical, as to set one's face, to turn oneself toward one's progress in a given direction, hence, to form a fixed purpose, be resolutely determined

Therefore have I set my face like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed Isa 17

— to set one's hand to, to sign, as an agreement, hence, figuratively, to accept and approve — to set one's house in order, to order or adjust all one's affairs, worldly or spiritual, especially in preparation for death — to set one's seal to, to seal, as a document, in token of one's assent and authorization, hence, to certify and acknowledge solemnly — to set one's teeth, to press one's teeth tightly together, as when desperately or savagely resolved — to set out 1. To begin a journey, undertake, or course of action, start upon a work or career, as, to set out in business 2. To present to view, display, show distinctly, state at length, set forth 3. To furnish with equipments, or to send forth equipped, as, to set out ten warriors 4. To embellish, supply with ornaments, as, the parlor is set out with pictures 5. To assign as a share, allot, as, to set out to each heir his portion 6. To declare to the public, publish, as, to set out one's mistakes 7 To mark off from the race by boundaries, hence, to limit definitely, define 8. To flow outward, as the tide or a current 9. To plant, as, to set out a tree 10 In laying stone and brick, to place so as to project or jut out beyond the surrounding parts, as, to set out a cornice 11 Print To empty by composing, as, to set out a case of type — to set over 1 To bring over and put down, transfer, hence, to assign, convey, as, to set over one's property to his creditors 2 To place over, appoint as governor or director of, as, to set one over a department of the government 3 Same as SET ACROSS 4. To put out of alignment, as the headstock of a lathe when boring a tapering hole — to set right, to rectify, make right, correct — to set seed [Prov Eng] to put seed in place at fixed points or intervals, plant in dislocation from sowing broadcast or by drill — to set store by, to hold dear, consider of consequence, regard as valuable — to set the fashion, to lead in style initiate the mode, introduce novelty in the form or material of garments, or in customs, practices, etc — to set the land (Naut), to make observation by means of the compass of the bearing of the land from the ship — to set the temperament (Mus) to tune a single octave on an instrument and make it the standard to which the other octaves are tuned — to set the watch (Naut), to call out the first or night watch — to set to, to apply oneself vigorously, as, he set to and thrashed him — to set to rights, to put in order, bring out of confusion — to set up 1. To cause to stand, to begin to work, to set up a business 2. To place in an upright, standing, or elevated position (1) To erect, as, to set up a liberty-pole (2) To raise aloft, display, as, to set up a standard (3) To fix in some conspicuous position, post, put up, as, to set up a placard or a notice, to set up a mark 2 To raise to power, authority, or honor, exalt, as, to set up the throne of David (2 Sam iii, 10) 3 To raise from depression or discouragement, restore, encourage, as, the ample harvest set him up again 4 To begin as a new institution or undertaking, make a beginning with, put in operation, institute, found, as, to set up a monastery, to set up a carriage 5. To enable to begin a new business, furnish with sufficient means, fit out, as, to set up a man as a merchant 6 To state and advocate, as n new plan or doctrine, propose for adoption, as, to set up a new theory of disease 7. To bring about as a result, cause to develop or appear, as, the exertion set up inflammation in the wound 8. To put up for sale at an auction 9 To put in position or put together so that the parts are in proper adjustment and the whole ready for operation said of machinery and instruments, as, to set up a steam-engine 10 To fix in place with the proper articulations, stuffing, or the like, as a apelinet for exhibition, as, to set up a skeleton or a mastodon 11 To cause to be heard, send forth or utter loudly, as, to set up a cry 12 Naut To haul or make taut as a rope or rigging 13 [Colloq] To exhilarate with or as with a stimulant, intoxicate, as, to place before one or pay for, as a glass of liquor 14. To drill into soldierly form and carriage by a system of callisthenic exercises, as, to set up a recruit 15 To begin business or a scheme of life, as, to set up for oneself 16. To make pretensions advance claims put oneself forward, as, to set up for a wit 17 To bring forward, assert, allege, as, to set up a claim to the throne, to set up a defense at a trial 18 Print Same as SET, et, 13 (2) 19 Railroad To clear a piece of the road for a train to pass 20 Card-playing To command a suit

set, et Same as SET a dialectic corruption

set, pa 1. Fixed in opinion or disposition, unyielding to argument or persuasion, obstinate, determined, as, a very set man, a woman set in her ways 2. Established by authority or agreement, prescribed, ordained, appointed, as, a set time, a set order of proceeding 3. Fully formed and regular, arranged, formal, deliberate, as, a set speech, a set battle, a set interview, set manners 4. Fixed and motionless, rigid, as, set limbs, a set expression 5. Fixed in a given place, stationary, put in location, also, permanently arranged or made up, as, set wash-tubs 6. Formed or put together, built, made physically in a way specified by the context, as, a low-set man, well-set limbs 7. Oyster-culture Attached to a support, and likely to survive and grow to maturity, as spawn 8. [Prov Eng] Astonished, stunned

— floated and set fair, lathed and plastered with three coats (pricking, floating and finishing) said of a wall or ceiling — laid and set, done in two coats of plaster said of a lathed and plastered wall or ceiling — of set purpose, deliberately — set fair, n 1. The coat of plaster put on after roughing in and smoothed with a float 2 Fair weather sometimes put on barometers at the point where the instrument indicates steady clear weather — set gun, n A spring-gun — set iron, n Ship-building An iron bar of small cross-section, which is set to the curvature of frames, etc., to transfer their shape from the scribe-board to this bending-slash set-bar — set piece (Theat), a piece of scenery set up on the stage with a supporting framework, as distinguished from a side-scene or drop-scene — set up 1. Put together, formed, as, a man well set up 2. [Colloq] Conceited

set, n 1. A number of persons or things associated in fact or in thought, n collection, company, group (1) A number of things of the same general character intended to be used together sometimes restricted to two but usually more, as, a parlor set (2) A number of particular things that are united to form a whole or considered as parts of a whole, as, a set of features, a set of exchange (see EXCHANGE) Two sets of rays of light can be made so to interfere with one another as to produce darkness

P G TAIT *Recent Advances* p 204 [MACM 1876]

(3) A number of persons regularly or frequently associated or united by some similarity of character, pursuits tastes etc., or thought of as so united or connected a class, clique, coterie, as, a set of merchants a fashionable set

What a set! What a world! is the exclamation that breaks from us as we come to an end of this history of 'the occurrences of Shelley's private life' MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series p 237 [MACM 1883]

(4) A group of games played together, specif, in lawn-tennis, the games played till one player has won six, varying therefore from 6 to 11, sometimes, the number of games played till one player has won two more games than his opponent called in this case a *winning-set*, as we won three sets out of five (5) Ornith The full number of eggs laid by a bird before incubating, a clutch or sitting, also, the eggs found at one time in a nest (6) The couples that take part in a square dance, also, the movements or figures that make up a country-dance or quadrille, or the music for such a dance, as, let us make up a set, to dance another set (7) Math A series of things arranged in simple order, assemblage

2. The act or result of giving fixed form, position, or direction (1) The direction of a current, a drift, course, movement, tendency, as, there is a set of the tide seaward, the set of opinion is against monopolies (2) An acquired bend or warp, a permanent distortion, as of a beam that has been strained, kink or bias, as the glider has a bad set (3) Established conformation or form also, bearing, pose, carriage said especially of the body and its parts, as, the set of her head is perfect, the slanting set of n Chinaman's eyes (4) The sidewise inclination or the end-spread given to saw-teeth so that the kerf may be sufficiently wide to give clearance to the blade (5) The stuffing beneath the seat of a saddle giving it permanent shape

3 The act of setting, the sinking of a heavenly body below the horizon, hence, the ending of a day archaic except in such words as *sunset*, *moonset*

The wintry sun was near his set BRYANT *A Dream* st 9

4. A young plant ready for setting out, a cutting, slip, or seedling fit for planting, as, willow-sets, tomato-sets See ONION-SET 5. A fruit in its initial and rudimentary state as first formed from the blossom 6. The last coat of plaster on walls that are to be papered 7. [U S] Oyster-culture (1) An egg, spawn, n improper use (2) A very young oyster, blister (3) The appearance of young oysters in a district as a whole, the product of a season's spawning

'The Set is good in Somerset this year', i. e., there is an abundance of infant oysters

E INNESOLL *The Oyster-Industry* p 248 [OUP PRO OFF 1881]

8. Theat A set scene See SET-SCENE 9. Mining (1) The acreage of land controlled by the proprietors or lessees of a mine (2) A mine or set of mines taken on lease together with the land necessary for the mining operations (3) A supporting timber in a mine, a durn (4) A distance set or usually 10 to 10 feet, according to which miners are paid for excavation in a shaft, also a contract engaging for a certain time or amount of work (5) A system of pumps in a mine, a lift (6) A flat crowbar

10. In whaling, a thrusting stroke with the lance, or the opportunity of giving such a stroke 11. Type-founding The width of the body of a type, by which the amount of blank space on each side of the printed letter is determined 12. Mech (1) A tool for dressing forged iron, consisting of an iron bar having both ends bent toward the same side at right angles (2) An iron bar somewhat similarly bent for use as a wrench, a hook-wrench (3) A punch or other tool for setting, saw-teeth n saw-set (4) A riveting-set, anap (5) A nail-set (6) An instrument by which parts to be joined or fitted are temporarily held together n clamp

13. A standard for determining the fineness of cloth, as by calculating the number of threads to the reed, or of reeds to the inch 14 A piece placed on the head of a pile to receive and convey blows of the driver when the pile is too low to be struck directly 15. A form of paving-stone 16 The bend of a roof-tile 17. Fishing That part of a stream where the nets are set 18. Scots Law The constitution of a hurch 19 [Scot] The pattern of a tartan 20. The amount of compression of which a spring is capable, or which it takes under a load, in helical coils, the distance between two adjacent coils, in elliptic springs, the decreased distance between opposed parts 21. The induration of liquid or plastic substance by cooling, as glue, by heating, as clay, or by chemical action, as cement, fossils, etc 22. A settled rate 23. A wager, stake, game 24. A plant, rill [*< AER, r Def 1, var of AER, n Def 3, < AS set*] SYN:

see CLASS, CREW, FLOCK - clock set, several decorative pieces of bronze or porcelain, etc. of which the central piece is a clock - denumerable set (*Math*), a set whose elements are in one-to-one correspondence with those of a progression countable set; numerable set, egg-set, n. A set of spoons and cups for use in eating eggs - hanging sets (*Minig*), timbers that serve for the suspension of the ribs - open set. 1. *Math* Any set that is not closed. 2. *Cooling* A hollow space between packs, or walls built of waste rock. 3. See TWILL SET - set or sett of a burgh (*Scot*), the constitution or fundamental law of a burgh - set of the reed (*Textile*), the adjustment of the reed, determining the number of threads in a given space in the cloth - sets and eyes, cut silces containing at least one eye apiece, suitable for planting said of potatoes - spread set, a set given to saw-teeth by swaging - spring set, a set given to saw-teeth by bending - temporary set (*Physic*), a strain that disappears gradually after the removal of the stress which produced it - twill set, one of three modes of wire-insertion into the foundation of card-clothing. The other modes are known as rib set and open set.

set, n. Adaptation, as of a garment, to the figure, the fit, as the set of the coat is excellent. [*< set, v*]  
Set, 1 set, 2 set, n. *Egypt Myth* A god, brother and opponent of Osiris represented with the head of a fabulous animal. He personified physical evil and the powers of darkness, was the enemy of all good, and was identified by the Greeks with Typhon.

set, 1 set, 2 set, n. [*SETE*, 1 stl, 2 set, pl] [*L*] *Bot* and *Zool* A bristle, or slender, stiff, bristly part or process, a slender spine or prick, a coarse rigid hair. (1) The slender stalk supporting the capsule of a moss. (2) One of the movable, chitinous, variously formed spines or hooks of an annelid. (3) A rigid villus of certain birds. (4) A hairy appendage of a crustacean. (5) A non-vibratile cilium of an infusorian. (6) A mouth-part of some insects.

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3. In business transactions, n counter-claim or debt; counterbalancing debt, cross-debt  
The business of the whole world is largely done increasingly done by the use of a commercial expedient called set-off, by which one debt is made to pay another debt.  
PENAR Point Eon p 359 [s 1874]

4. Arch A ledge or projecting part of a wall caused by a reduction of the thickness of the wall above, an offset, 5 Print. A smut transferred from a freshly printed surface to another sheet, or to the second side of the same sheet, as through the medium of a smutted tympan. The action of thus smutting is often called setting off.

6. Law A counter-claim or cross-demand set up by a defendant, especially, a debt due from a plaintiff to defendant, which the latter sets up to reduce or defeat the plaintiff's demand, or to recover judgment for any balance that may be found to be due from the plaintiff. This doctrine, which has its origin in equity practice, was unknown to the common-law courts until the passage of the act of 2 Geo II c 22, which provided for the reduction or defeat of a plaintiff's claims by the defendant upon the proof of a just claim on his own account against the latter, this statute, with certain modifications, having been adopted generally by the United States. In some States a defendant is bound to set up a set-off if one exists, and right of action is barred in case of failure to do so. Set-off can take place only in actions on contracts for the payment of money, and an unliquidated claim can not be set off against one which is for a liquidated amount. Furthermore, the facts constituting the defendant's claim must be pleaded in bar or presented in evidence as if they concerned an independent action. Compare RECOURSE - set-off sheet (*Print*), an oiled paper sheet spread over the tympan of a press, or a blank sheet interposed between printed sheets, to prevent set-off, also, tissue-paper over an engraving in a book.

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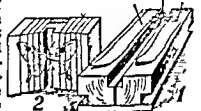
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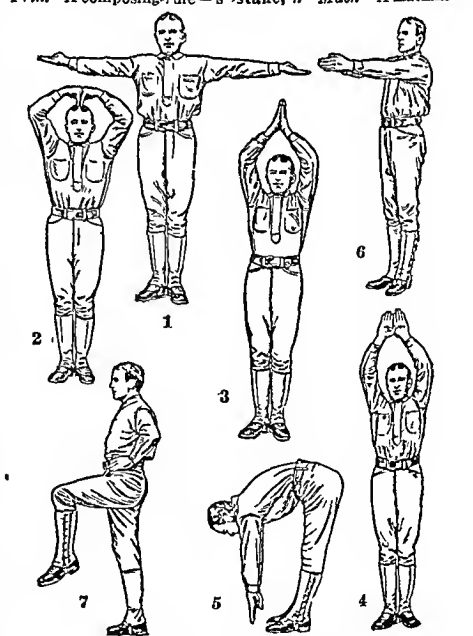
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1 Setting-board 2 Setting-block, showing manner of holding the insect with threads. (After Hornaday)



United States Army Setting up Drill

At the command *exercise*, the arms are raised horizontally, palms upward (fig 1). *Exercise I* Arms raised over head, fingers touching top of head, thumbs pointing to rear (fig 2), arms extended upward their full length, palms touching (fig 3). *Exercise II* At the command *raise*, the arms are raised till the hands meet above the head, palms to the front and thumbs locked (fig 4). At the command *down*, the hands are made to touch the ground, the arms and knees being kept straight (fig 5). *Exercise III* The arms are swung horizontally, palms touching, then extended to the rear, inclining them slightly downward and raising the body up to the toes (fig 6). *Exercise IV* An exercise whereby the arms are alternately raised to the position shown in the cut (fig 7). (From United States Army Drill Regulations)

For setting circular saws. It has an adjustable one center, and a revolvable anvil of chilled steel - a stick, n. 1 *Print*. [Rare] A composing-stick. 21. A stick for adjusting the



plais of ruffs — s. stone, n. A stone used for setting leather. — s. sun, n. An edible tellinid bivalve (*Psammobita respicienda*) of Europe, ornamented with rays of color spreading from the beak — s. up drill, a course of gymnastic (or calisthenic) training preliminary to a military education, as especially at the U. S. Military Academy, to inculcate erectness, suppleness, and soldierly carriage. s. up exercises. See illus. on opposite page.

set'tle, 1 set'l, 2 set'l, r. [SETTLED, SET'LD; SET'-set'l, r. TING] 1. t. 1. To cause to become fixed; place firmly in a position; adjust for a time in a place; as, to settle oneself in a chair.

Margaret settled herself to her work on one side of the table. Mrs. Gaskell *Mary Barton* p. 34 [s. r. & co 1857]

2. To render fixed, as a purpose or as a belief, determine to the mind, as, to settle a thing in one's heart. Compare SETTLE. 3. To place in permanent relations or in fixed conditions; establish, as in some particular mode of life, specif., to place (a minister) in regular charge of a parish or congregation. 4. To free from agitation or disturbance, still, calm; quiet, as, settled weather; to settle a disturbed kingdom. Compare SETTLE. 5. To free from turbidity or muddiness; cause to become clear or transparent; clarify, also, to precipitate, as, to settle wine; to settle the lees. 6. To render firm and passable, said of roads or fields that have become miry; as, this wind will settle the roads. 7. Law. (1) To secure to a person by a fixed arrangement, make over as a right or property by legal act. (2) To ascertain, as a balance due, adjust, as, to settle the amount due on a disputed account. (3) To pay, satisfy; as, to settle a bill. (4) To determine the form or language of, as, to settle a bill of exceptions. 8. To plant with inhabitants, as a new country; people; colonize.

II. 1. To become clear from cloudiness or muddiness, become purified, as by throwing down sediment said of a liquid; also, to sink to the bottom, as lees or dregs. 2. To come to a rest or steady position, after descending gradually; alight as from flying; as, the lark settles on the ground. 3. To sink gradually; subside. The south foundation wall of the old structure began to settle into an adjoining excavation.

New-York Tribune Oct. 20 1891, p. 5 col. 5  
 4. To become motionless or fixed, cease from agitation, disturbance, change, or motion, as, the pendulum has settled; let us settle down to our studies, the wind settles. 5. To fix one's home or abode; enter upon a residence; hence also, to quit a desultory or temporary for an established or permanent way of life, especially, to enter upon fixed business or domestic relations; as, to settle in a new home. 6. To come to a decision, determine, resolve; as, to settle upon a plan. 7. To become firm, as ground. 8. To make a settlement, as upon a wife or daughter. [*AS sellan, < sell, bench*] *Settle* adj., allay arrange calm, compose decide, determine establish finish, fix, pay, quiet, regulate. Compare ARRANGE COMPOSE PAY REGULATE — *Ant*: agitate, confuse, debase, disarrange, discompose, disorder, disturb, fluster, flutter, mix, muss, scatter. — *Prep*: settle with the merchant for the goods settle coffee with white of egg, settle the controversy by mutual concession settle the matter upon a sound basis — to settle hayrads (*vaut*), to slack halrads in order to lower a yard usually with a key — to s. the land (*vaut*), to cause the land to disappear from view, as by the progress of a vessel seaward.

set'tle, r. [This word, the etymologically different from SETTLE, has become popularly so identified with it that many of the meanings of each combine the two senses, and can not be closely discriminated.] [SET'-tlen, SET'-ting] 1. t. 1. To put in order, set to rights, arrange properly, as, to settle one's affairs, to settle the room. 2. To appoint, as a time, set, as, to settle a day for a hearing. 3. To bring to a conclusion (that which has been in dispute or uncertainty), decide, determine, as, to settle a difference, to settle a contest.

President Madison thought this an opportune moment to settle the boundary question.

CARL SCHULTZ *Henry Clay* vol. 1 p. 58 [s. r. & co 1857]  
 4. To liquidate or to pay, as a debt. 5. [Colloq.] To reduce to quietness or good order, as, one blow settled him. 6. To quell.

II. 1. To adjust differences come to a good understanding as, to settle with an adversary. 2. To meet one's pecuniary obligations fully, pay one's bill. 3. To become friends again, be reconciled. [*AS salutan, reconcile, < sal, settlement, < vacan, contend*]

set'tle, n. 1. A long seat or bench, generally of wood, with a high back and often with arms, accommodating several persons at once.

In a common form (sometimes called a long settle) the back extended in the floor, to protect from drafts. 2. A part of a platform over than another part, and forming a kind of broad step, hence, one of the stages or broad steps by which the great altar of the temple at Jerusalem was approached. 3. Pyrotechnics. A block with a projection over which the paper case containing the explosives, as of a Roman candle, is fitted. 4. [Archaeol.] A bench, seat, ledge. 5. A seat or a bed to the front of a bed. [*AS sell bench*] — set'tle-bed, n. 1. Formerly, a bed that could be folded up in form a settle. 2. A small bed with a canopy.

Set'tle, r. 1. Elkanah (c. 1648-50/1724), an English poet and playwright. *Empress of Morocco*. 2. A market town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

set'tled, 1 set'ld, 2 set'ld, pa. 1. Permanently fixed, settled home. 2. Deeply and firmly seated; profound and abiding as a settled hatred a settled belief. 3. Orderly and quiet, steady, also, sedate grave, as, a settled life, a settled character.

Settle, see CHANCERY — Settled Estates Act (*Eng. Law*), an act passed 1877 giving the life tenant of an estate power to dispose of an estate subject in the consent of the court and any one whose interests are affected — S. Land Acts (*Eng. Law*), a series of acts passed between 1882 and 1890 for facilitating sales leases and other dispositions of settled land, for promoting the execution of improvements thereon, and in regulate the disposition of capital moneys arising under the acts, the appointment of trustees etc. — settled-ness, n.

set'tle-ment, 1 set't-ment or -ment, 2 set't-ment, n. set't-ment, r. 1. The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

It was the settlement of Iceland by the Norsemen and the constant voyages between this island and Norway, that led to the discovery, first of Greenland and then of America. R. B. APPERTON *America Not Discovered by Columbus* p. 22 [s. c. & co 1874]

Specif. (1) A permanent arrangement either of civil or of ecclesiastical affairs by public authority. See SETTLEMENT or THE CROWN, below. (2) Colonization. (3) Establishment in life especially, establishment of a parson or over a church. (4) Subsidence of a structure, or its effect.

2. An area of country newly occupied by those who intend to live and labor there, a colonized region, as, a settlement in the woods, an African settlement often continued as the name of a district or place long after its first occupation, especially if it be but sparsely peopled.

At the end of the sixteenth century England was not yet possessed of a single foreign settlement.

Lect. ARTHUR COURT of Charles I vol. 1 p. 23. [s. r. & co 1833]

3. [Eng.] A regular or settled place of living; one's dwelling-place; especially, one's legal residence in a town or parish; as, the settlement of a pauper. 4. Law. (1) An accounting, adjustment; liquidation in regard to amounts, as, a settlement of accounts.

When the settlement has been made after the bankruptcy, the business is reestablished. E. APPERTON in *Century Magazine* Feb. 1887, p. 621

(2) The conveyance of property in such form as to provide for some future object, especially the support of members of the settler's family; also, the instrument by which such conveyance is made; as, a settlement to the use of minor children, hence, the property so settled.

There is always a father-in-law or a mother-in-law, or a cantankerous relative, who kicks up a row about the settlement.

EN-VA LALAL Knight *Ernest* p. 61 [s. r. & co 1833]

5. [Anglo-Ind.] The land revenue system of India, by which the government agrees with cultivators for payment of fixed sums for a term of years, instead of a quota of the year's produce. 6. *London Stock Exchange*. (1) The act of settling accounts, either by carrying forward or immediate payment. (2) A period set for settling accounts embracing contango day, ticket day, and settlement day. 7. A group of persons living or meeting together in the crowded districts of a large city to work for the social betterment of those around them. As designating the source of the patronage of such groups, they are called college settlements, social settlements, university settlements, etc. 8. [U. S.] A piece of property or a sum of money given to a pastor in addition to his stipend. 9. Sediment; settings.

Settle, see DISPOSAL. — family settlement (*Eng. Law*), an arrangement for retaining an estate in the family, so far as the law will allow, by settling it upon the eldest son, with portions for the younger children, and annuities by way of jointure to the widows of the respective tenants for life — s. day, the date on which accounts are settled the last day of the settlement according to rules of the London Stock Exchange — s. lease (*Austral*), a lease or a tenure of lease under the Crown Land Acts (1893 and 1893) providing for the holding of 10 to 240 acres of land for grazing and 1 to 20 for cultivation. At the expiration of the first five years of the lease the holder may convert 1250 acres into a home-stead selection. Compare SELECTION — s. of the crown or Act of Settlement (*Eng. Hist.*), the act of Parliament, dated 1701, that determines the succession to the British crown, and ordains that it shall devolve upon the Protestant heirs of the Princess Sophia of Hanover — settlement-work'er, n. One who works in the interests of a social settlement. See SETTLEMENT.

set'tler, 1 set'ler, 2 set'ler, n. 1. One who settles, especially, one who establishes himself in a colony or new country, a colonist. 2. A vat, pan, or tank in which separation is obtained by precipitation or subsidence, as the iron box in which the silver amalgam sinks from the pulp in the Washoe process, or the tank in which the refuse sinks in the manufacture of chlorin and bleaching-powders — set'tler's-clock, n. [*Austral*] Same as CLOCKING — set'tler's-matches, n. [*Austral*] Long dry strips of bark hanging from eucalypts and other trees, which serve for torches and kindling — set'tler's-twine, n. A New South Wales grass-like plant (*Gynnotachys aeneus*) of the arm family (*Gramineae*) used by farmers as twine.

set'tler, n. That which decides or determines, as a dispute or contest, as, the blow was a settler.

set'tling, 1 set'ling, 2 set'ling, n. 1. The act or process by which a thing is settled, in a liquid, dregs, sediment; less — set'tling-clerk, n. A banker, whose department is the clearing-house — s. day, n. A day appointed for the settlements of accounts, as in a stock exchange — s. reservoir, n. A type of reservoir consisting of a series of shallow basins at various heights alternated by long weirs so placed that only the surface water above the weirs is drawn off from each — s. well, n. Same as SETTLER.

set'tlor, 1 set'lor, 2 set'lor, n. Law. One who makes settlement of an estate, as by antenuptial agreement.

set'tor, 1 set'tor, 2 set'tor, n. A bout at fighting, fencing, or any other mode of contest, sharp encounter.

set'trap, 1 set'trap, 2 set'trap, n. A trap that must be set in order to work, as a spring-trap. See NEARFALL.

Se-tu'bal, 1 se-tu'bal, 2 se-tu'bal, n. A seaport town in Lisbon district, Estremadura province, Portugal known to English sailors as St. Ubes.

set'tu'la, 1 set'tu'la, 2 set'tu'la, n. [*LE*, 1-II, 2-II pl.] A little set, minute bristle, also, the stile in certain fungi. [*Dim. of L. seta stiff hair*] — set'tu'le, set'tu'le-n-firm, n. Having the form of a fine bristle filamentous — set'tu'lose, a. Clutched with setulae, finely setose.

set'tup, 1 set'tup, 2 set'tup, n. [*Slang* U. S.] Elated or encouraged hence hilarious intoxicated jubilantly drunk.

set'tup, n. 1. [*Slang* U. S.] A treat, or provisions for a treat. 2. Melal A steam-train for shortening and thickening a bloom that has been lengthened by the squeezer. 3. A wooden slat aiding in holding in a place in a bakers' oven. 4. Mining An iron rod or bolt thickened at one end. 5. A favorable disposition of the halls, as in billiards or pool, especially as left by one player for another. 6. [Colloq.] The build or bearing of a person; carriage or pose; as the set-up of a soldier.

set'tu'val, 1 set'tu'val, 2 set'tu'val, n. The common European valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) formerly the cultivated species (*V. pinnatifida*) [*OF. clod, < LL. zedoaria, < Per. zedoira*] — set'tu'val, n. 1. In plaster-work, a set-work, n. 1. In plaster-work, two-coat work, as on lath. 2. A manner of building boats by placing the strakes edge to edge and fastening them together by inside battens. 3. The

mechanism by which matter all that is being sawed is advanced, after each cut, in a direction at right angles to the plane of the saw, so that at each pass an even thickness is taken off.

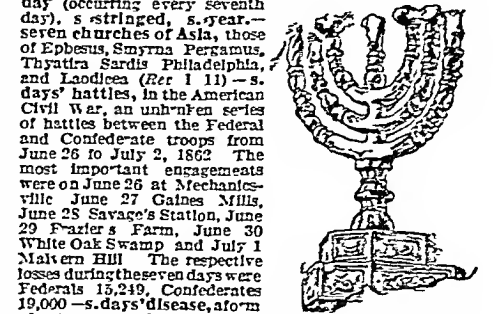
se'u, 1 se'u, 2 se'u, n. [*Samoa*] The fan-tailed flycatcher. Sen'me, 1 se'me, 2 se'me, Johann Gottfried (c. 1763-4/1810) A German traveler and author. *Mein Leben*

seur'feet, n. Security, surety, seur'feet. Ser'as-to'pol, n. [*Rus*] See SERASTOPOL.

seve, 1 seve, 2 seve, n. [*F*] Power strength vigor said of wine. Se'vel-lan', 1 se'vel-lan', 2 se'vel-lan', n. A mountain in Azerbaijan province, Persia 15,757 ft. high.

sev'en, 1 sev'n, 2 sev'n, o. Consisting of one more than six a cardinal numeral. In ancient times seven was often regarded as having a mystical significance, or as signifying perfection, besides being loosely used for any indefinite considerable number, much as *twenty* or *a hundred* is used now. Its supposed mystical meaning was strengthened and perhaps suggested by its use in astrology, in which the seven planets played a prominent part; hence, the numerous groups of *seven* or *seven* things. [*AS seofon seven*]

Various practically self-explaining compound adjectives have *seven* as their first element; as, *seven-branched*, s. a day (occurring every seventh day), s. a year — seven churches of Asia, those of Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea (*Rev* 1 11) — s. days' battles, in the American Civil War, an unhurried series of battles between the Federal and Confederate troops from June 26 to July 2, 1862. The most important engagements were on June 26 at Mechanicsville, June 27 at Gaines Mills, June 28 at Savage's Station, June 29 at the S. Farm, June 30 at White Oak Swamp and July 1 at Malvern Hill. The respective losses during these seven days were Federals 15,249, Confederates 19,000 — s. days' disease, a form of tetanus attacking young infants, due to infection by way of the umbilicus — S. Dials, a section in London situated between the British Museum and Trafalgar Square so called from a seven-dialed Doric pillar which once stood at the point of meeting of seven streets — S. Gods of Happiness or Luck, in the popular Japanese conception of Buddhism seven deities who promote or insure material and spiritual welfare. They are *Benzen*, Goddess of love *Bishamon* god of war *Dogoku* god of wealth *Ebisu* god of abnegation *Fukurokuju* and *Jiu*, gods of longevity; and *Hotei* god of generosity — s. hills, a group of seven hills (see H-) on which Rome was built — the Palatine, Caelian, Esquiline, Capitoline, Quirinal, Viminal, and Aventine — *se'ven-league*, a. Enabling the wearer to make seven leagues at one stride: said of a magical pair of boots celebrated in nursery folklore — s. sages, 1. Same as THE WISE MEN, 2. See WISE a. 3. Same as THE SEVEN WISE MASTERS — s. shooter, n. [*Colloq*] A dream capable of shooting seven times without reloading especially a revolver with seven chambers — s. shooting, a — s. year vine, the arborescent (*Ipomoea tuberosa*) — the s. against Thebes (*Class. Myth*), a legend, subject of one of the tragedies of *Eschylus*, according to which Thebes, the chief city of Boeotia in Greece, was besieged by the seven great heroes Adrastus, Polyneices, Tydeus, Amphiaras, Capaneus, Hippomedon, and Parthenopaeus, with the object of restoring Polyneices, son of Oedipus who had been expelled by his brother Eteocles. The brothers slew each other in single combat, and all the other heroes perished except Adrastus — the s. bishops (*Eng. Hist.*), the seven English bishops who declined to read the declaration of indulgence published by James II and were imprisoned by him for non-conformity. They were tried, but finally acquitted in June, 1688. They were Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishops Lloyd, Turner, Ken, White, Lef, and Trelawney — the s. champions of Christendom, in medieval legend, the name given to the seven national saints St. George of England, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony, of Italy, St. Denis, of France, St. David of Wales, St. Patrick, of Ireland, St. Andrew, of Scotland — the s. chief virtues, faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, chastity, and fortitude — the s. deadly sins, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth — the s. gifts of the Spirit, wisdom, counsel, understanding, fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and godly fear — the s. sleepers, in medieval legend, seven Christian youths of Ephesus who during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249-251), hid themselves in a cave and there fell into a miraculous sleep that lasted 196 years — the s. stars, 1. The Pleiades. 2. The constellation of Ursa Major — the Dipper. 3. The seven planets known to the ancients — the s. wise masters, the narrators of a series of tales by means of which Lucien the son of a Roman emperor who was wrongfully accused by his stepmother was saved from death. In order to gain time to establish his innocence the prince's seven tutors told each a story upon seven consecutive nights, at the end of which time the prince proved himself innocent and the stepmother was put to death. Several medieval versions of the stories are extant — the s. wonders of the world, either of two groups of seven famous buildings or works of art variously enumerated but commonly including (1) in antiquity the Egyptian pyramids the hanging gardens of Babyln, the temple of Diana at Ephesus the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympia the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus the Colossus of Rhodes and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria (2) in the middle ages the Coliseum at Rome the catacombs of Alexandria the great wall of China the Druidical temple at Stonehenge, England, the leaning tower of Pisa the porcelain tower of Nanking, and the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.



Seven-branched Candelabrum from the (Herodian) Jewish Temple, carried to Rome on the capture of Jerusalem by Titus. (From a relief on the Arch of Titus Rome)

se'ven, 1 se'ven, 2 se'ven, n. The sum of one and six a cardinal number. The number seven was early accounted sacred. JOH. HALL *Questions of the Dea* p. 313 [s. r. & co 1873]

2. The symbol of that number, as 7 or vii. 3. p. v. A style of English verse. See METRE. 4. A playing-card with seven spots. 5. Something composed of seven units, as an ice-hockey team. 6. Seven o'clock. See CLOCK.

se'ven-bark, 1 se'ven-bark, 2 se'ven-bark, n. The wild hydrangea. Se'ven'eh, 1 se'ven'eh, 2 se'ven'eh, n. *Bib* (R. V.) Ezek.

se'ven-eyes, 1 se'ven-eyes, 2 se'ven-eyes, n. [*Local* Eng.] The river-lamprey.

se'ven-fold, 1 se'ven-fold, 2 se'ven-fold, a. 1. Seven times as many or as great.



The grand style arises in poetry, when a noble nature poetically gifted treats with *severity* a serious subject.



**sew**'en, 1 sū'en, 2 sū'en, *n*. An andromous variety of salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*, var. *cambricus*) found in the rivers of Wales, Ireland, and northern continental Europe. [*< W. sewyn*] *scuff*.

**sew**'er, 1 sū'er, 2 sū'er, *n*. 1. To provide with sewers, sewage, as, to sewer a village. II. *n*. A discharge in the manner of a sewer.

**sew**'er, 1 sū'er, 2 sū'er, *n*. 1. One who sews or stitches, especially one who does so as a business. 2. Specif., in bookbinding, one who sews together the sections of a book opposed to *stitcher*. 3. A larva, the leaf-sewer.

**sew**'er, 1 sū'er, 2 sū'er, *n*. 1. A conduit or canal, usually covered, varying in size from a small pipe to a tunnel large enough to be traversed in a boat, to carry off the drainage and excrementitious matter of a town or city, usually large drains for waste matter, as, a house sewer, a street sewer. See **SEWERAGE**. 2. *And* & *Zool*. A cloaca. [*< OF* *seuere*, *< LL* *exaquatorium*, *< L* *ex*, out, + *agua*, water.]

**sew**'er, *n*. A sewer, especially, a head water or household

officer responsible for the service of water. *sew*'er

**sew**'er-age, 1 sū'er-aj, 2 sū'er-ag, *n*. 1. Systematic draining by sewers, the conveyance of waste matter from buildings, as, *sewerage* is necessary to the health of a city. The most common method of sewerage is simple flow by gravity to the nearest river or body of water. Sometimes the configuration of the land makes pumping necessary to cause or aid the flow. Where such disposal is impracticable the sewage is sometimes filtered on a large scale or chemically deodorized, or precipitated, the solid part being used in the preparation of fertilizers. Compare **SEPTIC TANK**.

2. A system of sewers, as in a city or town, as, the *sew*'erage of Paris. 3. Sewage

**sew**'er-d, *pp*. Sewered

**sew**'er-man, 1 sū'er-mān, 2 sū'er-mān, *n*. [*< MEN*, *pl*] A man who works in sewers

**sew**'er-ry, 1 sū'er-ry, 2 sū'er-ry, *n*. [*< CHAUCER* *C* T 1 10,381

*Se-wik-ry*, 1 sū-wik-ry, 2 sū-wik-ry, *n*. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

**sew**'in, *n*. Same as **SEWEN**

**sew**'in, 1 sū'in, 2 sū'in, *n*. [*< ENG*] A cord or string having bunches of feathers or pieces of cloth attached used as a substitute for nets bounding a game-covert and agitated while the covert is being "driven"

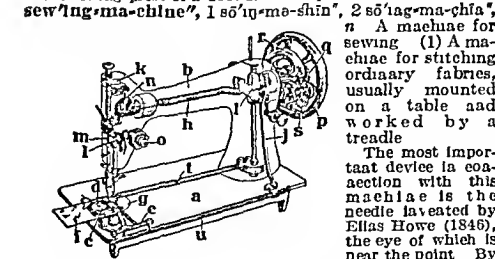
**sew**'ing, 1 sū'ing, 2 sū'ing, *n*. 1. The act, business, or occupation of one who sews. Specif. (1) *Bookbinding*. The fastening together of the sections of a book by passing a thread through each section at its central fold and returning it, after being drawn tight over each hand, on the back of the sections done for each hand. (2) *Locomotion*. The uniting of one piece of lace with another, either permanently, so as to make a composite piece, or temporarily, during the progress of manufacture.

2. That which is sewed, material on which one is at work with needle and thread, needlework. 3. *pl*. Compound threads of silk prepared for use in sewing.

— *plain* sewing, sewing of a simple kind, not involving the skill of a dressmaker or embroiderer. — *sew*'ing-hench, *n*. *Bookbinding*. Same as *SEWING-MACHINE*. — *sew*'ing-clamp, *n*. A piece of cloth or a bird made to hold in its beak one end of a piece of cloth to be sewed. — *sew*'ing-stole, *n*. A group of women who meet at stated times to sew for some charitable object. — *sew*'ing-stole, *n*. A clamp for compressing and holding in place materials to be sewed, specif. in saddlery and shoemaking, a broad-flipped clamp fastened upon a stool or to a work-bench and operated by a lever with the foot. — *sew*'ing-stool, *n*. Cotton thread for ordinary sewing. — *sew*'ing-stool, *n*. A saddler's seat with a sewing-clamp fixed upon it. — *sew*'ing-needle, *n*. Any ordinary needle for hand-sewing. — *sew*'ing-press, *n*. A framework consisting of a board having on one side two upright columns connected at the top by a crosspiece between which and the base are stretched cords to which the sections of a book are sewed in regular order. — *sew*'ing-table, *n*. A table to hold materials and instruments in sewing. 2. The table on which the sewing-press of a bookbinder is placed.

**sew**'ing-ma-chine, 1 sū'ing-mā-shin, 2 sū'ing-mā-shin, *n*. A machine for sewing. (1) A machine for stitching ordinary fabrics, usually mounted on a table and worked by a treadle.

The most important device in connection with this machine is the needle invented by Elias Howe (1846), the eye of which is near the point. By this (in a double-thread machine) the thread is taken in a loop through the fabric to be sewed, then a bobbin, enclosed in a small shuttle, carries a thread through the loop, after which the needle (which pierces the fabric) is withdrawn by the upward action of the lever to which it is attached. The fabric is then moved along a slight distance so as to be ready for another stitch. Various kinds of stitches are made by different machines, as the *chain-stitch*, the *interlocking stitch*, and the *lock-stitch*, this last being the firmest and most desirable for enduring work.



**Working Parts of Sewing-machine**  
 a. bed-plate b. arm c. bobbin-case d. bobbin e. feed-cock f. slide g. treadle h. arm-shaft i. side plate j. feed forked connection k. face-plate l. needle-bar m. presser-bar n. tread take-up o. upper thread-lever p. balance-wheel q. strap motion r. belt cover s. bobbin-winder t. oscillating hook pitman u. feed rock-shaft

tures but does not pass through the fabric) is withdrawn by the upward action of the lever to which it is attached. The fabric is then moved along a slight distance so as to be ready for another stitch. Various kinds of stitches are made by different machines, as the *chain-stitch*, the *interlocking stitch*, and the *lock-stitch*, this last being the firmest and most desirable for enduring work.

(2) A machine used in bookbinding for sewing the sections of a book together.

— *cylin*-dered sewing-machine, a sewing-machine in which a cylinder arm is substituted for the customary bed-plate used in heavy work such as large garments and shoes — *hand* s., a small machine worked by the hand with a crank, or a simple machine with two jaws working like scissors, one of them carrying the needle and thread and the other a looping-hook and bobbin s., a hand, a device in some sewing-machines by which the loop of the thread is pulled out and kept open below the fabric till the stitch is formed — *s.* needle, any needle with the eye near the point and fitted for use in a sewing-machine

**sew**'ing-silk, 1 sū'ing-silk, 2 sū'ing-silk, *n*. Finely

twisted silk thread for use in sewing, etc.

**sew**'ing-silk, 1 sū'ing-silk, 2 sū'ing-silk, *n*. In shoemaking,

an inferior grade of shoe in which the upper-leather is brought outward and sewed directly on to the welt or sole of the shoe, also, the method of making such a shoe

**sex**, 1 seks, 2 seks, *n*. To characterize, mark, or label as

being male or female. find and indicate the sex of

**sex**, *n*. 1. The physical difference between male and female

animals, the character of being male or female, the possession of reproductive organs as in particular kind,

differentiation in the functions of the reproductive organs. Sex is the most nearly universal single feature of the animal kingdom. In the lowest forms sex is absent, altho

the objects of sex are attained by processes fundamentally similar to those in sexual reproduction. Reproduction in animals possessing sex consists of the fusion of two reproductive or germ cells. The male cell — the spermatozoon —

is formed in the male reproductive organ, the testis, the female cell — the ovum — in the female reproductive organ, the ovary. In order to bring about the union of these cells, the external generative organs are often highly differentiated, and this is accompanied by widely differing physiological and psychological characteristics. Many animals are hermaphrodite, altho self-fertilization is the exception, and this condition has probably developed secondarily.

Analysis of the finer details of sexual reproduction shows that the ripe germ-cells of each sex contain exactly one-half the nuclear material normal to a body (somatic) cell of the individual, and that the fusion of spermatozoon with an ovum results in a cell, the nuclear matter of which is equivalent to the nuclear matter found in a somatic cell, but derived from two individuals. Sex tends to bring about cross-fertilization, which, as the whole, seems to be an advantage to the race. See **HERMAPHRODITE**, **HERMAPHRODITISM**.

In botany the term *sex* is by analogy applied to the differences in the reproductive organs of the higher plants. The staminate organs which produce the pollen correspond to the male sexual organs in animals, the pistillate organs, which produce the ovule, correspond to the female sexual organs. Hermaphroditism is common, the stamens and pistils occurring in a single flower (monocelous) in most plants, while the occurrence of pistillate flowers in one plant and of staminate flowers on another is rare (dicelous).

2. Either of the groups into which organisms are thus divided; males or females of a group, collectively, especially, men or women. 3. Women in general, woman-kind as distinguished from man generally with the definite article, as, a devoted admirer of the *sex*.

— *For* *spare food* youth! thy sorrows hush,

And spurn the *sex*, he said

[*< F* *sexe*, *< L* *sextus*, *sex*, perhaps *< seco*, cut.] *SP*. See

**SEXUAL** — *sex*'u-ell, *n*. See **REPRODUCTION**. [*Form*

**sex**, 1 seks, 2 seks, *n*. From Latin *sex*, six, a combining

**sex**'u-dec'i-mal, 1 seks-u-des'i-mal, 2 seks-u-dec'i-mal, *n*. 1. Characterized by sixteen, as, a *sexodecimal* arrangement of stars. 2. Being a sixteenth part, or composed of such parts. [*< L* *sexdecim*, sixteen]

**sex**'u-g'e-ni-tal, 1 seks-u-jē-ni-tal, 2 seks-u-g'e-ni-tal, *n*. Proceeding by sixties, as, a *sexagecup* ratio, an irregular, unjustifiable formation. [*< L* *sexaginta*, sixty, + *-cuple* (*in DUPLICATE*)]

**sex**'u-g'e-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENARY**

**sex**'u-ge-na-ri-an, 1 seks-u-jē-ni-ri-an, 2 seks-u-ge-nā-ri-an, *n*. A sixty years old, or between sixty and seventy, or at pertaining to a sexagenarian. [*< L* *sexagenarius*, *< sexogen*, see **SEXAGENE**]

**sex**'u-ge-na-ri-an, *n*. A person between sixty and seventy years of age

**sex**'u-g'e-na-ry, 1 seks-u-jē-ni-ri, 2 seks-u-g'e-nā-ry, *n*. Of or pertaining to the number sixty. (1) Sixty years old, sexagenarian. (2) Camped of sixties, or proceeding by sixties, sexagesimal, as, *sexagenary* numbers.

The Chinese mode of reckoning time is by the use of a *sexagenary* cycle which gives names to years, months, days, and hours. [*< L* *sexagenarius*, see **SEXAGENE**]

[*< F* *sexaginta*, *< L* *sexagenarius*, see **SEXAGENE**]

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

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**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

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**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

**sex**'u-ge-nal, *n*. Same as **SEXAGENE**

*pl*] 1. A six-hundredth anniversary. 2. A period of six hundred years, also, sometimes, a collection of six hundred units — *sex*-dec'i-mal, *n*. Having sixteen faces said of certain crystals — *sex*-dec'i-mal, *n*. Same as **SEXTEEN** — *sex*-dig'i-tate, *n*. *Terat*. Having six digits on a hand or foot — *sex*-dig'i-tism, *n*. — *sex*-dig'i-tist, *n*. An individual with six digits on a single hand or foot — *sex*-du-'n-dec'i-mal, *n*. Having eighteen faces said of crystals

**sexed**, 1 seks, 2 seks, *n*. Having sex, having the sex

determined, or having the qualities belonging to a sex;

as, *n* *sexed* plant, *n* *sexed* specimen, *n* *sexed* seed

**sex**'e-na-ry, *n*. Proceeding by the ratio of sixes sextuple

applied to an arithmetical system the base of which is six —

**sex**'en-nal, *n*. A happening once every six years, or lasting

six years, as, a *sexennial* fair, a *sexennial* lease — **sex**'en-nal, *n*. A sixth anniversary — **sex**'en-nal-ly, *adv* — **sex**'en-nal-um, *n*. A course extending over six years as the University of Cologne specifies, in general, a *sexennium* in theology — **sex**'foli, *n*. *Bot*. Sixfold, as a calyx *sex*'foli.

— **sex**'foli, *n*. A six-leaved flower, a leaf composed of six leaflets. Specif. (1) *Arch*. An ornament consisting of a six-lobed foliation. (2) *Her*. A conventional representation of a six-leaved flower. — **sex**'foli, *n*. *sex*'foli.

**sex**'il-lan, *n*. Same as **SEXTILLIAN**

**sex**'il-lan, *n*. Same as **SEXTILLIAN**

**sex**'il-lan, *n*. Same as **SEXTILLIAN**

**sex**'il-lan, *n*. Same as **SEXTILLIAN**

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**sex**'il-lan, *n*. Same as **SEXTILLIAN**

**sex**'il-lan, *n*. Same as **SEXTILLIAN**

sex'til'ionth, 1 seks-ti'l'ionth, 2 sēks-ti'l'ionth, a 1. Last in a series of a sextillion an ordinal number 2. Being one of a sextillion equal parts  
sex'til'ionth, n One of a sextillion equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by a sextillion  
sex'ti'n-vā'ri-ant, 1 seks-ti-n-vā'ri-ant, 2 sēks-ti-n-vā'ri-ant n An invariant of the 6th degree in the coefficients of its quantile [*< sex'ti' (see SEX'IT) + INVARIANT*]  
sex'ti-par'tite, n Same as SEX'PARTITE  
sex'ti-ply, v To increase sixfold [six poles]  
sex'ti-po'lar, 1 seks-ti-pō'lar, 2 sēks-ti-pō'lar, a Having sex'to, 1 seks'to, 2 sēks'to, n A book, or a size of book, in which the sheet is folded into six leaves [*< L sextus, see SEX'T*]  
sex'to-dec'i-mo, 1 seks-to-dec'i-mō, 2 sēks-to-dec'i-mō, a & n Same as SIXTEENMO [*L alii s of sextus decimus, sixteenth sextus (see SEX'T), decimus, tenth, < decem, ten*]  
sex'to-let, 1 seks-to-let, 2 sēks-to-let, n A double triplet, six notes played in the time of four [*< L sextus, see SEX'T*]  
sex'to-let, 1 seks-to-let, 2 sēks-to-let, n A double triplet, six notes played in the time of four [*< L sextus, see SEX'T*]  
sex'ton, 1 seks'ton, 2 sēks'ton, n 1. An under-officer or janitor of a church, who has the care of the building and its furniture, the vestments, utensils, grounds, etc., and performs other services, as attending upon the minister, ringing the bell, and superintending burials, in former use, often, n mere grave-digger  
See yonder maker of the dead man's bed,  
The Sexton, hoary-headed chronicler  
BLAIR The Grave 1 453

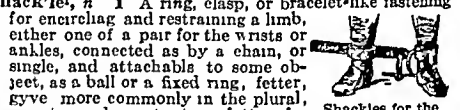
2. A sexton-beetle [*Cor of SACRISTAN*] sex'ton't.  
—sex'ton-bee'tle, n A necrophorous beetle of this genus *Necrophorus*, that hurls carrion to serve as a nidus for its eggs a hurying-beetle — sex'ton-ess, n 1 A female sexton 2 A sexton's wife — sex'ton-ship, n The office or duty of a sexton  
sex'ton-ry, n A sacristy  
sex'tu-ber'cu-lar, 1 seks-tu-bēr'ku-lar, 2 sēks-tu-bēr'ku-lar, a Having six tubercles as a molar tooth [*< SEX' + TUBERCULAR*] sex'tu-ber'cu-lat-e, a  
sex'tu-vi-rate, 1 seks-tu-vi-rāt, 2 sēks-tu-vi-rāt, n An association of six persons in a government, an office, or a position of dignity also, the office or dignity so held, or the persons collectively holding it, also, by extension, six persons associated in any way [*< L sex, six, + vir, man*]  
sex'tu-or, 1 seks'tu-ōr, 2 sēks'tu-ōr, n Mus Same as SEX'TER, 2 [*< L sextus (see SEX'T) + -or in quadrat, four*]  
sex'tu-ple, 1 seks'tu-plē, 2 sēks'tu-plē, v [*—PLED —PLINO*] 1 To make sextuple, multiply by six 2 To become sextuple  
sex'tu-ple, a 1. Consisting of six united or of six parts, sixfold 2 Multiplied by six, six times repeated [*F, < L sextus (see SEX'T), and see —PLE*] sex'tu-ply, adv  
sex'tu-plet, 1 seks'tu-plet, 2 sēks'tu-plet, n A group or combination of six things  
Spec (1) Mus Same as SEX'TER, (2) Six elliptical springs side by side, acting as one  
sex'tu-ple, 1 seks'tu-ple, 2 sēks'tu-ple, n To render capable of carrying six messages at once, as a telegraphic instrument or line [*< L sextus (see SEX'T) + plico, fold*]  
sex'tu-plex, a 1 Sixfold 2 Capable of conveying six messages at once  
sex'tu-plex, n A telegraphic instrument or line capable of transmitting six messages at once  
sex'tu-s, 1 seks'tu-s, 2 sēks'tu-s, n Medieval Mus The sixth voice or part [*L L, < L sextus, see SEX'T*]  
sex'u-al, 1 seks'shu-al, 2 sēks'shu-al, a 1 Of, pertaining or peculiar to, characteristic of, or affecting sex, the sexes, or the organs or functions of sex, distinctive of or especially characterizing either of the two sexes, generative, genital, venereal, as, sexual appetite 2 Of or effected by the two sexes in cooperation, accomplished by means of the organs of sex, as, sexual intercourse 3 Having or characterized by sex opposed to asexual, as, a sexual plant [*< L sexualis, < asexual, see SEX*] —sexual affinity 1 The affinity or attraction exhibited by an individual of one sex for a particular member of the opposite 2 A relationship between members of different species enabling them to have sexual intercourse  
See FERTILITY and STERILITY —s eords (Embryol), groups of cells in cylindrical masses found in embryonic ovaries and testes which are the forerunners of the sexual cells The seminiferous tubules are formed from them in the male embryo —s dimorphism (Biol), the condition in a species of having members of one sex existing in two forms differing in size color, or the like, as in the many butterflies (see ILLUS under DIMORPHISM), also, differences in form between members of different sexes as in ants, bees, and wasps —s selection, see SELECTION —s system 1 The reproductive system 2 Bot A system of plant-classification based on the sexual organs, the Linnaean or artificial system  
—sex'u-al-ist, n One who classifies plants by the sexual system —sex'u-al-ity, n The state of having or being distinguished by sex the quality of sex —sex'u-al-ize, sex'u-al-ize, v To attribute sex to distinguish by sexual characters —sex'u-al-iz-a-tion, n —sex'u-al-ly, adv In a sexual manner, by sexual means, in respect to sex  
sex'u-al-ies, 1 seks-yu-ē-liz, 2 sēks-yu-ē-liz, n pl The phenomenon of sexual generation in heteroparthenogenesis [*L pl of sexualis see SEXUAL*]  
sex'u-o-so'cial, 1 seks'shu-o-sō'shal, 2 sēks'shu-o-sō'shal, a Of or relating to the social relations of the sexes  
sex'u-o-pa-ra, 1 seks-yu-pā-ra, 2 sēks-yu-pā-ra, n pl Viviparous females of the parthenogenetic type bearing males and females that are the result of sexual union  
sex'u-nare, 1 seks'shu-nār, 2 sēks'shu-nār, n A parent of a sexed generation, among plants [*< L sexus, sex + pario, produce*] —sex'u-o-rous, a  
sex'u-s, 1 seks'sus, 2 sēks'sus, n [*L Sex, one of the sexes*] sex'u-s, r [*SCOT*] Same as sex  
sex'u-s, r To say till sex't  
sex'u-s, r To attempt essay  
sex'u-s, 1 seks'sus, 2 sēks'sus, n 1 A kind of serge See SEX'T, n  
sex'u-s, n [*SCOT*] Same as SEX'E  
sex'u-s, n [*ENG*] The coalfish sex'u-pol'tack'ti.  
sex'u-s, n Same as SEX'T  
sex'u-ber't-ite, 1 seks-bēr't-ite, 2 sēks-bēr't-ite, n Mineral A micaceous submetallic brown or red magnesian-calcium aluminum silicate (H<sub>2</sub>(Mg, Ca)Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) crystallizing in the monoclinic system belonging to the group of bititic mica [*< L Sex'ber't, American mineralogist*]  
Sex'y-chel'ies, 1 seks'shel' 2 sēks'shel', n pl A group of British islands in the Indian ocean 153 sq m capital, Victoria

Sejd'it'z, 1 sold'it's, 2 sējd'it's, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1712-1773) A Prussian general of cavalry who served in the Seven Years' war  
Sej'farth, 1 zal'fort, 2 sē'fart, Gustav (1796-1885) A German American archeologist  
sey'd, n [*AR*] Same as SAYD  
sey'mar, 1 se-mar, 2 se-mar, n [*SCOT*] A light covering  
sey'mour, 1 sē'mōr, 2 sē'mōr, n Edward, see SOMERSET, 2  
Se'mon, 1 sē'mōn, 2 sē'mōn, n An American politician, Governor of New York 3. Horatio Winslow (1784-1854), an American editor, author, and newspaper publisher, *Chicago Chronicle* 4 June (1809-1857) third wife of Henry VIII of England, mother of Edward VI 5 William (1588-1660), duke of Somerset 6 A town in New Haven county, Conn 7 A city in Jackson county, Ind 8 A town in Wayne county, Ia 9. A township and city in Outagamie county Wis  
Seyne's-sur'mer, 1 sē'n-sūr-mēr, 2 sē'n-sūr-mēr, La A seaport in S W Var department, France  
sey'n't, n 1. A saint 2. A girde  
seys-sel', 1 seks-sel', 2 sēks-sel', n A hituminous limestone asphalt obtained at Seyssel, France  
Sfax, 1 sfaks, 2 sfaks, n A seaport town in Tunis, N Sfor'za, 1 sfō'zā, 2 sfō'zā, n [It] Exhaled used specifically in vocal music of passages to be so rendered  
Sfor'za, 1 sfō'zā, 2 sfō'zā, n 1 Francesco (1401-1466), duke of Milan, Italian leader son of succeeding 2. Giacomo Attendolo (1369-1424), an Italian leader of condottieri 3. Ludovico Maria, "Il Moro" (1451-1508), duke of Milan, Italian soldier  
sfor-zan'do, 1 sfōr-zān'do, 2 sfōr-zān'do, a [It] Mus Accented more forcibly than the rhythm requires especially, sounded as a note or chord, with sudden explosive force sfor-zā'to  
sfre-gaz'al, 1 sfre-gū'tal, 2 sfre-gū'tal, n [It] Patm The production of soft thin shadows by drawing the finger, dipped in color, once over the part to be shaded, as a cheek or limb a device used by the painters of the Venetian school  
sfu-ma'to, 1 sfō-mū'to, 2 sfū-mū'to, a [It] Art Having hazy outlines literally, smoked  
sfz, abbr Mus Sforzando —S G, abbr Solicitor-General —S G, abbr Specie gravity  
sga-lag, 1 sgā-lag, 2 sgā-lag, n pl In the Scottish Isles, a form of class of predial slaves living in earth-houses In the Hebrides these were inhabited as late as the close of the last century by a class of predial slaves of debased condition, called *sgalas* Perhaps in this word is to be found the much-sought-for original of our colloquial term 'scalawag'  
D G Brinton in Science Jan 27, 1893 p 47, col 2  
Sgam-ha'ti, 1 zgom-hā'ti, 2 sgām-hā'ti, Giovanni (1843-1914) An Italian pianist and composer  
Sga'na'le, 1 zga'na'le, 2 zga'na'le, n Any one of several characters in the comedies of Molière  
sgd, abbr Signed  
S G D G, abbr IF Sans *Gordon du Gouvernement* (without government guaranty) all patented French articles must be so marked  
sgēal, 1 shkēl, 2 shkēl, n [Ir] A story, saga sgeu't  
sgra'f'i-nā'to, 1 zgrof'i-nā'to, 2 sgrāf'i-nā'to, n [It] Same as ONTOGRAPHY DECORATION sgrāf'i-tōt.  
s Gra'ffen-hage, n Same as HAGUE, The  
sh, abbr Shilling  
shā, 1 sho, 2 sha, n [Ghn] A Chinese gauzy silken fabric  
sha, n The urial [*For SHAPPO, < Tibetan shap, sheep*]  
Sha'ab'lim, 1 sha-ab'lim, 2 sha-ab'lim, n *Bib Judges* 1, 35 Sha'ab'ab'lim. *Josh xix, 42*  
Sha'al-bo'nite, 1 shē al-bō'nit or shū-al-bō-nit, 2 shā ā-bō'nit or shū-al-bō-nit, n *Bib 2 Sam viii, 32 —Sha'a-lim, 1 shē-lim, 2 shā-lim, n Bib (It V) 1 Sam ix, 4 —Sha'aph, 1 shē-āph, 2 shā-āph, n Bib 1 Chron li, 47 —Sha'arim, 1 shē-ārīm, 2 shā-ārīm, n Bib (It V) 36 —Sha'ash-gaz, 1 shē-ash-gaz, 2 shā-ash-gaz, n Bib *Ezra ii, 14*  
shab't, v 1 To scratch or rub, as animals 2 To get rid of, dismiss commonly with off 3 To play mean tricks 4 To sneak away, sneak off  
shab, 1 shah, 2 shāh, n [*ENG*] 1 The itch in a animals, especially, an itching disease of sheep scab 2. A scab  
Sha-ban', 1 shō-bōn, 2 sha-ban', n A Mohammedan month  
shab'ba'na, 1 shāb-bānā, 2 shāb-bānā, n  
shab'by, 1 shāb'by, 2 shāb'by, n [*SCOT*] 1 A crooked sword or hanger, also, an old rusty sword 2. Any little or insignificant person or thing  
shab'by, 1 shāb'by, 2 shāb'by, a [SHAB'BY-ER, SHAN'BY-ER] 1 Being in poor or mean condition from wear, threadbare, ragged, soiled, or defaced, as from long or hard use by extension said of anything ill-conditioned, as, a shabby coat 2 Characterized by mean, worn, or ill-conditioned garments, equipment, or surroundings  
Shabby gentility has nothing so characteristic as its hat  
H. W. Aldrich in *Harvard* 205 to a co 1871  
3. Unworthy of an honorable man, paltry, servile, contemptible, shabby treatment, shabby conduct 4. Originally, shabby [*For SHABBY*]  
—shab'by-gent-lee, a Keeping up or affecting an appearance of gentility amid shabby surroundings or in reduced circumstances —shab'by-ly, adv —shab'by-ness, n —shab'by-ish, a Rather shabby  
shab'rack, 1 shāb'rāk, 2 shāb'rāk, n *Mt* In European armies, a housing or saddle-cloth for n cavalry horse or a troop-horse [*< G shabrack, < Pol czaprak, < Turk shab'rak*]  
shab'un'der, 1 shū-būn'der, 2 shā-būn'der, n [*ENG*] A person of authority among merchants, also, n harbor-master  
Sha'bu-oth, 1 shō'bū-oth, 2 shā'bū-oth, n pl [*Heb*] Literally, The Weeks the Jewish festival of Pentecost  
Sha-chi'a, 1 sha-kā'a or shā-kā'a, 2 sha-ō'ci or shā-ō'ci, n *Bib 1 Chron xiii, 10* [*Heb* fame of Jah]  
sha'ch'ic, 1 shā'ch'ik, 2 shā'ch'ik, n [*SCOT*] To shuffle the walking  
sha'ch'ic, 1 shā'ch'ik, 2 shā'ch'ik, n [*SCOT*] To pull or wrench out of shape as by excessive use —sha'ch'ic, n  
shaek', 1 shak, 2 shāk, v 1 [*PROV ENG*] (1) To shed or fall out, as ripe grain from the ear (2) To feed on grain fallen or scattered in the field pasture the stubble 2. [*Western U S*] To hibernate, as a bear, of men to go into winter quarters 3 [*Colloq U S*] To go lazily or with slow gait, as a horse [*Val of SHAKE*]  
shack', 1. 1. A local U S To chase and fetch as a baited ball 2 To remove the shells as of nuts 3 To rove or tramp about, go about begging, net the vagabond [*Prob a use of SHACKLE*]  
shack', n 1 [*Northwestern U S* & Canada] A rude cabin, n cabin made of logs, either upright or horizontal, also, n rickety or tumble-down house See ill in next column  
The ranch house may be only a mud dugout, or a shack made of logs stuck upright into the ground  
T Roosevelt Hunting Traps ch, p 5 to p 1896*

2. [U S & Prov Eng] Fallen neorns or nuts of any kind, fallen mast 3. [New Eng] Same as SHACK-BAIT 4. [Prov Eng] Grain shed or fallen from the husk at harvest 5. [Old & Prov Eng] Liberty of winter pasture 6. (1) Railroad 2. A brakeman employed in a freight yard 3. A watchman's cabin 4. A catch of cheap kinds of sea-fish, as hake (*Merluccius*) and pollack, and other varieties of the cod family  
—common of shack [*ENG*], the right of persons to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in a common field —shack'ball', n [U S] Ball obtained in sea, as distinguished from a regular stock carried in the vessel —s fisherman, n A vessel depending largely upon shack-halt —s fishing, n Fishing with shack-halt —s land, n Land or fields over which pigs or poultry forage  
shack', n 1. [Prov Eng & Colloq U S] A shiftless fellow, low, itinerant haggard, vagabond 2 [U S] The hunting of a catted ball 3 *Eng Law* A straggling of domestic animals from their owner's lands 4 A worn-out horse —shack'bag', n [Prov Eng] A shiftless fellow, vagabond, shack' shack-a-bag'ti.  
Shack'el-ford, 1 shak'el-ford, 2 shāk'el-ford, n A county in N central Texas, 926 sq m, county-seat, Albany  
shack'le, 1 shak'l, 2 shāk'l, v 1. [*SHACK'LED*, shack'ler, shack'ling, shack'ling, n 1. To restrain or confine with shackles, manacle, fetter, chain  
In Ocean's wide domains Half hurled in the sands,  
Lie skeletons in chains, With shackled feet and hands  
LONGFELLOW The Winesap, st. 1  
2 Hence, to hinder from free action, embarrass or hamper, impede, trammel 3. [U S] To join with a shackle, as, to shackle two chains 4. *Elec* To place an insulator between the adjacent ends of (a cut wire) II 1. [Prov Eng] To shuffle when walking, shirk, loiter *See* shack —shack'ler, n  
shack'le, n 1 A ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb, either one of a pair for the wrists or ankles, connected as by a chain, or single, and attachable to some object, as a ball or a fixed ring, fetter, gyve more commonly in the plural, sometimes, by restriction, fetters for the legs, as distinguished from manacles (handcuffs) 2 Figuratively, anything that obstructs freedom of action, impediment, restraint, clog  
For words or shackles into thought  
JOAQUIN MILLER *Ina* 5 st 35

3 Any one of various forms of fastenings (1) The bow of a padlock, which passes through the staple (2) An open link closure with a movable bolt, used especially for connecting chains, cables, or the like also, a clevis (3) A long link connecting two fetters, manacles, or other rings (4) An insulating support or spool around which a telegraph-wire passes, the spool having a central bolt for a bolt to pass through (5) A wire or metal strip passing through a card-board staple and sealed at its ends (6) *Naut* The ring by which a port-hole is locked (7) A link for coupling railway-cars shack'le-bar'v. (8) [*PROV ENG*] A twisted hand of rushes or straw  
4 A fetter-like bridle or anklet serving as an ornament 5. *Her* A chain-link or part of a fetter used as a bearing 6 [*PROV ENG*] A wrist 7. The stocks, pillory [*< AS sceccal < sceccan, shake*] *See* FETTERLOCK  
—shack'le-bar, n 1 [U S] A railway-car coupling-link 2 A tool with a hinged shackle used to draw bolts, spikes, etc —s bolt, n 1 A bolt having on its end a shackle or clevis, or one that is passed through the eyes of a shackle 2. The shackle of a padlock, chsla etc 3 *Her* A shackle and padlock, used as a hearing  
See FETTERLOCK, Compare SPANCLER —s bone, n [*SCOT*] 1. The wrist, also, the knuckle bone of an animal 2 A manacle-like hand worn for an ornament, a bracelet or anklet —s crow, n A hook-extractor operating with a shackle instead of a claw —s lap, n A manacle-cover fastened with a shackle —s shammed, a [*PROV ENG*] Bow-legged —s Jack, n A form of shaft-jack having a shackle-joint —s joint, n 1. *Meek* See JOINT 2. *Zool* An exoskeletal joint formed by ringle-like parts, as in a silurid fish  
shack'let, n [*PROV ENG*] Stuhle  
Shack'le-ton, 1 shak'l-ton, 2 shāk'l-ton, Sir Ernest Henry (1874-1922) An English naval officer leader of the British expedition which reached a point about 111 miles from the south pole in January, 1909  
shack'ling, 1 shak'ling, 2 shāk'ling, n [*U S*] Shaky, ramshackle  
shack'ling, a [*PROV ENG*] Lottering, idle  
shack'lock', 1 shak'lok, 2 shāk'lok, n A shackle-bolt or the like serving as a lock  
shack'ly, 1 shak'ly, 2 shāk'ly, a [*U S*] Ready to fall from lack of structural strength, shaky, of persons, infirm, feeble shack'cl-y, shack'le-ly.  
shack'o, n Same as SHAKO  
shad, 1 shad, 2 shād, n sing & pl

1. An anadromous deep-bodied cup-poid food-fish of the genus *Alosa* The common American white shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), about 2 feet long, is highly esteemed as food A vulgar name is the European shad Less important shad are the Alabama shad (*A. alabama*), of the Gulf States, and the European Thwaite's  
The shad is the most valuable river fish of the Atlantic coast, and next to the Chinook salmon the most important species in habiting the fresh waters of N America JOHANN AND F. VERNER American Food and Game Fishes p 107 to p 108  
2 The skipjack or Ohio shad (*Clupea chrysoclorus*) 3 Any of several other related fishes, as the gizzard shad, the green-tailed, hard-headed, or yellow-tailed shad (Belmont) 4. A moharra or long-boned shad of Bermuda and the West Indies, as *Gerrus jonesi* [*< AS sceccada, shad*]



Shackles for the Legs

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—hroad s., a gerard (*Gerard cinereus*) of the West Indies, valued as a food-fish — long-honed s., a gerard (*Eucinostomus leproy*) of West-Indian waters — shad-bellied, a [U S] 1. Having the abdomen flat or but little protuberant; thin-bellied or flat-bellied, lank opposed to *potbellied*. 2. Stopping gradually from the front backward to the tails as in a form of cutaway coat — shad-bellied, n [Slang, U S] 1. A Quaker from the shape of his coat — s. flower, n Some s. shad-bush, s. fly, n [U S] 1. A Mayfly that appears when the shad are running — s. frog, n A common American frog (*Rana tigrina*) — s. salmon, n The common whitefish — s. seine, n A seine designed for or devoted to catching shad — s. spirit, n [U S] 1. A bird that appears with aad seems to foretell the coming of the shad in the spring. (2) The common snipe. (3) The flicker — s. trout, n [Southern U S] The squeetake — s. water, n Same as ROYALTY, 1 — s. wash, n The noise or movement of the water made by shad when spawning hence, a spawning-ground of shad, s. splash; — s. working, n Artificial propagation of shad.

shad-ber'ry, 1 shad-ber'i, 2 shad-ber'y, n The shad-bush, or its fruit  
 shad-bird', 1 shad-bird', 2 shad-bird', n A bird that appears at the time of the shad-fishlog. (1) [Local, U S] The common snipe. (2) [Local, Eng] The common European sandpiper

shad-bloss'om, 1 shad-bloss'am; 2 shad-bloss'om, n. The flower of the shad-bush

shad-bush', 1 shad-bush'; 2 shad-bush', n The June-berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) so called from its blossoming when the shad appear in the rivers, also, other smaller and shrub-like forms, as *A. alnifolia* of the northern and western United States See JUNE-BERRY; SERVICE-BERRY

shad, 1 shad, 2 shad, n *Minny* Smooth round stoops containing too ore, fouled superficially and indicating a vein. Shad-dal, n See SEPHERA.

Shad-da-l, 1 shad-da-l, 2 shad-da-l or shad-da-l n *Bib* (R margin) is xii, 6

shad-dal, n Shaded, in shade CHAUCER *Du* 1 426

shad/ding, 1 shad/ding; 2 shad/ding, n The taking of shad.

shad/dock, 1 shad/dock; 2 shad/dock, n The fruit of a tropical tree (*Citrus decumana*) nearly allied to the orange, or the tree The fruit, which resembles the orange in shape, is externally pale-yellow, and varies in size from the smaller grapefruit or pomelo, of the size of a very large orange, to the pompelous, which may be 8 inches in diameter [*< Captain Shaddock*, who first brought it from the East Indies] — hog-shad/dock, n A shaddock having an acid inedible pulp

shad/dow, n Same as SHADOW

shade, 1 shad, 2 shad, r [SHAN'EO, SHAD'ING] I. 1. To screen from light by intercepting its rays, screen from the light and heat of the sun, as a shaded street.

2. To make dim with or as with shade, obscure the light, brightness, illumination, or luster of, dim; darken, overshadow, overcast, cloud also figuratively; as, a life shaded with evil deeds 3. To shield or protect, as from light or injury; cover or surround with a shelter or screen; hide; as, a shaded lamp; his injured eye was shaded 4. In penmanship, to increase the heaviness of certain strokes of (letters), as for embellishment

5. To cause to change, pass, or blend, by gradations, also, to remove, or affect in any way, by gradual modification, as, to shade colors into one another 6. Art. (1) To paint or draw in gradations of light or color, graduate as to light and shade, or shades of color (2) To paint in a somber tone, represent in shadow, darken 7. To intercept, as light 8. To modify, as the pitch of an organ-tone or organ-pipe 9. To place, as a gun-barrel, so that half the interior will be in the shadow, for testing the straightness of the bore 10. In commercial usage, to lower somewhat the price of. 11. [Prov Eng, Ir, or Scot] To part, as the hair

II. 1. To pass, blend, change, or reduce by gradations; as, the gold of sunset shaded into gray

It is due to . . . expansion and specialization that the language and ideas of literature gradually shade off from the special language and special ideas of certain classes

H. M. POWERS *Comparative Literature* bk. 1 p 75 [A. 1886]

shade, n 1. Relative obscurity, darkness, or dimness of illumination, due to interception or interruption of the rays of light distinguished from shadow by implying nothing as to the form or limits of the darkened space, as, to sit in the shade 2. Gloom or darkness caused by the waning, absence, or failure of light: used also figuratively, commonly in the plural

See long approach like the evening shades

Compare *The Moralizer* Corrected 1 35

3. Figuratively, relative obscurity as compared with something more noticeable, the state of being outshone

4. A place sheltered from strong light, especially that of the sun, as by trees, a shady place, hence, an obscure or retired place, secluded retreat, as, some forest shade

5. Something that serves to intercept, protect from, or modify the effect of light; hence, that which screens from heat or air, or more rarely from dust or other substances Specif. (1) A screen of muslin, paper, or other material, used before a window, usually arranged to be raised and lowered as distinguished from a window-curtain draped from the sides (2) A shield or covering placed about or over a lamp to confine, modify, or deflect the light a lamp-shade (3) A shield for the eyes to protect them from light or heat (4) A case, of glass placed over articles as a protective covering (5) A colored glass used in optical instruments, as the sextant, to modify the light in making solar observations

6. A gradation of color in respect to luminosity, as, a dark shade of blue See COLOR, SPECTRUM 7. Any slight gradation; a slight degree, minute difference, as, prices are quoted a shade lower, shades of meaning 8. Art. The unilluminated part of a picture, drawing, or engraving opposed to light Compare CHIAUSCURO

9. The soul after separation from the body, a departed spirit, ghost; so called, especially from the point of view of the ancients as being perceptible to vision but not to touch, hence, in the plural, with the definite article, the shade of departed spirits; Hades

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains

Wordsworth *Departure from the Vale of Grasmere* 1. 1.

11. Something unreal or delusive, a figment, also, false outward appearance, guise 11. [Poet] A shadow Swiftly they elided away, like the shade of a cloud on the prairie

LONGFELLOW  *Evangeline* pt. 1 div. II st. 4

12. In ancient armor, an umbral 13. pl. A wine-vault, saloon 14. Mus. A shutter in a pipe-organ

15. [Prov Eng] A shed. 15†. Protection; shield; shelter [*< AS scead, shade*] Syn. see COLOR

—shade-hear'ing, a *Forestry* Same as TOLEHANT, 3 s. anduring; — s. roller, n The roller of a window-shade, now having usually a spring that rolls up the shade when a detent is thrown back by a slight downward jerk

—s. stone, n *Arch* A flat stone made to extend over a doorway in order to cast a shade — s. tall, n [Southern U S] A squirrel — s. tree, n Any tree planted or preserved for the shade afforded by its foliage, as the elm or maple — to put in or throw into the s., to outshine in shades, conversation, or the like — shade'ful, a — shade'less, a — shade'er, n — shade'ly, adv

shad'ed, 1 shad'ed; 2 shad'ed, pa. 1. Marked by graded or gradually deepened coloring, in art, delicately graduated in tones, tints, or colors 2. Protected by a shade or screen; sheltered, covered

shad'e'fish, 1 shad'e'fish', 2 shad'e'fish', n The maigre shad'ine, 1 shad'io 2 shad'io, n [U S] 1. The young of the menhaden, prepared as sardines 2. The round hering. [*< EGAN*]

shad'i-ness, 1 shad'i-ness, 2 shad'i-ness, n The character or quality of being shady

shad'ing, 1 shad'ing, 2 shad'ing, n 1. The act or process of making a shade or shutting off light 2. In printing or drawing the coloring or collection of lines, dots, etc., by which shadows are represented the effects of relief, solidity, etc., are produced, or outlines filled up

shad'log-coll', 1 shad'log-coll', 2 shad'log-coll', n *Elec* A closed copper coil embracing a portion of the magnetic circuit of a single-phase alternating-current motor, and serving to produce a shifting magnetic field

shad'loof, 1 shad'loof, 2 shad'loof, n [Ar] A water-raising device consisting of a long pole pivoted near one end, and having its shorter end weighted and a bucket hung to its longer end, thus operating on the principle of a well-sweep, used on the Nile and elsewhere in the East, especially for irrigation

shad'ow, 1 shad'ow, 2 shad'ow, r I. 1. To cast shadow or shade upon; overspread with shadows; dim the light or illumination of; render shadowy, shade; as, valleys shadowed by hills 2. To indicate faintly, typically, or in outline, signify beforehand, foreshow, typify often with forth or out; as, his plans were shadowed forth in his remarks 3. To follow or attend closely like a shadow; keep close to and watch without being observed, follow as a spy, dog, as, the detective shadowed a thief 4. To mark with low gradations of color or light, shade 5. To darken; dim, cloud, throw a gloom over 6†. To shelter, shield, screen, hide 7†. To portray; depict

II. 1. To take on a shadow; become darkened. 2. To pass by or as by gradual changes or deepening of shade or color, shade off, change, blend

Now pale as blood, now dimmers gray,  
 Now shadow to a slimy blue

LOWELL *Pictures from Appleton* div. II, st. 4

3. To appear or arise dimly, like a shadow or shadows [*< AS sceaduan, < sceadu, shadow*]

shad'ow, n 1. A deficiency of light within an illuminated region, caused by the interception of the light by an opaque body, also, the region of apparent darkness thus produced on a surface, and representing approximately a section of the intercepting body, as, a person's shadow cast on a wall by lamplight, the shadow of the earth on the moon during an eclipse If the source of light has a sensible surface the rays will partially illuminate a portion of the shadow near the edge (the penumbra), while the remainder (the umbra) is entirely dark

2. By extension, a region protected or screened off from radiation of any kind, and causing a phenomenon similar to that of intercepted light, used with qualification or in composition, as, an acoustic shadow, an electric shadow 3. Shade in general, literally or figuratively. (1) Faintness or dimness of light as associated often with relief from heat, caused by interception of the rays as, under the shadow of a tree (2) Gloom, darkness, or obscurity caused by absence or failure of light as, evening shadows (3) A shady place secluded retreat hence, seclusion, retirement rest as hidden in the woodland shadows (4) The shaded or dark portion of a picture dark coloring, representing gloom or shadow also any dark side feature, or aspect gloomy or unhappy state gloom; sadness

4. An object or appearance resembling or suggestive of a physical shadow (1) An image produced by reflected light, as in water or in a mirror (2) That which constantly accompanies or follows like a shadow a person or thing inseparable from another as he is my shadow. Sorrow is shadow to life moving where life doth move.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Arua* bk. VI st. 25

(3) A ghost spiritshade, as the land of shadows (4) Occult The physical body (5) An uninvited guest at a feast accompanying an invited guest a rendering of the Latin *umbra* (shade)

6. Something having a false appearance of reality, or merely representative or typical of the reality, something unsubstantial or visionary, an imaginary existence, as desperate men catch at shadows (1) An imperfect or mystic representation or representative something figuratively suggestive a dim foreshadowing or indication a type symbol similitude as "coming events cast their shadows before" (2) A disguise, pretense

6. A faint trace or appearance, slightest degree, as, not a shadow of hope 7. The presence or neighborhood of something, especially regarded as guarding or protecting, shelter, as secure in the shadow of the Almighty

8. Naut. A small four-cornered sail set on the foremast or mainmast of a yacht 9. In algebra, a letter serving to indicate a property of another letter, and therefore of no meaning or value in itself 10†. Something, as a broad-brimmed hat, serving as a protection from light or heat [*< AS sceadu shadow*] shad'oef.

Syn. see DANCE — acoustic shadow, the effect of intercepting any interruption of large size between the source of the acoustic waves and the two ears especially, as shown by caus-

ing the intensity of the stimulations of the two to differ, or otherwise modifying the resulting acoustic sensations — cast s. (*Patni*), the shadow of an object so delineated as to bring it into relief against objects behind it — electric s., the comparatively dark space on those parts of a Crookes tube that are screened from molecular bombardment molecular s.; — may your s. never grow less, may you never grow thinner or, hence, less fortunate — melfcar shadows, nuclear remains of broken-down white blood-corpuscles seen as delicate bodies in blood-specimens — shad'ow-bands', n pl. Dark parallel bands observed to pass quickly across the laodscap phenomena seen during total solar eclipses — s. bird, n The umbrella — s. cone, n *Optics* A cone of shadow formed by the interposition of any body between a source of light and a screen — s. dance, a dance in which the shadows of the invisible performers, often grotesquely exaggerated, are projected upon a screen — s. figure, n A silhouette s. picture; — s. house, n A summer-house. — s. line, n In o figure supposed to be illuminated a broad line indicating an edge most remote from the source of light — s. line, r — s. of death, gloom of approaching death dire distress, also, the dominion of death — s. play, o play performed in pantomime by exhibiting on a screen the shadows of puppets or persons Compare PUPPET-SHOW s. pantomime; — s. stitch, n In lace-making, a very delicate kind of ladder-stitch used to line openwork; half-stitch — s. test, n Same as SKIASCOPY — s. vane, n That part of a back-staff that indicated the direction of the sun — shad'ow-less, a Destitute of shadow — shad'ow-ly, adv Like a shadow or shadows

shad'ow, pp Shadowed S S

shad'ow-graph, 1 shad'ow-graf, 2 shad'ow-graf, n A skitograph 2. A silhouette — shad'ow-graph'ic, a

shad'ow-ing, 1 shad'ow-ing, 2 shad'ow-ing, n 1. The art of representing shadows, or of shading 2. A gradation of light and shade, the shading of anything. 3. A dim or mystical representation 4†. Shade

shad'ow-y, 1 shad'ow-y, 2 shad'ow-y, a 1. Full of shadows, producing shade, dark, as, a shadowy grove 2. Hence, lacking clearness or distinctness, obscure, vague, as, a shadowy recollection 3. Of, pertaining to, or like a shadow or phantom, hence, unsubstantial; unreal, ghostly; weird. 4. Shadowing forth, symbolical

Life is a vision shadowy of Truth

COLLEMAN *Pelicanus Musings* st. 13.

5. Indulging to fancies [C] shad'ow-ish; [Rare] Syn. see DARK IMAGINARY — shad'ow-ly, adv In the manner of a shadow or shadows — shad'ow-ly-ness, n The state or character of being shadowy

Shad'drach, 1 shad'drak, 2 shad'drac, n 1. *Bib* Dan 1, 7. 2. [s] *Mtal* Same as SALAMANDER an allusion to the Biblical account of Shadrach

shad'tree', 1 shad'tree', 2 shad'tree', n The June-berry; shad-bush.

shad'uf, n Same as SHANOOF

Shad'vin-sa Brah'ma-na, 1 shad'vin-sa brā'ma-na 2 shad'vin-sa brā'ma-na [Sans] The 26th Brāhmaṇa the supplement to the Paocchavīṇa Brāhmaṇa of the Sāma-Veda.

shad'wāt'er, 1 shod'wāt'er, 2 shad'wāt'er, n [Local, U S] The round white-b

Shad'well, 1 shod'well, 2 shad'well, n 1. Thomas (1640-1692), an English dramatist 2. An eastern parish in the Tower Hamlets division, London, England

shad'y, 1 shad'y, 2 shad'y, a [SHAN'YER, SHAN'YEST] 1. Full of shade, casting a shade, as, a shady elm 2. Sheltered from the glare and heat of the sun, cooled by shade, as, a shady nook. 3. Hence, shunning or unfit for the light, morally questionable, as, shady business You must have seen shady things done on ships

STEVENSON AND OSBORN *The Wrecker* p 290 [s. 1892]

4. [Colloq] Unfavorable; dark often opposed to sunny, also, declining, postmeridian, as, the shady side of city life on the shady side of forty Syn. see DARK. — to keep shad'y [Slang], to avoid notice hide

Shae'chu', n Same as SHAUCHAU

shaf'fle, r To shuffle, shamble — shaf'fert, n

Shaf'fite, 1 shaf'fite, 2 shaf'fite, 2 shaf'fite or shaf'fite, n A member of that one of the four great orthodox Mohammedan schools of doctrine that was founded by the Imam As Shaf' Shafites are most numerous in northern Africa

shaft, 1 shaft, 2 shaft, n 1. A missile weapon having a stock, as a spear, dart, etc.; also, the stock or stem of the weapon, without the head, specif, a barbed arrow: distinguished from a bolt, which was blunt-headed

A horned stag whose side a shaft hath piercd

HOWARD *Had* tr by F W Newman bk. xi, l. 476.

2. Figuratively, anything that darts or wounds like an arrow, as, lightning-shafts, shafts of ridicule 3. Arch (1) The part of a column, usually cylindrical, between the capital and the base or support In Greek architecture it is usually tapering and slightly convex. See ILLUS under COLUMN and CORINTHIAN (2) Hence, something resembling a column or pillar, as the trunk of a tree Compare STEM

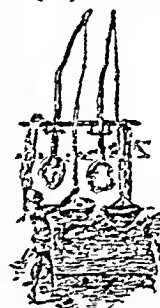
The dim colonnade of straight pine shafts

BERT HARTE *Creary* p 213 [in M & co 1889]

(3) In some forms of architecture, a minor column, as, a jamb-shaft 4. Mech (1) A length of shafting (2) An axle, mandrel, arbor, or other long and usually cylindrical bar, especially if rotating and subject to torsional stress, as, a steamershaft, a fly-wheel shaft

In mechanics shafts are named (1) from some feature of mechanism, or the part to which they are attached, as, differential shaft or divided s. (an axle in two parts connected by a compensating gear, so as to facilitate the turning of corners), paddles, gear, paddle, pinions, (bearing a pinion), propellers, or screws, (bearing the propeller of a marine engine), rams (a large, usually hollow, shaft serving as a pulley, as a hoistock spindle in a mule) telescopic s. (a shaft consisting of hollow cylindrical sections of various diameters, so that one can be telescoped into the other when adjustment as to distance from the driving point becomes necessary), (2) from the purpose which they serve as half-time s. (a cam-shaft, in an internal-combustion engine, geared to half the speed of the crank-shaft), intermediate s. (a cross-frame shaft connecting the paddle-shafts of a marine engine) reversing-s. (controlling the valves of a motor so as to permit running it in either direction) winding-s. (around which are wound the chains controlling the doors of a dumper) etc

5. Something resembling the shaft of an arrow, a long and cylindrical body, or part, as a handle or haft Specifally (1) The helve of a tit-hammer (2) A brick or stone stack or chimney (3) A spire, steeple, obelisk or column (4) One of the thills of a one-horse vehicle usually in the plural as carriage-shafts (5) [Archaeol] The foot or standard of a goblet or of a candlestick (6) *Arat*. The hollow part of a long bone between the enlarged ends. 6. The scape of a feather 7. The sheath (Thaumastura cora) 8. Entom. A stem-like part, as the



A Pair of Shafts



Shadow figure showing how to make it









aired relations or direction, fit, regulate, modify, as, to shape a course 3 To form in the mind, imagine; conceive 4. [Archaic] To create 5†. To ordain, doom 6†. To clothe 7†. To make ready 7†.

II. 1. To give or attempt to give shape or form to something 2. [C.] llog, Lng l loc mmmence 3 [Rare] To become adapted, conform oneself, suit 4 [Slang] To perform, as, to shape bodily in contest 5†. To come to pass, befall 1 <AS scapion, shape] Syn. see **make shape**, **n** 1. The disposition of the external bounding surface of a body or lines of a plane figure, outward form or construction, configuration, contour 2 A developed expression or definite formulation, realization or application, embodiment, cast, as, putting an idea into shape, giving shape to a plan 3 A being, image, or appearance considered with reference to its form generally, implying incorporeality, as, a heavenly shape appeared 4 The character or form in which a thing appears; guise, aspect

Blessings may appear under the shape of pain losses and disappointments Addison *The Guardian* July 25, 1713

5. Something that gives or determines form Specif. (1) A pattern or a model to be followed (2) A matrix or mold (3) A stiff frame to hold pliable material

6. The lines of a person's body, figure

The wind Just awning her light robe reveal'd a shape Praxiteles might worship

N P WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st 1.

7. [Colloq] Manner or style of execution, also, condition as regarding fitness, as, done in good shape 8. *Naut* A cone or other contrivance used in the navy in making code signals 9 *Cookery* A blanc-mange, jelly, or other dish cooled and shaped in a mold 10. [Slang] *Theat* Piddling worn by actors to make the limbs, etc., symmetrical 11†. Dress, especially, a theatrical costume 12†. The sexual organs [< AS *gesceop*, < *scapion*, shape] **shapt**. Syn. see **FIGURE**

**shaped**, 1 shēpt, 2 shāpt, *po* 1 Having (specified) shape used in composition, as, bell-shaped 2 In decorative art, having a higher or irregular or intricate design

**shape/less**, 1 shēp'less, 2 shāp'less, *a* 1. Having no definite or regular shape, lacking symmetry, formless 2 That has no shaping effect — *shap'od* — *ness*, *n*

**shape/ly**, 1 shēp'h, 2 shāp'h; *a* [SHAPE-LESS SHAPE-LESS-EST] 1 Having a pleasing shape, graceful in construction or conformation well-proportioned, symmetrical 2. Likely shape/light. — shape/ly-ness, *n*

**shap'er**, 1 shēp'or, 2 shāp'er, *n*. One who or that which shapes (1) Assembl metal-planing machine in which the work to be shaped is stationary and the tool has reciprocating motion

Shapers are named from some feature of mechanism or construction as **pillar-shaper** (mounted on a pedestal), **rotary s** (for planing), **turning**, **horing**, and **slotting**, desirable for such work as requires key-seating and other operations after turning or horing), **transverse s** (having cutters working at right angles to a vertical pillar)

(2) A sheet-metal stamping-press

(3) A friezing-machine, edge-molder, or like machine for shaping wood-articles — *shap'arrec'n* — *feed* (1) and *adap-plate* (2) The cross-feed mechanism (3) serves to shift the tool-hud (4) on the main head (b)

The work to be shaped is mounted on the table (D) which is adjusted by means of the hoisting-screw (ha) and the crank (c) if a circular cut is desired, the work is mounted on the arbor (a) The cone pulley (ep) carries the driving-belt and operates the quick-return motion (q) for the slide (e) bearing the cutting-tool (f) and the cutter head (ch) with vertical adjusting-screw (ar), worm-feed mechanism (g) serves to shift the tool-hud (tb) on the main head (b)

**Shaper for Metal-work**

(1) A pattern-plate, as in a lathe 2. *Cotton-spinning* The mechanism of a spinning-mule by which the cop is shaped on the spindle — *s* rise, *n* A device for clamping work to the head of a metal-planing machine

**Shap'ham**, 1 shē'ham, 2 shā'ham, *n* Bib 1 *Chron* v, 12

**Shap'phan**, 1 shē'phan, 2 shā'phan, *n* Bib 2 *Chron* xxiv, 8

**Shap'phat**, 1 shē'fat 2 shā'fat, *n* Bib Num xiii, 5

**Shap'phier**, 1 shē'fer, 2 shā'fer, *n* Bib Num xviii, 23

**shap'ing**, 1 shē'ing, 2 shā'ing, *n* 1 The act of giving shape or form, or the result produced, hence, figuratively, that which is shaped by the mind or imagination 2. Originally, the cutting of cloth into patterns for clothing, hence, also, a clipping or cutting

The North of England maidens try to possess themselves of a 'shapings' (small piece) of the wedding dress for use in certain divinations — *see Domestic Folk-Lore* p 40 [as co 1881]

— **shap'ing-ma-cuifer** — *feed* (1) and *adap-plate* (2) The cross-feed mechanism (3) serves to shift the tool-hud (4) on the main head (b)

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— **shap'ing-ma-cuifer** — *feed* (1) and *adap-plate* (2) The cross-feed mechanism (3) serves to shift the tool-hud (4) on the main head (b)

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**shap'ing**, 1 shē'ing, 2 shā'ing, *n* 1 The act of giving shape or form, or the result produced,

or organ. Specif. (1) An egg-shell. (2) A wing-cover, as of a beetle. (3) A small s. covering or shell. (4) A hard scale. (5) A scaly leaf, as of an artichoke. 3†. Dung [*< AS scord, < sceron* shear]—shard'hee'flic, *n* A scarabæid beetle (genus *Geotrypes*)—s. borne, *n* A borne on scaly wings, as a beetle—shard'ed, *o* Having shards or elytra, coleopterous shard'y.

shard', *n* 1. [Prov Eng or Obs] A notch or gap. Specif. (1) A gap in a fence. (2) An opening in a wood, glade. 2†. A strait or sound. 3†. A division, boundary. share', *n* 1. shär, 2. shär, [SHAR, SHAR'ING] I. 1. To give a part of to another or others, let others partake in, divide followed by *with*. There is a mode of letting lands, not unusual in the country, where the tenant is to cultivate them, and share the crops with his landlord. E. WASHINGTON *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. 1, p. 364.

2. To enjoy or endure in common, have a part in, partake of, as, *sharing joys and sorrows, share our feast*. 3. To divide into portions, distribute among several; apportion followed by *between or among, as, sharing an apple between two children*. 4†. To cut in two. II. 1. To have a part or a share, participate sometimes with *in*, as, all must share alike, you must share in my good fortune. Syn. see APPORTION.

share', *vt* [Archaic] To cut shear [Var of SHEAR, *v*]. share', *n* 1. A single portion of something distributed among or partaken of by several, as, every one has a share.

2. An allotted part of something divided, specif., one of the equal parts into which the capital stock of a company or corporation is divided, as, he is dissatisfied with his share, the issue was of 10,000 shares. 3. An equitable part of something enjoyed or suffered in common; as, let every one do his share. 4†. A severed part, cut; slice [*< AS scoru, < sceron* shear] Syn. see PART. —deferred shares, stock of a corporate company which is to realize no dividend until some future contingent event, as when the net earnings shall have amounted to more than enough to pay a dividend on the common stock.—dummy share, a share of stock taken out merely to give the holder formal right to become a director or the like in the stock-concern represented.—dummy stock, —ordinary shares, the common stock of a corporate company—preferred shares, same as PREFERRED STOCK.—s. and s. alike, as used in a will, an equal division of property among several, creating among them a tenancy in common therein.—share'bro'ker, *n* A broker who deals in shares of stock.—s. list, *n* A market list of the prices of shares.—to go shares, to undertake in partnership, partake together.

share', *n* 1. A plowshare. 2. A blade of a new cultivator, seeder, seed-drill, or similar implement [*< AS scar, < sceran* shear]—bar share, a plowshare welded to the land-side, and having a bar extending backward from its point—double s., the bilateral shares of a double-moldboard plow—share'beam', *n* The beam to which a plowshare is fastened—silps, *n* A detachable s. share', *n* Anat. 1. The pubes, groin. 2. The share-hons. 3†. The private parts [*< AS, scare, < sceran, shear*].—share'hone', *n* The public bone pubis.

share'hold'er, *n* 1. shär'höld'er, 2. shär'höld'er, *n* An owner of a share or shares in a joint-stock company. share'pen'ny, *n* A shearer of pennies, a miser. shar'er, *n* 1. shär'er, 2. shär'er, *n* One who shares or has a share in something, a partaker, the sharer of one's joys. share'sman, *n* 1. shär'sman, 2. shär'sman, *n* [—vfn, pl.] A member of a cooperative fishing crew who shares the risks and profits of the cruise or season. share'mant, share'wort', *n* 1. shär'wört', 2. shär'wört', *n* The seaside aster (*Aster tripolium*) [nacherh. *s* Kings xix, 37].

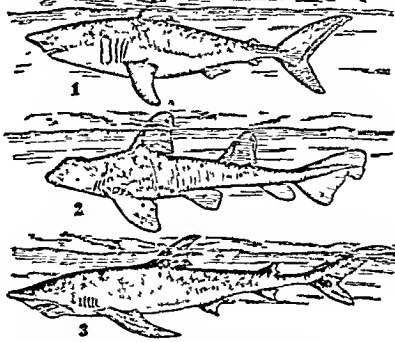
Shar'ar, *n* 1. shä-rä'ar, 2. shä-rä'ar, *n* A son of Sen-shar'gar, 1. shär'gar, 2. shär'gar, *n* [Scot] A thin or stunted person, a starveling said also of an animal. shar'ger, Shar'i, *n* 1. shär'i, 2. shär'i, *n* A river in central Africa, the principal tributary of Lake Tchad. Shar'ry, shä-rä'h, 1. shä-rä'h, 2. shä-rä'h, *n* [Ar] The Mohammedan law, including the traditional sayings of Mohammed as well as the teachings of the Koran.

shä-rä'h, 1. shä-rä'h, 2. shä-rä'h, *n* Same as SHEAR. shä-rä'h, *n* Same as SARIRA. shark', *n* 1. shörk 2. shärk, *v* [Rare] I. 1. To gain by sharp practice with *out*, as, to shark out a living. 2. To pick up in haste or clandestinely, get together irregularly with up. He allowed the treacherous fugitive to shark up a list of lawless resolute. J. H. MCCARTHY *Outline of Irish Hist* p. 28 [c. w.]

II. 1. To practise the arts of a shark or swindler. 2†. To live by tricks and stratagems.

shark', *vt* To fish for sharks, as, to go sharking. shark', *n* A plagiostomous selachian, having lateral gill-openings. Sharks are mostly of the high seas, and are found mainly within the tropics. Some pelagic species attain a great size, and many are armed with powerful teeth and are noted for their voracity. Others, as the whale shark and hasking s., have small teeth and prey on small fishes and invertebrates. The most formidable of the man-eating sharks is an isurid, the great white s., or man-eater (*Carchodon carcharias* or *lenticulus*) of warm seas, sometimes 40 feet long, and occasionally found off the coast of the United States. Other formidable species are the tiger s. and species of *Carcharias*, as the great blue s. (*Carcharias glaucus*), which extends into the temperate zone belonging to the *Goleidæ*. The common dusky s. (*C. obscurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States is harmless. The following types of shark are also widely known and generally named from their appearance, habits, or habitat: bramble-s. (see BRAMBLE), bull-head s. (*Gyrodontodon fonscolombei* of the California coast), frilled s. (see FRILLED), goblin s. (see MITSUKUBIND), Greenland s. (same as NURSE 6 (1)), hammerhead s. (same as HAMMER, 1), long-tailed s. (same as TUSK), nurse s. (same as NURSE 6 (2)), requiem s. (the requiem), sawfish s. (same as SAWFISH, 2), short-nosed s. (*Hyporhamphodon breviceps* of the West Indies), shovel-head s. (*Sphyrna tiburo* of the Pacific), soup fin s. (*Galeorhinus zyopterus*, the cartilaginous fins of which are used by the Chinese of California for soup). The smaller littoral forms are known mostly as dogfishes, hounds, etc. Sharks often do immense damage to the fisheries by eating food-fishes, destroying selmies, etc. Some of the species yield skins (shagreen), edible parts (as fins), and a valuable oil. [*< L. carcharias, < Gr. karcharios* a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth *< korcharos*, sharp-pointed]—mackerel-shark, *n* See under MACKEREL.—shark-shar'row, *n* The egg-case of a shark—a sea-purse—s. bell, *n* [Austral] A bell sounded to warn surf-bathers that sharks have been sighted.—s. relamer, *n* In Ceylon one professing to protect pearl-divers from sharks by incantations—s. moth, *n* A noctuid of *Cuculio* or a related genus—s. roll, *n* See OIL s. pilot, or shark's pilot, a seroline fish, the pilot-fish—s. ray, *n* 1. A rhinobatoid ray. See ILIUS under RAY. 2. The angel-shark—shark's mouth, *n* *Naut* 1. The opening for the breeching in the casabel of a cannon

2. An opening in an awning for a mast—s. sucker, *n* Same as REMORA. shark', *n* 1. A grasping and tricky rogue, a greedy nd-



1 Mackerel 2 Bull-head 3 Blue

venturer, swindler, sharper. 2. [Unus Slang] A person of exceptional ability. 3†. The wiles and arts of a sharper, fraudulent practices [*< SHANK, n*] shark'ert, shark'el, 1. shör'ki, 2. shär'ky, *n* A county in W. Mississippi, 438 sq. m., county-seat, Rolling Fork. Shark'el-eh, 1. shör'ki-eh, 2. shär'ki-eh, *n* A province of Lower Egypt, 1,314 sq. m., county-seat, Chark'el-eh.

shark'ing, 1. shör'ing, 2. shär'ing, *a* Having the greediness of a shark, or of pertaining to a shark or shark.

shark', *pp* Sharked. S S shark'man, *n* Same as SHAMAN.

sharn, 1. shörn, 2. shärn, *n* [Scot] Cow-dung—sharn'y, *a*—sharn'bug', *n* [Prov Eng] A cockchafer. Shar'on, 1. shär'an, 2. shär'on, *n* 1. A fertile plain in W. Palestine. Its roses are mentioned in Solomon's *Song of Songs*. See NOSE of SHARON. 2. A town in Litchfield county, Conn. 3. A town in Norfolk county, Mass. 4. A borough in Mercer county, Pa.

Shar'on Hill, A borough in Delaware county, Pa. Shar'on-lie, 1. shär'an-lie, 2. shär'on-lie, *n* *See* 1 Chron xxvii, 29.

Sharn' Springs, A village in Schenharis county, N. Y. sharp, 1. shörp, 2. shärp, *v* I. 1. To give a keen edge or point to, sharpen. 2. *Mus* To raise in pitch, especially by a half step, apply a sharp to. Compare AC-CIDENTAL, SIGNATURE.

II. 1. *Mus* To sing or play above the right pitch. 2. To practise sharp tricks, act the sharper [*< AS scerpon, < scerpon*, sharp]—sharp'saw', *n* [Prov Eng] A saw-sharpener.

sharp, *a* 1. Having a keen edge or an acute point; capable of cutting or piercing, as, a sharp knife, sharp as a needle, opposed to blunt and dull.

At the earliest times known of mankind on the earth, his pointed and edged instruments of sharp stone are among his chief relics. E. B. TILSON *Anthropology* p. 183 [c. 1881].

2. Coming to an acute angle, as a ridge or a cone, not obtuse, angular, abrupt, as, a sharp peak, a sharp keel, sharp shoulders. 3. Marked by keen perception or discernment. Specif. (1) Of a penetrating mind, keen-witted, shrewd, as, a sharp child. (2) Characterized by wit or subtlety, clever, acute, as, a sharp rejoinder, sharp distinction. (3) Resorting to or marked by cunning, shrewd in bargaining, artful, or cravening, as, a sharp rascal, sharp practice. 4. Characterized by strong or quick powers of sensibility—applied specifically to sight and hearing, as, sharp ears. 5. Characterized by quickened or stimulated faculties, marked by intensity of feeling or exertion, ardent, quick, keen or eager, as, the appetite, impetuous or fiery, as a combat or a debate, closely contested, as a race, vigilant or attentive, as, to keep a sharp watch.

Curiosity... has an appetite which is very sharp, but very easily satisfied. Bruce *Sublime* pt. 1, § 1, p. 41 [c. 1871].

6. Producing on the mind or senses a keen, quick, penetrating, or painful impression, as of cutting or piercing. Specif. (1) Adjective, trying, poignant, as, a sharp attack of neuralgia, sharp pains of remorse. (2) Exhibiting anger or hardness, censorious, acrimonious, as, sharp words, a sharp temper. (3) Rigorous, stern, severe, as, a sharp rule, sharp treatment. (4) Sarcastic, cutting, bitter, as, a sharp tongue, a sharp sally. (5) Piercing the ear, shrill, as, a sharp cry. (6) Intensely cold, pinching cutting, as, a sharp wind, a sharp frost. (7) Having a stinging, cold or pungent taste, as, sharp cider. (8) Clearly outlined or defined, distinct, not blurred or hazy, as, in sharp relief.

The stars seemed to expand and emit a sharper brilliancy. R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men, Fall of the Mill* p. 89 [c. 1887].

7. Hard and rough, gritty, as sand above the proper or indicated pitch, specif., being a half step higher than the indicated note, sharpened.

Phon. Surd, voiceless said of consonants. Compare FLAT [*< AS scerpon, scerpon*, cut off] Syn. acute, cutting, keen, penetrating, piercing, pointed. See ACID, ACUMONIC, ACUTE, ARTFUL, ASTUTE, CLEVER, KNOWING, STEEP—Ant. blunt, dull, dulled, edgeless, flat, obtuse, pointless, round, rounded—sharp'ee'dar, *n* 1. A husky shrub (*Juniperus oxycedrus*) of Spain and Portugal. 2. A greenhouse acacia (*Acacia oxycedrus*) from New South Wales—s. cut, *o* Cut with a well-defined edge, clear distinct—s. dock, *n* The sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) s. iron, *n* A stout, a calligrool—s. mute, one of the consonants pronounced by aspiration without vocalization as *b', m', p'* etc. s. nose, *a* 1. Having a pointed nose. 2. Keen-scented, as a dog—s. set, *a* Prepared like a saw for cutting, hence keen eager, ready for work or fight, also, ravenous, hungry, thin and hungry-looking—s. shinned, *o* Having slender shanks somewhat angular in front, specifically said of a North-American hawk (*Accipiter velox*)—s. shod, *n* In farriers, having shoes provided



Sharp-shinned Hawk 1/2

Sharp occurs frequently in self-explaining compounds as, sharp-cornered, s. edged, s. eyed, s. featured, s. ground, s. headed, s. pointed, s. sighted, s. slated, s. visaged, s. witted.

sharp', *n* 1. *Mus* (1) A character (♯) used on a natural degree of the staff to make it represent a pitch a half step higher. (2) A tone a half step higher than a tone from which it is named. (3) On the pianoforte (o) The next higher key. (b) One of the black keys a loose use in the phrase "sharps and flats". 2. A sewing-needle of the longest and slenderest shape (distinguished from a blunt or a between. 3. A cheating rogue, sharper, as, a cardsharp. 4. [Humorous, U S] Hence, a master of an art or vocation, an expert, as, a mining-sharp.

'The blue jay,' says a bird sharp, 'is the most persistent practical joker in the feathered kingdom'.

New York Tribune July 8 1892 p. 6 col. 6.

5. [Prov Eng] A narrow and rapid part of a river's course. 6. pl. In flour-milling, same as WINNINGS. 7. Same as SHARPE. 8. In phonetics, same as SHARP MUTE. 9. A sharp sound, shrill cry. 10. A sharp diamond with which gems for clearing are cut. 11†. A duelling-sword rapier—double sharp. *Mus* 1. A tone which is two half steps higher than a given tone. 2. The character ♯, which, when attached to a note or to a staff-degree indicates that it is to be raised two half steps. 3. On the pianoforte the second key to the right of any given key.

Sharp', *n* 1. Abraham (1651-1742), an English mechanic and astronomer. 2. Granville (1713-1783), an English abolitionist and philanthropist. 3. James (1716-1779), archbishop of St. Andrews, assassinated by the Covenanters. 4. Luke, pseudonym of Robert Barr. 5. William (1785-1850), a Scottish poet and novelist; pseudonym "Flora McLeod". The Hills of Dream. 6. A county in N. Arkansas, 606 sq. m., county-seat, Evening Shade and Hardy.

sharp, *ode* 1. Same as SHARPLY. 2. [Colloq.] Promptly, exactly, on the instant, as, we shall go at 4 o'clock sharp. 3. *Mus* Above the proper pitch, as, she sings sharp. Sharpe, 1. shörp, 2. shärp, Samuel (1799-1881) An English Biblical scholar, *History of Egypt*.

sharp'en, 1. shär'p, 2. shär'p, *v* I. 1. To make sharp, grind the edge or point of, as a cutting- or piercing-instrument, sharp, as, sharpening a razor. 2. To make more acute, intense, or eager, as, sharpened appetite. Their close and constant intercourse with other men sharpens and awakens the faculties of the inhabitants of cities. THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol. II, p. 449 [c. 1845].

II. 1. To become sharper. 2. *Mus* Same as SHARPEN. sharp'end, *pp* Sharpened. S S sharp'en'er, 1. shär'p-en'er, 2. shär'p-en'er, *n* One who or that which sharpens specif., an instrument used in sharpening.

sharp'er, 1. shär'sr, 2. shär'sr, *n* 1. One who sharpens or cheats, a tricky fellow, fraudulent rogue, swindler. 2. See SHARPEN. 3. The state of the country was resorted to extensively by the class of men known as sharpers. E. A. POLLARD *Lost Cause* p. 424 [c. 1866].

2. Same as SHARPENER. 3. [Alabama] A large native oyster of isolated growth and excellent flavor. sharp'fin', 1. shär'fin', 2. shär'fin', *n* An acanthopterygian.

sharp'le, 1. shör'p, 2. shär'p, *n* [U S] *Naut* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed sailboat having a centerboard and one or two masts rigged with triangular sails originally used by Connecticut oystermen [*< SHARP, a*].

sharp'y, 1. shör'p, 2. shär'p, *n* [Prov Eng] A gift of grain made at Christmas by farmers as a return for sharpening their plowshares, harrow-tines, etc.

sharp'ing-corn', 1. shör'p'ing-körn', 2. shär'p'ing-cörn', *n* [Prov Eng] A gift of grain made at Christmas by farmers as a return for sharpening their plowshares, harrow-tines, etc.

sharp'ing, 1. shör'p'ing, 2. shär'p'ing, *n* 1. [Prov Eng] A stickleback, sharpnails, sharp'fin'. sharp'ly, 1. shör'p'ly, 2. shär'p'ly, *ode* I. In a sharp manner. Specif. (1) Acutely, piercingly. (2) Severely, intensely. (3) Sternly, angrily. (4) Distinctly. (5) Abruptly. Compare SHARP, *adv*.

sharp'nails', 1. shör'p'näls', 2. shär'p'näls', *n* A sharping or sharpness, 1. shör'p'näs, 2. shär'p'näs, *n* The state or quality of being sharp. Syn. see ACUTENESS, ACUMEN.

sharp'saw', 1. shör'p'sä', 2. shär'p'sä', *n* [Local, Eng] The great titmouse.

Sharps'hurg, 1. shör'p'sbürg, 2. shär'p'sbürg, *n* 1. A town in Washington county, Md. scene of the battle of Antietam. 2. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

sharp'shoot'er, 1. shör'p'shooter, 2. shär'p'shooter, *n* 1. One skilled with the rifle, a marksman, rifleman. Specif. (1) Formerly, one of a select corps armed with special long-sighted weapons and posted at important parts of the skirmish-line. (2) One of a company of riflemen stationed in the top of a vessel to shoot men on the enemy's deck. 2. One who has attained a particular grade of marksmanship. See MARKSMANSHIP.

3. [Local, U S] A clipper-built schooner. 4. *Entom*. Any hemipterous insect which causes rot in the cotton boll by puncturing it—sharp'shoot'ing, *n* Skill in the use of the rifle. Hence, figuratively, a contest of wit or of argument. [Mercer county, Pa.]

Sharps'ville, 1. shör'p'svil, 2. shär'p'svil, *n* A borough in sharp, *pp* Sharped. S S sharp'tail', 1. shör'p'täl', 2. shär'p'täl', *n* 1. A grouse (*Pedetes phasianus*) of northern North America, having a graduated tail with the middle feathers erected.

2. The pintail duck. 3. A South-American synallaxine bird.

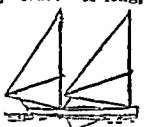
sharp'y, 1. shör'p'y, 2. shär'p'y, *n* [SHARPIES 1-12, 2-12, pl.] Same as SHARPIE.

Shars'wood, 1. shör'swud, 2. shär'swud, *n* 1. A lower surface of the tail. 1810-1883) An American jurist, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Sha-rü'hén, 1. shä-rü'hén, 2. shä-rü'hén, *n* *Bib* Josh xiv, 6.

shas, 1. shäs, 2. shas, *n* The Talmud an abbreviation of *Shisho scardim* (the six orders) its rabbinical name. shashit, *n* 1. A shash. 2. The scarf of a turban.

Sha'shal, 1. shé'shak, 2. shä'shah, *n* *Bib* Eze x, 40. Sha'shak, 1. shé'shak, 2. shä'shah, *n* *Bib* 1 Chron viii, 14. Sha'sh', 1. shé'sh', 2. shä'sh', *n* A commercial city and treaty port on the Yangtze river, Hupeh province, China.

Shas'ta, 1. shäs'ta, 2. shäs'ta, *n* 1. A mountain in S. central Siskiyou county, Cal. 14,380 ft. high. 2. A county in N. California, 3,876 sq. m., county-seat, Redding.



Sharpie

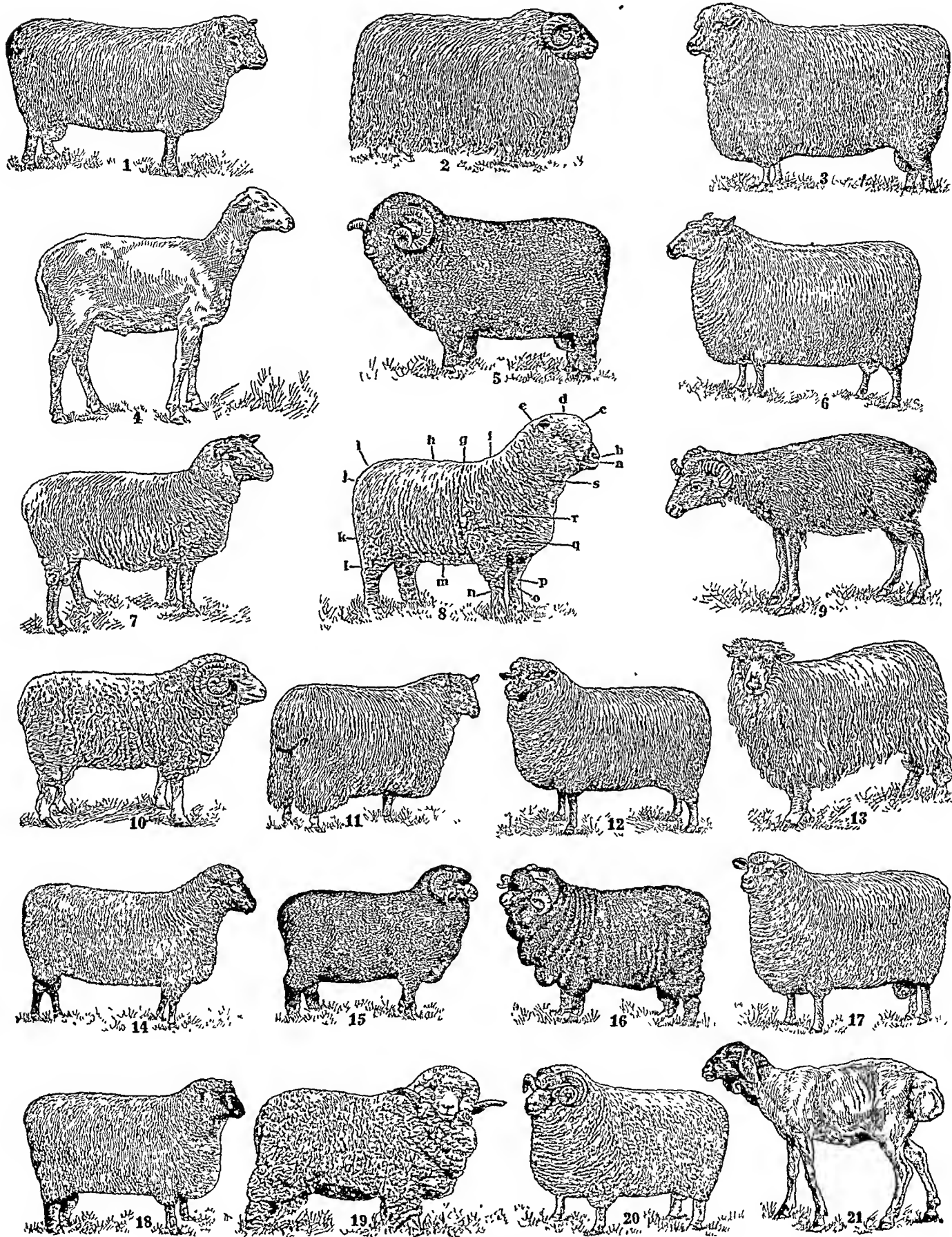


Head of the Sharptail









#### REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SHEEP.

1. Southdown ram 2 Black-faced Highland ram. 3 Cotswold ram 4 Gascony ram 5 Rambouillet ram 6 Leicester ewe 7 Suffolk ewe 8 Diagram of sheep, showing parts a, mouth, b, nose; c forehead, d, poll, e, neck, f, withers, g, girth; h, loin or back, i, rump, j, tail, k, leg, l, hock; m, underline, n, ankle joint, o, knee, p, forearm, q, brisket or breast; r, shoulder, s, throat 9 Saxon Merino ewe 10 Exmoor ram 11 Cheviot ewe 12 Oxfordshire Down ram 13 Dartmoor lamb 14 Hampshire Down ram 15 Delaine Merino ram. 16 American Merino ram. 17 Lincoln ram 18 Shropshire ram. 19 Australian Merino ram 20 Dorset Horn ram 21 Stumptailed ram

—erlollo sheep, a degenerated Spanish merino sheep of South America — fat-rumped *s*, a breed found in Tartary which accumulates masses of fat on the rump — fat-tailed *s*, a variety of sheep inhabiting Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor, characterized by a very large tail occasionally weighing fifty pounds — broad-tailed *s*; flat-tailed *s*; — hog *s*, an unshorn yearling sheep — law *s*, a light-colored high-grade sheepskin used for hinding law-hooks — Marco Polo's *s*, the guller — sheep-backs, *n* *pl* Sams as *ROCHES MOUTONNÉES* — *s*, *blitet*, *cl* To practise treacherous rascality, *n* *shifter*, *n* A shepherd-dog that worries sheep, hence, o fair-showing perfidious cheat or robber — *s*, *blitngt*, a Villainous, thievish — *s*, *bot*, *n* A large hot-fly (*Cestrus oris*), or its larva, that infests the nostrils and frontal sinuses of sheep — *s*, *breeder*, *n* A breeder or raiser of sheep — *s*, *bug*, *n* Same as *MANA-BUG* — *s*, *bur*, *n* The European cockle-hur (*Xanthium strumarum*) — *s*, *busht*, *n* The wilga — *s*, *cote*, *n* A small enclosure for the protection of sheep — *s*, *hot*, *1/2* sheep — *s*, *pen* — *s*, *rip*, *n* 1. A insecticide decoction, as of tobacco, into which sheep are dipped to destroy vermin 2. A sheep-washing for cleansing the wool before shearing — *s*, *facd*, *a* Excessively harshful — *s*, *farmer*, *n* One who devotes his farm to raising sheep — *s*, *wool-grower* — *s*, *flake*, *n* [Prov Eng] An open rack or crate used in winter to carry fodder to sheep — *s*, *herder*, *n* One who herds sheep — *s*, *shepherd*, as used on the Pacific coast of the United States, generally a term of reproach — *s*, *holder*, *n* An apparatus, as a shears, to hold sheep while they are being sheared — *s*, *hook*, *n* A shepherds' crook — *s*, *kned*, *o* Having fangs resembling those of a sheep — *s*, *old* of a horse whose fore legs below the knee are bent slightly forward — *s*, *laurel*, *n* A shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) of the United States and Canada, 2 to 4 feet high, with deep-lobed flowers and narrow ternate or opposite leaves, the latter said to be poisonous to animals See *KALMIA* — *s*, *sheepkill*, *1/2* *spolion*; *s*, *house*, *n* 1. A sheep-tick 2. A mallophagous insect (*Trichodectes spharcephalus*) infesting the wool of domestic sheep — *s*, *mark*, *n* A place for the sale of sheep — *s*, *meat*, *n* [Western U S] Mutton in contrast to *beef-meat*, etc. — *s*, *pen*, *n* A sheepfold — *s*, *pest*, *n* 1. A sheep-tick 2. A weed (*Acaea orina*) common in pastures in New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, so called because its fruit adheres by hooked spines to the wool of sheep — *s*, *plekt*, *n* A kind of hay-fork — *s*, *plant*, *n* Same as *VEGETABLE SHEEP* — *s*, *rack*, *n* 1. A kind of sheep-pen with a feed-rack, also, a portable rack for feeding sheep 2. [Prov Eng] The European staling — *s*, *range*, *n* A very extensive pasture devoted to sheep, sheep-run — *s*, *reevet*, *n* A shepherd — *s*, *run*, *n* [Austral] A pasture-ground for sheep — *s*, *sheep's-bane*, *n* The penny-rot — *s*, *sheep's-beard*, *n* A small herb (*Urospermum dolichomph*), from the Mediterranean region, with long-peduncled heads of yellow flowers — *s*, *sheep's-bit*, *n* A European herb (*Jasione montana*), with bright-blue flowers in terminal heads — *s*, *scalp*, *n* 1. A parasitic disease of sheep due to the presence and growth of the mite *Psoroptes* communis upon the skin, causing scab, irritation and destruction of the wool 2. A disease of the head of sheep, like mange in character, due to an itch-like parasite (*Sarcoptes ovis*) — *s*, *sheep's-fescue*, *n* See *FESCUE-GRASS* — *s*, *sheep's-foot*, *n* *Print* A pressman's tool having a square hammer-head on one end and a claw on the other used in prying up firms, etc. — *s*, *shank*, *n* 1. The shank of a sheep 2. *Naut* A hitch for temporarily shortening a rope — *s*, *shearer*, *n* One who shears or clips the fleece from sheep — *s*, *shearing*, *n* The act of shearing sheep, also the shearing-season, or a feast held on the occasion — *s*, *slek*, *n* [Austral] 1. Exhausted or impoverished, as land no longer capable of supporting sheep 2. Deprived of its strength by being used too long for sheep-pasture said of land 3. Productive of sickness in sheep — *s*, *silver*, *n* 1. Money formerly paid by feudal tenants in lieu of service in warring their lord's sheep 2. [Scott] Mica sheep's-silver — *s*, *snarl*, *n* A common weed (*Rumex acetosella*) in dry fields, with halberd-shaped fleshy leaves having an acid taste like that of wood-sorrel. See *ILLUS* under *SORREL* — *s*, *split*, *n* Split sheepskin leather — *s*, *sheep's-scahinus*, *n* Sams as *SHEEP'S-BIT* — *s*, *stare*, *n* [Prov Eng] The European staling, chepster — *s*, *station*, *n* [Austral] A sheep-farm — *s*, *stealer*, *n* One guilty of the crime of sheep-stealing — *s*, *stealing*, *n* The stealing of sheep, once punishable by death humorous, the offense of a minister of the gospel who seeks to draw away into his own flock persons belonging to the church or parish of another — *s*, *slek*, *n* 1. A winged blood-sucking hippoboscoid dipterous insect (*Meleophagus*) parasitic on the skin of sheep, sheep-pest 2. This sheep-louse — *s*, *wash*, *n* 1. The washing of sheep preparatory to shearing, also, the feast held on that occasion 2. A lotion used on sheep to cure disease or destroy vermin — *s*, *whistling*, *o* Calling sheep by whistling — *s*, *worm*, *n* Anematode intestinal worm (*Trichocephalus affinis*) of sheep —



Sheep-shanks, 1 ship-shank, 2 ship-shanks, John (1757-1863) An English art-patron and collector  
 sheeps'head, 1 ship's-head, 2 sheeps'head, *n* 1. A deep-bodied sparoid food-fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, gray, with 7 vertical cross-bars and an orchard hack 2. [Local, U S] (1) The fresh-water drum (2) The angel-fish (*Pteropus faber*) (3) The butter-fish (4) The moonfish (5) The porgy — *s*, *sheep's-head*, *n* Cammann Sheepshead (1) 1/2 sheepshead porgy (Bermuda), a sparoid food-fish (*Colomesus orbitalis*)  
 sheep's-shears, 1 ship's-shirz, 2 ship's-shers, *n* *pl* Shears used for clipping sheep, and having the blades connected at the end by a steel spring instead of being pivoted at the middle, so that they spring apart when released sometimes made with several blades that slide upon one another like those of a mowing-machiae  
 sheep'skin, 1 ship'skin, 2 sheeps'kln, *n* The skin of a sheep, tanned or untanned used also attributively  
 Speil - (1) Sheep leather, as, sheeps'kin gloves (2) The skin of a sheep, tanned with the wool on also, a coat, cap, or rug made therefrom (3) Parchment, also, a document written on parchment, in college slang, a diploma  
 sheeps'wool, 1 ship's-wul, 2 sheeps'wool, *n* A valuable Florida commercial sponge (*Spongia equina gossypino*)  
 sheep'walk, 1 ship'wāk, 2 shep'wāk, *n* A pasture-range for sheep so called in Great Britain and Ireland The more extensive ranges of Australia are known as sheep-runs, and in the western United States a grazing-farm for sheep is called a sheep-ranch.  
 Much of the land had been turned by its owners into sheepwalks  
 EXILE LAWLESS Story of Ireland p 303 [o r f 1885]  
 — sheep'walk'er, *n* The owner of a sheepwalk  
 sheep'y, *a* Resembling or pertaining to sheep, sheepish  
 shear, 1 shir, 2 shir, *n* 1. *Naut* To swerve from a course, turn aside, deflect often with off, os, the vessel sheered off to port 2. [Local, U S] To start aside, shy, as a horse 3. To curve or slope away, as a road  
 To the west of the twin peaks Ruwenen range either dropped suddenly into a plain or sheered away S S W  
 STANLEY In Darkest Africa vol u, p 251 [s 1890]  
 I < D scheren, shear] — to shear alongside, to slip alongside by an oblique or swerving motion — to *s*, up, to steer up obliquely to a point or vessel  
 shear, *a* 1. Having no modifying conditions or accompaniments, absolute, downright, utter, consummate often used as an intensive expletive, as, sheer nonsense, sheer folly, sheer grit  
 Nothing but sheer necessity justified the advance of the Army of the Potomac to South Mountain and Antietam in its then condition  
 McCLELLAN McClellan's Own Story p 552 [s 1887]  
 2. Hence, translucently thin; delicately fine smid of fabrics, as, sheer lawn 3. Ascending vertically, wall-like; perpendicular, steep, as, a sheer precipice  
 Against the sheer, precipitous mountain-side  
 ALANTR Thoroldsen I &  
 4. Having no admixture, pure, formerly, pellucid; crystalline [Ice skarr, cp AS scir, clear] SYN. see MERE PURE, STEEP  
 shear, *n* *Naut* 1. The rise, or the amount of rise from a level, of the lengthwise lines of a vessel's hull 2. A position of a vessel that enables her to swing clear of a single anchor 3. The paint-stroke of a vessel's hull 4. A swerving or curving course  
 Our bowman having given the boat too great a sheer, to avoid the rock, it was caught on the broadside by the current  
 JOHN FRANKLIN Polar Sea p 54 [s 1823]  
 5. [Prov Eng] Same as SHIRE  
 — shear'hat'ten, *n* *Naut* 1. A strip fastened to the frames of a vessel's hull to indicate the curvature of the planking or plating 2. An iron rod lashed across the shrouds above the deadeyes, to prevent their turning — *s*, boom, *n* A long boom placed obliquely in a stream to guide logs in a desired direction — *s*, line, *n* The deck-line at a vessel's side — *s*, mold, *n* A long plank cut to serve as a gage or template in forming the sheer or curved line of a ship — *s*, plan, *n* A plan of a vessel exhibiting her vertical and lengthwise lines through the center — *s*, drawing, *n* *Naut* A paint-stroke — straight or little *s*, a very slight rise of the lengthwise lines of a vessel's hull — to break *s*, to drive ahead, as by accident, in such a way as to risk fouling the anchor  
 shear, *n* See SHEARS — shear'hooks, *n* *pl* A pair or more of curved hooks attached to the end of a spar, having their inner edges sharpened in such a manner as to cut whatever might be caught by the hooks, as rigging formerly used in naval engagements — *s*, hulk, *n* A dismantled hull of a vessel, having on it sheers for masting or dismantling other vessels, putting in and taking out holers, etc. — *s*, lashing, *n* A lashing passed about the head of the sheers' legs to hold them together — *s*, legs, *n* *pl* 1. The spars or masts constituting a pair of sheers, the sheers themselves 2. A tripod on which miners sometimes stand in drilling — *s*, mast, *n* A mast made of two spars on the principle of sheers, and set with a sail  
 shear, *adv* Immediately, entirely, perpendicularly shear'y, *1/2* Fetched it sheer into the river, Sheer into the wind, Pawtating.  
 LONARLOW Hwaatha pt. vi, at 20.  
 She'e-rab, 1 shi'-ra, 2 she'e-ra, *n* *Bib* (R V) Sherah.  
 Shee-rax, *n* Same as SHIRAZ  
 sheerd, *pp* Sheered  
 sheer'ing, 1 shir'g, 2 shir'g, *o* Rising vertically, up-right perpendicular  
 sheer'ing-hooks, *n* *pl* Same as SHEER-HOOKS  
 sheer'mant, *n* Same as SHEARMAN  
 Sheer-nees, 1 shir-nees, 2 shir-nees, *n* A seaport and dock-yard in N W Island of Sheppey, Kent, England  
 sheer'pole, 1 shir'pōl, 2 shir'pōl, *n* 1. A single spar or mast used as a sheers, or one of the uprights of a sheers, in the plural sheers 2. Same as SHEER-BATTEN  
 sheers, 1 shirz, 2 shirz, *n* An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, especially in loading a vessel, or for putting masts, holers, etc. into a vessel's hull or removing them therefrom having usually two legs or spars spread apart at their lower ends, and bearing at their tops, where they are joined, hoisting-tackle [Vor of SHEARS] sheer'degs, *n* See *ILLUS* under SNAG-BOAT  
 Sheer Thers'day, Maundy Thursday [ME sheer Thurs-dai there, < AS scate pure, Thursdai, THURSNAI]  
 sheer'wa'ter, *n* A sheerwater  
 sheer'sheh, 1 shi'she, 2 she'she, *n* [Per] A tobacco-pipe resembling a narghile, but having a glass water-vessel sheer'sheet.



I smoked a sheeshee with Dr Abbott, and talked of ancient Egypt  
 W C PRIME Boat Life in Egypt p 60 [s 1864]  
 sheet, 1 shīt, 2 shīt, *n* 1. To cover or envelop in a sheet or sheets, or anything like a sheet, shroud  
 While the dum sheeted ghosts go by! Fox The Sleeper at 3  
 2. To furnish with sheets, os, *n* sheeted bed, also, to place between sheets, as freshly printed matter for drying  
 3. To spread out, form into a sheet or sheets; expand, as, the sheeted lightning, sheeted tobacco  
 4. To line or case, as a caisson or a pier, with sheet-piles  
 sheet, *v* *Naut* 1. To stretch by hauling on *n* sheet only found in the expression to sheet home, to stretch the clews of the sail to the extremities of the next lower yard  
 The Olka sheeted home her top-gallant sails  
 KENNAN Tent Life in Siberia p 47 [o r f 1870]  
 II. *t* To extend in a particular direction said of the sheets of a sail  
 sheet, *n* 1. A very thin and broad piece of any substance, that which is or can be spread as upon a surface, or can be laid in broad folds, anything having considerable expanse with very little thickness Compare LEAF, PLATE Specif (1) A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton cloth, commonly used in making up a bed to separate a sleeper's body from the blankets and other bedclothes both above and below it  
 A bed With sheets and with chamberlains fare yspread  
 CHAUCER C T, Reece's Tale 1 220  
 (2) A piece of paper, especially one of a regular size, considered as the 24th part of a quire hence, a newspaper, or a leaf of a book (3) A piece of metal or other substance hammered, rolled, fused or cut very thin, as, a sheet of tin; a sheet of glass, o sheet of veneer  
 Thin glass in sheets should be kept in fine sawdust As it is imperfectly annealed it is very readily broken L S BEALE How to Work with a Microscope § 84, p 53 [l & n 1880]  
 2. A broad, flat surface; superficial expanse, as, a sheet of water, a sheet of flame, the rain fell in sheets 3. *Naut* (1) A rope or chain from a lower corner of a sail to extend it or move it, to extend the lee clew of a course, the aft lower corner of all fore-and-aft sails except the gaff-topsails, or the inner clew of a studding-sail  
 The clews of square sails are baled out to the yards below them by sheets, reaving through sheaves in the yard-arms thence through quarter-holes under the yard and so to the deck Top-sail sheets are usually of chain rope as above but with a whip from deck hooking to the chain below the quarter-block Top-gallant and royal sheets are single Sheet and tressel sheets consist of pendants and whips, and are usually double, each sail having its port and starboard sheets In the case of a sail baling out to a boom the purchase for controlling the boom is the sheet and the sail is baled out by an outhaul  
 A M KNIGHT Modern Seamanship, p 49 [v n & co '01]  
 (2) *pl* In an open boat, the space at the bow and stern not occupied by the thwart The former is termed this fore sheet and the latter the stern sheets  
 4. A sail a literary use 5. *Geol* (1) An originally horizontal or moderately inclined layer of igneous rock of small thickness as compared with its lateral extent Sheets are contrasted with dikes, which are in all cases intrusive, and are originally vertical or steeply inclined  
 (2) Any superficial deposit, os of gravel left by a glacier, or of soil or ice See GLACIER 6. Mining Galena and copper when occurring in thin layers, especially in the Mississippi valley 7. Anat & Zool A lamella or lamina; as, a membranous sheet 8. *Moht* Sams as NAPPE 9. Horseracing A book-maker's schedule of odds to be offered on the horses in a race [*<* AS scēte, sheet, < scēd, corner, < root of scēdian, shoot]  
 — advance sheets, sheets, as of a book or magazine sent out before formal publication — a sheet in the wind [Slang], slightly drunk — back-sheet, *n* *Typetting* A sheet used to reinforce the sheeting written on — both sheets, or three sheets, in the wind [Slang], very drunk in allusion to a vessel whose sheets are flying loose — in sheets (*Print*), printed, but not folded or bound, as, the book is in sheets — see *s*, that attached to the lee clew of a square sail — sheet'anchor, *n* 1. One of two anchors usually carried outside the waist of a ship, and supported on shores intended for use only in emergency 2. Figuratively, anything to be depended upon in danger or emergency, a sure support, a refuge — *s*, shend, *n* A knot or bend for fastening two ropes — *s*, cable or chain, *n* This cable or chain of a sheet-anchor — *s*, scender, *n* A stand of rolls for making rubber and other materials into sheets, or for rubber-coating cloth and finishing the surfaces — *s*, delivery, *n* 1. The delivery of a printed sheet from a press 2. The mechanism accomplishing such a result — *s*, deposit, a layer of mineral in the form of a thin sheet as distinguished from a thick bed — *s*, iron, iron rolled into sheets for commercial purposes — *s*, iron, *a* — *s*, metal, metal made into sheets, usually by rolling, as Sheet iron from sheet brass, sheet steel, etc., not over 1/4 inch in thickness — *s*, mineral, same as SHEET, 6 — *s*, pile, a thick plank driven as a pile, as in forming the sides of a coffer-dam, also, corrugated sheet steel used for the same purpose — *s*, pile, *n* — *s*, piling, *n* Sheet piles collectively — *s*, traveler, *n* *Naut* A ring or thimble to which a sheet is attached and which slides on a horse or bar — *s*, water, *n* *Geol* The underground water lying at a continuous, persistent level in high plains or plateaux, and draining into the intersecting rivers — *s*, work, *n* *Print* Presswork in which the two sides of the sheet are printed from different forms — to give her *s*, to ease off the sheet, said of a vessel — *s*, train, *n* A plank form on which the records of various trials are kept — weather *s*, that attached to the windward clew of a square sail  
 sheet'ed, 1 shīt'ed, 2 shīt'ed, *a* 1. Covered with a sheet or sheets 2. [Prov Eng] Having a broad white hand around the body, said of cattle  
 sheet'ent, *o* Made of sheeting  
 sheet'ing, 1 shīt'ing, 2 shīt'ing, *n* 1. The act, process, or operation of forming into sheets, or of lining or covering with sheets 2. Material for making sheets for beds, especially, a wide cotton or linen fabric, twilled or untwilled, bleached or unbleached 3. *Hydral* Engin A timber lining to a caisson, or a casing or protection to a pier or other structure, a section of sheet-piling 4. *Mil* Engin Short planks supporting the roof and walls of a gallery in earthworks 5. [Colloq, U S] Carp Sheathing — sheet'ing-ma-chine, *n* A machine for combing wool — *s*, pile, same as SHEET PILE  
 sheet'wise, 1 shīt'wīz, 2 shīt'wīz, *o* & *adv* *Print* Suitable for or like sheet-work  
 sheeve, *n* [Scott] Same as SHEAVE  
 sheet, *n* Same as SHEAR  
 Shef'-e-lah, shef'-e-lah, 2 shef'-e-lah, *n* [Heb] The southern and central maritime lowland of the Holy Land, south of Sharon See SEPHELA  
 Shef'held, 1 shef'hīd, 2 shef'hīd, *n* 1. John (c.1648-1714), duke of Buckinghamshire, an English statesman



Sheep-tick 1/2

Wallachian *s*, a variety of domestic sheep in western Asia and southeastern Europe with long spirally-twisted horns — white *s*, an Alaskan mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*)  
 sheep'ber'y, 1 ship'ber, 2 shep'ber, *n* [RIES 1-2, 2] *pl* One of the black oval, edible drupes of the sweet viburnum also the tree itself  
 sheep'dog, 1 ship'dog, 2 shep'ddog, *n* 1. A dog trained to guard and control sheep, shepherds' dog Specif (1) The collie (2) A rough-coated, heavy, short-tailed dog, inferior to the collie, much used by drovers in England 2. [Slang] A chaperon  
 sheep'fold, 1 ship'fōld, 2 shep'fōld, *n* A place where sheep are enclosed at night, a pen for sheep  
 sheep'head, *n* Same as SHEEP-SHEAR [foolish  
 sheep'head'ed, 1 ship'head'ed, 2 shep'head'ed, *o* Doltish  
 sheep'herdet, *n* Shepherd  
 sheep'ish, 1 ship'ish, 2 shep'ish, *a* 1. Awkwardly diffident, abashed, as by the discovery of some silly or mean act 2. [Archae] Resembling *n* sheep in timidity, silliness, or dullness 3. Of or pertaining to sheep — *s*, sheep'ish-ly, *adv* — *s*, sheep'ish-ness, *n*  
 sheep'man, 1 ship'man 2 shep'man, *n* [MEN, *pl*] 1. A breeder of sheep, especially on a large scale 2. A shepherd — *s*, sheep'master, *n* Same  
 Sheep Mount'ain, 1. A mountain in Park range, Colorado, 12,539 ft high 2. A mountain in Montana 10,625 ft high  
 sheep'nox, 1 ship'poks, 2 shep'pōks, *n* A contagious eruptive disease of sheep resembling cowpox in man, ovine variola very destructive in Europe, but almost unknown in the United States  
 sheep's-eye, 1 ship's-ai, 2 shep's-y, *n* An oblique, half or amorous glance, sidelong gaze now usually in the plural, as, casting sheep's-eyes sheep'eyes'.



jacket, worn especially by officers — s keep (*Archcol*) <sup>111</sup>



HERRICK To His Mussel 12

Shep-her'di-a, 1 shep-her'di-a, 2 shep-her'di-a n Same as  
LEPARGTREA [*John Shephard British botanist*]

shep'herd's-purse', 1 shep'herd's-purs', 2 shep'erds-  
purs', n A very common weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*), with cut-lobed root-leaves, small white flowers,  
and notched triangular pods (whereas its name) in a  
long raceme shep'herd's-hag' or pouch't.

Shep'herds-town, 1 shep'ardz-town, 2 shep'erds-town, n  
A town in Jefferson county, W Va

Shep'phal, 1 shu'f, 2 shep', n *Bib* 1 *Chron* 1, 40 (Hob.  
uncogera 1) *1 Sam* 17, 34 xxxv 23] She-ph'pham,  
1 she-pham, 2 she-fu'f'am, n *Bib* (R V) *Gen* xvi, 39  
She-ph'pham, 1 shu-fu'f'm, 2 she-fu'f'an, n *Bib* 1  
*Chron* vii, 5 (Hob septer)

Shep'ley, 1 shep'h, 2 shep'ly, n A village in Yorkshire,  
England

shep'net, n Same as SHIPPEN

Shep'pard, 1 shep'ard, 2 shep'ard, Jack. (1702-11/1724)  
An English highwayman, hero of a novel of same name by  
Harrison Ainsworth

Shep'par-tan, 1 shep'er-ten, 2 shep'ar-ton, n A town in  
Victoria, Australia

Shep'per-ton, n A village in S W Middlesex, England

shep'pick't, n Same as SHEEP-PICT

shep'py, 1 shep', 2 shep'y, n (SHEP'PIS, pl) A sheeppete

Shep'shed, 1 shep'shed, 2 shep'sh'ed, n An urban district  
and parish in Leicestershire England Sheep'shed't.

shep'stare, 1 shep'star, 2 shep'star, n (Prov Eng) The  
staring sheep-rack shep'star't; shep'star't.

shep'ster-, n A sheepesther

Shep'ston mal'let, 1 shep'ton mal'et, 2 shep'ton mal't A  
market-town in Somersetshire, England

Sher'n-den, 1 she'r-den, 2 she'r's-den, n A borough in  
Allegheny county, Pa

The broken *sherds* which ignorance flings away are often . . .  
the most precious relics

shere/, n *Mining* Same as REKMET 4  
 Sher'-e-hi'ah, 1 sher-i-bo'ah or shu-ré'ya, 2 sher-e-bi'ah or  
 sho-ré'by'a, n *Bib* Ezra vii, 18 [Heb, jag obarionates]  
 she'-reef', n Same as sheur; she'-reef'-ai, n, 1  
 shér'man, 1 shi'mon, 2 shér'man, 1 [Dial] 1 A shireman  
 shér'man, 1 shi'tresh, 2 shé'brésh, *Bib* 1 *Chron* vii, 16  
 shér'm'wér'ti, n Same as sheurwarte  
 She'-re'zer, 1 shu-r'zer, 2 she-ré'zer, n *Bib* Zech vii, 2  
 sher'got-tite, 1 sher'gat-ut, 2 shér'got-it, n A meteoric  
 iron characterized by the presence of augite [*< Shergotty*,  
 la India]

side-ri', n. <sup>1</sup> a Mohammedian family, claiming descent from the Prophet through his daughter Fatima  
The sherifs constitute a Mohammedian order of nobility, the males of which are distinguished by wearing a green turban and the females a green veil.  
2 The chief magistrates of the <sup>1</sup> *shaykh* grand sheriff. 3. Among the Philippines Islands the Mohammedans, a dignitary or chief standing endowed with spiritual and temporal power. [*< A shari'* noble] *she-reef'*; *she-riff'*.  
*sher'iff*, <sup>1</sup> 1 sheriff, 2 *sher'if*, *n* The chief administrator.  
*sher'iff*, <sup>2</sup> 1 officer of a shire or county, charged with the conservation of the peace and the execution of the mandates of courts of record within his county, and usually invested with limited or incidental judicial functions. 2 The chief of a shire. The shire is elected by the electors or by direct vote of the citizens and must be

la the Robin Hood legends  
 Sher-wood't-a, 1 sher-wud't-o, 2 sher-wōōd't-a n Bot A  
 genus of rare diapensiaceous herbs with evergreen simple

2. Something that protects or defends, a defender, shelter.  
The Lord God is a sun and shield *Psalms lxxxiv, 11*

3. One of many devices for protecting or guarding





2. A piece of such detritus 3 A place strewn with shingle, as a beach 1. < Norw *singel*, < *scinglo*, Irq. of *stingo*, singl 1. *shin'gle-trap*, *n* A row of piles driven into a beach to keep it from being washed away, or to cause the accumulation of gravel and sand on a beach, a groin  
*shin'gled*, 1 *shin'gled*, 2 *shin'gled*, *n* Covered with *shin'gled*, *s* shingles, as a roof  
*shin'gled*, *o* Strewn with stony shingles, as a beach  
*shin'gler*, 1 *shin'gler*, 2 *shin'gler*, *n* One who makes shingles or roofs buildings with shingles  
*shin'gler*, *n* 1 A shingle-machine 2 A machine for squeezing puddled iron, also, the workman who attends such a machine  
*shin'gles*, 1 *shin'giz*, 2 *shin'giz*, *n* A cutaneous disease, *shin'gls*, *s* symptomatic of nervous derangement, in which a vesicular or pustular eruption appears over the course of some nerve usually extending half round the body like a girdle herpes zoster [Ult < *CINGLE*, *n*]  
*shin'gle-wood*, 1 *shin'gl-wud*, 2 *shin'gl-wood*, *n* The canoe-cedar  
*shin'gling*, 1 *shin'ghn*, 2 *shin'ghn*, *n* The act of covering with shingles, also, a covering made of shingles, shingles collectively — *shin'gling-hatch*'et, *n* A small hatch, having a nail and hammer, for use in shingling  
*s-machine*, *n* Same as *shin'gling-machine*  
*shin'gling*, *n* The act of hammering or pressing iron from the puddling-furnace bloom'ing; — *shin'gling-ham'mer*, *n* A tilt-hammer for making blooms — *s-tongs*, *n* Large tongs for handling blooms to shingling  
*shin'gly*, 1 *shin'gly*, 2 *shin'gly*, *a* 1. Covered with shingles, as, a *shingly* roof 2. Resembling shingles  
*shin'gry*, *a* Abounding with shingles, gravelly  
*Shin-gu*, 1 *shin-gu*, 2 *shin-gu*, *n* A town, seaport on Honshu Island, Japan  
*shin-hop'ple*, 1 *shin-hep't*, 2 *shin-höp't*, *n* Same as *shin-hep't*  
*shin't-ness*, 1 *shin't-nes*, 2 *shin't-nes*, *n* The quality of *shin'ing*, 1 *shain'ng*, 2 *shain'ng*, *pa* 1. Emitting or reflecting a continuous light, gleaming, luminous, radiant, bright, as, the *shining* sun, a *shining* helmet 2. Of unusual brilliance or excellence, splendid, illustrious, eminent, conspicuous, as, *shining* merit, an author of *shining* reputation  
— *shining flycatcher*, same as *flycatcher* — *shin'ing-rod*, *n* Same as *shin'ing-rod* — *shin'ing-ly*, *adv* — *shin'ing-ness*, *n* [Rare]  
*shin'ing*, *n* 1. Emission or reflection of light, brightness, the *shining* of a candle 2. *Hunting* The attracting of deer by fire at night Compare *fire-hunting* 3. [Rare] Ambitious display 4. Lightning  
*shin'leat*, 1 *shin'le*, 2 *shin'le*, *n* A low perennial herb (*Pezalo elliptica*) of the family *Pezaceae*, with rounded evergreen root-leaves, common in the woods of the northern United States [From the use of its leaves for shiplapsters]  
*shin'ner*, 1 *shun'er*, 2 *shun'er*, *n* 1. One who *shins* 2. A stocking  
*shin'ner-y*, 1 *shin'er-y*, 2 *shin'er-y*, *n* [IES, 1-iz, 2-ly pl] A dense growth of small trees and shrubs, mostly *shio-pl*  
*shin'ny*, 1 *shin'*, 2 *shin'*, *n* [*shin'nen*, *shin'ning*] 1. To strike the ball in the game of hockey or shinny, play shinny 2. [Colloq] To clump up with the aid of the shins, *shin* usually with *up*  
— *shinny on your own side*, get on the proper side to knock the ball right-handedly a command to one attempting to strike the ball left-handedly, and hence gettlog in this way of an opponent also, figuratively, in slang use, keep within your limits, mind your own business  
*shin'ny*, *n* [IES, 1-iz, 2-ly pl] 1 A game resembling hockey, but loosely played, no positions being assigned to players except one in a goal on each side and the ball being struck with a curved stick 2 The stick or club used in this game *shin'nystick*'t. [*< Gnel sintag*, bound] *shin'ney*, 1 *shin'net*, *shin'noke*; *shin'tlet*, *shin'tyt*  
*Shin'-o-ta-wa-ro*, 1 *shin'-o-ta-wä-ro*, 2 *shin'-o-ta-wä-ro*, *n* [Jap] One of a breed of domestic fowls with very large tails  
*shin'-piece*, 1 *shin'-pce*, 2 *shin'-pce*, *n* A piece of plate armor for the shin or fore part of the leg, sometimes worn over the chausses of chain mail, a halnberg  
*shin-plas'ter*, 1 *shun'plas'tar*, 2 *shin'plas'tar*, *n* [Slang. U S] 1. Originally, any paper money said to have been applied first to the depreciated Continental currency after the War of the Revolution 2. A small note for a fractional part of a dollar, issued by private bankers and companies for circulation as money, especially during the financial stress beginning with 1837 3. The fractional or postal currency issued by the government during the Civil War to serve as small change during suspension of specie payments 4 [Colloq] A curative plaster made of brown plaster smeared with tar, vinegar, or the like, for application to a sore skin  
*Shin-shia* 1 *shia shü*, 2 *shio shia* A progressive sect of Japanese Buddhists founded by Shintan (1171-1262). Justification by faith in Buddha is their chief creed, as opposed to the common Buddhist idea of salvation by works They are the most influential sect in Japan and their temples number about 14,000 Their doctrines are said to border on Christianity Compare *BUNNIA*  
*shin-tan'gle*, 1 *shin-tan'gl*, 2 *shin-tän'gl*, *n* The ground-hemlock  
*Shin'to*, 1 *shin'to*, 2 *shin'to*, *n* The primitive cult of Japan, in its essence a species of ancestor-worship  
*Shinto*, largely superseded or rather absorbed by Buddhism, traces its roots to the 6th century A D, has had a revival since the revolution of 1868, and is still a living power among the people of Japan It seems to have been originally a delineation of the forces of nature which later became identified as hero ancestors It has its own divinities temples, priests, worship, and rites But its central belief is implicit obedience to the Mikado as the divine descendant and actual representative of the sun-god, Amaterasu In the form in which it is held by some educated Japanese, it is practically deism  
*Shinto* is thus a mixture of ancestor-worship and of nature-worship without any explicit code of morals It regards human beings as virtuous by nature, assuming that each man a co-equal as his true guide and while believing in a continued existence beyond the grave, esteems the use of the senses to its pleasures or pains  
*Enyo* *Bit* 11th ed. vol xv p 222  
[< *Chin shün gdo* with a *tao* doctrine] *Shin'to-ism*; *Shin'tu*, *Shin'tu*, *Shin'tu-ism* — *Shin'to-ist*, *n* One who believes in and practices *Shinto*  
*shin'ty*, *n* [Scot] Same as *SHINTY*  
*shin'ty-an*, 1 *shin'ty-an*, 2 *shin'ty-an*, *n* [Ar] Loose trousers gathered round the waist and about the waist and below the knee, usually of silk or silk and cotton worn by Mohammedan women  
*shin'ty-kant*, *shin'ty-jan*:

situated on a vessel plying the seas - ship's time (*Naut.*), the time as shown by the deck clock, usually local mean time at whatever meridian a vessel happens to be, and cor-

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vessel perfect, and the makeshift spars and rigging of the shipyard replaced by permanent fittings

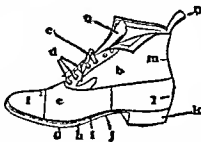
24. One who lives by trickery, a shifty fellow  
 Shirked, pp Shirked s







shoe, *n* 1. (1) [U S] An outer covering or dress for the human foot, usually distinguished from a boot (see Boot) by not reaching above the ankle, sometimes of cloth, leather, but sometimes of cloth, india-rubber, wood, or other material, also figuratively, something that fits closely like a shoe. Shoes are sometimes named (o) for the purposes for which they are used, as baseball-shoe (of stout leather with spiked sole and square plates), football-shoe (of stout leather with leather strips on the sole), tennis-shoe (a light shoe with rubber sole), cap from their shape, as medium-toed s, pointed s, square-toed s.



Different Parts of a Shoe  
a, tongue b, vamp c, lacing, d, sole e, heel f, toe cap g, outsole h, insole i, sole j, shank k, heel l, counter m, heelstay n, backstrap

The governmental shoe has always pinched the poor man's foot worse than that of the rich.

Townsend Letters to a King letter vi, p 72 [F & A 1888]  
(2) [Eng] A covering, usually of leather, for the foot reaching to a point just below the ankle, as an Oxford shoe or the Compare boot.

2. Something resembling a shoe in position or use. Spec. (1) A rim or plate of iron to protect the hoof of an animal from wear or injury as a horse-shoe, on a shoe-shoe. (2) A strip of iron, steel or other hard material fitted under a sleigh- or sled-runner to receive friction also, a shoe-shoe-shaped lower piece of a trail-haul. (3) A drag of iron or wood placed under the wheel of a vehicle to retard its motion in going down-hill. (4) The part of a brake that presses upon the wheel. (5) An iron socket or ferrule for protecting the point of a wooden pile or the end of a hand-spike, pole, or staff. (6) A piece of steel or chilled iron at the end of the operating part of a stamping or grinding machine, which can be received when it wears away. (7) A socket or plate to take the thrust of a rafter or strut, or to go between the base of a pillar and the substructure. (8) A step or socket for a mast or sheer-leg. (9) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship. (10) A trough to convey ore to a crusher, grala from the hopper to the eye of the millstone, or water from a leader on a building. (11) A boat-shaped jag of sycamore weighing about 50 lb. (12) *Naut* (a) A wooden block on an anchor-fluke to keep it from injuring the vessel's side. (b) A piece attached to an anchor-fluke to increase its area and make it hold better in a silty bottom. (13) The tread or outer covering of a pneumatic tire, as for an automobile. (14) In suspension-bridge construction, any one of a number of steel or iron eyes serving to connect each strand of the cable to the anchorage-bars. (15) A sliding plate connecting an electric car with the third rail or with an underground feed-wire. (16) Same as *car*. (17) *Saddlery* Same as *boot*. (18) In cylinder-glass making, the aperture to a furnace through which the blower is run to be heated. (19) *AS* *Shoe* 1. A shoe. 2. Another pair of shoes, a totality of different matter — cross-bar shoe, same as *bar-shoe* — half-shoe, *n*. *Fartery* A shoe on only one side of a horse's hoof, to protect it or to correct a fault — patten s, a shoe to remedy lameness in a horse — Scarpa's s (*Surg*), a shoe devised by Antonio Scarpa, an Italian professor of anatomy for remedying clubfoot and similar distortions — shoe-black'ing, *n*. Blacking for shoes or boots — s. black'ing, *n*. A block with two sheaves in line, but at right angles to each other — *AS* *Shoe* 1. A shoe. 2. A shoe. 3. A shoe. 4. A shoe. 5. A shoe. 6. A shoe. 7. A shoe. 8. A shoe. 9. A shoe. 10. A shoe. 11. A shoe. 12. A shoe. 13. A shoe. 14. A shoe. 15. A shoe. 16. A shoe. 17. A shoe. 18. A shoe. 19. A shoe. 20. A shoe. 21. A shoe. 22. A shoe. 23. A shoe. 24. A shoe. 25. A shoe. 26. A shoe. 27. A shoe. 28. A shoe. 29. A shoe. 30. A shoe. 31. A shoe. 32. A shoe. 33. A shoe. 34. A shoe. 35. A shoe. 36. A shoe. 37. A shoe. 38. A shoe. 39. A shoe. 40. 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KEY 1: *alsie; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; Jet; η = sing, so; ship, thin, this; agure; F. hoū, dūne; n = loch* 1, *obsolete; †, variant*  
 KEY 2: *hōk, hōt; full, rule, cūre, hūt, hūrn; ōl, hōy, e = k, c = s; gō, gem, ink, s = z, thin, this; F. hoū, dūne, n = loch.*

shoe  
short

**Shoot'er's Hill** A residential district in Woolwich borough, London county, England.

**shoot'ing**, 1 shūt'ing, 2 shōō'ting, n. 1. The act of one who or that which shoots, especially, n. discharging of missiles or of firearms. 2. The killing of game with firearms, as, to go north for the shooting, also, the game obtainable, sport, as, the shooting there is varied. 3. The right to shoot game over a certain district, also such a district, as, to secure the shooting of a preserve. 4. A darting or rapid motion, as, the shooting of a train. 5. A darting pain. 6. *Carp* The act of planing down the edge of a board to fit. 7. *Blasting* Compare *shoot'ing*, v. 7. [*AS sceōting, < sceōtan, shoot*].

—**shoot'ing-board**, n. A flat surface of wood or metal having guides, etc., to hold a board while its edge is being planed and any holder used in trimming edges.

**shoot'ing-board**, n. s. coat, n. A coat of canvas or other strong material, and having large pockets worn by gunners.

—**s. cracker**, n. A firecracker. 2. s. gallery, n. A public resort equipped with appliances for target-shooting.

—**s. glove**, n. A glove-like protection for the left hand and arm, worn by archers. 3. *s. drom*, n. [*Slang, U S*] A firearm.

—**s. jacket**, n. A shooting-coat, especially if short and snug.

—**s. lens**, n. A spectacle-lens so ground as to restrict vision to a small circular spot in the center. 4. *s. lodge*, n. Same as **SHOOTING-BOX**.

—**s. match**, n. 1. A competition of skill in shooting, as, at a target. 2. [*Slang, Western U S*] A personal encounter with firearms, any small street riot.

—**s. needle**, n. A blasting-needle. 3. *s. plane*, n. A light slide-plane for straight planing on the edges of blocks or boards usually employed with a shooting-board.

—**s. pony**, n. 1. A horse trained to a sportsman's use. 2. A stalking-horse. 3. *s. range*, n. A target-range. 4. *s. stick*, n. *Print* A wooden or metal stick, often with a notch in one end and a head on the other, to be struck with a mallet, for driving quoins.

**shoot'ing-box**, 1 shūt'ing-box, 2 shōō'ting-box, n.

1. A small house in a game-district, furnishing accommodation for sportsmen. 2. A small rectangular punt for a single gunner, having a projecting platform on all sides resting on the surface of the water used along the Atlantic coast of the United States in shooting with decoys. 3. *Carp* Same as **SHOOTING-BOARD**.

**shoot'ing-star**, 1 shūt'ing-star, 2 shōō'ting-star, n. 1. A primulaeous perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) with purple or white flowers and 5-valved capsule a native of the eastern United States, the American cowslip. 2. See **SHOOTING STAR**, under **STAR**.

**shoot'let**, 1 shūt'let, 2 shōō'tlet, n. A small or very young shoot.

**shoot'ress**, n. A female shooter, especially in archery.

**shoot'y**, 1 shūt'y, 2 shōō'ty, n. [*Prov Eng*] In truck-gardening, coming up evenly and fully in the row.

**shop**, 1 shēp, 2 shōp, v. [*SNOPEN, SHOP'S, SHOP'ING*]

1. [*Cant*] To lodge in jail, lock up. 2. To send to the shops for repair, as a car, etc. 3. [*Soldiers' Slang*] To place under arrest.

II. v. To visit shops either to make purchases or merely to inspect the articles offered for sale.

**shop**, n. 1. A fixed place or building for the regular sale of commodities at retail, a store, as, a dry-goods shop, a butcher's shop. 2. A room or building for making or repairing any article, or the carrying on of any artisan craft, sometimes including both sale and manufacture, as, a blacksmith's shop, car-shop.

In England the word **shop** denotes either (1) a place where things are manufactured, repaired, etc., or (2) a place where things are sold. In the United States the term is generally used in the first sense, but the second or English usage is becoming common.

3. In glass-making, a team of workmen. 4. [*Colloq*] (1) One's own craft or business, as, the manner of the shop. (2) One's occupation or profession as a subject of conversation. 5. [*Slang, Eng*] Employment, as, he could not get a shop. 6. [*Slang, Eng*] (1) On the London Stock Exchange, the secret interests controlling any company, the representatives of such interests. (2) Any place of resort, as an office, a house, or a restaurant. (3) [*Eng Racing Slang*] A place, as first, second, or third. 7. Figuratively, the place where anything is produced or made. [*AS sceoppa, booth*].

—**all over the shop** [*Colloq*], in a state of utter confusion. —**shop'bell**, n. A bell that is rung by the opening of a shop-door. —**s. bill**, n. [*Eng*] A placard containing announcements concerning goods, intended to be placed in a shop-window. —**s. board**, n. The bench or board on which work is done especially, a tailor's bench. —**s. book**, n. A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. —**s. boy**, n. A boy or girl who works in a shop. —**s. drive**, n. The apparatus necessary to drive the machinery of a shop by means of electricity. —**shop'maid**, n. A shop-girl. —**shop'man**, n. 1. A shopkeeper, retailer. 2. One who sells goods in a shop, a salesman. —**shop'mate**, n. A fellow clerk, workman, or salesman in a store or shop. —**s. pan**, n. A steel pan used in foundries for carrying about nails, bolts, tools, etc. —**s. rid**, n. A shop-worn. —**s. shift**, n. A shopkeeper's trick, deception in trade. —**s. talk**, n. Social conversation confined to the details of one's own business. —**s. tender**, n. An inshore cod ground-keeper. —**s. walker**, n. Same as **FLOOR-WALKER**. —**s. window**, n. The window of a shop in which goods are displayed. —**s. woman**, n. A woman who serves in a shop. —**to shut up s.**, to relinquish any undertaking. —**to sink the s.**, to abstain from talking of or in the language of one's business out of business hours. —**to smell of the s.**, to be over-suspicious of one's occupation or employment. —**to talk s.**, to talk intrusively or unnecessarily about one's profession or occupation, as in general conversation.

**Sho'phar**, 1 shō'phar, 2 shō'fār, n. *Bib* 1 Chron xix, 16. *Sho'phar*, 1 shō'phar, 2 shō'fār, n. *Bib* Num xxvii, 35.

**Sho'phar**, 1 shō'phar, 2 shō'fār, n. [*Ech*] An ancient Jewish ritual horn, usually that of a ram which was sounded on solemn religious occasions and was also used in war. It is still blown in temples and synagogues at the Jewish New Year and on the Day of Atonement. The sho'phar is in the Authorized Version incorrectly identified with the cornet or trumpet. It rather resembles the clarion or tuba.

**shop'keeper**, 1 shēn'kēp'er, 2 shōp'kēp'er, n. 1. One who keeps a shop, a small retail merchant, tradesman. 2. [*Colloq*] An article that has been long kept in a

shop, an article long on hand. —**shop'keep'er-ism**, n. [*Rare*] The style of thought and character developed among shopkeepers, sordidness, a cynical word of Carlyle.

**shop'keep'ing**, 1 shēp'kēp'ing, 2 shōp'kēp'ing, n. The act or business of keeping a retail shop used also adjectively.

**shop'lift'er**, 1 shēp'lift'er, 2 shōp'lift'er, n. One guilty of the offense of shoplifting.

**shop'lift'ing**, 1 shēp'lift'ing, 2 shōp'lift'ing, n. Larceny by secretly carrying away goods from a store or shop in business hours, theft of goods by a pretended purchaser.

**shop'like**, 1 shēp'like, 2 shōp'like, n. Having the manners of a shop, vulgar, low.

**shop-o'-er-cy**, 1 shōp-o'-er-si, 2 shōp-o'-er-cy, n. [*Humorous*] The body of shopkeepers, also, the rule of shopkeepers. [*< SHOP + Gr. lraōē, rule*].

**shop'per**, 1 shōp'per, 2 shōp'per, n. One who purchases or merely inspects goods in shops.

**shop'plish**, 1 shēp'plish, 2 shōp'plish, n. Somewhat shoppy.

**shop'py**, 1 shōp'py, 2 shōp'py, n. [*Colloq*] 1. Characteristic of or pertaining to shops or to petty trade, commercial, as, shoppy people, shoppy manners. 2. Abounding in shops, as, a shoppy street. 3. Concerned with or talking about one's own calling or business, as, shoppy talk.

**shop'worn**, 1 shōp'worn, 2 shōp'worn, n. Determined by being a long time in stock in a shop.

**shore'age**, 1 shōr'age, 2 shōr'age, n. Duties paid on goods when landed.

**shore**, 1 shōr, 2 shōr, v. [*SHOREN, SHOR'ING*] To support from below, as by a stout timber slopingly or vertically set on end, especially temporarily during construction or repairs usually with up, as, to shore up a wall. *Syn.* see **PROP**.

**shore**, n. 1. To act on shore. 2. To surround as with a shore.

The Nile is shored with sound no less than sand. G. W. OCTAVIUS Nile Notes p. 146 [in 1862].

**shore**, n. [*Prov*] To threaten, warn, also, to offer.

**shore**, n. [*Archaeol, Imp of SHEAR*]. To reckon, score. [*For score, v*].

**shore**, n. 1. The coast or land adjacent to an ocean or sea or to a lake or large river distinguished from the land contiguous to a small stream, called a bank, used also figuratively, as, heavenly shores. 2. *Law* The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark, foreshore. [*< AS score, < sceran, cut*].

*Syn.* see **BANK, MARGIN**.

—**In shore**, near the shore. —**on s.** [*Naut*], moving toward the shore, as, on-shore wind. —**shore'ing**, n. The anchoring of a vessel inshore.

**shore'bird**, n. 1. A wading bird that frequents the seashore, a limicolin bird, as a plover or snipe. 2. [*Local, Eng*] The bank-swallow.

**s. bug**, n. Any heteropterous insect of the family *Saldidae*.

**s. cleat**, n. *Naut* A heavy cleat fastened to a vessel's side to serve as a rest for the shores.

**s. crab**, n. Any crab living between tide-marks, especially, the common European *Carcinus maenas*.

**s. dinner**, n. A dinner composed of sea-food, as fish, oysters, etc.

**s. fast**, n. A rope, harrow, or cable by means of which ships are held fastened to their piers or to the shore.

**s. fish**, n. A fish inhabiting water near shore, as contrasted with a deep-sea or pelagic fish.

**s. grape**, n. Same as **SFA-GRAPE**.

**s. grass**, n. Same as **SHOREWEED**.

**s. jumper**, n. A beach-flea.

**s. leave**, n. *Naut* Permission to go on shore for a fixed time usually for a considerable period.

**s. liberty**, n. A distinction to liberty, which is for twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

**s. line**, n. The water-line along a shore.

**s. roll**, n. See **roll**.

**s. spit**, n. The rock-spit.

**s. plover**, n. The large-billed Australian thick-knee (*Esacus magnirostris*).

**s. pool**, n. [*Local, U S*] A place for getting near shore.

**s. service**, n. Naval service other than on a seagoing vessel.

**s. shooting**, n. Gunning for shore-birds.

**s. snipe**, n. 1. [*Local, U S*] A shore-bird. 2. [*Scot*] The common sandpiper.

**s. steetan**, n. [*Orkneys*] The rock-pit.

**s. tender**, n. [*Eastern U S*] A codfish living near shore.

**s. wainscot**, n. A British noctuid moth (*Leucania litornis*) frequenting sand-dunes.

**s. wall**, n. *Geol* A ridge of sand and gravel formed along the shore of a lake or river by the expansion of ice.

**s. whaling**, n. The pursuit of whales from the shore in open boats now practised mostly in California.

**shore**, n. 1. A hem set as a prop, as against the side of a building or other structure, especially as a temporary support, as, a shore supporting a wall during the construction of its lower part. Shores are in common use in ship-building for steadying a vessel on the ways, or supporting the deck in insecure spots. One of the most important uses of shores is in preventing the settlement of old buildings caused by the erection of new ones on adjoining lots. Compare **DOGSHORE**, **DEAD-SHORE**, **SEEG-SHORE**.

2. [*Prov Eng*] (1) In hunting, a stake propping up a net. (2) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep.

[*< AS scoran, pp of sceran, cut*].

**shore**, n. [*Prov Eng*] A sewer.

**Shore, Jane** (1527) The favorite of Edward IV of England, subject of much 16th-century literature, figures in Heywood's *Edward IV*.

**Shore'a**, 1 shōr'a, 2 shōr'a, n. *Bot* A genus of large resinous dipterocarpaceous trees, natives of tropical Asia.

Their bear panicles of fragrant yellow flowers followed by 1-seeded fruits. *R. robusta*, the sal of India is a valuable timber-tree. [*< John Shore, Lord Teilmouth governor-general of India*].

**shore'age**, n. Same as **SHORAGE**.

**shore'ditch**, 1 shōr'dich, 2 shōr'dich, n. A parliamentary and metropolitan borough in London county, England.

**shore'ham**, 1 shōr'ham, 2 shōr'ham, n. See under **NEW**.

**shore'lark**, 1 shōr'lark, 2 shōr'lark, n. A lark (genus *Otocoris*) having black erectile ear-tufts, as *O. alpestris*.

**shore'less**, 1 shōr'less, 2 shōr'less, n. Having no shore, of boundless extent, as, a shoreless ocean.

**shore'man**, 1 shōr'man, 2 shōr'man, n. [*Prov Eng*] A sewerman.

**shore'er**, 1 shōr'er, 2 shōr'er, n. One who or that which props or shores, a shore.

**shores'man**, 1 shōr'sman, 2 shōr'sman n. [*U S, pl*]

1. [*U S*] *Fisheries* A person whose duties are on shore,

especially, a part-owner of a fishing-vessel. 2. A longshoreman.

**shore'ward**, 1 shōr'ward, 2 shōr'ward, adv. Toward the shore.

**shore'weed**, 1 shōr'wid, 2 shōr'wid, n. A low perennial (*Lotifera uniflora*) of the plantain family (*Plantaginaceae*), with terete fleshy leaves, growing in water or on gravelly shores of lakes or the ocean, as the English and Scottish lakes, the coasts of Nova Scotia, etc.

**shore'grass**, n. *shore'grass*, n. 1. The operation of propping, as with shores. 2. Shores, collectively.

**shore'l**, n. Same as **SHORE**.

**shore'ling**, 1 shōr'ling, 2 shōr'ling, n. 1. [*Prov Eng*] (1) A newly shorn sheep, or a sheep of the first year's shearing.

(2) The pelt of a sheep that has been shorn while alive distinguished from a *morling*.

2. A shaveling shore'ling.

**shorn**, 1 shōrn, 2 shōrn, pp of **SHEAR**.

**Shorn'cliffe**, 1 shōrn'clif, 2 shōrn'clif, n. A military camp near Folkestone Kent, England.

**short**, v. 1. To shorten in length or time, also, to divert, amuse. II. 1. *Naut* To take in the slack. 2. To shorten, fail.

**short**, 1 shōrt, 2 shōrt, n. 1. Having little linear extension, not long, as, a short road, a short string. 2. Specif, being below the average stature, not tall, as, a short man. 3. Having little extension in time, of limited duration, not lengthy or protracted, brief, as, a short life, a short visit, a short story. 4. Abrupt in manner or spirit, curt, cross, as, he was very short with me.

She answered in accents short, cold and severe. OWEN MENEZIES Lucile pt. n can. i. at 25.

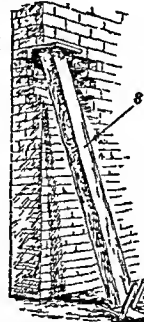
5. Not reaching or attaining a requirement or result; falling below a certain standard, deficient, inadequate, insufficient, scant often with of, as, short of the full amount, short weight, short in needed material. 6. *Finance & Com* (1) Not having in possession when selling, but having to procure in time to deliver as contracted, as, short of stocks or wheat. (2) Of or pertaining to short stocks or commodities, as, short sales, a short contract. (3) Lacking enough to meet one's agreements, as, I am still short of Northern Pacific. (4) Of or pertaining to those who have sold short or are short; as, the short interest. (5) [*Eng*] Having speculated for a decline in prices. See **SHORT**, n. and adv. 7. Not comprehensive or retentive, as, fault, in error, narrow, said of persons or their faculties, as, short in understanding, short memory. 8. Breaking or crumbling easily, friable, brittle, crisp, as, mortar short with cinders, short pastry. See **COARSE-SHORT**, **NOT-SHORT**. 9. Brief in utterance, not prolonged, as a syllable or vowel, in modern verse, unaccented in English phonology noting a somewhat arbitrarily named pronunciation of vowels. Compare **LONG**. See **PROSODY**, **QUANTITY**.

Our forefathers too had no idea of long or short syllables after the grade of fashion in the old days, the Church service short syllables are used as long and vice versa. NIEBUHR *Letter on Hist Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect xii p. 65 [Jan 1870].

10. [*Colloq*] Undiluted with water, unmixed, neat; strong, as, something short (strong liquor). 11. [*Prov, Eng*] Small or portable. 12. [*Rare*] Not far away in the future, early, as, a short date. [*< AS scort, short*].

*Syn.* see **ARIEF**, **LITTLE**, **SCANTY**, **TRANSIENT** — a short bit, see **bit** — a short horse is soon curried, a simple or easy task is soon done — at or on s. notice, in a brief space of time, quickly — at s. sight, soon after presentation said of a bill payable — s. allowance, less than the regular allowance — s. and, the character of, amperand — s. and-long stich, an embroidery-stitch by which a smooth outer edge and an irregular inner edge of a design are obtained by a series of uneven stitches — s. and rough, unmelodious, as by weathering said of brick-clay, as distinguished from *mild and tough* — s. arm, an arm that is short or shortened, as by being *hew* used also attributively, as, a short-arm blow. — **short'ax**, n. In medieval warfare, a short-handled battle-axe for a horseman. — **s. ball** (*Crick*) a ball short in pitch such a ball counts as a no-ball. — **s. bill**, a draft or bill that becomes due for payment in less than ten days. — **s. bread**, n. Same as **SHORTCAKE** (1). — **s. circuit**.

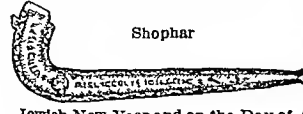
1. *Elec* A path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit, practically rendering it shorter. Compare **SHORT-CIRCUIT**, v. 2. *Surg* An intestinal anastomosis which excludes or eliminates a portion of bowel obstructed or in any way diseased, shortening the intestinal canal by the length of the diseased part. — **s. cloak**, n. A British carpet-moth (*Cidaria picta*). — **s. clothes**, n. The dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy. — Same as **SMALL-CLOTHES**. — **s. coarse**, n. A grade of fleece-wool. — **s. coat**, n. To dress in short clothes said of little children. — **s. column** (*Arch & Engin*), a column which when overloaded, would collapse rather by breaking up than by bending, when the column is of less than twenty (or thirty according to certain authorities) diameters — s. commons, scanty or poor provision of food. — **s. contract**. 1. *Com* The seller's side of any contract for future delivery at the speculative exchanges. 2. *Finance* The engagement of a bear or operator for a decline in prices at the stock market, when borrowing securities to make delivery against a short sale. — **s. cross** (*Print*), the short thick cross-bar in a chase. — **s. dated**, n. Having little time to run as a short-dated note. — **s. drawn**, a hurriedly or incompletely drawn in not filling the lungs fully as a short-drawn breath. — **s. entry**, in banking, the brief entry of a bill or note in a customer's bank-book when deposited for collection, made without carrying out the amount until collected. — **s. exchange** (*Finance*), an exchange which has usually less than 30 days to run, also, the rate for collecting short drafts. — **s. field** (*Baseball*), that part of the infield in which the short-stop is stationed. — **s. fired**, a Not enough baked, underfired said of porcelain, etc. — **s. flame**, n. *Physics* A flame poor in volatile hydrocarbons used attributively to designate certain kinds of coal which on ignition yield relatively short flames. — **s. flamed**, a. — **s. flanked**, a. Not having a sufficient number of assistants, workmen, or hands, as, a short-flanked cruiser. — **s. haul**, a term used in railroad law to signify transportation for a less distance than some other called the *long haul*. The Interstate commerce law forbids a greater charge in the aggregate for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, and is commonly called the long and short haul clause. See **INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT**. — **s. headed**, a. Broad-headed brachycephalic — **s. hopper**, same as **HOPPER**. — **s. 3** — **s. jointed**, a. Having short joints said specifically of plants with short internodes between the nodes and of horses with short pasterns. — **s. laid**, a. In rope-making, laid with short twists. — **s. landed**, a. [*Eng*] *Com* Lacking in quantity as declared in the manifest when landed said of a cargo. — **s. leg**, n. *Crick* See **ILLUS** under **CRICKET**. — **s. line**, n. 1. See **LINE**, n. 1. II.



Method of Proping a Wall by a Shore (s)



Shore-lark 1/4



Shophar

**n** In rackets and similar games, the line across the court area — *s. meter*. 1. See *METER*, *n*. 2. [Colloq & Slang] A very short space of time, short order, as, I'll make him do it in *short meter* — *s. oat*, a species of dwarf oat (*Avena brevis*) in which the spikelets contain only one or two florets grown in the mountainous districts of Europe — *s. period comet* (*Astron.*), a comet whose period of revolution about the sun is less than 70 years — *s. period variable* (*Astron.*), a star which exhibits periodical changes of brilliancy in less than 71 days — *s. rib*. 1. One of the lower and shorter ribs, which do not reach to the breastbone a floating or false rib 2 *pl* The region of the short ribs — *s. rumped*, a Goose-rumped — *s. run* (*Crick.*), a run in which the batsman does not place his bat within the poppingcrease — *s. sale* (*Com.*), a sale for future delivery of goods or stocks not in possession at the time of the sale — *s. score*, a musical score having more than one part written in each line — *s. sheet* (*Naut.*), a sheet of a topmast-studdingsail leading in to the top from the inner clew — *s. shipped*, *a* 1. Shipped in too small quantities 2 Left unshipped, either by accident or for want of room — *s. shunt* (*Elec.*), a method of connecting the shunt-coil of a compound dynamo so that only the shunt and the armature are in parallel and the two then in series with the series-coil — *s. slip*, *n* *Crick.* That part of slip that lies near the batsman also, the player at this position See *SLIP* — *s. spoken*, *a* Characterized by shortness or curtness of speech or manner, abrupt in address, gruff — *s. staple*, *a* Having short fiber said of cotton, as opposed to *long-staple* — *s. stay*, *a* *Naut.* Nearly up-and-down said of an anchor-cable — *s. step* (*U. S. Navy*), formerly, a half step — *s. stepper*, *n* A horse that does not cover the track of its fore foot by the hind foot — *s. styled*, *a* *Bot* Having the style or styles short as compared with others produced by the same species an adaptation for cross-fertilization Compare *MONOPHYLLISM*, *TRIMOPHYLLISM* — *s. suiter*, *n* In whist or bridge, one whose play is not according to the rule that the original lead should come from the longest suit, irrespective of the strength or weakness of the hand — *s. sweetening* (*Southern U. S.*), sugar, as distinguished from molasses or *long sweetening* — *s. styled*, *a* Having a short tail — *s. tailed albatross*, a albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*) having a white body and straw-yellow head, inhabiting the North Pacific — *s. tempered*, *a* Of quick or hasty temper, easily provoked — *s. time*, time less than full time; fewer hours than the usual number — *s. stoed eagle*, a harrier-eagle (*Circus vociferans*)

Various self-explaining adjectives have *short* as the first element, as *short-armed*, *s. filled*, *s. breathed*, *s. haired*, *s. legged*, *s. necked*.

**short**, 1 *short*, 2 *short*, *n* 1. The compressed substance or pith of a matter, a quick condensation, as, the *short* of it is thus, in *short* 2. A short syllable, vowel, or time See *QUANTITY* 3. A deficiency, as in a payment or remittance, as, the report shows many *shorts* 4. *Finance & Com.* (1) Same as *gross* or *short* (2) One who has sold short, a bear 3. *Baseball* The position of short-stop 6 *pl* Bran mixed with coarse meal or flour 7. *pl* In ropemaking, the inferior hemp, distinguished from the long-staple used for making standard lines 8. *pl* Small-clothes

The President, on his visit to Massachusetts, rode several miles through Rhode Island on horseback in *shorts* with jockey coat and cap *Townsend* *Wreck Automobile* p 180 in *U. S. C.* 1884 9. *pl* Things that are lacking in quantity, quality, etc., a *specif* (*Print*), copies of sheets, as of a book, that are required to complete an imperfect edition 10. Clippings, scraps, etc., left over in the manufacture of different products and used to make an inferior quality of the product 11. *Elec.* A short-circuit 12. [Thieves' Cant] A trolley-car 13. *pl Typog* The accented vowels — in *short*, in a word, briefly — the *shorts* (*Com.*), those who are not in possession of stocks or goods they have contracted to deliver to a speculator (see *SHORT*) 14. *Colloq* *Finance & Com.*, to require delivery of goods or produce on short contracts or the return of securities borrowed by short sellers, causing bears or shorts to cover or buy in at an advance, with attendant loss

**short**, *adv* In a short manner or method, in any sense, as not at length, insufficiently, abruptly, at once, etc., as, to stop *short*, to turn *short*; to come *short*

Buras, like Chaucer, comes *short* of the high seriousness of the great classics *Matthew Arnold* *Essays in Criticism*, *Study of Poetry* in second series p 188

**short up** (*Naut.*) with one vertical, or up-and-down said of an anchor to be taken *s.* 1 *Com* To be pressed for delivery under a contract while not having the goods 2. [Colloq] To be pressed with the need of evacuation of feces — to sell *s.* (*Com*) see *SELL*

**Short**, Charles (b. 1821-1880) An American educator and lexicographer, *Latin Lexicon*

**short-ake**, 1 *short-ake*, 2 *short-ake*, *n* The amount by which anything is deficient or short, deficiency *short-ake*, 1 *short-ake*, 2 *short-ake*, *n* A cake made short and crisp with butter or lard and baked *Specif* (1) A breakfast-cake, usually unsweetened and rolled thin (2) *U. S.* Cake served with fruit between layers, as, strawberry *shortcake*

**short-circuit**, 1 *short-circuit*, 2 *short-circuit*, *n* & *v* *Elec* To furnish with a short circuit, complete (an open electric circuit) by a conductor of lower resistance than the rest of the circuit, also, to shorten (a completed circuit) by the introduction, between two points, of a conductor of comparatively low resistance

**short-com'ing**, 1 *short-com'ing*, 2 *short-com'ing*, *n* 1. A failure of full performance, remissness in duty, delinquency 2. A falling off of the usual product, a coming short of the expected amount, shortage, as of a crop

**short-en**, 1 *short-en*, 2 *short-en*, *v* 1. To reduce in length or duration, make short or shorter, curtail, as, to *shorten* a line, to *shorten* one's working-time, hence, figuratively, to cause to appear shorter, as, to *shorten* the hours by conversation 2. To reduce in amount, diminish, lessen, contract; as, to *shorten* a ration, to *shorten* sail 3. To take something away from, deprive, as, the house was *shortened* of its cell 4. To hinder from attainment; confine, restrain, as, his hand is not *shortened* that it can not save 5. To make brittle or crisp, as, to *shorten* pastry 6. [Rare] To cause to come or fall short 7. *Pros* To utter rapidly or without accent, as, to *shorten* the syllable or foot 8. To lessen the reach, of an arm or a weapon, by drawing back the hand, so as to use it at close quarters, as, to *shorten* a sword 11. 1. To decrease in length, grow shorter or briefer, as, the *shortening* days of autumn 2. *Naut* To make taut or take in some of a rope or cable often used with *in*, as, *shorten in* on the cable 3. [Rare] To fail, come short. *Syn:* see *ABBRIVATE* — to *shorten* in (*Hor.*), to

trim or prune down — to *s.* sail, to take in sail, or reduce the area of sail that is spread — *short-en-er*, *n*

**short-end**, *pp* Shortened

**short-en-ing**, 1 *short-en-ing*, 2 *short-en-ing*, *n* 1. The act of one who shortens 2 That which shortens, especially, some material, as lard or butter, used to make pastry crisp

**short-hand**, 1 *short-hand*, 2 *short-hand*, *a* 1. Written in shorthand, stenographic, as, *short-hand* characters or notes 2. Using shorthand, as, a *short-hand* reporter

**short-hand'ed**, *n* Any system of handwriting that reduces the number of muscular movements required to

	John Willis, 1602	Shelton, 1650	Jacques Cossard (French), 1651	Mason, 1707	Gurney, 1753	Taylor, 1786	Lewis, 1815	Townsend, 1811	I. Pitman, 1817	Gabelberger-Günther (Ger), 1826
P										
B										
T										
D										
R										
F										
V										
S										
Z										
M										
W										

Shorthand  
Consonant-signs from selected English, French, and German systems

present words and sentences in graphic outline an art employed in some form even in the time of the ancient Romans: opposed to *longhand* See *STENOGRAPHY*

In the English language the number of simplified alphabets used to facilitate such abbreviation has been very great — 201 having been invented and more or less used from the beginning of the 17th century, when the art was revived after having been for centuries disused, to the year 1837, when Isaac Pitman introduced his system, called by him at first *stenographic sound-hand*, and later *phonography* Since then about 300 more, many of them based upon Pitman's or proceeding along similar lines, have been devised In modern classifications of shorthand a system in which the *a b c* alphabet is used, and the shortening effected by arbitrary contractions and symbols, is properly *stenography*, while a system in which elementary sounds are expressed phonetically by arbitrary signs, used singly or in combinations, is called *phonography* A joined and simplified form of phonography is also known as *tachygraphy* (See these words) The illustration shows the signs for several consonants used in eight English systems, one French, and one German As to these systems and their authors Willis was the second author who published a book on shorthand (Bright, 1588, being the first), Pepsys used Shelton's system in writing his *Diary*, Gurney's system was founded on Mason's and used in parliamentary reporting, Townsend used stroke vowel-signs, and Cossard's system is still the basis of French stenography, which differs widely from English systems The German systems are mainly cursiva In the United States, a modification of the Isaac Pitman system was introduced by his brother Benn Pitman A non-Pitmanic system was devised by John R. Gregg in 1889 [A writer of shorthand]

**short-hand'er**, 1 *short-hand'er*, 2 *short-hand'er*, *n* [Colloq] *short-hand'er*, 1 *short-hand'er*, 2 *short-hand'er*, *n* [Eng] A sucking whale less than a year old *short-hand'er*

**Short Heath**, a town in Staffordshire England

**Short-horn**, 1 *short-horn*, 2 *short-horn*, *n* 1. (1) One of a breed of cattle with short horns, originally from the valley of the Tees in England See plate of CATTLE (2) A small reddish-brown West-African buffalo with short horns curving upward *short-horned buffalo*

2. [Slang, Western U. S.] A person newly settled in a community, a new arrival, a greenhorn

**short-horned**, *a* Having short horns — *short-horned* grasshopper, any grasshopper of the family *Acrididae*

**Short-house**, 1 *short-house*, 2 *short-house*, *n* Joseph Henry (b. 1813-1893) An English novelist, *John Inglesant*

**Short-ia**, 1 *short-ia*, 2 *short-ia*, *n* *Bot* Same as *SHEN-WOODIA*

**short-ish**, 1 *short-ish*, 2 *short-ish*, *a* Somewhat short *short-lived, 1 *short-lived*, 2 *short-lived*, *a* Living or lasting but a short time, of short continuance or duration*

**short-ly**, 1 *short-ly*, 2 *short-ly*, *adv* 1. At the expiration of a short time, quickly, soon, as, be will come *short-ly* 2. In few words, briefly, as, to tell a story *short-ly* 3. With unceremonious abruptness, curtly, as, he answered *short-ly*

**short-neck**, 1 *short-neck*, 2 *short-neck*, *n* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the pectoral sandpiper See *ILLUS* under *PECTORAL SANDPIPER*

**short-ness**, 1 *short-ness*, 2 *short-ness*, *n* The condition or quality of being short See *ABOVE*, *a*

**short-sight'ed**, 1 *short-sight'ed*, 2 *short-sight'ed*, *a* 1. Unable to see clearly at a distance, nearsighted, myopic 2. Unable to look or not looking far into the future, lacking or not making use of foresight, of limited intellect or capacity of discernment, as, a *short-sighted* and rash person 3. Resulting from or characterized by lack of foresight, as, a *short-sighted* policy

*Syn:* see *IMPRUDENCE* — *short-sight'ed-ly*, *adv*

**short-sight'ed-ness**, 1 *short-sight'ed-ness*, 2 *short-sight'ed-ness*, *n* The condition or character of being short-sighted (1) Nearsightedness myopia (2) Lack of foresight or discernment also, the character of that which results from lack of foresight, as, the *short-sightedness* of a person or a measure

**short-som**, 1 *short-som*, 2 *short-som*, *n* [Scot] Passing or shortening the affording amusement, merry

**short-stop**, 1 *short-stop*, 2 *short-stop*, *n* *Baseball* An infielder stationed between second and third bases. Also, his position. See *ILLUS* under *BASEBALL* *short't*

**short'tail**, 1 *short'tail*, 2 *short'tail*, *n* An llysioid snake, a roller

**short-waist'ed**, 1 *short-waist'ed*, 2 *short-waist'ed*, *a* 1. Having a short waist or body, characterized and marked by short waists, as, a *short-waisted* woman or coat 2. [Prov Eng] Short-tempered; touchy

**short-wind'ed**, 1 *short-wind'ed*, 2 *short-wind'ed*, *a* 1. Affected with shortness of breath, or quick, difficult respiration, as, a *short-winded* asthmatic 2. Getting out of breath with slight exertion, as, a *short-winded* horse 3. Caused by accompanying, or characterizing shortness of breath, as, *short-winded* speech — *short-wind'ed-ness*, *n*

**short-wing**, 1 *short-wing*, 2 *short-wing*, *n* An Old World tineloid bird of *Cathartidae*, *Brachypteryx*, or a related genus

**short-wit'ed**, 1 *short-wit'ed*, 2 *short-wit'ed*, *a* Olscanty intellect or judgment, having little wit, not wise

**short'y**, 1 *short'y*, 2 *short'y*, *n* [Colloq, U. S.] A small person

**short'y**, 1 *short'y*, 2 *short'y*, *a* [Rare] 1 Lying near the shore 2 Sloping like a shore, shelving

**Sho-shan'nim**, 1 *sho-shan'nim*, 2 *sho-shan'nim*, *n* *Bib* Ps xlv (heading) — *Sho-shan'nim* *L'duth*, 1 *d'uth*, 2 *d'uth*, *n* *Bib* Ps lxxv (heading)

**Sho-sho'ne**, 1 *sho-sho'ne*, 2 *sho-sho'ne*, *n* 1. A county in N Idaho 4,677 sq m, county-seat, Wallace 2. See *table* under *enology*

**Sho-sho'ne-an**, 1 *sho-sho'ne-an* or *sho-sho'ne-an*, 2 *sho-sho'ne-an* or *sho-sho'ne-an*, *n* A widely extended North-American linguistic stock See *AMERICAN*

**Sho-sho'ne Falls**, a cataract of the Snake river in Logan county, Ida, 200 ft. high

**Sho-sho'nes**, 1 *sho-sho'nes*, 2 *sho-sho'nes*, *n* *pl* The American Indians of the Shoshonean stock

**Sho'shong**, 1 *sho'shong*, 2 *sho'shong*, *n* A town in Bechuanaland Protectorate, British South Africa

**sho'snite**, 1 *sho'snite*, 2 *sho'snite*, *n* *Parol* A variety of chrysotile basalt or chrysotile-bearing andesite containing phenocrysts of labradorite, augite, and olivine, in a ground-mass characterized by sanidine [*< Shoshone, Ida*]

**shot**, 1 *shot*, 2 *shot*, *v* [*SHOT-TEN*, *SHOT-TING*] 1. 1. To load with shot, as, the guns were *shot* 2. To clean, as bottles, by partially filling with shot and shaking

11. To take the form of granules said of ore in roasting

**shot**, *pa* 1. Of changeable color, as when warp and weft are of different colors, chatoyant, as, shot silk 2. [Prov Eng] Stable, secure 3. Dyed in two different colors said of interwoven silk and cotton fabrics See *SHOT-DYED* 4. Advanced, as, shot in years

**shot**, *pa* Shut CHAUCER *C. T.* 1.355

**shot**, *n* [SHOT or SHOTS, *pl*] 1. A spherule or pellet composed principally of lead, several of which are used for one loading of a firearm used chiefly in shooting small game, also, such spherules or pellets collectively

Shot have been generally made by dropping molten lead or an alloy through gloves from a high tower into water but by a recent process they are molded, the hot metal being run into a trough and dropped through little holes into molds which discard the shot as soon as formed, and drop them into a bed of graphite The chief standard sizes of shot with their diameter in inches (as shown on page 2263) and pellets to the ounce are

Chilled and dropshot, 12 (0.4, 4.55), 11 (0.6, 2.32), 10 (0.7, 8.49), 9 (0.8, 4.55), 8 (0.9, 3.99), 7 (1.0, 2.91), 6 (1.1, 2.18), 5 (1.2, 1.65), 4 (1.3, 1.32), 3 (1.4, 1.06), 2 (1.5, 0.8), 1 (1.6, 0.7), B (1.7, 0.5), BB (1.8, 0.5), BBB (1.9, 0.2), T (2.0, 0.36), TT (2.1, 0.31), TTTT (2.2, 0.27), TTTT or FF (2.3, 0.24), 12, 11, and 10 are used for shooting quail and rice-birds, 9, 8, and 7 for partridge, snipe, and clay pigeons, from 6 up to 1, for grouse, ducks, and rabbits, the larger sizes are used for wild geese and for long range The chief buckshot and ball sizes with number of balls to the pound are 3 (25, 284), 2 (27, 232), 1 (30, 173), 0 (32, 140), 00 (34, 115), 000 (36, 99), — (38, 85), — (44, 50)

2. A projectile, particularly a solid ball or bullet that is not intended to fit the bore of a piece, also, such projectiles collectively often with some qualifying word, as, round shot, grape-shot, chain-shot 3. The act of shooting, the discharge of a missile from a weapon, especially from a firearm, as, I had a shot at a bird, every shot told

Here come the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world

EMERSON *Concord Hymn* st. 1.

4. A stroke, especially in certain games, as in billiards or at goal in football, figuratively, any stroke or blow 5. One who shoots *Specif* (1) A marksman commonly with special reference to skill, as, a crack shot (2) One armed with a firearm, as distinguished from a bowman, pikeman, etc. 6. The distance traversed or that can be traversed by a projectile, hence, reach or range in general, as, a bow-shot 7. *Fishing* (1) The whole extent of nets put out at one time (2) [U. S.] One piece or section of an extended seine or drift-net

The ordinary fish or drift net used for shad fishing in the Hudson is divided into "shots" If a passing sloop or schooner catches it with her center-board or her anchor, it gives way where two of these shots meet, and thus the whole net is not torn

BUNBURNIS in *Scribner's Magazine* Aug 1890, p 492.

(3) [Scot] The total of fish obtained at one haul (4) A place where nets are regularly put out 8. *H'aling* *Specif* (1) A throw shot the web on the neck of the shuttle (2) The streak or defect made by a thread of unusual color, size, or the like 10. A nook or corner, also, a plot of ground, especially one a furlong square 11. *Mining* A blast 12. [Prov Eng] (1) A handful of hemp (2) A stitch in the side 13. [Slang] (1) A conjecture, guess (2) An attempted performance 14. *Athletics* A metal sphere of 16 pounds weight, which a competitor puts, pushes, or slings, in a distance contest, as far as possible without the marked ring in which he stands 15. *Baseball* The point made by the player whose ball is nearest the jack at the close of the innings, 16. Same as *ACAT* 17. Anything cast forth [*< AS* *pe-sceot*, *< sceotian*, shoot] *Syn:* ball, bomb, bomb-shell, bullet, caliber, chain-shot, grape, grape-shot, lead, missile, projectile, shell, shrapnel, slug — a bad shot [Colloq], a mistake, a miss — capped *a.* (*Ordinance*) a shell or shot having a piece of soft lead attached to its point for the easier penetration of armor-plate — chilled *s.*, case-hardened shot, as for use in piercing armor-plate — cut *s.* (*Ground*) a stroke played with the club drawn quickly, running fast and under the ball from right to left to prevent the batter after pitching — dunct *s.* (*Golf*) a stroke used in playing in a strong wind — like *a* *s.* [Colloq], immediately, instantly



KEY 1. *aisle*; *au* = out, oil, *lu* = feud, *chu*, *go*; *jet*, *g* = *ing*, *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *this*; *azure*; *F* hon, *dune*, *n* = *loch* †, *obsolete*, †, *variant*  
 KEY 2. *book*, *bōō*; *full*, *rple*, *cure*, *hūt*, *hūrn*; *ōll*, *bōy*; *e* = *k*, *z* = *s*; *go*, *gem*, *ink*; *s* = *z*; *thin*, *this*; *F* *hou*, *dūne*, *n* = *loch*.

short  
shoulder

taneously — nat hy a long s. [Slang], not hy a great deal.  
 hy no means — poached egg s. (*Go!*) A short lofted approach, played with a decided cut which causes the ball to stay on the green very nearly at the point where it first pitches — *shot/hag*, *n* [*Canada*] A humfhead duck — *s.* *helt*, *n* A sportsman's belt containing or having attached to it o receptacle or receptacles for shot — *s.* *shorer*, *n* A minute scolytid beetle, o pin-horser — *s.* *hush*, *n* *Bot* 1. The wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*) 2. The Hercules club (*Aralia spinosa*) — *s.* *cartridge*, *n* A metal cartridge containing shot for o breech-loading gun — *s.* *compressor*, *n* *Surg* A forceps for compressing a split shot upon the ends o a ligature to secure them — *s.* *corn*, *n* [*Rare*] A gralo of shot — *s.* *crossbow*, *n* A crossbow in the stock of which a guo-harrel was inserted, and which served of will as a firearm or an anhalst [C] — *s.* *dyeling*, *n* A process of imparting a two-colored effect to o cotton-and-wool union fabric by using first one acid color which dyes the wool and then another acid which dyes the cotton mose — *s.* *garland*, *n* A stand or shell for holding canaon-shot, shells, etc — *s.* *glass*, *n* Same as *CLOTH-PROVER* — *s.* *grommet*, *n* A grommet for holding canaon-shot — *s.* *hole*, *n* A hole made hy o shot or bullet, also, the perforation made in wood hy any boring insect — *s.* *hole* fungus, o *leal*-spot fungus due to certain species of *Cercospora* also, any one of other leaf-spot fungi which destroy limited areas of tissue, causing the leaves to look as if perforated hy flies shot — *s.* *hook*, *n* *Ordnance* A shell-hook — *s.* *ice*, *n* [*Local*, *Engl*] Sheet ice — *s.* *ladle*, *n* *Naval* 1. A contrivance by which the shell of a muzzle-loading gun is extracted 2. An appliance for the handling of hot shot — *s.* *line*, *n* A cord attached to a missile fired over a vessel in distress to establish connection with the shore — *s.* *locker*, *n* Now A locker for canaon-shot — *s.* *metal*, *n* An alloy of lead and arsenic in the proportion of 49 to 1, used in making small shot — *s.* o a cable *Naut* 1. A full length of cable as originally made 2. A length of chain cable between two shackles usually 90 feet 3. Formerly, a splicing of two cables, or a spliced or lengthened cable — *s.* *plug*, *n* A wooden plug for stopping a shot-hole in a vessel's side — *s.* *ponch*, *n* A hunters' pouch or bag, usually of leather, for carrying shot now little used — *s.* *proof*, o *Impenetrable* hy shot — *s.* *prop*, *n* A large shot-plug braced from within and held hy timbers, to stop a dangerous shot-hole in n ships side — *s.* *rack*, *n* A wooden rack to hold shot a shot-garland — *s.* *sorter*, *n* A series of screens for sorting different sizes of shot — *s.* *star*, *n* [*Scot*] 1. A meteor 2. Star-jelly (*Noctoc commune*), formerly supposed to be of meteoric origin See *NOSTOC* — *s.* *stable*, *n* A circular table upon which shot are sometimes rolled while cooling, to insure roundness — *s.* *tower*, *n* A tower for making shot See *SHOT*, *n* 1 — *s.* *wafer*, *n* A small adhesive cloth or paper disk fastened to the cloth of n billiard or pool-table to indicate the position of certain balls — *s.* *window*, *n* A small window or aperture, formerly common in the stair-cases of Scotch wooden houses — *Wrist* s. (*Go!*) *nny* shot played from the wrists

**shot**, *n* 1. A reckoning or charge, or n share of such a reckoning, scot, as, pay your shot 2f. An allowance or portion of drink [*For scot*, *n*] — *shot/clog*, *n* [*Archaic*] A person tolerated among drinking companions because he pays the shot — *s.* *flagon*, *n* [*Prov Engl*] A flagon or pot of drink given by the host when the guests have paid for more than a shilling's worth — *s.* *free*, *a* Some as *scot-free* — to stand s., to hear the expense, pay the reckonig or bill

**shot**, *n* [*Prov*] 1. An inferior animal taken out of a drove the refuse of a herd or flock 2. A shot [*Proh* < *shot*, pp of *shoot* s. cp *shoot*, *n*, 12] **shot**, *n* [*Local*, *Engl*] 1. The trout 2. A grayling two years old [*< AS. sceðio, < sceðian, shoot*] **shot**, *n*

**shot**, 1 shot, 2 shot, *n* 1. A young or half-grown hog, shot 2 [*Prov Engl*] A lazy, improvident person [*Var. o* *shot*, *n*]

**shot/ert**, *n* A shooter CHAUCER A F 1 180 **shot/gun**, 1 shot/gun, 2 shot/gun, *n* A light gun adapted to the firing of shot formerly muzzle-loading, but now often breech-loading and double-barreled, one of the barrels being sometimes rifled used especially for small game

**shot/ret**, *n* A pik in its first year **shot**, 1 shot 2 shot, *n* [*Ar*] Same as *SHAT* **shot/et**, *n* An arrow, dart, anything that is shot

**shot/et**, *n* An arrow, dart, anything that is shot

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**shoul'der**, 1 shol'der, 2 shol'der, *n* 1. To take or hear on the shoulder or shoulders, as, to shoul'der a burden, to shoul'der a musket 2. Figuratively, to assume something to be borne, undergone, answered for, etc; sustain, hear, as, to shoul'der o responsibility 3. To push or thrust with or as with the shoulder or shoulders or effect hy such pushing, as, to shoul'der one's way 4. To fashion with a shoulder or abutment, make a shoulder on, as, to shoul'der a beam 5. See quotation

The large bunches of some of the varieties of grapes ought to be shoul'dered, that is the shoulders or loose and overhanging portions of the clusters, are to be tied up from the main body of the bunch, giving opportunity for fuller development

PETER HENNINGSON *Practical Floriculture* p 259 [o J co 1887]

**II.** 1. To crowd or push along, or make one's way by or as hy using the shoulder or shoulders, push forward through a crowd, crowd ahead, as, they shoul'dered by, — right (or left) shoulder arms (*U S Army*). In the manual of arms, a position in which the rifle is carried slantingly over the right (or left) shoulder — *s.* *arms* (*Brit Army*), a command (1) to infantry, to carry the rifle perpendiculary on the left side, (2) to rifle-men, cavalrymen, artillerymen, and non-commissioned officers, to carry the rifle perpendiculary on the right side

**shoul'der**, *n* 1. The part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore limb, also, the fore quarter of various animals 2. Figuratively, that which supports, or on which something is laid or charged, sustaining power, support, as, to take responsibility upon one's shoul'ders 3. Something projecting or protuberant like o human shoulder, as, the shoul'der of a mountain 4. Especially, on enlargement, projection, or offset for something to abut against, or for keeping something in place, or preventing movement past the projection (1) The portion of the end of o tenoned timber or the like, which borders or extends out from the foot of the tenon (2) An enlargement of

screw having a shoulder as for limiting the depth to which it may be screwed in — *s.* *shield*, *n* 1. An outer and extra piece of armor worn on the left shoulder in the tourney 2. Armor for the shoulder — *s.* *shotted*, *n* Sprained in the shoulder — *s.* *shot*, *n* Dislocation or sprain of the shoulder — *s.* *slipped*, *n* Having a slip or dislocation of the shoulder — *s.* *splatt*; *s.* *splayed*, *n* — *s.* *tippet*, *n* *Entom* A patagium — *s.* *to*, *s*, with cooperation and mutual support, or as if o military line — *s.* *stiff*, *n* *Entom* Same as *SHOULDER-TIPPER* — to put or set one's s. to the wheel, to put forth exertion help with one's own effort, assist or labor in person

**shoul'der-blade**, 1 shol'der-blade, 2 shol'der-blade, *n* The scapula

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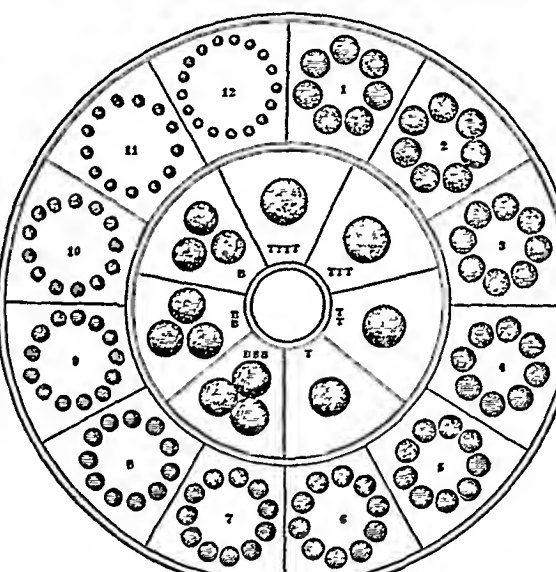
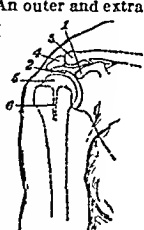


Diagram showing Sizes of Drop-shot (American Standard)

a shaft, axle, screw, bolt, etc., against which something as a wheel or pulley, shaft, (3) The hulse below the neck, as of a bottle, lamp chimney, or vase (4) *Irish* The top of the shank of a type when extending above or below the face of the letter (5) The hulse or curved part of the blade of a knife at its junction with the tang (6) That part of a sword-blade near the hilt (7) *Naut* The hulging portico of a vessel's hull near the water-line (8) In engraving, a ridge, raised edge, or bur on a plate (9) The distance between the ends of the harps or from the shaft to the end of a harp of an arrow-head (10) In angling, a feather on an artificial fly (11) *pl* The loose overhanging parts of a bunch of grapes

**5. Fort** The angle of o bastion included between a face and the adjacent flank 6. *Ornith* The head of the wing 7. *Entom* Same as *HUMERUS*, 2 (1) 8. A shoul'der-moth [*< AS sculder, shoulder*]

— *shoul'der-bar*, *n* *Ordnance* Same as *SHOCK*, 8 (9) — *s.* *shell*, *n* *Mil* A belt passing over one shoulder and about the body on the opposite side worn as a badge or ornament, or to sustain something, as a weapon a haod-leer, haldrice, sword-belt or the like — *s.* *shock*, *n* A large single hlock having on one edge o projection that keeps its rope from getting jammed — *s.* *shone*, *n* 1 The scapula 2 The humerus — *s.* *brace*, *n* An arrangement of straps for holding back the shoulders to cure a tendency to stoop — *s.* *cap*, *n* The piece of armor that protected the shoulder — *s.* *cover*, *n* *Entom* A shoul'der-tippet — *s.* *girdle*, *n* The pectoral arch or girdle See *ILLUS* under *BATAACHIA* — *s.* *guard*, *n* Armor for the shoulder — *s.* *gun*, *n* A gun to be discharged from the shoulder, as dislorgished from one mounted upon a standard — *s.* *hitter*, *n* [*Colloq*, *U S*] One who hits from the shoulder, a pugilist, bully — *s.* *joint*, *n* The joint between the humerus and the shoul'der-girdle — *s.* *lappet*, *n* *Entom* Same as *SHOULDER-TIPPER* — *s.* *loop*, *n* *Mil* A strap-like piece sewn at one end to the sleeve-seam and at the other buttoned to the collar of a coat and bearing insignia of rank a substitute for the shoul'der-strap in the shirt service-dress of U S army officers — *s.* *moth*, *n* One of the various noctuids, as *Agrotis plecta* — *s.* *note*, *n* See *NOTE*, 3 — *s.* *pegged*, *a* Stiff in the shoulders almost without motion said of a horse — *s.* *piece*, *n* 1. A piece over the shoulder joining the front and back of a garment a shoul'der-strap 2. Armor protecting the shoulder pauldron See *ILLUS* under *ARMOR* — *s.* *split*, *n* The acromion — *s.* *screw*, *n* A

forms, in the British and United States navies, see *EPAULET*

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Consisting of or characterized by shreds — shredded, 0

shred/ding, 1 shred/ing, 2 shrēd/ing, n. 1. The act of one who shreds. 2. That which comes from shredding, a shred. 3. pl Same as ruffing, 4 (4)  
 shriek, 1 shri, 2 shri, n. The shrill (shree'-ta-ly; shree'-ta-lum, 1 shri'-ta-lum, 2 shri'-ta-lum, n. The tallpot shred, 1 shred, 2 shred, n. To hurt into shreds said of badly tempered glass [Cp G. schinden, crack]  
 Shreve/port, 1 shriv/port; 2 shrev/port, n. A city and cotton-handling center, capital of Caddo parish, La.  
 shrew, 1 shrd, 2 shru, n. 1. [Archaic] To beshrew, berate. 2. To curse. CHAUCER C T 1 6,644  
 shrew, a [Archaic] Shrewish  
 shrew, n. 1. A woman of vicious, nagging, or violent disposition, a scolding or bawling female, a termagant; vixen applied originally to both sexes. 2. Any evil or perverse person, a threatening danger, a trying or vexatious evil. 3. A malign planet. [Cp AS *scēdwa*, lit. a biter, < *skru* cut] shrewt.  
 shrewt, n. 1. A diminutive mouse-like insectivore, having a long, pointed snout. Shrews are mostly nocturnal, and feed voraciously on insects, worms, mollusks, etc. *Sorex personatus* is the common long-tailed shrew of eastern North America, and the smallest known mammal. Another well-known American one is the larger short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*). Several species are semiaquatic. See WATER-SHREW.  
 Then there are the shrews! Two or three kinds of these insectivores looking like miniature mice until you examine them, which by thousands every part of the country and are active at all seasons of the year.  
 EVERTS INSECT-WILD Neighbors 2d ed. p. 128 [MAY 1908]



Shrew 1/2

[Cp AS *scēdwa*, shrew-mouse]—marsh'-shrew, n. A North-American aquatic shrew (*Neosorex palustris*)—shrew'-ash, n. [Eng] An ash whose branches were formerly superstitiously deemed capable of curing shrew-struck cattle, after a living shrew had been left to die in a hole bored into the trunk and then plugged up—s. mole, n. A North-American mole of either of the genera *Scalopus* and *Scapanus*, especially the common mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*) of the United States, a variety is the Texan shrew-mole (*Scalopus aquaticus texanus*)—s. mouse, n. A shrew—s. struck, a. Affected by a malady resulting from the bite of or contact with a shrew, said superstitiously of cattle. See SHREW-ASH.  
 shrewd, 1 shrd, 2 shrud, a. 1. Having keen insight, especially in small or worldly matters, characterized by skill at understanding and probing by circumstances, displaying keen discernment, sharp, sagacious, astute, as, a shrewd observer, shrewd management. 2. [Archaic] Artful, sly, cunning, as, a shrewd trickster. 3. [Archaic] Keen or sharp, biting, as, a shrewd wind. 4. Having a malignant temper, scolding, shrewish, also, accused; vexatious, dangerous. [ME *shreued*, pp of *schreuen*, curse, < *schreie*, SHREW, n.] SYN. see ACUTE, ARTFUL, ASTUTE, INTELLIGENT, KNOWING, POLITE—shrewd'-ly, n. [Rare] A shrewd idea or act—shrewd'-ly, adv.  
 shrewd'ness, 1 shrd'nes, 2 shrud'nes, n. 1. The quality or state of being shrewd. 2. Hunting. A company of apes. SYN. see ACUTENESS.  
 shrew'head, n. Wickedness.  
 shrew'ish, 1 shru'ish, 2 shru'ish, a. Having the qualities or characteristics of a shrew, scolding, vixenish—shrew'ish-ly, adv.—shrew'ish-ness, n.  
 Shrews'-bur-y, 1 shru'ber-y, 2 shru'ber-y, n. 1. Duke of Cumberland (1718), Charles Talbot, an English statesman, viceroy of Ireland. 2. A borough, county town of Shropshire, England.  
 shriek, 1 shri, 2 shri, v. I. t. To give expression to in a shriek, utter or emit sharply and shrilly, as, to shriek one's anguish.  
 II. i. To utter a shriek; cry out sharply and loudly, as in anguish or fright. [Cp Ice *shrija*, shriek] SYN. compare CALL, ROAR.  
 shriek, n. A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, usually involuntary, and caused by agony or terror, a sound or noise resembling such a cry, as, startled by a shriek.  
 shriek'er, 1 shri'at, 2 shri'at, n. 1. One who or that which shrieks. 2. [Eng] The bat-tailed godwit.  
 shriek'ery, 1 shri'ery, 2 shri'ery, n. [Rare] 1. -ries, 1. -ry, 2. -ry, pl. [Rare] A cry or talk in stident or angry tone, clamor.  
 shriek'owl, 1 shri'owl, 2 shri'owl, n. 1. A screech-owl. 2. [Local, Eng] The swift.  
 shriekt, pp. Shrieked.  
 shriek'y, 1 shri'y, 2 shri'y, a. [Rare] Characterized by or resembling shrieking convulsive, also, given to shrieking.  
 shriev'al, 1 shri'val, 2 shri'val, a. [Archaic] Of or pertaining to a sheriff or his functions. [Cp SHRIEVE, n., < SHRIEF.]  
 shriev'al-ty, 1 shri'val-ty, 2 shri'val-ty, n. [Rare] pl. The office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a sheriff.  
 shriev'al-ty, 1 shri'val-ty, 2 shri'val-ty, n. [Rare] pl. The office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a sheriff.  
 shrieve, n. A sheriff.  
 shrieve, 1 shrieve, 2 shrieve, n. [Rare] To shrieve (a penitent).  
 shrieve, n. 1. The act of shrieving, or hearing a penitent's confession and granting absolution. 2. Confession made by a penitent to a priest, as, my shrieve is made. 3. Absolution following confession. [Cp AS *scēri*, < *scrian*, see SHRIEVE, n.]—In shrieve, in confession, also, formerly, in confidence, as if in confession—suor s., little time before death or punishment, as for confession and absolution—shrieve'-fa'-ther, n. A confessor. s. fadert.  
 shright, n. A screaming, shrieking.  
 shrire, 1 shrire, 2 shrire, n. 1. A lamoid bird having a strong hooked bill, short wings, and long tail, noted for rapacity, a butcher-bird. See illud under BUTCHER-BIRD. *Lanius excubitor* is the ash-colored or great gray shrire; *L. collurio*, the red-backed s. of the Old World. *L. borealis*, the great northern s. of North America.  
 2. Some bird like or likened to that mentioned above; as, a crow-shrire or piping crow, a cuckoo-shrire, a bush-shrire or ant-thrush [Cp AS *scēric*, shrire]—shrire's rob'n, n. [Australia] A flycatcher of the muscicapine genus *Eopsaltria*—s. thrush, n. 1. An Australian prionopod bird (genus *Collocalia*) with a fine song. 2. A crateropod thrush-like bird of *Gamporhynchus* or a related genus—s. tit, n. 1. An Australian pachycephaline shrire (genus *Falcunculus*) with the habits of a titmouse. 2. A hill-tit—white-rumped s., a loggerhead shrire (*Lantus ludocianus excubitorides*).  
 shrired, pp. Shrired.  
 shrired, 1 shrired, 2 shrired, v. I. t. 1. To cause to make a shrire, shrired sound. 2. To give forth or utter with a shrired sound.

Hark! how the minstrels' gins to shrill aloud  
 Their merry music that resounds from far  
 BREWER Epithalamion 129

II. i. To give forth, utter, or have a sharp, piercing sound; ring out shrilly, be or become shrill.  
 Then shrilled his fierce cry as the riders drew nigh.  
 TROWBRIDGE The Javur Hunt 9

[Cp Norw *stryla*, cry shrilly, cp AS *scērlatan*, cry loudly] shrill, n. 1. Having a high pitch and piercing quality; shrill'y, a. sharp; acute—said of sounds.  
 A shrill tone of voice, such as that of women and children, is often better heard than the loud and deeper tone of men.  
 BREWER Natural Magic p. 237 (1700 1803)

2. Having or giving forth a sharp, piercing sound, as, a shrill huckle. 3. [Archaic] Sharp to other senses than that of bearing keen, bright—shrill'-edged, a. [Rare] Sharp-sounding—s. gorged, a. Giving forth a shrill sound from the gorge or throat, having a shrill cry or sound—s. tongued, a. Having a shrill voice—s. voiced, t. shrill'ing, n. A shrill cry or noise—shrill'ness, n. shrill'y, a. Rather shrill—shrill'y, adv. In a shrill manner.  
 shrill, n. [Rare] A sharp, piercing sound.  
 shrill'ing-or'-gan, 1 shrill'ing-or'-gan, 2 shrill'ing-or'-gan, n. The sound-making organ of a male cicadid insect or the like.  
 shrimp, 1 shrim, 2 shrim, n. To fish for or catch shrimps.  
 shrim'p, n. 1. To shrink; contract.  
 shrim'p, n. 1. A slender long-tailed crangonoid crustacean, as the common edible shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*) of the northern hemisphere, also, a related caridean, as the prawn. Compare illud under PRAWN. 2. Some other crustacean of similar form, as, an opossum-shrimp (a schizopod); a mantis-shrimp or squillid (a stomatopod). 3. One of various small crustaceans, as, a brine-shrimp or branchiopod. 4. A small, wizened, or shrunk person. 5. A monster. [Cp *scrimp*, a.]  
 shrim'p-atch'er, n. 1. A shrimper. 2. The lesser term—s. schaff, n. Sitings from shrimps dried for food, sent home by Chinese in California for use as a fertilizer for tea-plants—shrim'p'ish, n. A snipfish—s. net, n. A net for capturing shrimps. SPECIES (1) [Southern U S] (a) A shrimp-scorpion. (b) A cast-net 10 to 15 feet wide. (2) A fine-meshed scoop-net. (3) [California & Western U S] A conical, bag-shaped net, 20 to 25 feet long and 10 feet wide at the mouth, which is kept open when in use by weights on the bottom and floats at the top used by the Chinese. (4) [Eng] A small beam-trawl of wood and netting by which shrimps are dredged from the sea-bottom—s. seine, n. [Southern U S] A seine for catching shrimps or prawns—sponge-s., n. An aphid shrimp inhabiting certain sponges.  
 shrim'p'er, 1 shrim'p'er, 2 shrim'p'er, n. A person or a vessel engaged in catching shrimps.  
 shrim'al, 1 shrim'al, 2 shrim'al, a. [Rare] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling a shrimp.  
 shrin, 1 shrin, 2 shrin, n. [SHRINE, SHRIN'ING] 1. To put in or as in a shrine, enshrine. 2. To canonize.  
 shrine, n. 1. A box or chest, usually ornamented, in which sacred relics are placed. 2. Any place, especially a tomb, an altar, or a chapel, sacred to some holy personage, or considered as sanctified by the remains or presence of such, also, a thing or spot made venerable by sacred, historic, or other association, as, a shrine of learning. 3. [Archaic] A box or chest; an ark. 4. An image; an erroneous use. 5. A charnel-house. [Cp AS *scērin*, ark, < *scērlum*, box] SYN. see SANCTUARY—bell'-shrine, n. An ecclesiastical covering for a bell usually ornamented with religious emblems—Mystic S., a secret order named in full Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic S., established in the United States in 1872, membership in which is restricted to Knights Templars or thirty-second degree Masons. It claims to have been first organized at Mekeha by the son-in-law of Mohammed about A. D. 646—Shrin'er, n. A member of the Mystic Shrine.  
 shrink, 1 shrink, 2 shrink, v. [SHRINK, SHRINK'ING] SHRINK, SHRINK'EN, formerly SHRINKED, SHRINK'ING] I. t. 1. To cause to contract or draw together so as to occupy less space, make less or smaller, as, to shrink flannel by wetting it. 2. To draw back, withdraw. 3. To shrug (the shoulders).  
 II. i. 1. To become less or smaller by contraction; contract, also, to become less, in any sense or any way; become reduced; diminish, as, wet flannels shrink. For the last fifteen or sixteen years the glaciers of the Alps have been steadily shrinking.  
 T. DALL Forms of Water p. 145 [A. 1872]



Shrine of the Virgin of the Sanctuary at Lourdes, France

2. To draw back, as from something dreaded or distasteful; recoil, as in horror or disgust, decline action from timidity or fear of consequences with from.  
 There was no cruelty which they held advantageous to practice from which the French shrink.  
 KINGSFORD Canada vol. II, p. 479 [A. 1888]

3. [Rare] To make a shugging movement of fear, horror, pain, etc.; wince, flinch. 4. To become drawn into wrinkles shrivel. [Cp AS *scērlatan*, shrink] SYN. see FLINCE—to shrink on, to fix in place firmly, as a steel wheel-rim, which is made slightly smaller than the rim that it surrounds, but may be slipped on when expanded by heat, and becomes firmly fixed when shrunk by a return to normal temperature.  
 shrink, n. 1. The act of shrinking, spontaneous contraction. 2. A withdrawing or starting back because of fear or horror. 3. Shrinkage. 4. A shug—shrink'ing-rim, n. 1. A ring shrunk upon a piece of work to strengthen it. 2. A ring in a structure arranged to compensate for contraction of the parts in cooling. shrink'-ing-rim'-ing, n. 1. A shrinkage-rule—shrink'-able, a. That may be shrunk—shrink'er, n.—shrink'-ing-ly, adv. In a shrinking manner, hesitatingly.

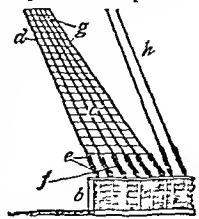
shrink'age, 1 shrink'ing, 2 shrink'ing, n. 1. A contraction of any material into less bulk or dimensions, as of metal by cooling or wood by drying. 2. The weight or bulk lost by such contraction, as, a shrink'age of one per cent. 3. Figuratively, a contraction in other respects than in size, a narrowing in compass or scope, especially contraction in value, as, a shrink'age in the price of stocks. 4. Ordnance. In hull-up guns, the excess of diameter, when cold, of a liner or cylinder over the bore of the jacket or part that is to be shrunk on it. 5. Founding. An excess in the size of a pattern or of a cavity of a mold, to allow for the contraction of a metal in solidifying and cooling—shrink'age-crack, n. A crack in a series of cracks, or of filled-up cracks, often seen on rock-surfaces supposed to have resulted from the drying and shrinking of the layer while it was plastic mud sun'-crack, n. A crack in a brick, a crack in a wall, a crack in a member so that it will expand sufficiently to slip over another member, and then on cooling will shrink and grip tensely—s. rule, n. A pattern-makers measuring-rule, the graduation of which is such that what is marked as a foot is longer than an actual foot (an eighth of an inch longer, if for usual iron-castings), for the purpose of making patterns so large that the cast article made therefrom shall have the proper size when shrunk. shrink'-rule, n.  
 shrink'er, 1 shrink'er, 2 shrink'er, n. One who shrinks, or who retires, as from publicity, danger, etc. 2. A contrivance for lessening the diameter of a metal tire while heated. shrink'-ing-head, n. Same as SINKING-HEAD.  
 shrink'-ing-rim, 1 shrink'-ing-rim, 2 shrink'-ing-rim, n. A ring for holding fast the segments of the commutator of an electric generator.  
 shrive, 1 shrive, 2 shrive, n. [Prov Eng] The misel-thrush.  
 shrive, 1 shrive, 2 shrive, v. [SHRIVE, SHRIVED, SHRIV'EN, SHRIV'EN, SHRIV'ING] I. t. To receive the confession of and give absolution to; also, to impose penance on.  
 No priest will shrive his poor soul and make his peace with God.  
 R. BUCHANAN Shadow of the Sword p. 121 [A. 1877]

II. i. 1. To listen to confession, impose penance, and give absolution. 2. To confess one's sins and receive absolution often reflexively.  
 And shrove thee so clean of this deadly sin,  
 That absolved thou mayest be.  
 SCOTT The Grey Brother st. 29.  
 [Cp AS *scērian*, < L. *scribo*, write] shrift, n.  
 shrift, n. [Prov Eng] 1. To prune (trees).  
 shrift'el, 1 shrift'el, 2 shrift'el, n. [ELLEN or ELLEN, EL'ING or EL'ING] I. t. 1. To contract into wrinkles cause to shrink, wither; as, a shrifted skin. 2. To make narrow or contracted, lessen the scope, activity, or vigor of.  
 The poor wretch has a little shrifted bit of conscience left.  
 WINSTON Great Dreams p. 79 [A. 1892]

II. i. To draw or be drawn into wrinkles; contract, shrink, wither often with up; as, to shrivel with age.  
 My heart shrivels up and my spirit shrivels up.  
 BROWNING James Lee's Wife In the Doorway at 2.  
 [Freq. < a base shrive for shrivel, found in Norw *skrypa*, waste, Old Northman *scērepa*, pine away.]  
 shrivel, n. That which is shrivelled or contracted.  
 Nor is any record for rule or regularity to be seen in such shrivels as and alms balm.  
 FITZEDWARD Hall Modern English p. 163 [A. 1873]

shriv'en, 1 shriv'en, 2 shriv'en, pp of shrive, v.  
 shriv'er, 1 shriv'er, 2 shriv'er, n. A confessor.  
 shriv'ing, 1 shriv'ing, 2 shriv'ing, n. The act of a confessor, shrift—shriv'ing-pew, n. A confessional.  
 shrook'led, 1 shrook'led, 2 shrook'led, n. [Prov Eng] Withered shroff, 1 shroff, 2 shroff, n. [Chin & Jap] To inspect (coins) to detect counterfeit or light pieces.  
 shroff, n. 1. [Chin & Jap] An expert detector of counterfeit money or base coin. 2. [Anglo-Ind] A banker or money-changer. [Cp Hind *sharraf*, < Ar. *sharafa*, change].  
 shroff'age, 1 shroff'age, 2 shroff'age, n. The inspection of coins by a shroff, and the separation of the good from the bad, also, the expense of such inspection.  
 shroff, 1 shroff, 2 shroff, n. [Prov Eng] Same as shrook.  
 shroop'shire, 1 shroop'shire, 2 shroop'shire, n. A county in W central England, 1,343 sq. m. county-town, Shrewsbury.  
 shroud, 1 shroud, 2 shroud, v. I. t. 1. To dress for the grave, clothe in a shroud. 2. To cover completely, as with a garment, screen from view, envelop, veil; shelter, conceal, as, an event shrouded in mystery. 3. To dress, clothe.  
 II. i. 1. To get under cover or into harbor, take shelter. 2. To gather together, as beasts do, for warmth. [Cp AS *scērdan*, < *scērd*, clothing] SYN. see MASE—shrouded gear, a gear-wheel with shroud-plate.  
 shroud, n. [Prov Eng] To trim or lop the branches from, as trees shroud; shroud't.  
 shroud, n. 1. A dress or garment for the dead; winding-sheet, specif. the sudon in which Christ was buried. 2. Something that covers, envelops, or protects, as a garment. 3. Mach. (1) A flange at one or each side of a gear-wheel, forming end walls for the recesses between the teeth. (2) Same as SHROUD-PLATE. 4. Any underground hole or excavation, as a vault, cellar, or burrow. 5. Protection, also, a place of retreat, covert. 6. A garment. [Cp AS *scērd*, garment]—shroud'less, a. 1. Having no shroud. 2. Unclouded, unveiled—shroud'-like, a. Like a shroud—shroud'y, a. [Rare] Affording shelter.

shroud, n. 1. One of a set of ropes fitted in pairs and constituting part of the standing part of a vessel. SPECIES (1) One of the stout ropes, often made of wire that are stretched from a masthead of a vessel to the sides or to the rims of a top serving as a means of ascent and as lateral strengthening stays to the masts. Compare PIGGY (2) One of a pair or set of stay-ropes or chains to give lateral support to a topmast, hownspit or the like, as the futtock-shrouds. See illud under FUTTOCK.  
 2. A chain to brace a steamer's smokestack, guy. Usually in the plural, in all senses. [Cp Ice *skráðr*, rigging]—b. chain-plates c. shrouds d. shroud'-knot, n. A knot for swifter c. dead-eyes f. lanch connecting the parts of a shroud yards e. ratlines h. top that have been broken or shot mast-backstays. See illud under NAUT.  
 3. A rope fastening and connecting parts of a shroud above and below a damaged part—s. warp, n. NAUT. The rope-length from which shrouds are cut.



Shrouds and Their Connections

tribute by means of shafts 2. To ward off by turning  
in a different direction, especially, to put off on some  
one else, as a task 3. [Prov Eng] 1) To shun (2)  
To shove

II : 1. To turn aside, specif., in railroadings and  
electrotechnics, to use a switch or shaft 2. Hence, to  
shift or transfer one's thoughts or course 3. [Prov  
Eng] 1) To dodge away, flinch; shy (2) To slide or  
slip, ns, the embankment *shunted* [*<* AS *scýndan*,  
hasten, akin to *shun*] *n*

— *shaft-gun*, *n* A muzzle-loading cannon having  
two rows of grooves, one deeper than the other The pins  
of the projectile, in going to follow the deeper grooves,  
but before firing the projectile is slightly turned so that  
the pins take the shallow grooves — *s'off*, *n* Elec. A  
shaft *s'out*; — *shunt'er*, *n* 1. One who or that which  
shunts specifically [Tag], n switch-leader or switchman.  
2. A device for starting by hand the rotation of a car-wheel  
*shunt*, *n* 1. A turning aside, specif., the act of using a  
switch or shaft

*Shunt* a very old word but which, prior to the era of railway  
was only an obscure provincialism is now known and used by  
everybody, at least in England, and even metaphorical applica-  
tions of it are not uncommon in English

FITZGERALD AND HALL *Modern English* p 300 [is 1873]

2. Elec. A conductor joining two points of a circuit,  
through which a part of the current is diverted, as in  
galvanometers, voltmeters, and some dynamos The  
proportion of the current diverted is regulated by the  
resistance of the shunt employed

— *cal'i-br'a'tion'shun'*, *n* A resistance-coil of appro-  
priate magnitude to the resistance of a galvanometer  
for use in calibrating the latter — *electromagnetic s*, in a  
telegraph system, an electromagnet whose coils are placed in  
a shunt-circuit around the terminals of the receiving relay  
It operates by self-induction, strengthening the relay-cur-  
rent at the beginning of each signal and hastening the mo-  
tion of the relay-tongues at the end — In *s*, so connected  
with respect to a circuit as to participate with it in regu-  
lating the carrying current — *long s*, a form of com-  
pound winding for a dynamo in which the shunt field coil  
is parallel with the armature and the series-field coil, both of  
which are connected in series — *magnetic s*, an additional  
path of magnetic material in a magnetic circuit — *shun't'  
box*, *n* A box which serves to hold the resistance-coil in  
the shunt-circuit of electrical apparatus — *s dynamo*, a  
shunt-wound dynamo — *s turns*, *n pl* The number of  
ampere-turns in the shunt-circuit of a compound-wound  
dynamo — *s winding*, *n* Elec. A shunt-wound field-coil  
winding, used to regulate the speed of a motor — *series-*  
in a shunt to the armature-circuit, noting a form of gen-  
erator and motor In such a generator an increase in the  
external resistance increases the electromotive force opposed  
to *series-wound* — *vacuum s*, a variable electrical resis-  
tance formed by a Torricellian tube with a varying height  
of mercury-column

*shunt'ing*, 1 *shun't'ing*, 2 *shut't'ing*, *n* [Gt Brit] Finance  
Arbitrage between local markets without recourse to foreign  
exchange See ARBITRAGE

*shun* *v* transitive and intransitive

*Shu'*-ph'am, 1 *shó'*-lam, *shú'*-lam, *n* Bib Num xvi, 39  
— *Shu'*-ph'am'-ites, *n pl* — *Shu'*-ph'im, 1 *shup'*-im, 2 *shap'*-  
im, 1 *shó'* - 1 *Chron* vii, 12 — *Shur*, 1 *shúr*, 2 *shur*, *n*.  
Bib 1 *Som* xv, 7

*shu-rek'*, 1 *shu-rek'*, 2 *shu-rék'*, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew vowel  
point or sign (*a*) corresponding to English u, long or short  
used only with the consonant *coo*, and written within it  
Compare KABBUR

*shurt*, 1 *shúrt*, 2 *shúrt*, *n* [Scott] A dwarfish person

*Shu'ts'u*, 1 *shú'tsi*, *n* A city, capital of Okinawa Is.  
Nansai Islands, Japan

*shuri*, *r* Same as *SHIRI*.

*shur'gee*, 1 *shúrkí*, 2 *shur'ké*, *n* A southeasterly wind of  
the Persian Gulf *shar'há'ti*, [Ar, *sarka*, sunny]

*Shu-sha'*, 1 *shu-shá'*, 2 *shu-shá'*, *n* A town in Yellazavet  
gov'ment, Asiatic Russia

*Shu-sh'an*, 1 *shó'shan*, 2 *shu'shán*, *n* Bib Esth iii, 15  
*Shu'shan-chites*, 1 *shú'shan-kóits*, 2 *shu'shá'-ites*, *n pl*  
Bib Ezr ii, 6

*shu'shan-e'-chit*, 1 *shú'shín*, 2 *shú'dhín*, *n* Bib Ps li  
*shu'shwap*, 1 *shú'swap*; 2 *shu'swap*, *n* A member of a  
civilized Indian tribe of southern British Columbia

*Shus'ter*, 1 *shús'tér*, 2 *shus'tér*, *n* A city in Khuzista  
province Persia

*shut*, 1 *shút*, 2 *shít*, *v* [SHUT, SHUT'TINO] I. 1.  
To bring into such position as to close an opening or  
aperture, close, as a door, gate, lid, or valve often with  
*down*, *to*, *or up*, *ns*, to *shut* the lips 2. To close with  
anything so as to prevent ingress or egress, stop, re-  
fract often with *up*, *ns*, to *shut* the mouth or eyes 3.  
To forbid entrance into or prohibit admission to, close  
often with *against* or *to*, *as*, to *shut* the ports of a  
country by blockade

This grave is shut against thieves Of the false world  
[Boxer] 6 Book of the Dead pt vi, st. 1

4. To prohibit from entering, deny admission to, bar  
out; exclude — *with from*, *out*, *out of*, or *out from*,  
*ns*, to *shut* one out of society, *shut out from good*, he  
was *shut out* 5. To keep from going out, confine,  
enclose, restrain, imprison, also, to catch or hold, as a  
garment, within the closed parts of something with *in*,  
*into*, *under*, *up*, *within*, or other word or phrase denoting  
location or situation, *as*, the town is *shut in* by moun-  
tains, *shut up in prison* G. To close, fold, or bring to-  
gether, *as parts or something expanded, extended, or*  
*unfolded*, *as*, to *shut an umbrella* 7. To obscure or hide  
from sight followed by *in* or *out*, *as*, night *shut out* the  
scene 8 [Prov Eng] (1) To weld, *as iron* (2) To  
do, manage

II : 1. To close itself, he or hecome closed  
For note while evening shuts The deed off  
A certain moment quits the shade [Ben Jonson]

2. To close something, have the effect of closing or  
fastening 3. [Prov Eng] To be extrinsigent [*<* AS  
*scýttan*, *<* *scéddan*, shoot]

*SHUT* has, heliegard, block, blockade, close, close up, con-  
ceal, coop up, enclose, exclude, imprison, intercept, lock up,  
preclude, prohibit, seal stop — *And expand* the house open  
liberate, open, set free, unhair, unclose, undo, unfold — *shut*  
*shut* or *shut up* in a dungeon, *out of* the house out of  
society, *shut out* his eye, *shut one's eyes* *to facts* *shut*  
*ones up* to a single course, *shut the door against intrusion* —  
*shut down*, *n* The closing or ceasing of work tempo-  
rarily or permanently, as in a mine, a mill or a factory —  
*s'in*, *n* 1. One who is unable to go out as through limbs  
2 *Gool* A narrow gorge cut by a superposed stream across  
a ridge of hard rock between broad valleys of softer rock so  
called *shut ridges* — *s'nap*, *n* A stopper or stopper,  
specif., the closure upon a gun — *s'quit*, *n* Haspel A



game in which one side does not score, hence, to shut out, to prevent from scoring — to s. down, to cease from operating, as a manufactory or mine — to s. down on [Colloq.] to suppress, stop, as, to shut down on Sunday liquor-selling — to s. in. 1. To fall or close in, as, night shut in. 2. To cause the view to be intercepted, as, we shut in the point — to s. off, to stop from flowing or escaping, as, to shut off the gas — to s. one's eyes to, to ignore — to s. up. 1. To become or render silent stop talking or cease to stop talking. 2. To become exhausted and stop running as a horse in a race. 3. To weld together, as pieces of metal. 4. To conclude, terminate end 5 To obstruct. 6. To condense, as porous metal, by hammering or pressure

shut, pa 1. Made fast or closed. 2. Not sonorous, dull said of sound. 3. Orthoepy (1) Formed by closing the mouth and nose-passages completely said of consonants, as t, p, l, b, and d (2) Cut off sharply by succeeding consonants said of vowels, as i in pin and o in top. 4. [Prov.] Freed, as from something disagreeable; rid, also, separated from or deprived of with of shut, n 1. The act of shutting, also, the time of shutting, closing, or ending, as, the shut of day. 2. The place of shutting or closing together, figuratively, the horizon, specif., the line of junction between welded pieces of metal, or the junction itself

On and on to the shut of the sky  
LOWELL Pictures from Appleton div. iv, 1. 5

3. [Prov.] A riddance. 4. pl [Scott.] Catches to support a cage at the top of a mine-shaft. 5. That which shuts, a shutter.

Shut-tal' Pass, 1 shut-tal', 2 shu-tal' A pass in the Hindu-Kush mountains 15,500 ft. high

shute, n Same as CHUTE

shute, 1 shut, 2 shut, n A variety of twisted milk, tram. Shu-thal' hites, 1 shu-thal' hites or shu-thal' hites, 2 shu-thal' hites or shu-thal' hites, n pl Bib Num xxvi, 35

Shu-the-lah, 1 shu-the-lah or shu-the-lah, 2 shu-the-lah or shu-the-lah, n Bib Num xxvi, 35 — Shu-the-lah-ites, n pl Bib (R V) Shu-the-lah-ites (Douai)

shut-tance, 1 shut-tance, 2 shut-tance, n [Prov Eng] Riddance H Dia

shut-ter, 1 shut-ter, 2 shut-ter, n To furnish or close with shutters, shut in or divide off with shutters

shut-ter, n 1. One who or that which shuts. 2. That which shuts out or excludes, specif., a cover, usually hinged, for closing an opening. (1) A frame with blinds or panels, a cover made of boards and battens, or a blind of iron slats, for closing a window-opening. A shutter is usually solid, while a blind is made with slats, movable or fixed.

Closed-shutter shutters barred the sunlight's entrance. T. A. JANVER Stories of Old Spain, Flower of Death p 127 (A 1891)

(2) A mechanical device, made in various forms (as in traveling slitted curtain), for opening and shutting a lens in instantaneous photography. Compare SHUTTER. (3) In foundry, a gate for cutting off the supply of metal from a mold.

(4) One of the slatted devices closing an organ swell-box. (5) A section in a shutter-dam. (6) A side slip or scene-piece in a masque. n term used by Inigo Jones

box-shut-ter, a window-shutter made to fold into a recessed box at the side of the window box-shut-ter, n

shut-ter-arm, a shut-ter-arm, n Elec A piece of iron on a telephone indicator by the attraction or release of which the signal is given — s. dam, n A dam having large gates that may be thrown open in time of flood. 2. A well consisting of panels turning on a horizontal axis — s. eye, n An eye, as in a window-frame, to which a shutter may be hung — s. hook, n A catch for holding a shutter in open position — s. in. 1. A plank or strake fitted with extreme accuracy between two other planks. 2. [Prov Eng] Evening — s. lift, n A handle for raising a shutter — s. screw, n A screw for fastening a shutter-butter from the inside — Venetian s., a springing shutter closing over the outside of a window and composed of loose slats interconnected by vertical strips, as of wood or iron, which make it possible to adjust the slant of all the slats — s. shut-ter-ling, n Material for the manufacture of shutters shutters collectively — shut-ter-less, o Destitute of shutters

shut-ter, pp Shuttered

shut-ting-post, 1 shut-ting-post, 2 shut-ting-post, n Same as GATE-POST

shut-ting-still, 1 shut-ting-still, 2 shut-ting-still, n The still of a hinged door to which the knob and lock are placed

shut-ting, 1 shut-ting, 2 shut-ting, n [Scott.] A shut-ting, 1 shut-ting, 2 shut-ting, n To move to and fro like a shuttle

shut-ting, a 1. [Prov Eng] Slippery, sliding. 2. Same as SHUTTLE — shut-ting-ness, n

shut-ting, n 1. Weaving A device used to carry the warp-threads or filling to and fro between the warp-threads or chain now usually a boat-shaped wooden carriage enclosing a bobbin from which the thread unwinds. Certain of the warp-threads (the alternate ones, when using the plain weave) are raised by the loom-mechanism, to allow a passage (called a shed) for the shuttle. Before the return movement the warp-threads that were below is raised and the upper set lowered, and the filling is thus secured in place. The shuttle, formerly thrown by hand, is now usually driven by a picker-motion

2. In a two-thread sewing-machine, the sliding thread-bolder that carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread, to make a lock-stitch, by extension, a rotating piece performing a similar office. 3. A thread-carrying device used in tatting and embroidery.

4. In certain typewriters, a curved type-bar directed into place through a channel. 5. A shutter, an inaccurate use. 6. Same as SHUTTLE-TRAIN. 7. The holt of a door. 8. A shuttlecock; also, the game of battledore and shuttlecock. [AS scytillus, holt of a door]

— crenular shuttle, the shuttle of a ribbon-loom or swivel — s. armature (Elec), see ARMATURE — shut-ting, blind'er, n A device for absorbing by friction the momentum to prevent the recoil of a loom-shuttle — s. check, n — s. board, n [Prov Eng] A shuttlecock — s. phone, n The muscular hose of the foot — s. box, n 1. A case at the end of a shuttle-race to receive a shuttle after it has been thrown by the picker. 2. One of a series of compartments containing shuttles having different colored threads to be thrown by the picker as required by the pattern — s. brained, a Thoughtless, flighty — s. car, n A car, on a street railway, making trips back and forth over a short line often connecting two main lines — s. crab, n A paddle-crab — s. head, n A flighty or thoughtless person — s. headed, a — s. motion, n An automatic mechanism, used especially in figure-weaving, for driving the shuttles carrying different colored threads across the race in the desired manner — s. race, n The track or race

on or in which a shuttle for a loom or sewing-machine travels to and fro — s. shaped, a Having or approximating the form of a weavers shuttle, spindle-shaped — s. shell, n An amphipod gastropod (genus Volva) having the shell produced at the ends — s. train, n A roll-way-train making short trips backward and forward between two points only, as between two main lines, or on a branch — s. winder, n An attachment to a sewing-machine by which the thread is wound on the bobbin. More correctly called bobbin-winder — s. winding, n Elec The method of winding in the shuttle armature — s. wound, a — s. wit, n A harebrained, thoughtless person — s. witted, a

shut-tle-cock, 1 shut-tle-kek, 2 shut-tle-cök, n To knock back and forth like a shuttlecock

shut-tle-cock, n A rounded piece of cork, with a crown of feathers, used in the game of battledore and shuttlecock, also, the game itself. See BATTLEDORE

shut-tle-cock, n

shut-tle-kiss-ling, 1 shut-tle-kiss-ling, 2 shut-tle-kiss-ling, n In cotton weaving, the act of sucking the thread of the weft yarn through the eye of the shuttle by a sharp inhalation or sucking movement of the lips

shut-tle-wis, 1 shut-tle-wis, 2 shut-tle-wis, n In the manner or with the motion of a shuttle backward and forward

shu-pan, n Same as SWANPAN. See ABACUS

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shu-pan, n Same as SWANPAN. See ABACUS

Si'al-ko', 1 si'al-ko', 2 si'al-ko', n 1. A district in Rawal Pindi division, Punjab province, British India, 1,991 sq m. 2. Its capital, N of Lahore

si'-o'-chous, o. Salivator ptialized — si'-a-lo-do-chi'-tis, n Inflammation of a duct of the salivary glands — si'-a-log'e-nous, a Stimulating salivary excretion — si'-a-lo-illth, n A salivary calculus — si'-a-lo-ill-thi'-a-sis, n The formation of gravelly concretions in the salivary glands, salivary calculus — si'-a-lo-ill-thi'-a-sis, n The scientific study of the secretion of the saliva and its physical and chemical composition and properties in normal and pathological conditions — si'-a-lo-ill-thi'-a-sis, n Excessive flow of saliva — si'-a-lo-ill-thi'-a-sis, n Suppression of the salivary secretion — si'-a-lo-ill-thi'-a-sis, n Pl. Fistula resulting from an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands — si'-a-lo-ill-thi'-a-sis, n Mercurial salivation

Si'-am, 1 si'-am, 2 si'-am, n 1. A kingdom in S E Asia, 195,000 sq m capital, Bangkok. 2. Gulf of, on arm of the Chinn sea S of Siam, 240 by 480 m

si'-a-mang, 1 si'-a-mang or sy'-a-mang, 2 si'-a-mang or sy'-a-mang, n [Malay] A gibbon (Hylobates syndactylus) of Sumatra and Malakka having the skin of the second and third digits of the foot united as far as the last joint

Si'-a-mese, 1 si'-a-mis' or -mis', 2 si'-a-mes' or -mes', n [-mes'no] To join together, unite, double; in allusion to the Siamese twins, specif. [U S], in freemen's usage, to double in volume or power by uniting two engines, or to divide (a stream), as by a Siamese coupling

Si'-a-mese, a 1. Of or pertaining to Siam, in Further India. 2. Closely connected, similar, twin

Si'-a-mese-Chi'-nese, n See Indo-Chinese — S. coupling, a hose-coupling for uniting two streams or for dividing one stream — the S. twins, n males persons (b. 1811-1874) (Siam) Chang, born of Chinese parentage in Siam united by a fibrocartilaginous band proceeding from the ensiform cartilage of the breast-bone of each, joining in a median line, in the center of which was a single umbilicus. The physiologically they were distinct persons, the livers and hepatic vascular systems of the twins intercommunicated. See Illus under OMPHALOPAGUS

Si'-a-mese, n 1. A native or the natives of Siam belonging to the yellow or Mongoloid type of mankind. 2. The language of Siam, belonging to the Tai class of Mongolic languages. See INDO-CHINESE

Si'-an-fu, 1 si'-an-fu, 2 si'-an-fu, n A historic city, capital of Shensi province, China. Si'-ngan'-fi

Si'-ang'-tan, 1 si'-ang'-tan, 2 si'-ang'-tan, n A city, Hunan province, China

Si'-ang'-fu, 1 si'-ang'-fu, 2 si'-ang'-fu, n A city in N Hupen province, China, on the Han river

Si'-ang'-yin, 1 si'-ang'-yin, 2 si'-ang'-yin, n A town, S of Si'-ang'-fu, Hunan province, China

si'-a-po, 1 si'-a-po, 2 si'-a-po, n Same as TAPA

si'b, 1 si'b, 2 si'b, n 1. [Prov Brit] Related by blood. 2. Related in some way similar sibb; sibbet

si'b, n [Arabic or Prov Eng] A blood-relation, kinsman, also, kindred, kin [-AS si'b, kin] sibbet

In whatsoever pair of ears would perk  
From goody, gossip, caterwaul and sib.

— sib'-bred, o Descended from consanguineous ancestors — sib'-red, n 1. [Prov Eng] The buns of marriage. 2. Kinship — sibbed, a [Prov Eng & Scot] Akin

Sib-bald, 1 sib-bald, 2 sib-bald, n Sir Robert (b. 1641-1722). A Scottish naturalist and antiquarian

Sib'-be-chal, 1 sib'-be-chal or sib'-be-chal, 2 sib'-be-chal or sib'-be-chal, n Bib 2 Sam xii, 18 Sib'-be-cal' (R V)

sib-ben'-dy, n [E Ind] Same as BENUNDY

sib'-bens, 1 sib'-bens, 2 sib'-bens, n 1. [Scott] A form of syphilis with skin-eruptions resembling the raspberry, formerly endemic in Scotland. 2. [Orkneys] The itch [-Goel subag, raspberry]

Sibbes, 1 sibb, 2 sibb, Richard (1577-1635). An English Puritan and author

sib'-be-ith, n See SHIBBOLETH

Si'-be-ri-a, 1 si'-be-ri-a, 2 si'-be-ri-a, n A country of Asiatic Russia, 4,831,882 sq m, until 1900 the site of several penal settlements, divided into IV. Siberia, capital Tobolsk, and E. Siberia, capital Irkutsk — Si'-be-ri-an, 1. o Relating to Siberia. 2. n 1. A native of Siberia. 2. pl [E Ind] Stock Exchange Shares in the gold-mines of Siberia — Si'-berian cedar, the stone-pine — S. coralily, a small lily (Lilium tenuifolium) with bright-red flowers grown in northern Asia for its bulbs, these being used as articles of food — S. aralia, a Siberian tree (Malus baccata), 15 to 20 feet high, with ovate leaves, white clustered flowers and hard, reddish-yellow fruits, cherry-like in size and shape. A very variable species, but probably the ancestor of most of our cultivated crab-apple trees — S. dog, one of a breed of large dogs with short erect ears, and long hair on the body and tail, noted for speed and endurance in drawing sleds — S. pine, the stone-pine — S. rabbit, a variety of the domestic rabbit. See RABBIT — S. redwood, the redwood buckhorn (Rhamnus erythroxylon), a native of Siberia — S. sable, Same as SABLE, n. 1 — Si'-be-ri-an-ize, vt 1. To make Siberian in character. 2. To send to Siberia

si-be'-rite, 1 si-be'-rite or si-be'-rite, 2 si-be'-rite or si-be'-rite, n Mineral A violet-red variety of rutile (red tourmaline) from Siberia

Si'-bert, 1 si'-bert, 2 si'-bert, William Luther (b. 1860-1886) — American military engineer on the Panama Canal

Si'-bi'-cho, 1 si'-bi'-cho, 2 si'-bi'-cho, n Teut Myth The faithless elder of America and Fridla. See HANLUNDON

si-bi'-con'-jo-gate, 1 si-bi'-con'-jo-gate, 2 si-bi'-con'-jo-gate, n A same as si-bi'-con'-jo-gate. II. n A self-conjugate value or function [-L si-bi, themselves, + CONJUGATE]

si-bi'-lance, 1 si-bi'-lance, 2 si-bi'-lance, n 1. The quality of being sibilant. 2. A sibilant sound. si-bi'-lan-cy

si-bi'-lant, 1 si-bi'-lant, 2 si-bi'-lant, a Made with a hissing sound, hissing, as, a sibilant note or letter [-L sibilo (per sibillat) (-s), hiss, < sibillus, hissing -1 sibilant rate (Med), a slight whistling sound heard in auscultation, due to a viscid mucus obstructing the breathing

si-bi'-lant, 1 si-bi'-lant, 2 si-bi'-lant, n A sibilant or hissing sound, one of the sounds noted by s, z, sh, zh, ch (= sh), and j (= dzh)

What a sludgily musical use be [Jeremy Taylor] makes of the sibilant with which our language is unjustly taxed by those who can only make them hiss and snarl. [Lowell] Among my Books. Driven in first series p 23 jo & co 1870

si-bi'-lity, 1 si-bi'-lity, 2 si-bi'-lity, n The quality of being sibilant

si-bi'-lous, 1 si-bi'-lous, 2 si-bi'-lous, n 1. The quality of being sibilant. 2. A sibilant sound. si-bi'-lous-ly

si-bi'-lous, 1 si-bi'-lous, 2 si-bi'-lous, n 1. The quality of being sibilant. 2. A sibilant sound. si-bi'-lous-ly

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si-bi'-lous, 1 si-bi'-lous, 2 si-bi'-lous, n 1. The quality of being sibilant. 2. A sibilant sound. si-bi'-lous-ly

reception of the sick — s. call, n. 1. A summons to a clergyman to attend sick or dying person. 2. A military post or camp, a signal to the sick by drum or trumpet, attended at the hospital — s. fallent, a. Struck down with sickness — s. flag, n. A quarantine-flag — s. headache, n. Headache accompanied by nausea — s. leave, n. Leave of absence issued on the ground of injury or ill health — s. list, n. A list of the sick, especially of sick soldiers or sailors — s. market, n. Inactive stock-market, especially one where prices depreciate — s. report, n. An official report made by an army or navy surgeon of the sick under his charge — s. room, n. A room occupied by one who is sick — s. the on the s., list [Colloq.] to be sick or too sick to work — s. listed, a.

sick'en, v. 1. To make sick, as, the air of the swamps sickened him. 2. To affect with nausea, as, the emell of the oil sickened him. 3. To cause mental depression, disgust, or revulsion in, weary, as, his flat-teries sickened me. 4. To impair, disorder.

II. : 1. To become affected with disease or nausea, grow ill, as, he sickened and died. 2. To have sensations of sickness, disgust, or weariness, as, good citizens sickened at municipal corruption. 3. To deteriorate, weaken, decay now chiefly technical, specif., to fail in amalgamating said of mercury.

Odours, when sweet violets sicken,  
Lay within the sense they quicken  
*SHELLEY Music When Soft Voices Die* st. 1

sick'end, pp Sickened S S

sick'en-er, 1 sick'n-ar, 2 sick'n-er, n Anything that tends to sicken, nauseate, or disgust, as, that blow was a sickener

sick'en-ing, 1 sick'n-in, 2 sick'n-ing, po Causing to sicken, in any sense, disgusting, nauseating — -ly, adv

I think we was not so far out of the way who said that, next to the Newgate Calendar the Biography of Authors is the most sickening chapter in the history of man

LONGFELLOW Hyperion bk. p. 68 l. m & co 1832

sick'er't, vt To make safe or certain assure

sick'er't, 1 sick'r, 2 sick'r, v [Eng] To ooze, as water, through a crevice [*<* AS *siccian*] n

sick'er, a [Old Eng & Prov Scot] Safe, sure — -ness, n

sick'cr't, adv Safely, surely sick'er-ly.

sick'et, 1 sick't, 2 sick'et, n A small stream of water [*<* *sicker's*]

sick-head'ahe, etc See sick

sick'h'eart'ed, 1 sick'härt'ed, 2 sick'härt'ed, a Weary and discouraged, overcome with disappointment or vexation

Sick'ing-en, 1 sick'n-in, 2 sick'n-ing, Franz von (1748-1812) A German military leader

sick'ish, 1 sick'ish, 2 sick'ish, a 1. Somewhat sick, slightly nauseated, qualmish. 2. Slightly nauseating, as, a sickish taste. 3. [Archaic] Being in an unhealthy or unsound condition sickly — -ly, adv — -ness, n

sick'is-su'g, 1 sick-is-sü'g, 2 sick'is-sü'g, n [Am Ind] The soft clam

sick'le, 1 sick'l, 2 sick'l, n 1. An implement with a long curved blade, having its edge on the inner side, mounted on a short handle used for lopping off plant-tops, and trimming lawns, corners, etc., where a scythe or mower can not be used formerly the principal tool of the reaper. 2. A sickle-shaped gaff or spur for a fighting-cock. 3. Any of the arms on the spindle-carriage of a spinning-mule which carries the faller. 4. Embryal A crescent-shaped enlargement located at the hind end of the blastodisk of certain vertebrate embryos with meroblastic eggs, as in reptiles and fishes. 5. A whitish crescent seen on the choroid coat of myopic eyes [*<* AS *sicel*, *<* L *secula*, *<* seco, cut].

— sick'le-feath'er, n One of the long curved feathers in the tail of the domestic cock — s. hammed, a Having the joint of the back too much flexed, the foot too much in front of the body, and the fetlock too much sloped said of a horse — s. shocked; — s. head, n In a reaping-machine the head of the coacting-roll where it joins the cutter-bar — s. horn-hook, a deformity in a horse which may be compared to knock-knee in man — s. moon, the crescent moon — s. oyster, n small oyster shaped like a sickle — s. senna, same as SLOWAENNA See under SENNA — s. shaped, o Having the shape or form of a sickle, faliform — the Sickie (*Astron*), a sickle-shaped group of stars in the constellation Leo — sick'led, a Furnished with a sickle

sick'le-bill', 1 sick'l-bil, 2 sick'l-h'il, n 1. A hummingbird (genus *Eutozeres*) having a strongly curved bill. 2. A curlew, especially *Numenius longirostris*. 3. A saherbill (*Xiphorhynchus*). 4.

A sunbird of Draparnis or a related genus. 5. An epimachoe bird of paradise, plume-hair. 6. The thrasher (*Harpophrys redunculus*) of southern California

sick'le-man, sick'l-man, 2 sick'l-man, n A reaper sick'ler! Head of Sickiebill (*Eutozeres*) (a), showing elongated tongue

sick'le-pearr', 1 sick'l-pär', 2 sick'l-pär', n Same as aeckel

sick'le-pod', 1 sick'l-pod', 2 sick'l-pö'd, n A rock-cress (*Arabis canadensis*) with very flat scythe-shaped pods. Sick'tes, 1 sick'tz 2 sick'tz Daniel Edgar (10/10/1825-5/1914)

An American general, diplomat, and legislator

sick'less!, o Exempt from sickness free from disease

sick'le-wort', 1 sick'l-würt, 2 sick'l-wärt, n Bot 1. Heal-all so called from the profile of the corolla sick'le-weed't? The common huckle of England

sick'll-fy, 1 sick'l-föl, 2 sick'l-lf, et al [Humorous] To make sickly, odr To make sickly or sick

sick'ly, 1 sick'l, 2 sick'l, a [Eng] fæd leh

sick'ly, 1 sick'l, 2 sick'l, a [Eng] fæd leh

Having a tendency to or marked by sickness or ill health, habitually indisposed, unhealthy, as, a sickly babe, a sickly summer. 2 Tending to produce nausea, causing or likely to cause disgust, mawkish, as, sickly sentimentality. 3 Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the sick or sickness, as, a sickly appearance. 4 Weak-looking, faint, languid, as, a sickly moon. 5 Suitable for the sick as a sickly couch. Syn. ailing, disordered, faint feeble, frail, ill, infirm invallid, languid, unwell, unwell, weak, weakly — sick'ly-lf, odr — sick'ly-nce, n

sick'ly, odr In a sick manner, in a weak, languid, or disordered way

sick'ness, 1 sick'n'es, 2 sick'n's, n 1. The state or condition of being sick, illness, as, his sickness continues. 2 A particular form of disease, as, milk-sickness, the fallow sickness. 3. Specif. nausea. 4. Any disordered





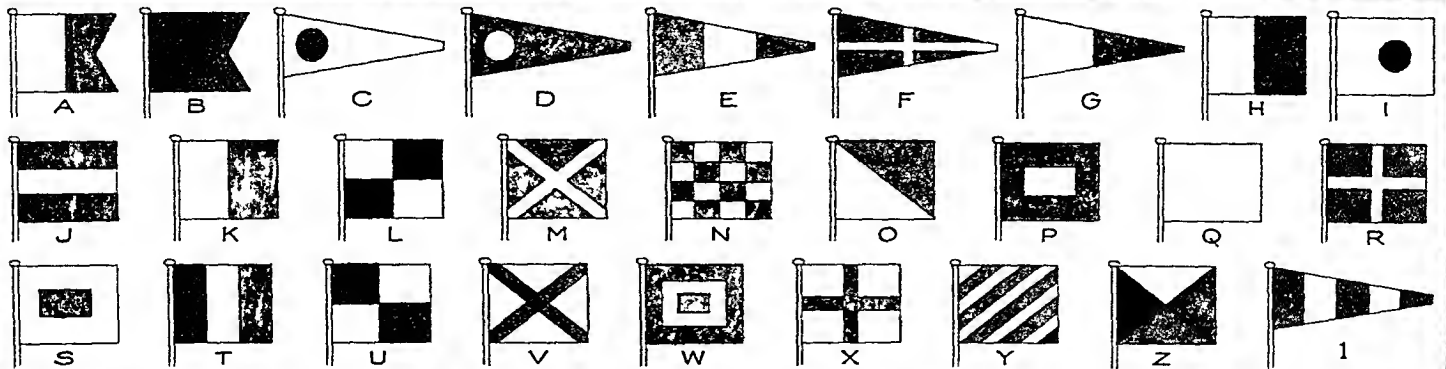


A small tree (*Prunus subcordata*), sometimes a mere bush, a native of the Pacific coast, with small globular dark-red fruits edible but tasteless — si-cr'ran, n. Mountainous.

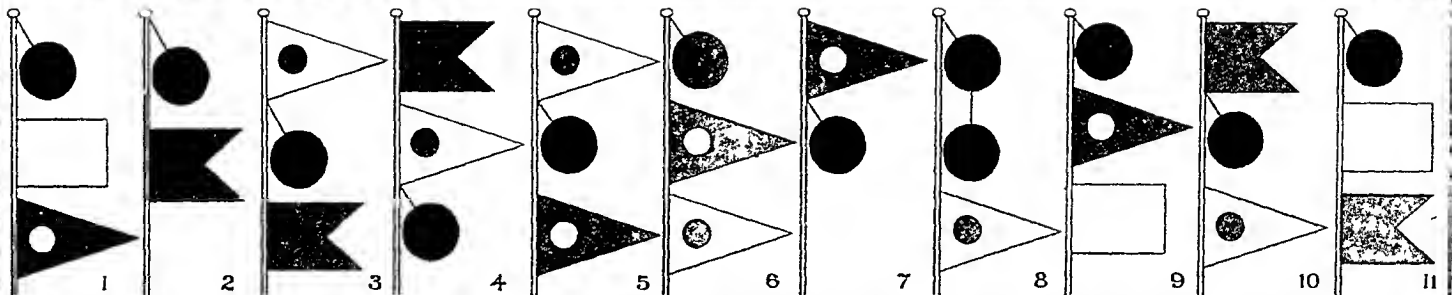


the intends to pass to port three short blasts means that the engines have been reversed four or more short blasts are a danger signal - trains, n Railroad A signal by means





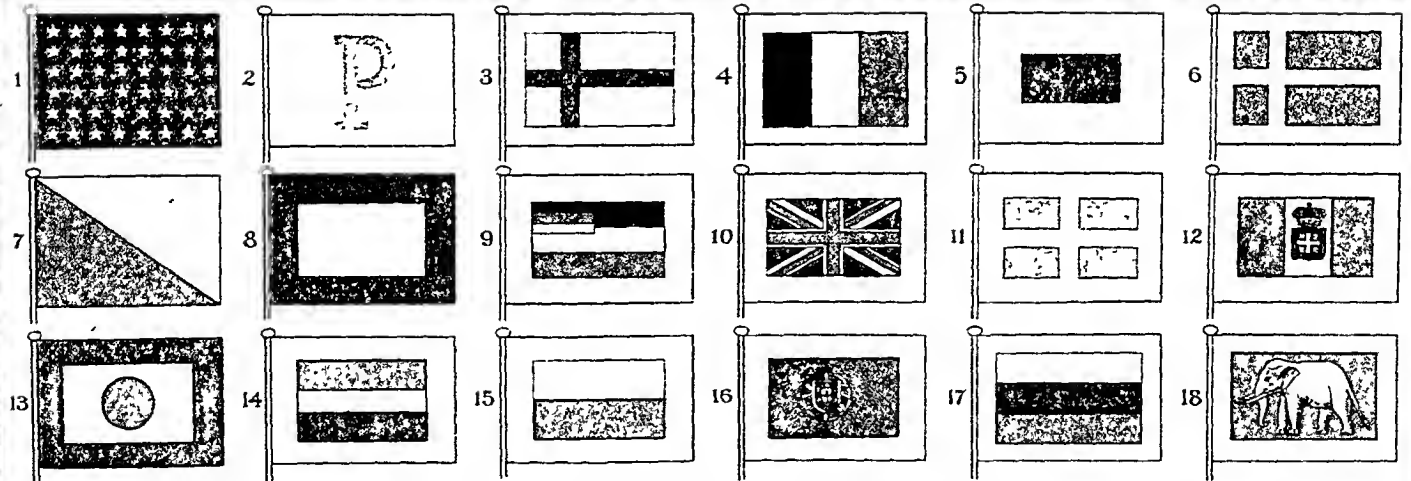
INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS FOR SHIPS COMMUNICATING WITH EACH OTHER AT SEA OR WITH STATIONS ON SHORE  
*C also denotes assent "YES" D also denotes negative "NO" 1 "CODE FLAG" and "ANSWERING PENNANT" Used as "CODE-FLAG" is hoisted under the Ensign Used as "ANSWERING PENNANT" is hoisted at the masthead*



#### EXAMPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF DISTANCE-SIGNALS (BY COMBINING BALLS AND FLAGS)

USED WHEN THE "CODE" CAN NOT BE READ

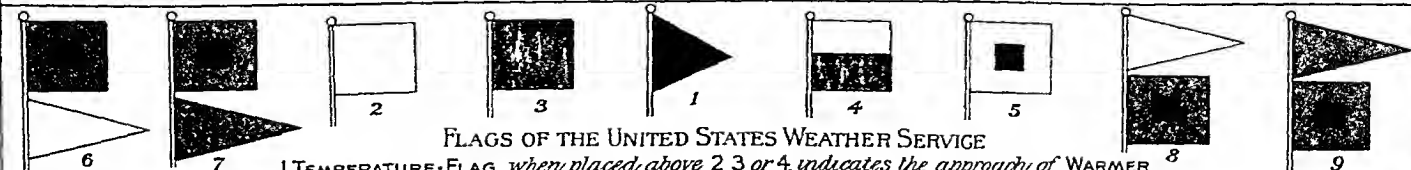
1 The letter C also means "YES" 2 Letter B also asks name of a vessel or semaphore 3 Letter J 4 Letter R also "REPORT ME BY TELEGRAPH"  
 5 Letter L also "PILOT WANTED" 6 Letter D also "NO" 7 Special Signal, signifying "IN WANT OF FOOD" 8 Letter G also "CAN NOT MAKE  
 OUT YOUR FLAGS; MAKE DISTANCE-SIGNALS" 9 Special Signal, signifying "AGROUND WANT HELP" 10 The letter K also asks for despatches  
 11 The letter F also, "REPEAT SIGNAL OR HOIST IN A MORE CONSPICUOUS PLACE"



#### PILOT-FLAGS OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME NATIONS

Pilot-flags are carried by pilot-boats, and are hoisted as signals by ships calling a pilot. The international code-signal for this purpose is PT. The principal Nations, however, have special pilot-flags depicted above in the following order: 1 UNITED STATES. 2 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 3 FINLAND. 4 BELGIUM 5 BRAZIL 6 DENMARK. 7 ECUADOR 8 CHILE and FRANCE 9 GERMANY 10 GREAT BRITAIN (at the fore) 11 GREECE 12 ITALY 13 JAPAN 14 NETHERLANDS 15 NORWAY 16 PORTUGAL 17 RUSSIA 18 SIAM 19 SPAIN 20 SWEDEN. The code-signal P is regularly flown as a pilot-flag

by CHILE, HAYTI, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, RUMANIA, and URUGUAY. The UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA hoists the ensign at the main masthead, VENEZUELAN REPUBLIC hoists the ensign at the fore, PERSIA flies the British Union or the Russian pilot-flag. No special pilot-flag is used by BOLIVIA, BELGIAN CONGO, COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, MONACO, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, MOSQUITO INDIANS, MUSCAT, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SALVADOR, SWITZERLAND OR TUNIS.



#### FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER SERVICE

1 TEMPERATURE-FLAG when placed above 2 3 or 4, indicates the approach of WARMER weather; below, COLDER; when not displayed, only trifling variations of temperature are expected. 2 WHITE FLAG CLEAR or FAIR 3 BLUE FLAG RAIN or SNOW 4 WHITE and BLUE FLAG, LOCAL RAIN or SNOW when this is displayed, No 3 is always omitted. 5 WHITE FLAG with BLACK SQUARE COLD WAVE, I.E. a sudden fall in temperature to at least 42°F 6 Severe SOUTHWESTERLY winds 7 Severe SOUTHEASTERLY winds 8 Severe NORTHWESTERLY winds 9 Severe NORTHEASTERLY winds At night white and red lanterns take the place of the flags 6, 7, 8 and 9 The RED PENNANT used alone, indicates moderately strong winds are expected. Two RED FLAGS with BLACK SQUARE displayed one above the other indicate the approach of a HURRICANE

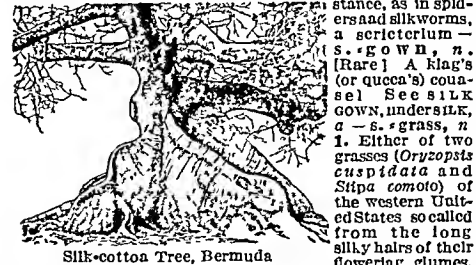
#### SIGNAL-FLAGS, PILOT-FLAGS, AND WEATHER AND STORM-FLAGS



A place where silk is spun into thread or woven into cloth or fabrics in a silk-mill - s. figured, a mixed with figures in silk woven into it said of a fabric other than



silk - s. fowl, n One of a breed of domestic fowls with silky plumage - s. gelatin, n Same as s. fricin s. glue - s. gland, n A gland that secretes a silky substance, as in spiders and silkworms, a sericterium - s. gown, n. [Rare] A klag's (or quaca's) coussal See silk gown, undersilk, a - s. grass, n 1. Either of two grasses (*Oryzopsis cuspidata* and *Syntherisma comota*) of the western United States so called from the long silky hairs of their flowering glumes. 2 The fibrous leaves of various species of *Yucca*, *Agave*, and *Bromelia* 3 This fiber of *Karatas lora* - s. grower, n One engaged in the business of producing silk-cocoons - s. hen, n The hen of the silk-fowl - s. mercer, n One who deals in silk goods - s. mill, n A silk-factory - s. moth, n A silkworm-moth - s. printing, n The art or process of printing patterns on silk a process similar to cotton-printing - s. serge, n A twilled silk material used especially as coat-lining - s. shag, n [Prov Eng] A young herring - s. snapper, n A Bermudian fish (*Lutjanus eteatus*) - s. spider, n A spider that spins a silky substance, especially *Nephila plumipes*, found in the southern United States, noted for its webs of strong silk and for the great size of the female as compared with the male - s. spinner, n A person, machine, or insect that spins silk - s. stocking, n 1. One who wears silk stockings, an aristocrat 2 U. S. Polit slang 1 A member of a branch of the Whig party in the earlier part of the 19th century - s. tassel tree, n Pacific coast shrub (*Garrya elliptica*), 8 to 10 feet high, with yellow catkins covered with silky hair - s. thrower, n An operative who makes organzine See silk, n 1 s. throwster, n - s. tree, n A tree (*Albizia julibrissin*) with bipinnate leaves and numerous ciliated leaflets native from the Caucasus to Japan, and a favorite ornamental shade-tree in southern Europe and elsewhere silk-flow'ert, - s. vine, n A woody climber (*Periploca græca*), of southern Europe, with ovate acuminate leaves, and brownish flowers in loose cymes often cultivated for ornament Virginia s. - s. weaver, n One who weaves silk, either as manufacturer or operative - s. welder, n 1. A silk-reel 2 A reel for transferring silk thread from the skein to the bobbin - tabby s., same as TABBY, n, 1 - to take the s. [Eng], to accept the appointment of king's (or queen's) counsel



Silk-cotton Tree, Bermuda

silk'a-line, 1 silk'e-lin, 2 silk'a-lin, n A soft and thin mercerized cotton fabric resembling silk silk'a-lent, silk'o-lu-et, silk'en, 1 silk'n, 2 silk'a, n [Rare] To make like silk silk'en, a 1 Made of silk, as, *silk'en hose* 2 Like silk, soft to the touch, glossy, delicate, smooth, as, a *silk'en beard*, *silk'en speech* 3 Dressed in silk, hence, softly luxurious, as, *silk'en luxury* 4 Caused by or as by silk, as, a *silk'en rustling* 5 Denoting mellow wine 6 Of gentle and courteous manner, said of persons 7 Gentle soft, elegant, as speech - *silk'en-ly*, adv silk'low'er, 1 silk'low'er, 2 silk'low'er, n 1 A small Peruvian tree (*Callitandra irrorata*) so called from the long silky filaments of its conspicuous and usually red stamens 2 The silk-tree silk'lo, 1 silk'l, 2 silk'l, n 1 [Shetland] A seal 2 Same silk'l-ly, 1 silk'l-ly, 2 silk'l-ly, adv In a silky way silk'l-ness, 1 silk'l-ness, 2 silk'l-ness, n 1 The quality or state of being silky, lustrous smoothness, softness 2 Hence, effeminacy of manner or of character silk'man, 1 silk'man, 2 silk'mān, n [-MEN, pl] A dealer in or a manufacturer of silk, also, an operative in a silk-factory silk'ness, 1 silk'ness, 2 silk'ness, n [Rare] A mock title for a proud person

Sir, your *silkness* clearly mistakes Meccenas and his house B JONSON Foetaster in, 1. silk'tail', 1 silk'tail', 2 silk'tail', n A hind, the waxing silk'weed', 1 silk'wid', 2 silk'wed', n 1 Same as silk'weed 2 Any alga of the genus *Conferia* - poke-leaved silkweed, the poke-mill-weed silk'wood', 1 silk'wud, 2 silk'wood', n The calahut-tree silk'worm', 1 silk'wurm', 2 silk'wurm', n The larva of a bombycid moth, especially one that produces a dense silken cocoon of commercial value The common silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), originally from the mountainous provinces of China but introduced and reared widely in Europe and Asia, yields most of the silk of commerce It attains a length of three and a half inches The silkworm's glands are elongated, and run along each side of the body, opening in a common orifice on the under lip When mature and ready to pupate, the silkworm emits the secretion of these glands in the form of a thread, which hardens on exposure to the air, and is about 4,000 yards long In this it envelops itself The allantus is a hybrid between the erla (*Attacus ricini*) and a *Cynthia* See ALLANTUS For the oak-s., see YAMA-MAI The pernyi s. is the larva of a *pernyi*, which feeds on oakleaves The polyphemus s. (*Telega polyphemus*) is American See ILLUS in next column and under POLYPHEMUS

At the end of about a month the worm finally ceases to eat, mounts up on the twig which is placed on its tray, and begins to spin its cocoon Out of two little openings in its head called "spinnerets," proceed two slender filaments of the glutinous substance from which the silk is derived These stick side by side and form a flat thread which the silkworm by moving about its head, folds around its body, like a ball of thread, wrapped from the outside inwards, till it has completely embedded itself in this silky covering where it rests in the pupa state

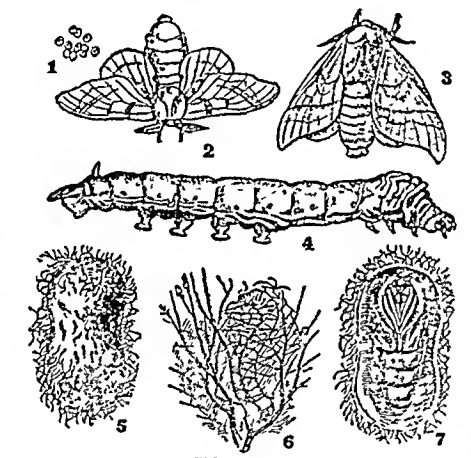
Nelson's Encyc vol xi, p 217. - silk'worm-rot', n Same as CALCIDIO silk'y, 1 silk'y, 2 silk'y, a [silk'y-ER, silk'y-EST] 1. Like silk in way, soft, smooth, lustrous, as, *silk'y hair* 2 Made of or consisting of silk, *silk'y* 3 Bot Long, fine, and appressed, as hairs, or covered with such hairs, as leaves, sericeous 4 Having a soft, delicate taste said of liquor 5 Gentle and pleasing in manner said of persons 6 Zool Having soft, smooth plumage hair, fur, or wings - silk'y-hair'n'seot, n [Eng] A noctuid moth (*Senta martina*) - s. ware, n [Eng] A geometrid moth (*Acidalia holoserica*) - silk'l-ly, adv silk'y, n One of a breed of fowls See FOWL silk'l, 1 silk'l, 2 silk'l, n To provide with a silk silk'l, n 1 A horizontal member forming the foundation, a foot or part of the foundation of a structure of any kind Specif (1) A horizontal piece of wood or stone at the

bottom of a casing in a building, especially, a door-sill or a window-sill

There is the shaded doorway still But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill T B READ *The Stranger on the Sill* at 1

(2) A timber in the frame of the floor of a railway-car, as, an end-sill side-sill 2. Fort The inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure 3 Mining (1) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine (2) A bed or layer, especially an intrusive sheet of igneous rock between strata of older rocks 4. Naut The bottom pieces of ports, dry-dock entrances, and the like 5. A protecting timber placed at the side and above the level of a roadway 6. [Eng] The foot of a title-page or title 7. The bottom of a hedge [< AS *syl*, *sill*] - silk'y-couse', n Arch 1. A course of masonry at the level of, or supporting, the sill or base-timber of a frame building 2. A string-course at the level of the window-sills of a story of a building - s. step, n An iron bar on the sill of a railway box-car, forming a step for the 1 dder - silk'y, n A window-sill or stool so cut as to be inserted in place between the uprights or jambs, instead of serving for their support

sill', n [Prov Eng] The young of a herring sill', n [Prov Eng] The shaft of a vehicle [For THILL] sill', n Same as sally sill, Edward Rowland [1841-1887] An American teacher and poet, *The Hermitage*, etc sill'a, sill'a, 2 sill'a, n Bib 2 Kings xii, 20 sill'a-hub, n Same as sillinob sill'a-dar, 1 sill'a-dar, 2 sill'a-dar, n [E Ind] A member of a troop of irregular horse Compare sillinob sill'a-dar', sill'a-gin'l-dar, 1 sill'a-gin'l-dar, 2 sill'a-gin'l-dar, n pl Ich An Indo-Pacific family of acanthopterygian fishes with opercular bones bent inward below, spinous dorsal short, and second dorsal anal long sill'a-go, n (t g) - sill'a-gin'l-dar, n - sill'a-gin'l-dar, a & n sill'er, 1 sill'er, 2 sill'er, a & n [Scot] Silver, money - sill'er, fish, n [Local, Scot] The whitening-pout - s. fluke, n [Local, Scot] The brail sill'er-y, 1 sill'er-y, 2 sill'er-y, n 1. A village in Maine department, France 2. A sparkling champagne from Sillery, France 3 A still white wine from Reims sill'il-bub, 1 sill'il-bub, 2 sill'il-bub, n 1. A dish made by



1 Eggs 2 Female moth 3 Male moth 4 Adult worm (nat size) 5 Cocoon 6 Worm spinning cocoon 7 Section of cocoon showing pupa combining milk or cream with wine or cider, and thus forming a soft curd, which is then flavored It may be whipped into a froth, or made solid by boiling after adding water and gelatin 2. Figuratively, something frothy, as rapid talk 3. A combination [Perhaps < SILLY + BUB, n, but cf Prov Eng *silliboub*, where -boub is < Ice *bukr*, belly] sill'il-kin, 1 sill'il-kin, 2 sill'il-kin, n [Rare] A similitude sill'il-ly, 1 sill'il-ly, 2 sill'il-ly, adv In a silky manner Those who *silly* pursue The simple downright way and true S BUTLER *Hudibras* pt vi, can 1, l 9

Sill'il-man, 1 sill'il-man 2 sill'il-man, n 1 Benjamin (1779-1864), an American physicist, chemist, founder of *American Journal of Science*, 1818 2. Benjamin (1816-1885), an American chemist a founder of Yale (now Sheffield) Scientific School, son of preceding 3. A mountain in the Sierra Nevada range, Cal., 11,623 ft high sill'il-man-ite, 1 sill'maa-dit, 2 sill'maa-dit, n Mineral Same as sillinobite [< Benjamin Silliman] sill'il-ness, 1 sill'a-ness, 2 sill'a-ness, n The state or quality of being silly, foolishness sill'tock, 1 sill'ok, 2 sill'ok, n [Local, Brit] A young codfish sill'to-graph, 1 sill'to-graf, 2 sill'to-graf, n A writer of satires, a satirist a title derived from Timon of Phlius a skeptic philosopher of about 280 B C, who wrote three books entitled *Silloi*, in hexameter verse, against the Greek philosophers [< LL *silographus*, < Gr *silographos*, < *sillos*, satire, and see-GRAPH *sil-logra-phos*; < *sil-logra-phist*]

sill'om-ter, 1 sill'om-ter, 2 sill'om-ter, n An instrument for measuring the speed of a ship, especially, one that operates without the aid of a log [< F *siller*, run ahead (< OF *sipier*, sail, < Ice *sigla*, sail), + -TER] sill'on, 1 sill'on, 2 sill'on, n [F] A defensive work sometimes raised along the middle of a very wide ditch sill'toth, 1 sill'eth, 2 sill'eth, n A seaport and watering-place in Cumberland, England sill'y, 1 sill'y, 2 sill'y, n 1. [Prov Eng] To stun, stupefy 2. [Rare] To act in a silly manner

sill'y, a [sill'y-ER, sill'y-EST] 1. Destitute of ordinary good sense, weak and erratic in judgment, easily misled, simple, foolish said in contempt, in pity, or in good-natured depreciation, as, a *silly girl* Some silly people are ashamed that it should be known that they are so useful as they really are A K H BORN *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series p 124 r & 1861 2. Characterized by or resulting from mental imbecility, foolish, unwise, stupid, as, *silly talk*, *silly conduct* 3. [Scot or Dial] Mentally or physically incapable, verging on idiocy or showing such weakness, imbecile, fatuous 4. [Colloq] Dazed, stunned, as by a blow 5.

[Prov or Obs] Weak and frail, impotent, helpless 6. [Archaic] Ingenious, guileless 7. Happy, blessed 8. Simple, rustic [Var of SEELY, < AS *sælig*, fortunate, < *sæl*, happy] Syn. See CHILDISH FOND, FRIVOLOUS, IGNORANT, RIDICULOUS, SHALLOW - Silly Billy, William IV, King of England so called from his political blunders - the s. season [Local, Eng], a period of the year, coincident with the dog-days, when fads, as in dress, social conditions, etc., are discussed in the newspapers - sill'y-ism, n sill'y, n [sill'IES, 1 sill'y, 2 sill'y, pl] [Colloq] A silly or fatuous person as, *was there ever such a silly?* sill'y-how, 1 sill'y-hou, 2 sill'y-hou, n [Prov Brit] Sams as CAUL, 2 sill'y-hew'

sill'o, 1 sill'o, 2 sill'o, n To put in a silo, preserve (fodder) by storing in a silo, tura into ensilage sill'o, n 1. A tight chamber in a cellar, barn, or other structure, or a pit for the preservation of succulent fodder by the exclusion of air and water, by packing the cut or uncut fodder close, sometimes sprinkling the layers with salt, and covering with boards or straw, with or without weights After fermentation the food is greatly relished by cattle, tho it is usually fed before fermentation See ENSILAGE Early silos were made of stone or concrete either above or below ground but it is recognized that air may be sufficiently excluded in a tightly pressed sack though in this case the silage is the fodder round the sacks generally useless owing to mildew Encyc Brit vol x, p 653

2. Any close or air-tight pit in which grain or other food is stored [Sp, < L *silus*, < Gr *silos*, a pit for corn] Sil'o-am, 1 sil-or sil'o-am, 2 sil-or sil'o-am, n Bib A fountain and pool at Jerusalem John ix, 7 [Heb, seadlag forth] Sil'o-ait, [Neh iii, 15] Sil'o-am Springs A town in Benton county, Ark Sil'o-ni, 1 sil-or sil'o-ni, 2 sil-or sil'o-ni, n Bib [Doual] Sil'o-nite, 1 sil-or sil'o-nite, 2 sil-or sil'o-nite, n Bib [Doual]

Sill'phi-dæ, 1 sill'phi-dæ, 2 sill'phi-dæ, n pl Entom A family of necrophagous clavicorn beetles with approximated palpi, fore and hind coxae prominent and eyes finely granulated Sill'pha, n (t g) [< Gr *silphæ*, insect] - sill'phal, a - sill'phid, a & n - sill'phoid, a Sill'phi-um, 1 sill'phi-um, 2 sill'phi-um, n 1 A genus of stout perennial resinous American herbs of the aster family *Silphium* is the rosinweed or compass-plant, and *S. terre-bstris* occurs in the prairie-dock of the central United States 2. [s] A plant of the Mediterranean region whose juice was used by the ancients for food and medicine Its identity has not been satisfactorily determined, but many suppose it to be the deadly carrot [L < Gr *silphium*] silph'ol-o-gy, 1 silph'ol-o-gy, 2 silph'ol-o-gy, n Biol The science of larval forms, especially as regards morphological relationships [< Gr *silphæ*, beetle, + *-ology*] - silph'o-log-ic, a Sills'den, 1 sillz'den, 2 sillz'den, n A town in the West Riding silt, 1 silt, 2 silt, n 1. To fill, choke, or obstruct with sediment generally with up II : 1. To ooze, or percolate through pores or crevices 2. To become filled, choked, or obstructed with fine sediment generally with up 3 To float or drift in, as silt [< LG *silen*, filter, < root of AS *seon*, drip] silt, n 1 Fine earthy sediment carried and deposited by water 2. A deposit of such sediment 3. Ich The silk-snapper silt'age - silt'y-grass', n See GRASS - silt'y, a Of pertaining to, or filled with silt

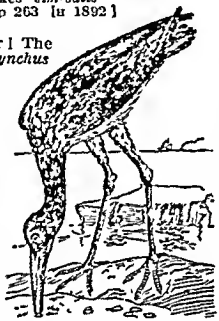
sil'urel, 1 sil'ur, 2 sil'ur, n A siluroid, especially the sheathfish [F < L *silurus* see SILURUS] sil'ure, n Same as CELURE sil'out, n Sil'u-res, 1 sil'yur-iz, 2 sil'yur-iz n pl A pre-Celtic race in SW Britain described by Tacitus [< SILURUS] Sil'ur'i-dæ, 1 sil'ur'i-dæ, 2 sil'ur'i-dæ, n pl Ich The *Nemotolnath* Sil'ur'i-ri, 1 sil'ur'i-ri, 2 sil'ur'i-ri, n 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Silures 2. Geol Of or pertaining to the Silurian Sil'ur'i-ri-er, 1 sil'ur'i-ri-er, 2 sil'ur'i-ri-er, n 1. A division of the Paleozoic era next above the Cambrian, sometimes called the era of invertebrates usually subdivided into the Upper and Lower Silurian See chart of GEOLOGY 2. Originally, the division below the Devonian, conflicting with the indefinite Cambrian Until recently the division now definitely called Cambrian was more or less included in the Silurian or Cambro-Silurian Sil'ur'i-er, 1 sil'ur'i-er, 2 sil'ur'i-er, n pl Ich A family of nematolnath fishes, especially those with skin mostly naked, opercula well developed, small mobile, gill-openings generally wide, and supramaxillary barbel at least well developed, catfishes [< SILURUS] Sil'u-ro-dæ, 1 sil'u-ro-dæ, 2 sil'u-ro-dæ, n Sil'u-ro-l-er, 1 sil'u-ro-l-er, 2 sil'u-ro-l-er, n a & n After the removal of numerous aberrant forms as distinct families the Siluridae contains more than 100 genera and upward of 900 species Most of the Siluridae are freshwater fishes inhabiting the rivers of warm regions particularly South America and Africa, comparatively few of them are marine, and these few are mostly tropical They are especially characteristic of the Amazon region in South America JORDAN and EVERMANN *Fishes of North America* vol 1 p 115 [GOV FTS OF 1896]

Sil'u-ris-t, the, 1 sil'yur-ist 2 sil'yur-ist Henry Vaughan so called because born in Wales Sil'u-ro-Celt'ic, a Belonging to the Silurian division of the Celts, as the present people of Wales and western Ireland Sil'u-ro-Celt'ic, a Belonging to the Silurian division of the Celts, as the present people of Wales and western Ireland Sil'u-rold, 1 sil'u-rold, 2 sil'u-rold, n I. a Of or pertaining to the Siluridae, sil'ur'i-form', II. n One of the Siluridae [< SILURUS + -oid]

Sil'u-ro-Teu'to-Celt'ic, a Of mixed Welsh-Celtic and Teutonic blood as the Cornish people of England Sil'u-rus, 1 sil'ur'us 2 sil'ur'us, n Ich 1. A genus typical of Siluridae 2. [s] [-RI, pl] An Old World catfish of this genus [< L *silurus*, < Gr *silouros*, the sheat] sill'va, sill'van, sill'van-ite, etc Same as sylva, etc Sil'va-nus, 1 sil'vā-nus, 2 sil'vā-nus, n 1. A masculine personal name 2. G Sil'vā-nus, 1 sil'vā-nus, 2 sil'vā-nus G Sil'vā-nus, 1 sil'vā-nus, 2 sil'vā-nus, n 1. A masculine personal name 2. Sil'vā-nus, 1 sil'vā-nus, 2 sil'vā-nus, n 2. Bib 2 Cor 1, 19, 1 Pet v, 12 3. Rom Myth A domestic and rural deity related to Faunus and later identified with Pan. He was a god of woods and plantations of flocks and herds of the household, and of boundaries [L, < *silva* forest] sill'vas, 1 sill'vaz, 2 sill'vas, n pl 1. Extensive woodland plains in South America 2. A Spanish metrical composition of irregular lines [Sp, < L *silva* forest]



SHAKESPEARE *Midsommer-Night's Dream* act v sc 1  
 7. Humble, of lowly birth or degree, undistinguished,  
 ns, simple folk 8. Having nothing added, alone, mere



Simbhl. 1/15



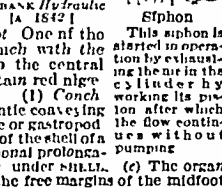
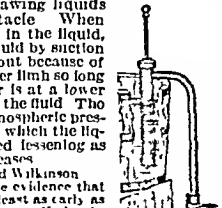
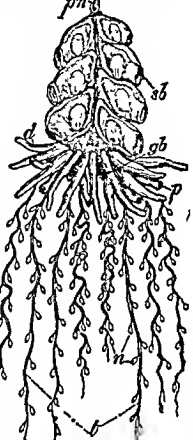








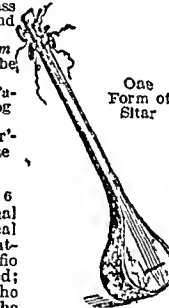




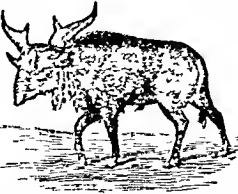




with the *Giraffa* but with short neck and enlarged horns.  
[ < SIYATHENIUM ]  
—siv'o-the'ri-ld, n —siv'o-the'ri-ld. a.



*Si-r'a-thi-rim*, 1 *si-r'a-thi-rim*, 2 *si-r'a-thi-rim*, *n*  
*Si-r'm* 1. A genus typical of *Stratithide* 2. [s] A very large fossil ruminant of this genus, found in India, having large posterior palmated antler-like appendages and orbital horn-like projections [s] *Si-r'a* + *Gr* *thi-rim*, *dim* of *thi-r*, wild beast | *si-r'a*-thereit.  
*si-r'e*, *n* A sieve  
*si-r'er*, 1 *si-r'er*, 2 *si-r'er*, *n* [Scott] An open drain, sewer  
*Si-r'ism*, *n* *Si-r'ism* Same as *Si-r'ism*  
*Si-r'ism*, *n* *Si-r'ism* Same as *Si-r'ism*  
*Si-r'wah*, 1 *si-r'wa*, 2 *si-r'wa*, *n* An oasis in N W Egypt  
*Si-r'wa*, 1 *si-r'wa*, 2 *si-r'wa*, *n* [Hind] Of, pertaining to, or discovered in the Siwaliks, a southern Himalayan range *Si-r'a*-*li*-*ki*.  
*si-r'wash*, 1 *si-r'wash*, 2 *si-r'wash*, *n* [N Am] An Indian huck a term used by the whites of the Northwest [Am Ind] *si-r'win*, *n* Same as *SEWEN*  
*Si-r*, 1 *si-r*, 2 *si-r*, *n* Consisting of one more than five; twice three a cardinal numeral [AS *si-r*, *si-r*]  
*si-r*, *n* *si-r* Having three pairs of driving-wheels which are coupled or connected by rods to give them uniform movement said of locomotives of the mogul or the ten-wheel type with three driving-wheels on each side - *si-r*-cut, *a* 1. Provided with six blades said of an ax used in dressing stone 2. Dressed, as a stone surface, with such an ax - *si-r*-foll, *n* Same as *SEWELL* - *si-r*-foll, *n* [Colloq] One whose height is six feet or more - *si-r*-foot wall, [Eng] a piece of ground six feet wide lying between parallel rails of English railroads - *si-r*-hand, *n* Parted up in by six - *si-r*-hour circle (Astron), an hour circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator, and which is six hours from the meridian *si-r*-clock hour-circle, - *si-r* Nations, the Iroquois Confederacy after the addition of the Tuscaroras See FIVE NATIONS - *si-r*-phase, *a* *si-r* Descriptive of an electric system employing six simple alternating currents differing respectively in phase from each other by one-sixth of a period Converters of large size are wound six-phase for economy - *si-r*-point, *a* 1. A *Geom* Of, pertaining to, or passing through six points, as a *si-r*-point circle See COSINE ELEVE 11. *n* *si-r* Bachmann The point lying sixth from the outer end on the horns table of each player - *si-r* principle Baptists, a small sect of Baptist Christians holding as their creed the six doctrines contained in *Heb* vi, 1, 2 - *si-r*-rowed barley, a variety of barley (*Hordeum sativum* *Acrostichon*) having the grains arranged in six rows - *si-r* shooter, *n* [Colloq] U S 1. A six-chambered revolver - *si-r* spot, *n* A playing-card having six spots - the Six Acts [Eng], the parliamentary laws of 1819 directed against the press and public assemblies of a seditious character - the whip with six strings (Eng Hist), the religious code of six articles enacted by Convocation and Parliament in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII, which gave rise to many cruel persecutions  
 Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *si-r* as their first element as *si-r*-cornered, *si-r*-fingered, etc.  
*Si-r*, *n* 1. The sum of five and one, twice three a cardinal number 2. Any symbol representing this number, as 6 or vi 3. Games (1) A playing-card with six spots (2) The faces of a die on which the six is recorded, hence, a die as thrown with the six uppermost (3) In cricket, a sixer 4. A set of six persons or things, as they were grouped in fives and sizes 5. (1) A six-oared boat, the crew of such a boat (2) Pl Races for six-oared boats 6. Sams as *si-r* o'clock See O'CLOCK 7. [Eng] Beer sold at six shillings the barrel See *si-r* ale, under ALE 8. pl Bonds yielding 6 per cent interest 9. pl Eng Hymnology A quatrain in trochaic measure, with three feet to the verse See METER  
 -at (or to) sixes and sevens, in or into a state of neglect, disorder, confusion or disagreement formerly used in the singular and then generally with the preposition on - continued sixes [U S], the 6 per cent bonds of 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881 and afterward continued at 3½ per cent interest - currency sixes, an issue of United States bonds bearing 6 per cent interest payable in legal-tender currency - double sixes 1. A certain system of lines on a cubic surface 2. At dice, a throw of two sixes at the same time 3. Eng Hymnology Two stanzas of verses combined in one - long sixes, candles of the weight of six to a pound, and about 8 inches in length - short sixes, candles of the weight of six to a pound and about 4 to 5 inches in length - six-hundred-and-six, *n* Chem Same as *si-r*-arsen - six hundred-and-sixty, *n* The feast in the Apocalypse, see SEAST  
 If instead of 600 we read 616 the number would be equivalent to Gaius Caesar who in A D 39 ordered the procurator Petronius to set up his statue in the Temple of Jerusalem. It seems more probable that the reference in Rev xxi 10-11, as recited by the Christian writer refers to Nero redivivus the incarnation of the persecuting Roman Empire the two together standing as the Antichrist and his kingdom over against the Messiah and His kingdom  
 SHALLEN MATTHEWS in *Holdings Dict of the Bible* p 87 is '03 |  
 -*si-r*-upon-four, *n* [Naut Slang] Six sailors provided with rations for four  
*si-r'aln*, 1 *si-r'aln*, 2 *si-r'aln*, *n* [F] A six-lined stanza  
*si-r'er*, 1 *si-r'er*, 2 *si-r'er*, *n* Something possessing or in some way indicating six, specif. in cricket, a hit or other play yielding six runs - double sixer, 1. A system of straight lines in space, divided into two sets of six each, such that every line is on the same plane with each one of the other set and with none of its own set 2. A throw of double sixes with dice  
*si-r*-fold, 1 *si-r*-fold, 2 *si-r*-fold, *a* Made up of six, six times as many or as great, sextuple  
*si-r*-fold, *adv* In a sixfold manner or degree  
*si-r*-ling, 1 *si-r*-ling, 2 *si-r*-ling, *n* A compound crystal made up of six individuals  
*si-r*-pence, 1 *si-r*-pence, 2 *si-r*-pence, *n* 1. A British silver coin of the value of 6 English pennies or half a shilling worth about 12 cents in United States money See COIN 2. The value of sixpence, as, it isn't worth sixpence 3. [U S] A Spanish half-real, formerly circulating in the United States, of the value of 6½ cents  
*si-r*-pen'ny, 1 *si-r*-pen'ny or *si-r*-pen'ny, 2 *si-r*-pen'ny or *si-r*-pen'ny, *a* Worth, valued at, or sold for sixpence, hence, paltry  
*si-r*-e, 1 *si-r*, 2 *si-r*, *n* *Fencing* A parry in which the hand is opposite the right breast and the sword is carried slightly to the right See ILLUS under FENCING [F, < L *serius*, sixth < *sex* six]  
*si-r*-teen, 1 *si-r*-teen, 2 *si-r*-teen, *a* Consisting of six more than ten or of twice eight a cardinal numeral



Restoration of a Siwalik rhinoceros (*Stratithium giganteum*)

[AS *si-r*-teen, < *si-r*, *si-r*, + *teen*, ten] - *si-r*-teen'fold, *a* & *adv*  
*si-r*-teen', *n* 1. The sum of ten and six, twice eight a cardinal number 2. The symbols representing this number, as 16 or xvi See NOTATION - In sixteens (Print), the layout of a form of type or plate pages that will give a sixteen-page section of a book See IMPOSITION - sixteen to one (U S Polit), a suggested value of the ratio of silver to gold in Democratic party cry during the Presidential campaign of 1896  
*si-r*-teen'mo, 1 *si-r*-teen'mo, 2 *si-r*-teen'mo, *n* 1. A book or pamphlet having 16 leaves to the sheet, the pages being usually 4½ x 6½ inches, hence loosely, a book having that size of page 2. A sheet that when folded makes 16 leaves Often written *si-r*-mo See PAPER [AS *si-r*-teen + *mo*]  
*si-r*-teenth, 1 *si-r*-teenth, 2 *si-r*-teenth, *n* 1. Sixth in order after the tenth the ordinal of sixteen 2. Being one of sixteen equal parts, as a sixteenth part - sixteenth note, a note of one-sixteenth the value of a whole note, semiquaver - *si-r*-teenthly, *adv*  
*si-r*-teenthly, *n* One of sixteen equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by sixteen  
*si-r*-th, 1 *si-r*-th, 2 *si-r*-th, *a* 1. Next in order after the fifth the ordinal of six 2. Being one of six equal parts, as a sixth part - Sixth'day, *n* Friday so called by the Society of Friends - *si-r*-th, *n* Same as *si-r*-th - the *si*, hour, noon, speck, in the Roman Catholic Church, the hour of sext - *si-r*-thly, *adv*  
*si-r*-th, *n* 1. One of six equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by six 2. *Mus* (1) The interval between any note and the sixth note above or below it on the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one See SCALE (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered with reference to that other, specif. the sixth above the key-note (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together, the resulting consonance - augmented sixth, major *si*, minor *si*, see INTON - *si* - chord of the *si*, a chord consisting of a tone with its minor third and its sixth See CHORD - French *si*, a chord consisting of a major third and an augmented fourth and sixth - German *si*, a chord consisting of a major third, a perfect fifth, and an augmented sixth - Neapolitan *si*, a chord occurring on the subdominant of a minor key and consisting of a minor third and a minor sixth  
*si-r*-ti-eth, 1 *si-r*-ti-eth, 2 *si-r*-ti-eth, *n* 1. Tenth in order after the fiftieth the ordinal of sixty 2. Being one of sixty equal parts, as a sixtieth part - *si-r*-ti-ethly, *adv*  
*si-r*-ti-ethly, *n* One of sixty equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by sixty  
*Si-r*-tine, *a* Same as *si-r*-tine  
*Si-r*-tus, 1 *si-r*-tus, 2 *si-r*-tus, *n* Any one of five popes, particularly Sixtus IV. (1494-1505), Francesco della Rovere who built the Sixtine Chapel, and S V. (1521-1550) Felice Peretti, a patron of art, who supported the Invincible Armada  
*si-r*-ty, 1 *si-r*-ty, 2 *si-r*-ty, *a* Consisting of ten more than fifty or of six times ten a cardinal numeral [AS *si-r*-ty, < *sex*, *si-r* - *si-r*-ty percent, *n* [Slang, Eng] A bill-discounter - *si-r*-ty'fold, *a* & *adv*  
*si-r*-ty, *n* -ries, 1 -ty, 2 -ty, *pl* 1. The sum of ten and fifty, six times ten a cardinal number 2. The symbols representing this number, as 60 or lx See NOTATION 3. [Cont] A bill of exchange payable at the expiration of sixty days - like *si-r*-ty [Colloq] U S 1. very fast, very much, an intensive of wide application, as my head aches like *si-r*-ty  
*si-r*-ty-four'mo, 1 *si-r*-ty-four'mo, 2 *si-r*-ty-four'mo, *n* 1. A book or pamphlet printed on sheets of paper that have been folded in 64 leaves, the normal size of each leaf being 2½ x 3½ inches hence loosely, a book having pages of that size 2. A sheet of paper thus folded Often written *si-r*-mo  
*si-r*-ty-fourth, 1 *si-r*-ty-fourth, 2 *si-r*-ty-fourth, *n* 1. Being next in order to the sixty-third 2. Being one of sixty-four equal parts - *si-r*-ty-fourth note (*Mus*), a note of one sixty-fourth the value of a whole note, hemidemisemiquaver See ILLUS under NOTE  
*si-r*-ty-six, 1 *si-r*-ty-six, 2 *si-r*-ty-six, *n* A game of cards resembling bezique The chief points of difference are that no groups but marriages can be declared, that each end counts a specified number in favor of the player who takes it, and that 66 scores count one point toward game  
*si-r*-a-hil(er), 1 *si-r*-a-hil, 2 *si-r*-a-hil, *a* Of comparatively large, suitable, or convenient size, as, a sizable lad, sizable time, size-a-hil(er), -ness, *n* - *si-r*-a-hily, *adv*  
*si-r*-a, *n* Same as *si-r*-a  
*si-r*-ar, 1 *si-r*-ar, 2 *si-r*-ar, *n* At Cambridge University, and Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate of limited means, allowed free commons and some other gratuities Formerly menial duties were imposed on him Compare *si-r*-ar, *si-r*-ar, *si-r*-ar, *n* 1. The position or standing of a *si-r* 2. [Gt Brit] A trust or foundation providing for the support of a *si-r*  
*si-r*, *pp* *si-r*  
*si-r*, 1 *si-r*, 2 *si-r*, *v* [si-r, *si-r*] 1. *t* To compare with a standard of size, gauge the size of 2. To distribute, classify, or handle according to size or relative position Specif (1) *Mil* To arrange (men) in order of size (2) To separate as pieces of ore, according to dimensions (3) To adjust, as a fishing-line to the depth of water (3) To settle the standard of, assess, hence, to classify, rate, appraise 4. *Mech* To cut or otherwise shape (an article) to the required size 5. To feed or supply with sizes, whether specified ratios or additional provisions, hence, to fill or enlarge 6. In some universities, to obtain, as sizes or additional provisions, at fixed prices  
 II : 1. [Rare] To increase in size  
 Yet look upon it and would it size and swell  
 To its huge self KEATS *Endymion* bk ii, l 5  
 2. [Local, Eng] At Cambridge University, to run up a score in the college huttry-books frequently with *for* Compare *si-r*-ar, and see *si-r*, *a*, 4, 5  
 -*si-r* (size down to grade on a diminishing scale - to *si-r* up [Colloq] U S) to make a rough estimate of, take in the points of form an opinion concerning  
 It was one of those small things that enable the public to 'size up' a candidate The Nation (New York) Oct 29 1891 p 323  
*si-r*, *v* [si-r, *si-r*] 1. To treat, as a surface, with size used in compounds, as, tub-sized paper 2. To besmear with any size-like or stiffening substance 3. To make plastic, as clay  
*si-r*, *n* 1. Measurement or extent of a thing as compared with something else or with a standard, comparative magnitude or bulk sometimes applied to a characteristic dimension, as height, diameter, or circumference, and sometimes, when unqualified, referring to relative largeness as opposed to smallness, as,

the size of a book, a man of size used also figuratively, as of mental caliber  
 There is no such thing as absolute size, there is relative greatness and smallness - nothing more  
 P G TAIT *Recent Advances* lect xi p 284 (Macmillan 1876)  
 2. One in a series of graded measures, as in various special uses, also, the magnitude between two such limits, as, give me a hat two sizes larger  
 In gloves, coats, etc., the sizes are usually given in inches of circumference in shoes the gradations of length are ½ of an inch, and of girth ¼ of an inch in wire the sizes are numbered arbitrarily and by several different standards (see WIRE-GAGE). In drills taps, etc., the sizes are usually graded by diameters in fractions of an inch, in type the sizes run in two systems (see POINT SYSTEM) See also tables of sizes under PAPER and PHOTOGRAPH  
 3. *Phren* The faculty that gives a sense of relative magnitude, greatness, and extent 4. A standard of measurement, specified quantity, at Cambridge University, an allotted quantity of provisions, rations, also, an addition to an allotment or rations the equivalent of *billet* at Oxford 5. The payment (formerly, at Cambridge, of one farthing) made for additional allowance, hence, any additional payment or expense 6. A size for measuring pearls 7. [Rare] Relative social position, status, class 8. [Slang] Measure or amount, as, that's the size 9. *pl* [Prov Eng or Obs] Assizes 10. *f* A lucky share or part, an especial distribution [AS *si-r*, measure, allowance, see *si-r*]  
 Syn: see MAGNITUDE - size 'bone', *n* A piece of whalebone six feet or more in length a conventional length in the whalebone trade - *si-r*-cue, *n* The private sign recorded in university huttry-books as the value of a size See *si-r* 4, 5 and above - *si-r*-fish, *n* A whale from which size-bones can be secured - *si-r*-roll, *n* 1. In the British army, the muster-roll containing the physical dimensions of each man 2. A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record - *si-r*-stick, *n* A shoemakers' foot-measure - *si-r*-time, *n* The time fixed for holding assizes  
*si-r*, *n* 1. A solution of gelatinous material, as glue, starch, or resin, used to glaze a surface, as of paper or a textile fabric See *si-r*-ing, 2. 2. A viscous preparation used in fixing gilding 3. An aluminous printing-ink used in bronze printing 4. A pasty composition for giving a smooth finish to leather 5. In brickmaking, plasticity, as of tempered clay 6. *Physiol* Same as *si-r*-eot [Old It *si-r*, glue, *ca* *assidere*, cause to sit, < L *assidere*, see *si-r*]  
*si-r*, *n* Same as *si-r*  
*si-r*, 1 *si-r*, 2 *si-r*, *a* 1. Having graded dimensions or a definite size chiefly in composition as, large-sized, middle-sized 2. Arranged according to size  
*si-r*-el, *n* Same as *si-r*  
*si-r*-er, 1 *si-r*-er, 2 *si-r*-er, *n* 1. An appliance, usually a screen or perforated plate, used in sorting articles according to size as, a pear-sizer or bullet-sizer 2. Same as *si-r*-ar 3. [Colloq] Eng Something of large proportions, a whopper - *si-r*-er die (*Mech*), a die for finishing threaded work to the size required by standard s taps. [Incl. *si-r*]  
*si-r*-ing, 1 *si-r*-ing, 2 *si-r*-ing, *n* 1. The act of marshaling, arranging, or sorting according to size, or reducing to a certain size, specif. in mumm, division, as by machines, of stumped or crushed ore into sizes for greater convenience in separating 2. In university vernacular, *n* size (see *si-r*, 4), hence, an order given for size - *si-r*-ing-bell, *n* A bell rung preparatory to posting the bill for sizes - *si-r*-ehisel, *n* A wood-turners chisel having a gage to determine the size of the piece turned - *si-r*-party, *n* A supper-party at which each person pays for his own provisions - *si-r*-ring, *n* A ring-shaped cutting-tool that reduces to a definite circular section a rod of irregular diameter and section passed through it, either the ring or the rod being rotated - *si-r*-tool, *n* Same as *si-r*-ehisel  
*si-r*-ing, *n* 1. The act, process, or operation of treating, as a surface, with size, specif. in textile-manufacturing, the coating of a warp with size, to bind together the fibers and prevent chafing during weaving 2. The glutinous material prepared for use in this process - animal sizing, a solution of glue used in sizing writing-paper etc - *si-r*-ing-ma-chine, *n* 1. In textile-manufacturing, a machine for sizing warp-threads (1) in woolen-manufacture, a dressing-machine (2) in cotton-manufacture, a slasher 2. A mechanism for sizing and polishing covered skirt-wires  
*si-r*, 1 *si-r*, 2 *si-r*, *n* Prepared with size, like or containing size having the adhesiveness of size, glutinous rosy The blood was *si-r*  
 ABENCRABBE *Diseases of the Broun* p 15 p 111 [c. 1831]  
*si-r*-zyg-tum, *si-r*-zyg Same as *si-r*-zyg  
*si-r*, 1 *si-r*, 2 *si-r*, *v* To make a buzzing hiss, sizzle *si-r*, [For *si-r*, *v*]  
*si-r*-ard, 1 *si-r*-ard, 2 *si-r*-ard, *n* [Local, U S] A spell of weather which is almost insupportable because of combined heat and high humidity [W]  
*si-r*-zine, 1 *si-r*-zine, 2 *si-r*-zine, *n* [Prov Eng] Yeast, harm *si-r*-zine, 1 *si-r*-zine, 2 *si-r*-zine, *v* [si-r-zine, *si-r*-zine, *si-r*-zine] *si-r*-zine, *v* [Prov] To burn or scorch with or as with a sizzle, cook by exposing directly to flame occasionally with up  
 II : 1. To emit a hissing sound under or as under the violent action of heat, as when water is dropped on heated iron 2. [Prov] To suffer from extreme heat; be very hot [Eng] of aze 1 - sizzling heat (*Metal*), heat ranging from 400°-450° F., at which temperature iron produces a hissing sound when water is thrown upon it  
*si-r*-zle, *n* [Colloq or Prov] 1. A hissing sound as from effervescence or frying 2. Excessively high temperature  
 S. J., *abbr* Society of Jesus  
*si-r*-am, 1 *si-r*-am, 2 *si-r*-am, *n* [S Afr] To dog or strike with a sjamhok II *n* [S Afr] *si-r*-am, 1 *si-r*-am, 2 *si-r*-am, *n* [S Afr] A short whip of rhinoceros hide or other leather  
 S. J., *abbr* Supreme Judicial Court  
*si-r*-u, 1 *si-r*-u, 2 *si-r*-u, *n* Norse Myth A goddess messenger attendant upon Frigg whose joy is in inclining human hearts to love  
 S. J., *abbr* Supreme Judicial Court  
*si-r*-u, 1 *si-r*-u, 2 *si-r*-u, *n* Norse Myth The wife of Njord, who hangs a venomous serpent over captive Loh's face [See *si-r*-u] *si-r*-u, *n* Norse Myth The wife of Njord's wife is *si-r*-u (harm) the wild mountain stream which plunges down from the high rocks  
 R. B. A. *si-r*-u, Norse Mythology pt ii p 343 [s. c. 1879]  
*si-r*-u, 1 *si-r*-u, 2 *si-r*-u, *n* [Scott] Same as *si-r*-u  
*si-r*-u, 1 *si-r*-u, 2 *si-r*-u, *n* A scaffold wooden tower CHAUCER R R 1, 4, 175

skaffie, 1 skaf'i, 2 skaf'i, n [Scott] A fishlog-boat with raked and rounded stem and stern and dipping lug-sails at main and mizzen skaff'it  
skag, 1 skag, 2 skag [Local Great Lakes] I vt To go duck-shooting on a skag II n A low, flat boat strongly built, having a deck used for duck-shooting

skag, n Same as skag [Denmark]  
Skag'en, 1 skag'en, 2 skag'en, Cape. A point of N. Jutland, Skag'er-rak, 1 skag'er-rak, 2 skag'er-rak, n An arm of the North Sea between Denmark and Norway, length, 160m  
Skag'le, 1 skag'le, 2 skag'le, n 1. A river in the Casco Bay Range British Columbia, length, 200 m to Puget Sound 2. A county in N W Washington, 1,874 sq m, county-seat, Mount Vernon

Skag'way, 1 skag'we, 2 skag'we, n A city near the head of Lynn Canal, S. Alaska, founded in 1898

skall, 1 skel, 2 skel, v I vt To scatter, spill II vt To separate, disperse, as the members of an assembly skale't.

skall'n, n Same as skale't  
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The Diamond followers had been for the most part armed only with skans and spears

EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* p 204 [o r 1885] [*Irishman*, knife] skent, -skent, -dhu, n A Scottish Highlander's knife, worn in the stocking when in the costume of his clan -skent'ock-le, n A small dirk

skent, skent, etc. Seare scared etc. dialect forms  
skent, 1 skit, 2 skit, Walter William (1853-1912) An English churchman, lexicographer, philologist, and author, professor of Anglo-Saxon literature at Cambridge University from 1878 *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, etc.

sked-dle, 1 sked-dle, 2 sked-dle, v [-LED, -LING] I vt [Prov Brit] To scatter, spill II vt [Slang] To flee in haste run away, scamper

sked-dle, n [Slang] Disorderly retreat, hasty flight  
sked, v n Same as sked  
sked, 1 skit, 2 skit, n [Prov Brit] A shallow wooden vessel, especially one for holding milk or cream, also a milk-pail, or a larger vessel for use as a wash-tub [*Ice sked*, duck, 1 skell, 2 skell, etc.]

sked, n [Scott] Same as skell  
sked, 1 skit, 2 skit, n [Scott] The sheldrake  
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To meet Great Britain's superior force the United States had but the skeleton of a few regiments, and a few frigates

C J INCHES *Second Warbet* U S and Gt Brit vol 1, p 75  
lc nos 4 co 1845]

5 Print A face of type characterized by thin, light lines used also attractively, as, skeleton antique

### This Line is in Skeleton Antique.

[< Gr skeleton: see SKELTON-TO] SYN see SKETCH  
-family skeleton, s in the closet, a mortifying or distressing family secret -s or death's head at the feast, a constant reminder in the midst of pleasure of some disagreeable fact or impending fate in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton at feasts to remind the guests of death -skel'et-on-sple'ule, n *Spong* A spicule that forms a part of the supporting skeleton -skel'et-on-less, a Having no skeleton

skel'et-on-iz, 1 skel'et-on-iz, 2 skel'et-on-iz, vt [-IZEN, -IZ'ING] 1. To reduce to a skeleton or framework by removing soft tissues or parts, make a skeleton of, as a leaf or animal

1 skeletonized four old donkeys  
W T HORN *Hardy Two Years in the Junole* p 3 [s 1886]

2 To reduce greatly in size or numbers 3. To draft in outline -skel'et-on-ize'r, n A draftsman of the genus *Pemphila*, as *P. hammondi*, that skeletonizes leaves

skel'et-on-troph'ic, 1 skel'et-on-troph'ic, 2 skel'et-on-troph'ic, a Of or pertaining to the skeleton and the vascular system

skel'et-on-ize, 1 skel'et-on-ize, 2 skel'et-on-ize, vt [-IZEN, -IZ'ING] 1. To reduce to a skeleton or framework by removing soft tissues or parts, make a skeleton of, as a leaf or animal

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Syn adept, adroit, apt, deft dexterous, expert, bandy, happy, proficient, skilled, trained. One is *adept* in that for which he has a natural gift, improved by practise he is *expert* in that of which training, experience, and study have given him a thorough mastery, he is *dexterous* in that which he can do effectively with or without training, especially in work of the hand or bodily activities. In the case of the noun, "an expert" denotes one who is *experienced* in the fullest sense, a master of his branch of knowledge. A *skilled* workman is one who has thoroughly learned his trade, tho he may be naturally quite dull a *skillful* workman has some natural brightness, ability, and power of adaptation. In addition to his acquired knowledge and dexterity. See CLEVER. Compare synonyms for NEVERTY — Ant awkward bulky, clumsy, helpless, inept, maladroit, unhandy, unskilled, untaught, untrained — Prep at or in

skil'p, 1 skil'p, 2 skil'p, n. An adulterated sacrament; specif., a mixture of sacramental-juice with starch [*< Turk Skilp in Asia Minor*]

skil'p, 1 skil, 2 skil, v. I t [Prov Eng or Arabic] skil'p, To have the requisite knowledge and ability for, understand usually with an infinitive

II: [Archaic] 1. To have comprehension or discernment with or of on 2 [Archaic] To signify, matter impersonal and usually with a negative 3f. To have efficient, practical knowledge, be expert usually with of [*< Ice skilja, separate*]

skill, 1 n. The familiar knowledge of any science, art, skill, or handicraft, as shown by dexterity in execution or performance, or in its application to practical purposes, practical efficiency, dexterity

Every new invention which renders former skill of no account is extremely painful to skilled laborers and their families

R. T. *Extr Political Economy* pt. 1, p 60 [CHAUT 1889]

2f. Special qualification, forte, also, a gift or accomplishment 3f. Power of discernment or discrimination, understanding 4f. A special branch of artists or artisans, craft 5f. The reasoning faculty, the intellect 6f. Cause or reason, also, a method or process of reasoning 7f. A just and right act, course, or claim, propriety [*< Ice skil, knowledge*] Syn see ABILITY, ART, NEVERTY, INGENUITY, WISDOM

skilled, 1 skil, 2 skil'd, a. 1. Possessing or requiring skill, 1 skil said of workers and work 2 *Polit Econ* Possessing or requiring technical training or ability said of artisans or trades

Syn see EDUCATED SKILFUL

skil'less, 1 skil's, 2 skil's, n. 1. Having no skill

2f. Wanting knowledge, unformed skil'less, 1 skil't, 1 skil't, 2 skil't, n. 1. A small kettle or stew-pan, often with a handle and short legs

2 Any small fry-pan 3 Ashal-vessel serving as a mold for casting precious metal 4 [Sailors' Slang] A ship's cook 5. A crier's bell or rattle [*< OF escuelle, dim of escuelle, platter, < L scutella*]

skil't, n. A light thin strip of wood used in making match-boxes, etc [Cp F *scutelle* skeleton]

skil't, n. Same as SKILFUL, etc

skil't, n. Same as SKILFUL, etc

skil't, n. Same as SKILFUL, etc

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A colander (3) Any one of various large shells, as a clam-shell, sometimes used for skimming (4) In salt manufacturing, a shallow shovel for lifting salt from the pan 2 One who skims, particularly one who skims over a subject superficially 3 A rhyngopine term-like bird, having the lower mandible compressed like the blade of a knife and longer than the upper. The skimmers glide over the surface of the water and plow up small fishes with the immersed lower mandible. *Rhyngopine nigra* is the black skimmer common on the Atlantic coast of the southern United States. See plate in runs 4 A hydroplane — skim'ner-pipe, n. An adjustable pipe in a soap-boller for drawing off the solution

skim'ner-ton, 1 skim'ner-ton, 2 skim'ner-ton, n. Same as SKIMMING

Skim'nt-a, 1 skim'nt-a, 2 skim'nt-a, n. [Jap] Bot A genus of hardy shrubs of the family Rutaceae, with leathery, dotted leaves, white flowers in terminal clusters and fleshy, ovoid, two- to four-toothed drupes. Of the half-dozen species natives of Japan and the Himalayas, several are ornamental cultivation

skim'milk, 1 skim'milk, 2 skim'milk, n. Milk from which the cream has been removed often used as a type of inferiority

skim'ming, 1 skim'ming, 2 skim'ming, n. 1. The act of one who or that which skims 2. That which is skimmed off usually in the plural, by extension, the musty part of coffee in the sacks after a sea-voyage

— skim'ming dish, n. 1. A very flat cat-rigged or sloop-rigged boat, used on the Florida coast 2. An American shallow centerboard yacht, as distinguished from a cutter a derogatory term — s'gate, n. *Founding* A channel in a sand-mold having over it a bridge that removes the dross from molten metal as it passes through — s'ladle, n. Any ladle used in skimming, specif., a ladle used for pouring molten metal, having its lip covered with a guard to retain the dross — skim'ming-ly, adv. In a skimming manner

skim'ming-ton, 1 skim'ming-ton, 2 skim'ming-ton, n. [U S] A charivari 2 [Eng] A row, disturbance originally, a mock procession in ridicule of a henpecked husband, who was represented bearing a distaff, and seated on horseback, facing the horse's tail, behind a woman who cudgeled him with a ladle, while the crowd following made hideous music usually in the phrase to ride skimmington

skimp, 1 skimp, 2 skimp, v. [Colloq] 1. To supply in the least possible quantities dole out, as, to skimp food 2 To give a meager or negligently allowance to, stint also, to make of insufficient material, as, to skimp a gown 3 To perform carelessly and slightly, as, to skimp work

II. 1. To be stingy or saving, economize severely or unduly 2 To slight one's work [For scarp, r]

skimp, a [U S & Prov Eng] Barely enough scant skimp'ing, 1 skimp'ing, 2 skimp'ing, n. [Colloq] 1. Done in a superficial or careless way 2 Skimp — ly, adv

skimp'ings, 1 skimp'ing, 2 skimp'ing, n. pl. Miming. Refuse from the top of a sieve in jugging or in similar process

Skim'pole, 1 skim'pol, 2 skim'pol, Harold. In Dickens's *Black House*, a shiftless amateur artist said to be caricature of Leigh Hunt

skimp, pp Skimped skimp'ing, 1 skimp'ing, 2 skimp'ing, a [skimp'ing, skimp'ing, n. [Colloq, U S] 1. Resulting from or indicating skimping, scanty, as, a skimp'ing meal 2. Negardly

skim'shan-der, 1 skim'shan-der, 2 skim'shan-der, v. Same as SCRIBSHAW

skin, 1 skin, 2 skin, v. [SKINNED, SKINNING, SKIN'NING] 1. To strip or peel the skin from, flay, as, to skin a rabbit 2 To cover with or on with skin 3. [Colloq] To take off or wny as if by peeling generally with off, as, to skin off one's gloves 4. [Slang] To deprive by trickery of property or rights, swindle. 5. [College Slang] To copy fraudulently, as answers, or to meet with fraudulent superficial preparation, as a required duty, as, to skin an examination by concealed notes

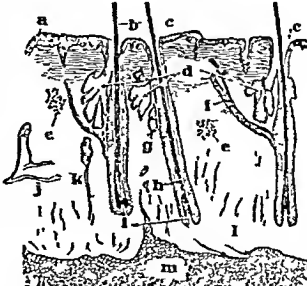
II. 1. To become covered with skin, encatize 2. To hurt from fatness, as the skin of a game-bird when shot 3. [Slang] To do anything in an unfair or underhand way, in college parlance, to cheat in any manner in recreation or examination 4. [Slang] To depart hurriedly and secretly, abscond

— to keep the eyes skinned [Slang], to be wide awake and observant — to skin 1. To range widely, scan of a hunting-dog 2 [Slang] To make off, run away hastily — to s the (or a) cat (*Gymnastics*), to turn the legs and body through the arms while hanging by the hands from a bar — to s up a sail, to make the outer layer of a furled sail very neat and tight

skin, n. 1. The membranous external investment of an animal, the integument

In vertebrates the skin consists of two layers, a superficial non-sensitive and non-vascular ectodermal layer (the epidermis), cuticle, or scarf-skin) and a deeper sensitive and vascular mesodermal layer (the corium, cutis, true skin, or dermis) In the epidermis a deeper mucous layer (the protoplasts) and in the dermis a deeper muscular layer (the muscle fibers) The matrix for the regeneration of the outer layer of horny cells, which scales off continually

The corium, which contains both blood-vessels and nerves, consists of a densely interwoven network of connective-tissue fibers and many elastic fibers the latter of which permit it to return to its normal condition after it has been raised up in a fold. The corium of certain animals may be converted by treatment with substances rich in tannic acid as oak-bark, and thus has an important part in the industries. The accessory organs of the skin are the sweat-glands through the orifices of the ducts of which exudes the perspiration secreted by these glands (see GLANDS) the sebaceous glands, most of which lie close to the



Cross-section of the Human Skin

a epidermis, b hair, c hair-sheath, d, sebaceous glands, e sweat-glands, f, erector muscle of hair, g hair-root sheath, h, hair-root, i hair-papilla, j, blood-vessels, k, nerve, l, corium, m, fat-cells

the matrix for the regeneration of the outer layer of horny cells, which scales off continually. The corium, which contains both blood-vessels and nerves, consists of a densely interwoven network of connective-tissue fibers and many elastic fibers the latter of which permit it to return to its normal condition after it has been raised up in a fold. The corium of certain animals may be converted by treatment with substances rich in tannic acid as oak-bark, and thus has an important part in the industries. The accessory organs of the skin are the sweat-glands through the orifices of the ducts of which exudes the perspiration secreted by these glands (see GLANDS) the sebaceous glands, most of which lie close to the

hairs, which secrete a solid and soft fatty substance which renders the hair and skin-surface supple

2 Specif., the pelt or integument of a small animal, removed from its body, whether raw or dressed, as technically distinguished from a hide, which is the skin of a large animal, as, the skin of a pig 3 A vessel made of the skin of an animal for holding liquids

Next two passed two or three men with large skins of water of the Nile [*< V. More Travels in Europe Egypt 336* (n 1842)]

4. (1) An outside layer, coat, or covering resembling skin, as, grapeskins, onion-skins, dried oil forms a skin (2) Of pearls, the outermost layer of nacreous matter 5 *Naut* (1) The outer layer of a furled sail (2) Planking or plating of a vessel, either inside or outside

6 *Arch* The outside layer of a wall, as contrasted with the inside masonry of which it is composed 7 A membrane resembling the integument, as the epidermis of a plant, gold-beater's skin, etc 8 [Slang, U S] Whisky skin 9. [Slang, U S] (1) A mean person, skunk (2) One who skins, a sharper, blackleg 10. *Zool* A bird or mammal stuffed for preservation and study, as distinct from a mounted specimen 11. *Elec* The surface layers of a conductor which are effective in carrying current at high frequencies [*< AS scinn, < Ice skinn, skin*]

— by or with the skin of one's teeth [Colloq] In spite of great odds, very closely or narrowly in allusion to *Job* xiv, 20, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth" — In or with a whole s, without injury to the body — Inner s. (*Naut*), the inner bottom plating or second skin of a vessel — outer s. (*Naut*), the outside plating of a vessel — s and burn, the whole of anything originally the whole of a sheep as indicated by the skin and brand — skin-a'-re-a, n. The immersed part of the surface of a vessel's hull, the surfaces exposed to skin-friction — s. boat, a boat made of skin or hide, a coracle or bull-hoat — s. bone, n. A bone that is developed between membranes instead of from cartilage — s. bound, a *Pathol* Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin and hardening of the connective tissue — s. bound disease, a chronic disease of the skin characterized by a discolored, rigid contraction with hardening of the connective tissue beneath sclerema or scleroderma neonatorum. — s. coat, n. The skin — s. conduction, n. *Elec* The carrying of alternating current merely by the surface layer of a conductor, as a result of very high frequency — s. current (*Elec*), a current carried by the outer layers of a conductor said of high-frequency alternating currents — s. eater, n. A skin-moth — s. finish, n. The delicate surface produced on bronze by chasing it in a certain way — s. friction, n. 1. The friction at the surface of a solid body passing through a fluid, as in the case of a ship in the water 2 *Aero* The friction of air-currents against the faces of an aeroplane's wings s. resistance — s. game [Slang, U S] A swindling game, as of cards and confidence operators cheating the unsuspecting — s. graft, n. *Surg* A small section or portion of skin used in skin grafting. Compare THIERSCHE'S GRAFT, under GRAFT — s. grafting, n. *Surg* The operation of transplanting living skin in small sections from another part or from another person to form centers of cicatrization on raw or ulcerated surfaces, as in extensive burns or scalds s. planting; s. transplantation; — s. house, n. [Slang, U S] A swindling gambling-house — s. merchant, n. 1. One who deals in skins 2. [Slang, Eng] A recruiting officer, a recruiter — s. mole, n. A small insect skin-fur, etc., as the larva of a dermestid beetle or a thrid moth — s. muscle, n. A thin muscle (*panniculus carnosus*) under the skin, by which the twitching in a horse's skin is effected — s. sensor, a. *Embryol* Giving rise to the skin and nervous system, as the ectoderm — s. tight, a. Fitting as close as the skin, or close to the skin, as a glove or tight — s. whole, a. Uninjured — s. wool, n. Wool taken from the pelt or creess of a sheep, commonly by pulling, pelt-wool — s. worm, n. An ich-mite — to save one's s, to escape bodily harm — to the s, through all one's clothing completely, thoroughly, as in the phrases, wet to the skin, stripped to the skin — whisky s. [Slang, U S], hot whisky made in the glass, with a bit of jamaica-skin in it — white s, thin, very light-colored leather for lining shoes

skin, n. Same as SKINNED SKIN

skinch, 1 skinch, 2 skineb, v. [Prov] I. t. To provide singly, skinning II. t. To he plucking

skin'deep, 1 skind-deep, 2 skind-deep, I. a. No deeper than the thickness of skin, superficial, as, a skind-deep wound II. adv. Superficially

skin'far-e, 1 skin'far-e, 2 skin'far-e, n. *Norse Myth* The horse of Day, literally, 'shining mane' Compars HIRVAFE

skin'flint, 1 skin'flint, 2 skin'flint, n. A hard, close money-getter, a person hard at a bargain, miser

One of the khalihs of the race of Ommeides was surnamed Raschid Hisharath, that is 'the skinner of flint' and to this day we call an avaree man a Skind' V. FULLER *Littoral Compendium*, *Skinflint* p 375 (reoo 1853)

skin'ful, 1 skin'ful, 2 skin'ful, n. [FULS, pl] 1. The contents or capacity of a skin bottle 2. All a person can hold, as of intoxicating drink

skin'gy, 1 skin'gy, 2 skin'gy, a [Prov Eng] 1 Cold 2. skink, 1 skink, 2 skink, a [Prov or Obs] I. t. To draw or pour out, fill with liquor II. t. To serve liquor

skink, n. A scincoid lizard found in most parts of the world, especially the burrowing *Scincus officinalis* of the sandy plains of North Africa and Syria, from 6 to 8 inches long, with short limbs, each bearing five serrated toes, and a short conical tail, formerly regarded as effaceous in the case of the scincoid lizard. The blue-tailed *Scincus fasciatus* is common in the eastern United States, the ground-lizard or ground-s (Oligosoma laterale) in the southern, and the five-lined s. (*Eumeces quinquefasciatus*), in the southeastern region of the Mississippi valley, in Australia the giant s. (*Tiliqua scincoides*) reaches a length of two feet

Skink may be described as pleurodont lizard; the body protected by the bony plates underlying the scales. The tongue is moderately long and feebly nickered at the tip. Most of the species have short limbs but are fleet runners others are snake-like of body, and among the latter forms we may find all stages of degeneracy. *Ravenscroft L. Durrans Reptiles of the World* pt. 1, p 182 (rev & w 1901)

[< L *scincus*, < Gr *skintō*, a kind of lizard]

skink's, n. [Scot] A shin-bone of beef, also, soup made from it skinket, n. [Prov or Obs] 1. A skinker 2 Drink of any kind

skinker, 1 skinker, 2 skinker, n. [Prov or Archaic] One who pours liquor, a bartender also, an innkeeper

skink'ing, 1 skink'ing, 2 skink'ing, a. [Scot] Thin skippy

skink'kle, 1 skink'kle, 2 skink'kle, n. [Scot] To glitter, sparkle

skink'kle, n. [Scot] To sprinkle

skink'less, 1 skink'less, 2 skink'less, n. Destitute of skin, or having a thin skin, as some fruits or grain — ly, adv

skinned, } 1 skand, 2 skind, a Having a skin chiefly in  
skins, } composition, as, thick-skinned, dark-skinned  
skin'er, 1 skin'er, 2 skin'er, n 1. One who skins  
(1) A flayer of animals (2) One who cheats or robs, a  
swindler 2. [-] U S Hist. One of a band of pil-  
lagers, presumed to favor the colonists, that infested the  
neutral ground in New York during the Revolutionary  
war Compare cow-boy. 3. [Slang] A bird so fat that  
when it is shot its skin bursts in falling to the ground  
4. [Local, U S] The sanderling 5. A dealer in skins  
Skin'ner, Otis (1855-) An American actor  
skin'ning, 1 skin'ing, 2 skin'ing, n 1. The act of strip-  
ping off the skin, hence, a severe whipping, as, to get a  
skinning 2. The formation of new cuticle over a wound  
skin'num, 1 skin'um, 2 skin'um, n [Eng] A carrier-  
pigeon a cross between a flier and a beard or tumbler  
skin'ny, 1 skin'y, 2 skin'y, n [skr'i-ni-er, skr'i-ni-est]  
1. Consisting of or like skin, cutaneous 2. Wanting  
flesh so that the skin is wrinkled and prominent, lean  
It was the lean king of Egypt that became the devourer and  
yet were as skinny as before HEVARY GILES Illustrations of  
Genius Burns 272 [r & r 1854]

3. [Colloq] Stingy SYN. see MEAGER - skin'ni-ness, n  
skin'tle, 1 skin'tle, 2 skin'tle, n A trick used as a bonder  
skin'ting, 1 skin'ting, 2 skin'ting, n [Colloq] I n Set  
diagonally said of heels in a kilt II. n. Diagonally  
[Cp square]

skif, 1 skif, 2 skif, n [Orkney] A hut for curing or stor-  
ing fish [-] Norw skjan a shed 1 sk'e-ot.  
skif-ma-ehy, n Same as SKIAMACHY

skip, 1 skip, 2 skip, v [skipped, skip'ting]  
I. t 1. To pass over by without notice, omit, as,  
skip the parts you do not like 2. To jump lightly  
over, go over with a skip, as, to skip the rope 3.  
To cause to leap successfully or bound, as, to skip a stone  
on the surface of the water 4. [Slang] To flee from  
hastily, as, to skip the country 5. To direct the ac-  
tions of (a team of bowlers or curlers)  
II. i 1. To move with a gait in which steps and hops  
alternate or intermingle, leap about in a light dancing  
fashion, frisk, caper 2. To spring, bound or hasten  
toward or from anything, hence [Slang], to leave hur-  
riedly, make off 3. To pass by parts or passages with-  
out notice or at random, pass, he skips freely in reading  
4. Mus. To progress from one tone to another more  
than one step distant 5. [U S] To fish by springing a  
baited hook on the surface [Prob < Ir sgob, smach]

SYN. see LEAP - skip's-brain', a Feather-brained,  
flighty - s-kennel, n A gutter-jumper applied in de-  
rision to a lackey - s-wheel, n A wheel in a carding-  
machine regulating the device that lifts alternate flats in order  
that they may be cleaned - to s or jump the rope, to  
leap or hop over a slack rope swung over the jumper's  
head and under the feet, the end of the rope being held by  
the jumper or by two other persons n favorite girls' play  
skip, 1 skip, 2 skip, n 1. A bound or spring; hop-  
ping step, especially a hop alternating between steps in  
walking, change of order in placing one foot before the  
other 2. A passing over without notice, an omission 3.  
Mus. A passing from one tone to another more than  
one step removed 4. The captain of a side in bowls or  
curling 5. [Dublin Univ Slang] A college servant  
Davis, the skip or attendant, led the way keys in hand

6. Sugar-making One charge of sirup for a pan 7.  
[Rare] That which is skipped or skipped over 8. In  
poker, a sequence of alternate instead of consecutive  
cards, an irregular straight sometimes played instead of  
a shaze - skip'mack'-er-el, n The bluefish (*Pomatomus*)

skip, n 1. Mining An iron structure of boiler-plate,  
like a huge bucket with a bale, holding from one to ten  
tons of ore or rock used for hoisting, and running be-  
tween guides or in inclined shafts fitted with wheels to  
run on a track 2. Same as SKIP 3. pl [Local, Eng]  
Thin brown paper for lining and packing [For skip  
- dump'skip', n A skip with an attachment that  
dumps the load automatically - skip'road', n The  
track in an inclined shaft on which the skip runs - s'  
shaft, n A shaft specially prepared for hauling a skip  
skip, n [Slang] An outing Compare skip, cf. 4, and cf. 2  
skip, n Same as SCHIFFER

skip'e-tar, 1 skip'e-tar, 2 skip'e-tar, a n Same as AL-  
BANIAN national name [Albanian, lit mountaineer]

skip'jack', 1 skip'jak', 2 skip'jak', n 1. A jumping-  
jack made of the wish-bone of a fowl with a twisted  
thread and a little stick attached 2. A shallow up-  
stirnt, concerted puppy 3. A very flat, broad-hooved  
sailboat, used on the Florida coast See plate under  
SHIP (n) 4. One of various fishes that skip along the  
surface of the water (1) The bluefish (2) The saury or  
skipper (3) A carangoid fish of the genus *Cyprin* (4)  
The bonito (5) The saurel (6) The alewife (7) The  
butterfish (8) The threadfish (9) The runner (10)  
The hook-silversides

5. [Scot] An irresponsible braggart 6. A chick-hee!le  
7. A boy who shows off horses before a sale - skip'jack's  
pik'e, n [Austral] A marine perch (*Tennodon mclayi*)

skip'pa-bl(e), 1 skip'pahl, 2 skip'pahl, n That may be  
skipped with ease or without loss  
skip'per, 1 skip'per, 2 skip'per, cf. [Rare] To move by  
skips [Freq of skip, v]

skip'per, n [Slang, Eng] To seek shelter in a rude or primi-  
tive way, as in an out-house, said of tramps

skip'per, n [Colloq] To command (a crew, troop, etc.)  
skip'per, n 1. One who or that which skips 2. A  
saur, as *Scomberesox nurus* 3. A butterfly of the  
family *Hesperidae* so called from its rapid, jerky  
flight These butterflies have relatively large bodies and  
big heads with prominent eyes and widely spreading feelers  
and the caterpillars have large globular heads and prolegs  
enclosed by hooks - one of the several moth-like charac-  
teristics of the group The family is nearly cosmopolitan, but  
especially numerous in the Eastern tropics and is seldom  
injurious to cultivated plants See plate of BUTTERFLIES

4. A cheese-maggot 5. The climbing-fish 6. Same  
as SKIP 7. A locust, also, a shallow trifer, skip-  
jack - giant skipper, one of the large moths or butter-  
flies of the family *Megathymidae* See YUCCA-ORER, 1 -  
grab'skip'per, n Logging A short thick iron implement  
used in loosening skidding tongs from a log - swallow-  
tailed s, a butterfly of the genus *Eudamus*, having a long  
tail-like process on each hind wing as *E. proteus* of the  
southern United States - skip'per-y, n Abounding in or  
alive with skippers or cheese-maggots

skip'per, n 1. The master of a small trading or fish-  
ing-vessel, hence, one in charge of any craft 2. Same

as skip, 5 3. [Brit Mil Slang] A captain of a com-  
pany 4. [Colloq] The captain of a cricket or other  
team 5. A ship-boy. [-] D skipper, sailor, < skip,  
ship - skipper's daughter [Naut Slang], a white-crested  
wave raised by the wind, whitecap

skip'per, n [Slang, Eng] Any outhouse used as a shelter or  
lodging - skip'per-blind', n A tram  
skip'per-ship, 1 skip'per-ship, 2 skip'per-ship, n 1. The  
office of a skipper 2. [Local, U S] A fee paid the mas-  
ter of a codfisher in addition to his share of the profits

skip'pet, 1 skip'et, 2 skip'et, n 1. A round flat box,  
usually with a lid attached by rib-  
bons, for containing and protecting  
the large heavy seal formerly tied  
to a document 2. [Prov Eng] A  
long-handled ladle [-] < skip, n

skip'pett, n A little boat  
skip'ping, 1 skip'ing, 2 skip'ing, I a  
Frisolous flight, untutored II. n  
In the English custom-house service,  
the removal of the contents of one  
package into another to estimate tare

skip'ping-ly, 1 skip'ing-ly, 2 skip'ing-  
ly, adv With quick leaps or skips, also, with omissions  
skip'ping-rope, 1 skip'ing-rōp, 2 skip'ing-rōp, n A  
length of rope, sometimes fitted with handles at each  
end, for skipping. See TO SKIP THE ROPE skip'rope', n  
skip'ping-stone, 1 skip'ing-stōn, 2 skip'ing-stōn, n  
A small flat stone suitable for skipping over the water  
When properly thrown it strikes the water broadside at  
an acute angle, and ricochetss several times before sinking

skip'pog, 1 skip'og, 2 skip'og, n Same as SCUPPAUO  
Skip'ton, 1 skip'ton, 2 skip'ton, n A market-town in the  
West Riding of Yorkshire, England

skirl, 1 skirl, 2 skirl, v I. t [Scot] To shrill shrilly II.  
i To cause the emission of a shrilling tone hence, to play  
the bagpipe

skirl, I n Shrill II n A shrill cry skirl'ing:  
skirl'cock', n [Prov Eng] A missh-thrush  
skirl'crake', n [Prov Eng] The turnstone

skirmish, 1 skur'mish, 2 skur'mish, v To fight in a  
thin detachment or in a preliminary way, with a view  
to retard an enemy's advance or discover his lines,  
fight warily, as in the front or rear of an army, and not  
in pitched battle, fight on a skirmish-line used also  
figuratively, as, to skirmish in debate [-] F escar-  
mouche, < escarmouche, fight, < OHG scarm, screen

skirmish, n 1. A light engagement, especially be-  
tween small parties, desultory fighting between ad-  
vanced detachments of two armies on a skirmish-line  
2. Figuratively, any light movement or evasion of the  
main contention or difficulty, as a skirmish in debate  
3. The art or act of fencing, defense [-] F escar-  
mouche see SKIRMISH, v SYN. see BATTLE  
- skir'mish-drill', n Cavalry and infantry drill in  
extended order, the men being several paces apart in lateral  
formation Lines are formed for attack, support, and re-  
serve As the attacking line advances, the men fire at inter-  
vals, and reinforced by the support, finally charge on the  
enemy's position skir'mish-ing-drill', n s-line, n  
A line of skirmishers before a body of troops - skir-  
mish-er, n One who skirmishes especially, a soldier on  
skirmish-duty, hence, any irregular or detached operator

skirmish, n Skirmishes  
skir'net, 1 skir'net, 2 skir'net, n Norse Myth Frey's  
messenger, who contrived to make Frey tell of his love for  
Gerda, and afterward persuaded her to become Frey's wife  
Skir'o-pho-ri-a, 1 skir'o-phō-rī-a, 2 skir'o-phō-rī-a, n pl The  
Attic festival of Athena Skiras (so called from the white  
parasol), held on the 12th of the month Skirophoria [-]  
Gr Skirophoria, < skiron, a white parasol borne at Athens  
by the priestesses of Pallas, a pher, hear

Skir'o-phor'-ion, 1 skir'o-phō-rī-on, 2 skir'o-phō-rī-on, n [Gr]  
The last month of the Attic year See CALENDAR

skirt, v Same as SCUR skirt  
skirt, 1 skirt, 2 skirt, n [Prov Eng] A term  
skirt, n A whirling sound  
skirt'ed, 1 skirt'ed, 2 skirt'ed n A cord used in marking the  
lines of foundations, trenches, etc. on a building site, or in set-  
ting out the inner and outer faces of a wall in masonry work  
skirt'et, 1 skirt'et, 2 skirt'et (XIII), n An Old World  
herb (*Sum asarum*) for-  
merly much cultivated in  
Europe for its white tubers,  
which are cooked and served  
like salsify [Cor of sugar-  
beet, *Silvestris*]  
skirt'us, n *Pinhol* Same as  
skirt'it, 1 skirt'it, 2 skirt'it n  
[Eng] One of the working-  
tools of a Master Mason,  
used in marking out in structure,  
and as a symbol of  
straightforwardness  
The other English working-tools  
of a Master Mason are the *skirt*  
and compasses A G Mcker  
Engl. *Freemasonry*, Pencil p  
568 (nos 1879)

skirt, 1 skirt, 2 skirt, v  
I. t 1. To lie or move along the edge of, border  
The Canton of Basel contains about twelve square geographical  
miles In those parts *skirting* the Rhine wine grain and  
fruit are cultivated H D *Laus Switzerland* p 2 [r w 1840]  
2. To cover or furnish with a skirt 3. [Austral] To  
clip the skirlings from (a sheep, etc.) II. i 1. To lie  
on or move along an edge or border, in hunting, to go  
round an obstacle instead of over or through  
We are *skirting* along the Coast of Florida as near to shore  
as safety permits  
R H DANA Jr To Cuba and Back p 21 in x & co 1859  
2. To clip skirlings  
skirt', v [Prov Eng] To squirt  
skirt, n 1. That part of a coat, dress, or other gar-  
ment that hangs from or below the waist 2. Specif.,  
a petticoat or fustianella  
They [modern Greek farmers] wear knee-breeches and leggings  
and above these about out to a dozen short white skirts which  
are easily attached  
P G CARPENTER in *American Agriculturist* May, 1891, p 267  
3. A loose hanging part of various things, as, the skirt  
of a eadle 4. That which lies on or along the outer  
edge, margin, border, as, the skirt of the city 5.  
Milking The outer rim of a millstone 6. The dia-  
phragm or mudfl, the under side of the fore quarter,  
in butchering skirl'ing. 7. [Slang, U S] A girl  
or woman 8. [Austral] pl Same as SKIRTING, 5

9. A full, loose frill or edging, ruffle, also, a woman's  
lap [-] See *skirta*, shirt  
SYN. see MARGIN - at one's skirts, following close after  
one - divided skirt, 1. A skirt in two parts specially de-  
signed to permit of the wearer sitting astride when horse-  
back riding 2. Very full trousers having the appearance of  
a skirt when worn - skirt'board', n 1. A large ironing-  
board 2. A skirting-board - s-dance, n *Thema* A dance  
in which the performer wears a skirt made very full, or flowing  
drapery, so that, held lightly on either side by the fingers,  
it may be gracefully waved in accompaniment to rhyth-  
mic motions of the body - s-dancer, n - s-dancing, n  
- in sit upon one's skirts, to have vengeance on one  
skirt'ed, 1 skirt'ed, 2 skirt'ed, a Having a skirt:  
usually in composition, as, long-skirted, short-skirted  
skirt'er, 1 skirt'er, 2 skirt'er, n 1. One that moves  
along the edge of anything, especially, a hunter or  
hunting-dog that inclines to go round obstacles instead  
of over them 2. One who skirts fleeces  
skirt'er, n [Prov Eng] A squirter  
skirt'fur'row, 1 skirt'fur'o 2 skirt'fur'o, n A furrow  
approaching the skirt of a millstone  
skirt'ing, 1 skirt'ing, 2 skirt'ing, n 1. Skirts collec-  
tively, or material suitable for skirts 2. The dia-  
phragm, as of butchered cattle 3. The padded lining  
beneath the flaps of a saddle 4. A mop-board 5. pl  
[Austral] Inferior wool from the breech, legs, and belly  
of a sheep skirl't - skirl'ting-board', n A mop-board.  
skirt'less, 1 skirt'less, 2 skirt'less, n Having no skirt  
skirt'y, 1 skirt'y, 2 skirt'y, a Mixed with skirltings  
skise, v [Prov Eng] Same as SKICE  
skit, 1 skit, 2 skit, v [skit'ten, skit'ting] 1.  
[Prov] To go off suddenly, also, to spring to one side:  
shy 2. [Prov Eng] To slide 3. [Scot] To flounce  
about, skip [-] Sw skutin, leap, < skutin, shoot  
skit', v [Prov Eng] To cast reflections on asperses  
skit', n 1. A short or trifling literary article, particu-  
larly when satirical, lampoon, squib 2. A bantering  
jest, gibe, jeer [-] Ice skiti, < root of shoor  
skit', n The water-rail, skitty  
skit', n [Prov Eng] 1. A sudden dash of rain 2. A frivo-  
lous girl jade [-] Froh < skit', r  
skit', 1 skit', 2 skit', v [Scot] I t To squirt II t 1.  
To glide away quickly, slip, slide scot 2. [Austral  
Slang] To boast make believe [-] For skit', v  
skit'e, n [Scot] 1. A quick, sharp slap 2. A quick, heavy  
shower, dash, as of rain 3. A trick 4. A syringe squirt.  
5. [Ir] A frivolous and silly person  
skite, n [Prov Eng] The yellow hunting  
skit'ta-ge-tan, 1 skit'ta-ge-tan 2 skit'ta-ge-tan, n A North-  
American ungulate stock See AMERICAN  
skit'ter, 1 skit'ter, 2 skit'ter, v I. t 1. To glide or  
skim along, touching ground or water at intervals 2.  
To fish by the method known as skittering II. t  
To cause to skitter [-] Freq of skit', v - skit'ter, n [Prov.  
Eng & Scot] Watery evement, dancier  
skit'ter-boot', 1 skit'ter-hūt, 2 skit'ter-hūt, n [Prov.  
Eng] A heavy half-boot skit'ty-hoot', n  
skit'ter-brained, 1 skit'ter-brēd, 2 skit'ter-brānd, a [Prov.  
Eng] Scatter-brained skit'ter-y:  
skit'ter-ing, 1 skit'ter-ing 2 skit'ter-ing, n A style of fishing  
with a hook twitched along the surface of this water  
skit'ter-wit', n [Prov Eng] A scatterbrain  
skit'tish, 1 skit'tish, 2 skit'tish, a 1. Easily frightened;  
apt to start or run on insufficient cause, as a horse;  
hens, timid, shy 2. Not to be depended upon;  
capricious, uncertain, jerky 3. Treky, deceitful [-]  
skit', r - skit'tish-ly, adv - skit'tish-ness, n  
skit'tle, 1 skit'tle, 2 skit'tle, n 1. A skittlepie 2. pl.  
A game of ninepins in which a flattened ball or  
rounded disk is thrown to knock down the pins [-]  
For skit'tle - skit'tle'fley or 'ground', n An ohlong  
disk used for playing skittles - s-shall, n The hard wooden  
disk used in skittles - s-frame, n The frame or bed of a  
skittle-ale - s-pin, n A pin used in skittles  
skit'tle-dog, n [Prov Eng] The spiny dogfish  
skit'tle-pot', n A small crucible used by jewelers  
skit'ty, 1 skit'ty, 2 skit'ty, n [Prov Eng] A rail (1) The  
water-rail (2) The spotted rail (3) The water-hen  
skive, 1 skive, 2 skive, v [skiven, skiv'to] 1. To  
shave or pare, as leather 2. To grind off, as the sur-  
face of a gem, with a lap [-] Ice skiv'n, a shice  
skive, v 1. [Prov Eng] To turn up the eyes 2. [U S]  
To evade expenditure of a skip  
skive, n A gem-cutters diamond-wheel [-] skewer.  
skiv'er, 1 skiv'er, 2 skiv'er, v [Prov] To run through:  
skiv'er, 1 skiv'er, 2 skiv'er, v [Prov] To fly confusedly  
about scatter, said of a flock of birds  
skiv'er, 1 skiv'er, 2 skiv'er, n 1. Leather split with a  
knife, particularly, the grain side of split sheepskin:  
used for bookbinding, etc 2. A knife or machine used  
in skiving 3. One who hevels the edge of leather 4.  
Shoemaking A machine for cutting rands and counters.  
5. An ancient dirk 6. [Prov Eng] A skewer [-]  
skive, v - skiv'er-wood', n Same as SKEWER-wood  
skiv'le, 1 skiv'le, 2 skiv'le, n [Scot] Out of one's mind  
skiv'ing, 1 skiv'ing, 2 skiv'ing, n 1. The act of one  
who skives, as, the skiving of a gem, the skiving of  
leather 2. A piece skived off - of leather, usually on  
the flesh side - skiv'ing-ma-chine', n A machine for  
paring off a portion of the surface, as of leather rubber etc.  
skiv'ry, 1 skiv'ry, 2 skiv'ry, n [Brit Mil Slang] A female  
domestic servant Compare SLAYER [as of mud.  
skilach, 1 skilach, 2 skilach, n [Scot] A large clot of mass,  
skid'ed, n Skender  
skient, 1 skient, 2 skient, v & v [Scot] To move or cause  
to move in a slanting manner glance hastily skil'it.  
skie-re-ma, n *Pinhol* Same as SCLEREMA  
skie-ro-sep-tum, 1 skie-ro-sep-tum, 2 skie-ro-sep-tum, n  
[-] TA, pl Zooph One of the calcareous septa between the  
sarcosepta of a coral [-] Gr skiro's, hard + sftv'n  
skil'n'ter, 1 skil'n'ter, 2 skil'n'ter, v & n [Scot] A splinter.  
sknal, 1 skel, 2 skel, interj Hall a toast or salutation in  
Norse use, especially in poetry [-] Ice skil bowl - skoal,  
n The act of saluting or toasting with the word 'skoni!  
Skoni! In Scandinavia this is the customary salutation when  
drinking a health I have slightly changed the orthography of  
the word, in order to preserve the correct pronunciation  
LOVEWELL The Skilston in Armor note.  
Sko-be-lef, 1 skō-bē-lef 2 skō-bē-lef, Michael Dmitri-  
evich (1843-7/1882) A Russian general fought at  
Plevna and in Turkestan Sko-be-leff: [from its maker.  
Sko'da, 1 skō'da, 2 skō'da, m [Austral] A giant bowitzer:  
Sko'da-le, 1 skō-dē-le, 2 skō-dā-le, n Of or pertaining to  
Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1818-1905-1911)  
- Skodale resonance (Med.), a peculiar tympanic sound  
heard on percussion of the chest, indicating effusion within  
the pleura Skoda's sign.  
skoff, 1 skōf, 2 skōf, v [Slang, Austral] To gobble up

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Skippet



Skirtet







especially a thin plate or sheet Specif (1) A thin piece or portion of slate or slaty material of regular shape used in roofing. Roofing-slates in England, are named according to size, as in the following table.

Doubles	. 13 in × 6 in	Duchesses	24 in × 12 in
Singletons	18 in × 9 in	Princesses	24 in × 14 in
Countesses	20 in × 10 in	Empresses	28 in × 16 in
Marchionesses	22 in × 11 in	Imperials	30 in × 24 in
		Queens	. . . 36 in × 24 in

The sizes in commonest use are Duchesses and Countesses. (2) Thin plates or tablets of any kind, or of some similar material, as cardboard covered with smooth paste usually enclosed in a wooden frame used chiefly by children in their school-work. *A U S Polit* A list of candidates made up beforehand (as if written upon n slate, and subject to erasure or change) for nomination or appointment, any prearranged list or program. *S* [Slang, U S] *Racing* A list of race-horses, with the odds against their winning a race, displayed in front of a book-maker's box, hence, the horses or odds themselves. 6. A dark grayish-blue color resembling that of slate. 7f. Any thin plate of flake, especially of stone [*O E esclat*, see SLAT, n]. Compare SCHIST — adjectival slate, a very absorbent slate that adheres to the tongue if touched by it — alum s., see ALUM SCHIST, under ALUM — graywacke s., micaceous and sandy, fine-grained, slate, or shaly rock formerly so called — Irish s f, powdered alum slate formerly used as a medicine — Irish slat f, lithographic s., same as LITHOGRAPHIC STONE — Rain-spot s., a mottled Lower Silurian slate of Wales — Shaldraw s., a series, mostly unfossiliferous, in the English Lake-district, Silurian group — slate-war, *A* tool shaped like a spatook, with an ax at the end used for plying, and also in the manufacture of roofing-slates — s black, *a* Of the color of dark slate — s blue, *a* Of the dark grayish blue characteristic of slate — s clay, *n* 1 Shale 2 A fire-clay occurring among coal-beds — s club, *n* [Eng] A club for dividing or sbaring out subscriptions toward some special object as provisions for Christmas heart-fests, etc so called because the accounts n are originally kept on a slate — s color, *n* A dark bluish gray characteristic of slate — s colored, *a* — s colorer, *n* A machine for trimming roofing-slates or school-boards into regular shapes — s frame, *n* The frame of a writing-slate — s frame machine, a complicated machine for dressing slate-frames and rounding the corners — s globe, a globe having a surface composed of an artificial material resembling slate — s gray, *a* Of a light siliceous color — s knife, *n* A knife for splitting slabs of slate — s peg, *n* A null for fastening roofing-slates — s pencil, *n* A pencil of soft slate or other soft stone or mineral for writing on slates — s spar, *n* Mineral A variety of crystallized calcite — s tiled, *a* — s tiling, *n* The process of covering a roof with definite lines against the slate-tiled city C T CAADDOCK *Despot of Broomedoe Cove* p 463, in M & Co 1891

— s writer, *n* A person credited with mediumistic powers for slate-writing — s writing, *n* Writing on the inside of either one of two slates clamped, tied, or sealed together *Slate-writing* has given us a class of physical phenomena which is under special suspicion because of the great amount of Irish perpetration of such it and of which much has been made by professional conjurers

ISAAC K FINE *The Widow's Mist* p 359 fr s w co '04

— spotted s., collectively, certain kinds of slate, such as fruechtchiefer and others, containing numerous concretions resembling grains of wheat and other forms spotted schist. — transparent s., a plate of glass slightly ground, so that a copy of a picture placed underneath can be traced on it with a lead-pencil tracings f. Tremadoc slate, the upper beds of the Cambrian of England, consisting of fossiliferous slates and sandstones

lat'ing, 1 slāt'ing, 2 slāt'ing, n 1. A person who slates one those trade is to lay slates 2 A slate-handed implement for removing hair from hides 3 One who censures severely, a caustic critic

lat'er, n 1 A terrestrial oncid Isopod, as the common pill-bug or the woodhouse 2 One of other Isopods, as a bow-slayer

lat'er, n A cely in Saline counties, Mo

lath, 1 lath, 2 lāth, n 1 Basket-making The foundation or middle of the bottom, of the basket, formed by crossed sticks bound at right angles 2 A Norwegian fishing-basket. [Var of slat] slāt' up N Eng [Nada, basket]

lat'ing, 1 slāt'ing, 2 slāt'ing, n [Slang] A great quantity of common plural as, we gathered slaters of nuts

lat'i-ly, 1 slāt'-lī, 2 slāt'-lī, r [FREN, -FR'NO] To make slats or slate-like [*<* SLATE, n, + FR']

lat'in, 1 slē'ton, 2 slāt'ton, Rudolph Carl, Baron von (v'n 1837— ) An Austrian soldier, Inspector-General of the Austro-Sardin held captive by the Mahdi, 1884-1895 slāt'in Pa-shāt'

lat'i-mess, 1 slāt'-nēs, 2 slāt'-nās, n The quality of lat'ing, 1 slāt'ing, 2 slāt'ing, n 1 The net or occupation of laying slates, as on roofs 2 Slate or slates collectively, as, the slating of a house 3 A liquid blackboard 4 [Colloq] Seathing censure or criticism — slat'ing-machine, n *Tanning* A machine for setting out a hide on the grain side so as to give it an even surface and to remove any fine hairs s stable.

lat'ing-ton, 1 slēt'-ton, 2 slāt'ing-ton, n A thorough in slats Leigh county, Pa

lat'ted, 1 slāt'ed 2 slāt'ed, a Furnished with or made of lat'er, 1 slāt'er, 2 slāt'er, v [Prov Eng] 1 To waste carelessly, lose, slip, slatternt H f 2 To be carelessly, sloppily wasteful 3 To be slovenly or untidy

lat'tern, 1 slāt'-rən, 2 slāt'-rən, a Slatternly

lat'tern, n An untidy or slovenly woman, a woman negligent in dress or housekeeping [*<* SLATTER, v, freq of SLAT, v]

lat'tern-jy, 1 slāt'-rən-lī, 2 slāt'-rən-lī, a Pertaining to, characteristic of, or having the habits of a slattern; slovenly, dowdy — slāt'-tern-lī-ness, n — slāt'-tern-lī, adv

lat'ter-j, 1 slāt'-tər, 2 slāt'-tər, a [Prov Engl] Sloppy

lat'ting, 1 slāt'ing, 2 slāt'ing, n 1 Slats collectively, or material for slats 2 Noise made by or as by slats, or of a smart, quick flapping or slapping

lat'y, 1 slēt'y, 2 slāt'y, a Composed of, resembling, peculiar to, or having the fissility, or cleavage character-istics of slate argillaceous, or earthy clay-slate — slaty cleavage (*Gony*) s., secondary structure of many metamorphic rocks, especially, if fine-grained and argillaceous characterized by a tendency to split into thin even plates It is commonly, but not necessarily, inclined to the bedding-planes

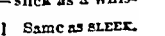
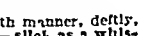
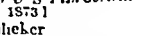
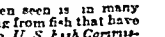
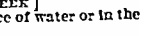
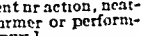
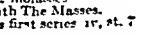
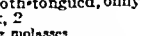
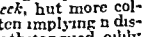
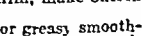
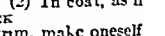
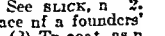
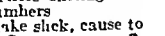
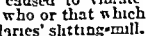
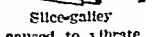
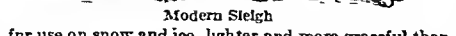
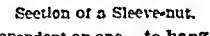
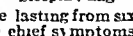
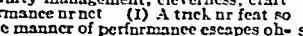
laugh'ter, } 1 slō'ter, 2 slāt'er, tr 1 To kill wan-  
dantly, } tonly or savagely, especially in large num-  
bers, massacre, as, to slaughter helpless puny crea-  
tures

Slaughtered men Fight fiercely the cruel beasts for again  
CAMBRIDGE LINE on folio no 10





slīk, ndr. [Colloq.] In a slick or smooth manner, deftly, with skilful readiness and completeness — slick as a whistle, easily and neatly, with dexterity.







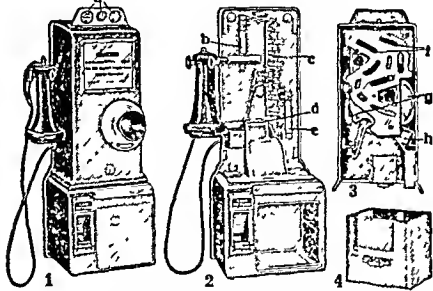
slip'per-y-hack", n Any of several small West-Indian li-



slosh, n 1. [Colloq] Slush 2. [Slang] A horn of drink, a gulp, as, a slosh of whisky [V. of SLUSH]  
slosh'wheel', 1 slosh'wheel, 2 slosh'wheel, n A trammel-wheel

slosh'y, 1 slosh'y, 2 slosh'y, n [Colloq] Same as SLUSHY  
slot, 1 slot, 2 slot, v [SLOTTER, SLOTTING] 1. To adjust in a slot 2. To cut a slot in, groove, especially, in metal-working, to cut away metal from (a fixed piece of work) by a reciprocating tool, usually vertical 3. [Prov Eng] 1) Mining To undercut (a coal-seam) preparatory to breaking down or blasting the upper portions 2) To cut, slit

slot, vt To follow the trail or track of, track - slotted in, tracked to covert harbored said of game  
slot, vt [Prov Eng] To subvert with violence  
slot, n 1 Mech A long narrow groove or channel, a slit  
Speed (1) A comparatively long and narrow depression or cavity, particularly one that is rectangular, cut to receive some corresponding part in a mechanism as, a slot for a feather (2) The continuous opening at the top of the conduit of a cable-railway, through which the shaft of the grip passes and along which it moves (3) The opening to receive the coin in a slot-machine



Telephone Slot-machine

2 A trap-door in the stage floor of a theater 3 A hem or seam through which a string may be drawn, as around the mouth of a sack 4 [Prov Eng] (1) A hand ditch (2) A tuck in a cap or other part of the dress  
slot, [ME slot, < AS slōt, pret of slutan, slit] - slot', -ma-chine', n A vending-machine or bellike, having slot in which a coin may be dropped to cause the delivery of merchandise, or permit the use of a telephone, or for some like purpose when adjusted for a five-cent piece, called nickel-in-the-s machine - s, rail, n One of the bars bordering the slot in the track of an electric railway - s, spike, vt To connect (two parts) by spikes passing through slots, thus permitting relative motion in the direction of the slots  
slot, n The trail of an animal, especially of a deer  
"To the slot of the doomed oos  
These hounds track eo well  
MORRIS L. HALBERT the Grim at 18  
[< Ice slōth, trail] - slot-hound', n [Scot] A sleuth-hound

slot, n 1 A broad, flat wooden bar slot 2 [Prov Eng] (1) Any small piece, as of wood or iron (2) A bolt or bar for fastening a door 3 A castle fortress slot; < D slot, < sluten, bolt] - slot', n A barred

slot, n 1 To hinder impede II i To be idle - slot, a Delaying, slow  
slot, 1 slōth or slāth, 2 slōth or slōth (xun), n 1 Disinclination to exertion or labor, laziness, habitual indolence, sluggishness, as, slōth is the mother of poverty 2. An arboreal bradypodid mammal of tropical America named from sluggishness of movement

Slōths have rudimentary external ears and tail, and limbs terminating in curved feet armed with long, strong, hook-like claws They live entirely in the branches of trees, feeding on foliage, fruits and shoots, and commonly hang back downward moving little until after about 1/2 dusk when they scramble slowly to the inconspicuous greenish hue of their fur, due to a growth of minute algae on the hair The three-toed sloths, or Bradypodidae have three toes on each foot the two toed sloths, or Choloepodidae, two on the front and three on the hind feet See illus under AI and UNAU

3 A related fossil edentate, as a ground sloth or megatherid 4. Slowness, tardiness 5. A group or company (of bears) [

sloth'ful, 1 sloth'ful, 2 sloth'ful, a Disposed to sloth, slow, sluggish, lazy, indolent, as a slothful servant Syn. see INLE - sloth'ful-ly, adv - sloth'ful-ness, n

slot'ten, 1 slot'ten, 2 slot'ten, n [Prov Eng] Slit divided  
slot'ter, 1 slot'ter, 2 slot'ter, n [Prov or Obs] I i To splash with dirt, besoul II i To make a noise in eating

slot'ter, n A slotting-machine  
slot'ter, n [Prov Eng] Flit - slot'ter-y, a 1. Untrimmed, squallid, dirty 2. Wet, foul  
slot'ting, 1 slot'ting, 2 slot'ting, ppr & verbal n of slot't, v

slot'ting, 1 slot'ting, 2 slot'ting, ppr & verbal n of slot't, v

slot'ting, 1 slot'ting, 2 slot'ting, ppr & verbal n of slot't, v

slot'ting, 1 slot'ting, 2 slot'ting, ppr & verbal n of slot't, v

slot'ting, 1 slot'ting, 2 slot'ting, ppr & verbal n of slot't, v

- slot'ting-ma-chine', n In metal-working, a machine for making mortises, etc. - frames machine, a slotting machine having several frames by which it can slot several parts of a locomotive-frame at once

slouch, 1 slouch, 2 slouch, v I i 1. To cause to hang or droop loosely, as, he slouched his hat 2. [Colloq] To do carelessly and bunglingly, as, to slouch one's work II i 1. To hang or droop in a careless manner 2. To have a downcast or elowish look, gait, or manner, be ungainly in act or appearance, move with a slouch  
slouch, n 1. The act or state of slouching, a hanging down awkwardly and carelessly, movement or appearance caused as by depression or drooping, as, the slouch of one's hat, he walks with a slouch  
He has by times the large stride of the elder race though it sinks too often into the slouch of a man who has seen better days  
LOWELL Among my Books, Dryden in first series p 8 to 40 1870

2. An awkward, heavy, elowish fellow 3. [Colloq] An inefficient, hanging, or slovenly worker or doer, sometimes, a thing or product of awkward, careless work often with a negative in expressions of praise, as, he is no slouch 4. [Colloq] A slouch-hat [

slouch, pp Slouched  
slouch'y, 1 slouch'y, 2 slouch'y, a [slouch'-ER, slouch'-EST] 1. Having a slouching manner or disposition, slouching 2. Done slouchily 3. Hanging down, drooping slouchy - slouch'-ly, adv

slough, 1 sluf, 2 sluf, v I i To cast off, as dead from sluff, living tissue, shed, exuviate, as the snake its skin  
II i 1. To separate and fall away, peel or be cast off 2 To cast off a slough or tissue, form a scab  
The snake that sloughs comes out a snake again  
TENNYSON Becket act 1 sc 3

slough, 1 slou, 2 slou, n 1. A place of deep mud or mire, bog, quagmire 2 Figuratively, a place from which extrication is difficult, an involved mass, as, a slough of scandal [THE DOG p 58 [CASS col] s hound, n Of Despond, in BURGESS'S Progress, a bog full of the acorn and fifth of slo, hence any condition of extreme despondency

slough, 1 slū, 2 slū, n [Local U S] 1 A depression in a prairie, often dry, forming part of the natural drainage-system sometimes deeply murky 2 A stagnant swamp or reedy inlet, small bayou, water-channel, or pond in which water backs up, and which is filled by freshets [Same as slough, n] Syn. see SWAMP, - slough', grass, n See under ORASS, n

slough, 1 slū, 2 slū, n 1 Med Dead tissue separated, rated and thrown off from the living parts, as in gangrene, also, n seab 2 The skin of a serpent that has been or is about to be shed, any analogous covering that is naturally cast often used figuratively  
There they cast off the slough of their wandering life  
A P STANLEY Jewish Church p 238 is 1867

3. [Prov Eng] A husk or skin, as of fruit [Slough, 1 slau, 2 slou, n A market-town in Buckinghamshire, England, an important railway junction, swampy slough'y, 1 slou'y, 2 slou'y, a Having sloughy, murky, slough'y, 1 sluf', 2 sluf'y, a Containing or characterized of casts or dead tissue, tending to slough

Slou-vak', 1 slou-nk' or slō-vāk', 2 slō-vāk' or slō-vāk', n 1. One of a Slav people in northwestern Hungary and parts of Moravia and Bohemia 2 The language of the Slovaks a division of Czech See LANGUAGE, [

slō-van, 1 slō'-vn, 2 slō'-vn, n 1. One who is careless of dress or neglect of cleanliness, one habitually negligent of neatness and order  
A female sloven is an odious sight  
YOUNG Love of Fame enters vi 1 228

2 [Canada] A low truck 3. A rogue, scamp [

Slō-ven', 1 slō'-vn, 2 slō'-vn, n 1 A Slavonic people of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and the Mur region of Hungary 2 Their language [

slō-ven'-i-ness, 1 slō'-vn-i-ness, 2 slō'-vn-i-nēss, n The state or quality of being slovenly, slō-ven'-ness  
slō-ven'-ly, 1 slō'-vn-ly, 2 slō'-vn-ly, a 1 Being or resembling a sloven, negligent and disorderly 2 Characteristic of a sloven, as, slovenly methods - slō-ven'-ly, adv  
slō-ven, 1 slō, 2 slō, v I i To make slow or slower reduce the speed or movement of, as, to slō-ven train of cars II i To become slow or slower, slacken to speed often with up or down, as, the boat slō-ven up as it came in [

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persons, tho the latter may be used also of things as of a stream, a person is deliberate who takes a noticeably long time to consider and decide before acting, or who acts or speaks as if he were deliberating of every point, a person is dilatory who loys aside, or puts off as long as possible, necessary or required action, both words may be applied either to undertakings or to doing Gradual (Latia gradus a step) signifies advancing by steps, and refers to slow but regular and sure progression Slack refers to action that seems to indicate a lack of tension as of muscle or of will sluggish to action that seems as if reluctant to advance See AVERSE, GAUVAL, HEAVY - Ant see synonyms for IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE

- slow'ar'dent, a Psychol Designating a mixed type characterized by moderate rapidity of bodily movement - s, burning, a See FINE-PROOF - s, reach, n [Slang] A slow-moving, dull person - s, galated, a Walking or moving slowly, slow of gait or pace - s, shound, n A sleuth-hound - s, scunor, the slow loris named from the slowness of its movements See LORIS - s, match, n A fuse that burns very slowly, usually a thread or wick soaked in niter used in firing explosives - s, paced, a Moving or walking slowly - s, sighted, a Slow of sight slow to discern - s, sure, n [Rare] Slow and sure - s, up, n [Colloq] A slackening of speed - s, winged, a Flying slowly - s, witted, a Slow of comprehension, dull

slow, n A slowworm blindworm  
slow'back', 1 slō'bōk' 2 slō'hāk', n A Golf Designating the manner in which a club should be taken back from the ball in making a stroke II n [Prov Eng] An idler  
slow'd, pp Slowed  
slow'down', 1 slō'-down', 2 slō'-down', n [Colloq, U S] A gradual cessation of movement  
slowet, n A moth CHAUCER R R 1 4,751  
slow'ly, 1 slō'-ly, 2 slō'-ly, adv In a slow manner (1) With small velocity (2) Without rashness; deliberately (3) Not readily, with difficulty slow'ly

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**smn'**, 1 smē, 2 smā, α [Scot] Small  
**smā'le-ne-ne**, 1 smō'le-ne-ne, 2 smā'le-ne-ne, n A province in S E Norway 1,600 sq m. capital, Frederikshald  
**smack'**, 1 smāk, 2 smāk, v I 1 To separate (the lips, or tongue and roof of the mouth) with a noise, especially as a mark of relish in eating or tasting  
 Trotty took a little beer and *smacked* his lips. Dickens *Christmas Stories: The Chimes* first quarter, p 131 [L 1886]

2 To strike or slap, as with the flat hand, so as to make a sharp sound, ns, to *smack* a boy's face 3 To kiss with a resonant sound 4 To enuse to make a sharp sound, as, to *smack* a whip

1. To make a sharp noise with or ns with the lips, especially as a mark of relish, ns, I heard his lips *smack*. 2 To kiss loudly or coarsely 3 To make a sharp sound in striking or slapping, ns, one's hand *smacks* against the cheek 4 [Prov Eng] To meet forcibly and suddenly [C MD *smacken*, strike]

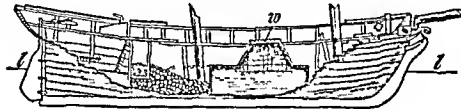
**smack'**, v To have a taste or flavor, especially as tested by smacking often used figuratively  
 Their nectar *smacked* of hemlock on the lips

TEENYBOP Demeter and Persephone at 6

[C AS *smaccan* or *smaccan*, taste, < *smeco*, taste]  
**smack'**, n 1 A quick sharp sound, as of the lips in kissing, or after experiencing an agreeable taste, hence, a kiss, especially a noisy kiss 2 A blow or slap accompanied by a sharp sound, as, a *smack* in the face 3 The sound of a snapping whip

**smack'**, n 1 A tincture, taste, or flavor, such as to suggest the quality of something tasted or experienced, as, there was a *smack* of nge in the wine 2 A mere taste, smattering, as, some *smack* of justice 3 Taste 4 Small scent [C AS *smack*, taste]

**smack'**, n 1 A small decked or half-decked vessel of various rig used chiefly for fishing 2 A fishing-vessel



Structure of a Well-smack

the well showing the water at the level of the vessel's load-line (L 1)

having a fish-well in its hold, a well-smack [C MD *smock*, *smack*, *smack*'boat', *smack*'boat', *smack*'ee, n [Florida, U S] A small fish-lug-smack — *smack*'man, n A sailor or fisherman on a smack *smacks*'man]

**smack'**, adv With a sharp sound, also, bluntly, plumply *smacked*, 1 smāk't, 2 smāk't, n [Southern U S] Ground, *smacked*, 1 smāk't, 2 smāk't, n A small, round, *smack*'er, 1 smāk't, 2 smāk't, n 1 One who smacks 2 A noisy kiss *smack*

**smack'**, n 1 A smattering, *smack*'ing, 1 smāk't, 2 smāk't, n Making a sharp, brisk sound hence, brisk, lively, ns, a *smacking* breeze *smack*'ing, n A quick, sharp sound, *smack*

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**small'**-clothes', 1 smōl'-klōdz', 2 smāl'-klōths', n pl A man's nether garments for the hips and thighs, close-fitting knee-breeches *smallst*.

**small'**, 1 smōl', 2 smāl', George Washburn (1833-1916) An American journalist correspondent for the New York Tribune and The Times, London

**small'**, 1 smōl', 2 smāl', n [Western U S] The coltskin

**small'**, 1 smōl', 2 smāl', n [N Am] The small-mouthed black bass See *black bass*

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engagement or from a painful situation 3. [Dag] Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for injuries received in the service, pension-money, also, money paid by employers to workmen injured in their service

**smart'**, 1 smārt', 2 smārt', n [Eag] A certificate entitling a soldier or sailor to smart-money

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lity paid in 1800, in lieu of wood. 2. A charge levied yearly in the New Forest for the privilege of cutting peat and turf in the waste. 3. A nuisance of great extent to health arising from coal smoke in towns. In England the smoke nuisance is controlled by the Public Health Act of 1875, and in the United States various State legislatures have passed similar laws. Inflections of these laws are usually punished by fines. — *s* **painting**, *n* The making of drawings in lampblack. — *s* **spainted**, *a* — *s* **plait**, *n* The smoke-tree. — *s* **proof**, *n* A proof, an unsized Indian paper, of a relief engraving inked with smoke-black. — *s* **rocket**, *n* *Plumbing* A contrivance by which smoke is produced in drain-pipes in order to test their tightness. — *s* **sail**, *n* A sail hoisted when a vessel rides head to the wind to prevent the smoke from the galley from being driven aft. — *s* **shade**, *n* A scale of tints, ranging from 0 to 10, used for comparison of the smoke of different varieties of coal, which are graded according to the amount of unconsumed carbon contained in their smoke, the lightest color indicating the most valuable. — *s* **stone**, *n* Same as CALINGONI. — *s* **tight**, *a* Not permitting smoke to enter or escape, impervious to smoke. — *s* **tree**, *n* An ornamental shrub or small tree (*Rhus cotinus*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*, remarkable for its long, diffuse feathery fruit-stalks resembling a cloud of mist. — *s* **washer**, *n* A machine for the spray of water or other device by which to remove the soot or particles of combustion soot or particles of unburned carbon. — *s* **smokeless**, 1 *smāk'les*, 2 *smōk'les*, *a* Having or emitting little or no smoke, *a* *smokeless* gunpowder See EXPLOSIVE. — *s* **snuff**, *n* — *s* **ness**, *n* *smōk'oh'*, 1 *smōk'-ē*, 2 *smōk'-ē*, *n* [Austr.] A short interval of rest from work, giving time for a smoke recognized in certain classes of labor, as among sheep-shearers. — *s* **smoker**, 1 *smōk'ēr*, 2 *smōk'ēr*, *n* 1. One who or that which smokes, especially, a person who smokes tobacco. The people of Greece are a nation of *smokers*, and the cigarette is in every man's mouth.

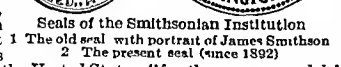


2. *Beek-keeping* A fire-box used for burning wood, rags, etc., with a small bellows attached, to blow smoke upon bees to quiet them. 3 [Colloq.] A smoking-cake. 4 [Local, U. S.] A bird, the sleekbill curlew, whose bill resembles a pipe. 5 [Colloq.] An evening entertainment, as at a social club, at which smoking is permitted.

Three words which have crept into general use in this city, are 'dutch', 'smoker' and 'stag'. All three are practical synonyms for 'a good time'. *N. Y. Tribune* Jan 28 1894 p. 19, col. 2. 6 *pl* An inferior grade of tobacco used in pipes—smoking—smokers' throat, an inflammation of the hinder part of the pharynx common among smokers.

*smoke'stack*, 1 *smōk'stānk*, 2 *smōk'stāk*, *n* An upright pipe, usually of sheet or plate iron, through which combustion-gases from a boiler-furnace are discharged into the air, a funncl *smoke'stipe*? See illus. under *locomotive*—telescope or telescoping *smoke'stack*, a steamboat smoke-stack made in two or more sections, the upper of which can slide into the lower, to

provide for passing under places"  
**smok**, *n* 1 **smok**, 1 **smok**, 2 **smok** 'wood', *n* (Prov. Eng.)  
 'Virgin'-hower (*Clematis vitalba*), whose stalks are some-  
 times smoked by boys  
**smok**-*ing*, 1 **smok**-*ing*, 2 **smok**-*ing*, *n* Sending forth or  
 originating smoke used also adverbially, *ns*, **smoking** *hob*  
**smok**-*ing*, *n* The act of one who or that which smokes,  
 especially, the practise or habit of inhaling the fumes  
 of tobacco by means of a pipe, cigar, or the like. See  
**smoke**, *v* Common names (1) of garments worn  
 while one is smoking are **smoking**-*cap*, *n*, **jackel**, (2) of  
 pipes reserved for smokers or smokers' *s*, **smoking**-*bag*  
 (Eng.), *smoking*-*room* (1) *ns*, **smoking**-*house* (Local U.S.) The  
 long pod of the catalpa, smoked by boys = **smean** tree,  
 the catalpa = *s* **concert**, *n* Same as **smoker**, 5 = **smok**-  
 -*ing*-*inc*, *inc* Like **smok**, **smokly**  
**smok**'*s*, 1 **smok**'*s*, 2 **smok**'*s*, *a* [**smok**'-*ER*, **smok**'-*EST*]  
 1. Giving forth smoke, *as*, **smoky** embers 2. Mixed  
 with or containing smoke, *as*, **smoky** air 3. Having  
 or characterized by the presence or appearance of smoke  
*ns*, *as*, **smoky** day, *n* **smoky** room 4. Lush  
*as*, *a* **smoke**, *s* **smoking** the structure of smoke, *as*,  
*a* **smoky** house 5. Emitting smoke improperly and un-  
 pleasantly, *as* by reason of bad draft, *as*, *a* **smoky** stove  
 or chimney 6. Browned or blackened with smoke,  
*as*, *n* **smoky** ceiling 7. **Smoke**-colored, dark-gray,  
 clouded, *as*, **smoky** quartz 8. Keen to ferret out or



apprehend, suspicious — Smoky City, Pittsburg, Pa.  
smok'k-lj, *adv* = smok'-smoke's, n

smok'y Hm! A river in E Colorado and W Kansas  
smo'k'oo'tains A range in North Carolina and Ten-  
nessee, highest peak, Clingman's Dome 6,619 ft.

smol'der, 1 smöl'dər, smöl'dər, v. i. 1. To burn  
and smoke in a smothered way, burn slowly underneath  
while showing little smoke and no flame said of fire,  
fuel, embers, or the like 2 Figuratively, to exist in  
a latent or suppressed state, as, smoldering wrath

*Cynara* 111 fan  
The smoldering fire of jealousy

W S Gilmer's *Purgation and Galateo act* in  
III, t. 1. To discolor by fire 2 To smother [ME  
smolderen, < smolder, v. of smother, stufing smoke,  
smoke, smorian, smother] smol'dər, smöl'dər;  
mol'dər, 1. n Smothered smoke smol'dert-, smol'-  
dert-, t, a Smoldering smol'der-y, smol'dr-y,  
mol'derd, pp Smoldered, 8 S  
smol'der-ing-ness, n [Rare] The state of smothered  
burning smol'der-ing-ness.

smo-lensk', 1smo-lensk' 2smo-lensk', n 1 A government  
city in Russia, European Russia, 21,563 sq m 2 Its capital,  
captured by Napoleon, Aug. 21, 1812

smol'tett, 1smölt' 2smölt' tba George (1721-1/

1771) A Scottish novelist Roderick Random, etc  
molt, 1smölt, 2smölt, a [Prov Eng] Smooth  
and shining mild

molt, n 1 A salmon at the stage when it becomes silvery  
gray, in the second or third year See SALMON [Var of  
SMOLT n]

"Smolt is the name applied to salmon in the next stage [after  
parr] the commencement of which is marked by the disappear-  
ance of the bars and spots of the parr and the assumption of  
silvery coat and the adult salmon." — *Proc U S*  
*Fish Commission 1872-1873* p 327 [ouv rrr orr 1874]

smooch, t & n Same as SMUTCH

smooze, 1smöl 2smööz t [Slang, Austral] To fawn  
upon, flatter with an ulterior motive — smooz'er, n  
smoor, 1smör, 2smör, t & i [Prov Eng] To smear smoo-  
r, smoor, 1smör, 2smör, v. [ Scot ] To smother, suffocate

smooze, 1smöl, 2smööz, v. i. 1. To make  
smooth or even on the surface, cause to lie evenly, re-  
move roughness or wrinkles from, as, to smooch a board



well-developed  
(1) A ter-



Edible Snail 1/2

A detailed line drawing of a snake's head in profile, facing left. The head is covered in scales. Various anatomical features are labeled with numbers 1 through 13. Labels 1-6 are on the top of the head, 7-10 are around the eye, and 11-13 are on the lower part of the head and jaw. The drawing is a scientific illustration.

Figure 3 is a detailed diagram of a fish scale, showing its internal structure. It features concentric rings and radial lines, with various parts labeled with letters and numbers. The scale is shown in a cross-section, revealing the growth rings and the central core. The labels include '1' for the core, '2' for the growth rings, '3' for the radial lines, '4' for the scale edge, '5' for the scale base, '6' for the scale surface, '7' for the scale thickness, '8' for the scale shape, '9' for the scale position, '10' for the scale color, '11' for the scale texture, '12' for the scale size, '13' for the scale age, '14' for the scale sex, '15' for the scale species, '16' for the scale habitat, '17' for the scale season, '18' for the scale time, '19' for the scale location, '20' for the scale depth, '21' for the scale width, '22' for the scale height, '23' for the scale length, '24' for the scale area, '25' for the scale volume, '26' for the scale mass, '27' for the scale density, '28' for the scale elasticity, '29' for the scale strength, '30' for the scale durability, '31' for the scale resistance, '32' for the scale stability, '33' for the scale reliability, '34' for the scale accuracy, '35' for the scale precision, '36' for the scale resolution, '37' for the scale sensitivity, '38' for the scale specificity, '39' for the scale selectivity, '40' for the scale exclusivity, '41' for the scale inclusivity, '42' for the scale compatibility, '43' for the scale interoperability, '44' for the scale portability, '45' for the scale scalability, '46' for the scale flexibility, '47' for the scale adaptability, '48' for the scale robustness, '49' for the scale fault-tolerance, '50' for the scale security, '51' for the scale privacy, '52' for the scale integrity, '53' for the scale availability, '54' for the scale performance, '55' for the scale efficiency, '56' for the scale effectiveness, '57' for the scale productivity, '58' for the scale quality, '59' for the scale quantity, '60' for the scale value, '61' for the scale cost, '62' for the scale benefit, '63' for the scale risk, '64' for the scale impact, '65' for the scale influence, '66' for the scale effect, '67' for the scale result, '68' for the scale outcome, '69' for the scale consequence, '70' for the scale effectuation, '71' for the scale implementation, '72' for the scale execution, '73' for the scale operation, '74' for the scale maintenance, '75' for the scale support, '76' for the scale training, '77' for the scale documentation, '78' for the scale communication, '79' for the scale collaboration, '80' for the scale partnership, '81' for the scale alliance, '82' for the scale coalition, '83' for the scale consortium, '84' for the scale network, '85' for the scale community, '86' for the scale ecosystem, '87' for the scale environment, '88' for the scale system, '89' for the scale platform, '90' for the scale framework, '91' for the scale architecture, '92' for the scale design, '93' for the scale development, '94' for the scale testing, '95' for the scale deployment, '96' for the scale monitoring, '97' for the scale evaluation, '98' for the scale optimization, '99' for the scale improvement, '100' for the scale innovation.

hair. See illus under congo.      *snaps, snap, snap*  
 hair, 1 snap, 2 snap, 3 *snapped, snapt, snaptino* 1  
 I! 1 To cause to make a sharp, quick sound, as of per-  
 cussion or slight explosion, strike, press, slurr or other-  
 wise act upon so that such a sound is produced, as, to  
 snap one's fingers 2 To break suddenly with a crack-  
 ing noise, break short, as with a jerk.  
 I have snapped opinion's chains, and now I'll soar  
 up to the blazing light and free  
 KINGSMAN, THE DAUNT, RECORD act III sc 3.

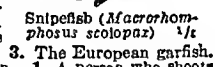
**snake, n.** 1. An ophidian reptile, a serpent  
 Soakes differ from lizards chiefly in having a greatly elongated body in the absence (with rare exceptions) of limbs or limb-protuberances and in having a specialized swallowing-apparatus. The skull is loosely composed of the bones, especially of the lower jaw, which suspend the head by elastic ligaments, admitting of the deglutition of relatively large objects. The teeth are numerous, small, conical, recurved and not used for chewing the animal seizing its prey and swallowing it by gradually advancing its hold. This process is aided by a copious flow of saliva. The bite of most snakes is painful, but in the latter part of the century some of the vipers, coral-snakes and sea-snakes there have been developed much enlarged fangs hollow or grooved, with which a stinging bite may be inflicted. These fangs are connected with a venom-glands from which a deadly poison flows into the punctures they make. The skin of serpents is covered with scales or scutes, which are arranged in a regular order and of osteoderms. This skin is sloughed off at intervals (annually in adult individuals) permitting growth. The nervous system of ophidians is highly organized, their senses are keen, and they display considerable intelligence and tamability. The eyes are large and clear the ears altho





**sniveling**, *n* The act or noise of one who snivels, *n* running from the nose, or speaking as through the nose

**snivel**, *n* 1. Discharge from the nose, nasal mucus.  
2. The act of sniveling, weeping with sniffing noises;



weak or affected weeping, hypocritical professions of tenderness or penitence

Unah Heen gave a kind of snivel I think to express sympathy  
 Dickens *David Copperfield* p 307 [c n]

3. pl Vet A peculiar sound in the breathing of animals due to the accumulation of mucus in the nostrils  
 [c AS snof, mucus] - sniv'el-y, a Running at the oose, whooping sniv'el-y, [snook  
 snook, 1 snōk, 2 snōk, n [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as  
 snob, 1 snōb, 2 snōb, n 1. A person who vulgarly  
 affects gentility, or pretends to a superiority he does  
 not possess, one who apes and cringes to his superiors  
 and is overhearing to those upon whom he looks as he  
 neath him, one who regards wealth or position rather  
 than character

A tuft-hunter is a snob, a parasite is a snob the men who allow  
 the manhood within him to be saved by a coronet is a snob  
 The man who worships mere wealth is a snob  
 Thackeray *Mr. Thackeray* n 56 [c 1884]

2. [Univ Slang] A townsman, as opposed to a gow-  
 man or member of the university 3. [Prov Eng] A  
 workman who continues at work when his fellow work-  
 men strike, or who works for lower wages than others,  
 a knobstick 4. [Local, Eng & U.S.] A journeyman  
 shoemaker [c Ice snāp, dunce] - snob's-tick, n [Slang]  
 Same as snōt, n, 3 - snob'her-y, n The characteristics  
 or conduct of snobs, snobbliness snob'hism; -snob'-  
 ling, n A little snob

snob's, 1 [Prov Eng] Nasal mucus  
 snob'blish, 1 snōb'lish, 2 snōb'lish, n Pertaining to or  
 characteristic of a snob, characterized by vulgar pre-  
 tence and assumption of superiority or by undue regard  
 for wealth or position, as, snobblish manners snob'by;  
 -snob'blish-ly, adv -snob'blish-ness, n

snob-oc'tra-y, 1 snōb-oc'tra-s, 2 snōb-oc'tra-y, n [Humor-  
 ous] Snobs as a class, the rule of snobs [c snōt, n,  
 + Gr trāc, rule]

snob-og'tra-phy, 1 snōb-og'tra-f, 2 snōb-og'tra-fy, n [Hu-  
 morous] A description of snobs [c snōt, n, + GRAPHY]

snob-og'tra-pher, n One who writes about snobs

snock, 1 snōk, 2 snōk, n [S Afr D] Same as snook

snock'er, 1 snōk'er, 2 snōk'er, n [Scot] To snore or snort

-snock'er, n A snore

snod, 1 snēd, 2 snēd, n [Prov Brit] To make trim or neat,  
 trim tidy -snod, n Neat also, sly, demure

snod, n [Scot or Obs] A snood

Snod'grass, 1 snōd'grās, 2 snōd'grās, Augustus. In  
 Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, one of the younger members  
 of the Pickwick Club, regarded as a poet by his friends

snoff, 1 snōf, 2 snōf, n [Slang] A short candle-end put  
 under a fuse to light it [c snuff, n]

Sno-hō'mish, 1 snō-hō'mish, 2 snō-hō'mish, n 1 A county  
 in N W Washington, 1,651 sq in county-seat, Everett

2 A city in Snohomish county, Wash.

snoll-y-go-ter, 1 snōl'-gō-ter, 2 snōl'-gō-ter, n [Slang,  
 Local, U.S.] A pretentious, swaggering, prattling fellow

snood, 1 snūd, 2 snūd, n [Scot or Dial] 1. To hind  
 with a snood, as hair 2. To fasten

or tie to a snod, as a fish-hook

snood, n [Scot] 1. A fillet formerly  
 worn about the hair by young unmarried  
 women in Scotland and considered  
 as an emblem of virginity In re-  
 cent times it has been sometimes worn  
 as an ornament

To wear the snood of singleness yet for a  
 year's gentle blood and yere weel-billed fairs  
 Allan Cunningham *Tales of the Peasantry*,  
 Judith Macrae p 303 [c 1874]

2. [Dial] A short length of cord, gut,  
 or line to which a fish-hook is fastened,  
 to be attached to a longer line, snell,  
 leader See Illus under LONO LINE [c AS snūd, snood]

snood'ing, -snood'ed, n Having or wearing a snood

snook, 1 snūk, 2 snūk, n [Scot] To smell, search 2 To lurk

snook, 1 snūk, 2 snūk, n 1. A centropomoid perch-  
 like food-fish of American tropical seas, as *Centropomus*  
*undecimalis* 2 The cobia 3 A garfish 4 [S Afr]

A gempyloid mackerel-like fish (*Thyrsites atun*), caught  
 in great numbers in the Cape seas, and salted and dried;  
 also, its flesh, pickled or smoked [c D snook, pike]

snook'ered, 1 snōk'erd, 2 snōk'erd, n [Eng] In various  
 games of pool occupying a place from which a direct shot  
 at an object-ball can not be made said of a player's ball,  
 hence also of a player

snool, 1 snūd, 2 snūd, n [Scot] 1. To keep submissive  
 hy tyranny II 1. To snivel 2. To yield submissively

snool, n [Scot] A person meekly submissive to another

snop, 1 snōp, 2 snōp, n [Colloq] To look or pry into  
 things with which one has no business, thrust one's nose  
 into things [For snook, v, c LG snook, search]

snop, n One who snoops snop'ert, -snop'ers, a

snoove, 1 snūv, 2 snūv, n [Snoove, snoo'ino] [Scot]

To glide walk steadily, move smoothly

snooze, 1 snūz, 2 snūz, n [Snooze, snooz'd, snooz'-  
 snooz', n] [Colloq] To sleep lightly, as in the day-  
 time, take a nap, doze drowse [imitative] -snooz'er, n

One who snoozes often as a humorous epithet

snooze, n [Colloq] A short and light sleep a nap, doze

snōo'zle, 1 snō'zle, 2 snō'zle n [Eng] To snuggle, nestle

snore, 1 snōr, 2 snōr, v [Snooren, snōn'ino] 1. To  
 pass in snoring, affect by snoring

II. 1. To breathe through the nose and open mouth  
 with a hoarse, rough noise during sleep, especially with  
 rattling vibrations of the soft palate [c AS snora,

snorog - snore-hole, n A suction-hole in the snore,  
 piece of a mining-pump - s. piece, a Mining A tail-piece  
 on the lower end of a suction-pipe dipping into the sump,  
 closed at the bottom but perforated on the sides just above  
 the bottom, so that water may be pumped without sucking  
 in stools, etc. n wiod-bore - snor'er, n One who or that  
 which snores

snore, n 1. An act of snoring, n hoarse, audible respira-  
 tion made through the nose and mouth in sleep 2. pl  
 Vet The snavels

snort, 1 snōrt, 2 snōrt, v I. 1. To utter or eject with a  
 snort II. 1. To force the air violently and noisily  
 through the nostrils as spirited horses or excited persons.  
 The steeds are all bridled and snort to the rein  
 Byron *The Siege of Corinth* st 22

2 [Vulgar] To laugh with a noisy, boisterous out-  
 burst 3. [Rare or Obs] To snore 4. To turn up  
 (the nose) [c D snorken, c root of snore]

snort, n 1. The act or noise of snorting, a forcing of  
 air violently through the nostrils, nly similar sound  
 The uneasy snorts of fury in Pope's satires  
 De Quincy *On the Poets*, Pope p 169 [c n]

2. A snore

snort'er, 1 snōrt'er, 2 snōrt'er, n 1. One who or an  
 animal that snorts 2. [Slang] (1) A roaring gale or  
 boisterous wind, hence, anything of unusual size or vio-  
 lence, also, a loud, harsh blowing of the nose (2) A  
 noisy motor-vehicle (3) Anything of unusual excel-  
 lence 3. [Prov Eng] The stonchat or wheatear

snort'er, n Nut Same as snort'er

snort'ing-ly, 1 snōrt'ing-ly, 2 snōrt'ing-ly, adv With a snort

snort, 1 snōt, 2 snōt, v [Snooren, snōrt'ino] [Low] 1. To  
 clear of mucus, wipe or blow (the nose) II. 1. To dis-  
 charge mucus from the nose

snot, n 1. [Low] (1) Mucus from or in the nose (2) A  
 low or mean fellow 2. [Prov Eng] The snuff of a candle

3. The hatching of the shedding period of soft crops [c  
 AS sneotte, akin to snout]

snot'gal, 1 snōt'gal, 2 snōt'gal, n [Tasmania] A caran-  
 gold fish (*Seriola lalandi*)

snot'ker, 1 snōt'ker, 2 snōt'ker, n [Prov Brit] To snivel, cry

snot'ter, n 1. The wattles of a turkey-cock 2. [Scot] Snot

snot'ter, n Nut 1. A rope on an upper yard-arm, of  
 a topgallant or royal-yard, on the free end of which is a  
 tripping-line for pulling off the lift and brace 2. A  
 hecket on a boat's mast, having a loop to hold the lower  
 end of a sprit for extending a sail [c p snoon]

snot'ter-yt, n Soot also, a sooty condition, fifth

snott'y, 1 snōt'y, 2 snōt'y, n [Snoort'ino, snōt't-est]  
 [Low] 1 Foul with snot hence figuratively, dirty 2.  
 Silmy from unripeness said of nut-kernels -snott'y-  
 nosed, n -snott'y-ly, adv -snott'y-ness, n

snout, 1 snout, 2 snout, n To provide with a snout, fit  
 with a muzzle or joint

snout, n 1. The forward projecting part of a beast's  
 head, especially of a swine's, a long projecting nose,  
 proboscis, muzzle 2. Zool Some similar anterior pro-  
 longation of the head of an animal, as the rostrum of a  
 gastropod or that of a weevil 3 Something resem-  
 bling a hog's snout (1) Contemptuously, a person's  
 nose (2) A nozzle, as of a hose, a pipe, or the like (3)  
 Naut The beak of a ram (4) The front portion of a  
 glacier (5) A blunt projection, as of rock

He sat on a gray stone to eat the large cake and the black raven  
 of the wilderness sat on a snout of rock above him  
 N Macleod *Highland Parish* p 358 [c 1868]

[ME snute, cp G schnauze, D snut, Sw snut]

-snout'-beetle, n A rhynchophorous weevil, many  
 species of which are injurious to cultivated vegetation as,  
 especially, the imbricated s. beetle (*Cyrtus imbricatus*),  
 usually dull white with brown markings This, with sev-  
 eral other species of the family *Otolithychidae* (termed  
 scarred s. beetles, because of a scar to the imago result-  
 ing from the loss of a pupal appendage of the mouthparts), at-  
 tacks various vegetables roses, etc, and is a pest in or-  
 chards - s. butterfly, n A nymphalid of the subfamily  
*Lilythine*, remarkable for the long palpi - s. fair, a  
 Fair-looking, handsome - s. mite, n A bodiless mite hav-  
 ing the head produced into a snout - s. moth, n A hy-  
 penid moth named from the form of the palpi - s. ring, n  
 A ring to be inserted in a hog's snout, to prevent rooting

-snout'ed, a Having a snout used in compounds,  
 as, snout'-beaked, snout'-like, o Resembling a snout

snout'er, 1 snout'er, 2 snout'er, n A shenry for re-  
 moving the cartilage from a hog's snout, to prevent  
 rooting

snow, 1 snō, 2 snō, v I. 1. To cover, impede, or ob-  
 struct, as with snow usually with some adverb, as, the  
 train was snowed up 2. To scatter down like snow

II. 1. To fall in snow, especially impersonal, as, it  
 snowed today - to snow under [Colloq] to defeat (a can-  
 didate) at an election by an overwhelming majority

snowy, 1 snōy, 2 snōy, n 1. Precipitation taking the form of minute  
 crystals of ice formed from aqueous vapor in the air,

usually falling in irregular masses or flakes, also,  
 the white mass of fallen crystals The crystals are often  
 symmetrical and beautiful, forming usually star-shaped  
 figures of the hexagonal system The individual crystals are  
 transparent, the whiteness in the mass being due to the fine-  
 ness of its parts, which scatter the light when taken in the  
 aggregate Through the action of the wind the crystals may  
 be broken into very fine particles, and by thawing and  
 freezing they may be changed into irregular granules of ice,  
 but in these conditions they are still called snow By ex-  
 tension, the word is applied to similar aggregations of crys-  
 tals of other substances, as carbonate acid snow

2 Something that resembles snow in being white or  
 flakes or flake-like portions, in heraldry, the color white or  
 argent, ns, the snow of falling blossoms, a heraldic  
 field of snow 3. A fall of snow - a snow-storm, ns, as,  
 a heavy snow 4. A winter, an expression usually at-  
 tributed to North-American Indians 5. [Theat Slang]  
 Persons admitted free to a theater [c AS snāw,

snow, c root of OHG sniwan, snow]

-golden snow, an occasional fall of snow mixed with  
 the yellowish pollen of coniferous forest-trees - snow'-ap'ple, n  
 A variety of apple famous in France - s. bear, n 1. The  
 polar bear - ice-bear 2. The isabelline bear, n  
 grayish-yellow variety of the brown bear inhabiting Kash-  
 mir and Nepal - s. chin, n Meteor A large receptacle for  
 collecting the snowfall of an entire winter or other long  
 period for measurement at one time - s. blanket, n pro-  
 tecting covering of snow - s. blind, n Affected with snow-  
 blindness - blindness, n An impairment of vision,  
 generally temporary, caused by exposure of the eye to the

glare of snow - s. blink, n A reflection of light pecu-  
 liar to fields of snow or ice s. light - s. boot, n A boot  
 especially intended to be worn in snow - s. bound, n  
 Hemmed in or confined in place by snow - s. box, n  
 Theat A box containing small pieces of paper to be show-  
 ered on the stage in imitation of a snow-storm - s. broth,  
 n A mixture of snow and water, any very cold liquid -  
 s. bush, n 1. Any California shrub of the genus *Ceano-*  
*thele*, especially *C. cordulata*, which bears numerous small  
 white flowers 2. The Australian white-flowered shrub  
*Olearia stellulata*, of the nether family s. capped, n Capped  
 with snow having a snow-covered top, ns a mountain  
 - s. cloud, n 1. A cloud from which snow has fallen  
 or is expected to fall 2. A cloud composed of snow-crys-  
 tals - s. cock, n A snow-porridge s. chukori, -s.  
 cornice, snow-ice projecting beyond the edge of a precipice.  
 - s. cover, n Meteor The layer of snow covering the  
 ground over a specified region at any one time - s. craft, n  
 An understanding of snow under varying conditions, con-  
 noting on expert knowledge of the best methods for secur-  
 ing safety, especially in alpine climbing - s. creep, n The  
 slow translatory movement of snow down a slope - s.  
 dust, n Very finely powdered snow - s. eater, n [West-  
 ern U.S.] A chinook wind causing the snow to melt rapidly.  
 - s. eyes, n pl Same as snow-spectacles See SPECTACLES  
 - s. fed, n Derived from or supplied by melted snow;  
 as, a snow-fed river - s. fence, n A protection built up  
 like a fence beside a railroad-track, to protect the rails from  
 drifting snow - s. field, n A broad extent of snow, as,  
 the Arctic snow-fields - s. finch, n The brambling - s.  
 flange, n Same as PLANOIR, 1 s. flanger, 1 s. flange, n  
 A springal or podural insect found on the snow, as the  
 common *Achorutes nivalis* of the United States - s. flood,  
 n A flood caused by the melting of snow - s. gage, n  
 An instrument used to measure the amount of snowfall  
 The snow collected is melted and measured as water - s.  
 garland, n An elongated mass of snow heaving in this  
 form of a rope, suspended at the ends and sagging in the  
 middle - s. glory, n Any one of two or three ornamental  
 plants, from Crete and Asia Minor, belonging to the genus  
*Chionodoxa*, and taking their name from their flowering  
 among the melting snows of their native habitat *C. lu-*  
*cilla*, with intensely blue flowers is called also s. gem.  
 - s. gnat, n A gnat (genus *Chironomus*) found on snow  
 - s. goggles, n pl Same as snow-spectacles See  
 SPECTACLE - s. goose, n An Arctic goose of the genus  
*Chen*, especially *C. hyperborea* of  
 North America, mainly western,  
 pure-white with black primaries  
 and the head washed with rusty  
 brown *C. carolinensis* is the blue  
 or blue-winged snow-goose,  
 grayish-brown with the head and  
 part of the neck white and the  
 wing-coverts and rump bluish-  
 gray Ross's s. (*C. rossii*) is a  
 smaller western species -  
 s. grouse, n A ptarmigan - s.  
 gum, n A small Australian eucalypt  
 (*Lucalyptus coriacea*) - s.  
 hammer, n [Prov Eng] The  
 tawny hunting (*Emberiza mont-*  
*ino*) - s. hut, a habitation built of snow - s. ice, n  
 1. White ice consisting of frozen slush 2. Ice formed by  
 the packing together of snow, as in glaciers - s. insect, n  
 A snow-fly - s. in-summer, n [Prov Eng] A British  
 mouse-eater chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*) with num-  
 erous small white flowers s. in-harvest, - s. knife, n 1.  
 An Eskimo implement of wood, ivory, or natier for scraping  
 snow from fur clothing 2. An Eskimo implement for cut-  
 ting the blocks of snow used in making a snow hut - s.  
 leopard, n The ounce - s. light, n Same as snow-  
 blink - s. limbed, a [Rare] Having limbs as white as  
 snow - s. line, n 1. The limit of perpetual snow on the  
 sides of mountains, varying in position with the latitude  
 and the climate For all parts of the world it approx-  
 imates - 6,000 feet at latitude 70°, 5,100 at 60°, 4,500 at  
 50°, 10,200 at 40°, 13,500 at 30°, 15,000 at 20° and 10°, and  
 16,000 to 17,000 at the equator 2. The extreme distance  
 north and south of the equator within which snow never  
 falls being ordinarily north of the parallel of 30° north lati-  
 tude and south of the parallel of 30° south latitude 3. The  
 limit of snow on a mountainside at any time varying with  
 the season s. limit, - s. mouse, n 1. A field-mouse  
 (*Arcticola nivalis*) of the Alps and Pyrenees 2. The  
 banded lemming - s. on-the-mountain, n A spurge  
 (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western United States, some-  
 times cultivated for the curious white-margined leaves  
 around its flowers - s. owl, n The snowy owl - s. pan-  
 theer, n The snow-leopard, ounce - s. partridge, n 1.  
 A partridge (*Lerua lerica* or *nivalis*) ranging from the  
 Himalayas to China 2. A partridge (genus *Tetraoedus*) of  
 mountains of Asia and the Caucasus, as the Hima-  
 layan *T. himalayensis* s. chukori, 3. A ptarmigan - s.  
 pheasant, n 1. A pheasant (genus *Crossopion*) of the  
 mountain ranges of China and Tibet, as the Chinese *C.*  
*manchuricus* 2. A snow-partridge - s. pigeon, n A  
 Himalayan pigeon (*Columba leucotis*), mostly white above,  
 with crown and ear-coverts black - s. plant, n 1. A red  
 fleshy-stemmed parasitic herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) of the  
 mountains of California, nearly akin to and resembling the  
 Indian-olive, but with a long raceme of pendulous red  
 flowers See SARCONES 2. Red snow See RED - s.  
 probe, n An implement with which the Eskimos probe  
 snow and ice in search of seals - s. pudding, n A pud-  
 dle containing gelatin, sugar, and white of egg whipped  
 into a snow-like foam - s. roller, n A cylindrical mass  
 of snow blown up by the wind and driven before it - snow-  
 scape, n A paloting of a snow-covered landscape - s.  
 scraper, n 1. A triangular frame of planks for clearing  
 paths of snow, also, a somewhat similar frame for clearing  
 street-railway tracks 2. An attachment to a railway-car  
 or engine, to scrape snow or ice from the inside of the rail-  
 road 3. Same as snow-knife 1 - s. shed, n A timber  
 structure built over those portions of a railway, as on ledges  
 along a mountain, liable to be covered with snow, especially  
 from snowfalls - s. shovel, n See SHOVEL, n - s. skate, n  
 Same as SKI - snow'slide, n 1. A mass of snow sliding down an in-  
 cline or avalanche snow'slip, n 2. A place prepared for sliding logs in  
 water down a frozen hillside - s. snake, n A long, slender shaft, curved slightly  
 at one end, to be launched so as to glide



Snow-Goose 1/2  
 (From a specimen  
 in New York Zoo-  
 logical Park)



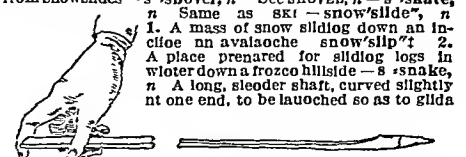
Snow-crystals

and usually falling in irregular masses or flakes, also,  
 the white mass of fallen crystals The crystals are often  
 symmetrical and beautiful, forming usually star-shaped  
 figures of the hexagonal system The individual crystals are  
 transparent, the whiteness in the mass being due to the fine-  
 ness of its parts, which scatter the light when taken in the  
 aggregate Through the action of the wind the crystals may  
 be broken into very fine particles, and by thawing and  
 freezing they may be changed into irregular granules of ice,  
 but in these conditions they are still called snow By ex-  
 tension, the word is applied to similar aggregations of crys-  
 tals of other substances, as carbonate acid snow

2 Something that resembles snow in being white or  
 flakes or flake-like portions, in heraldry, the color white or  
 argent, ns, the snow of falling blossoms, a heraldic  
 field of snow 3. A fall of snow - a snow-storm, ns, as,  
 a heavy snow 4. A winter, an expression usually at-  
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 tecting covering of snow - s. blind, n Affected with snow-  
 blindness - blindness, n An impairment of vision,  
 generally temporary, caused by exposure of the eye to the



Snow-scraper, showing how it is held in the game

endwise over n surface of ice or snow also, a goma  
 played with such shafts by the American Indians - s. spar-  
 row, n A snowbird (*Junco*) - s. squall, n A flurry of  
 wind and snow - s. sweeper, n A sweeping-machine.



usually having a plow attached, for clearing snow from street-railway tracks — s. water, n. The water of melted snow — s. white, a. White as snow — s. wind, n. A wind blowing down, by day, from a snow-covered summit. It is opposite in direction to the normal mountain wind, which blows up hill by day and down hill by night. Compare NEVANO WIND — s. worm, n. Same as SNOW-FLEA — s. wreath, n. [Scot.] A snow-drift — stellated s. snow of star-like forms studded with parallel points so arranged as to be in the same plane with the rays.

Snow is the first element in various self-explaining compounds, as, snow-clad, s. covered, s. crowned, etc. snow, n. A two-masted square-rigged vessel having a boom-mainsail traversing on a trysailmast, instead of on the mainmast, as in a brigantine. [*< MD nauus, perhaps < LG snov, snout*]

snow'ball', 1 snō'bōl', 2 snō'bal', n. 1. To assail or pelt with snowballs. 2. To throw snowballs. snow'ball', n. 1. A ball of snow. (1) A small round mass of snow pressed into shape between the hands, to be thrown as a missile, especially in sport. (2) A mass of snow rolled along every turn so as to reach often a great size. Like a rolling snowball power, when once established attracts and grows. STANLEY In Darkest Africa vol. n, 143 [s 1890]. 2. Bot. The guilder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*) so called from its half-shaped clusters of white flowers. See GUELDNER-ROSE. snow'ball-bush', or tree? 3. In cookery. (1) A round pudding of rice with an apple in the center, also, a mass of boiled rice shaped in a cup. (2) The beaten white of egg placed in masses on the surface of custard. 4. [Humorous] A negro-snowball system (Engl.), the endless-chain system.

snow'bank', 1 snō'bank', 2 snō'bānk', n. A mound of snow drifted together by the wind, a snow-drift. snow'ber'ry, 1 snō'ber', 2 snō'bēry', n. 1. A bushy American shrub (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), common in ornamental cultivation for its loose, leafy cluster of snow-white berries at the ends of the branches. 2. A West-Indian shrub (*Chiococca roemosa*) often cultivated in greenhouses for its white berries. 3. An Australian shrub (*Goullierio hispida*) of the heath family, also the fruit of this plant — creeping snowberry, a delicate trailing evergreen (*Chotogen hispida*) with glabrous white berries, which as well as the leaves, have the spicy flavor of the wintergreen. It is found in woods and bogs in the northern United States.

snow'bird', 1 snō'bīrd', 2 snō'bīrd', n. 1. A small finch (genus *Junco*), especially *J. hyemalis* of northern North America, commonly seen in flocks during winter. It is slaty gray, darker on the head, with white belly and outer tail feathers. 2. The snow-bunting. 3. The snow-finch. 4. [Fr. Eng.] The fieldfare. 5. The ivory-gull. snow'break', 1 snō'hre'k', 2 snō'hre'k', n. 1. A melting of snow, thaw. 2. Forestry. (1) The breaking of trees by snow. (2) An area on which trees have been broken by snow. (3) See SNIELTER-DELT.

snow'bun'ting, 1 snō'būn'tīng, 2 snō'būn'tīng, n. A finch (genus *Plectrophenax*) of northern regions, especially *P. nivalis*, common in the northern United States and Europe in winter. The male in the breeding-season is pure white, with black on the back, wings, and tail, and a black bill. In winter the white is overlaid with rusty brown and the bill is cloy. See LUIS UNDER NORTHERN snow'cap', 1 snō'kəp', 2 snō'kəp', n. A small humming-bird (genus *Mitrochroa*) of the mountains of Yucatan and Costa Rica, with the top of the head snowy-white. *M. albocoronata* is blue-black, *M. parvirostris* plum-purple.

snow'd, pp. Snowed. S S Snow'don, 1 snō'dən, 2 snō'dən, n. A mountain group in Carnarvonshire, N Wales, culminating at 3,560 ft. in Moel-y-Wyddfa (conspicuous peak), the highest summit in Enealand and Wales.

snow'drift', 1 snō'drīft', 2 snō'drīft', n. A pile of snow heaped up by the wind, also, snow driven, or the driving of it, by the wind. 2. A bird, the snow-dropt, an early-blooming bulbous plant (*Golanthus nivalis*) cultivated for ornament. It has linear keeled radical leaves and a scape bearing a single white drooping flower. See PLANT. 2. The small sheathbill, a sailors name. See SHEATHBILL. snow'drop', n. 1. The silver-bell-tree (*Mohorodendron carolinum*). 2. [Eng.] The fringe-tree — African s. tree, o South-African hush (*Royena lucida*) with white flowers.

snow'fall', 1 snō'fāl', 2 snō'fāl', n. 1. The amount of snow that falls in a given period or during a single storm usually expressed in inches of water, which are obtained by dividing the inches of snow by 10. 2. The descent of snow, a gentle fall, distinguished from a snow-storm.

snow'flake', 1 snō'flək', 2 snō'flək', n. 1. One of the small feathery masses in which snow falls, formed by the adherence of most crystals. 2. A bird, the snow-bunting. snow'fleck', n. 3. Bot. Any one of several bulbous plants of the genus *Leucocoryn* resembling the snowdrop, but with the flowers larger, several on a scape, and the perianth-segments of the same size. Three species, the spring snowflake (*L. vernum*), the summer s. (*L. aestivum*), and the autumn s. (*L. autumnale*), are in cultivation. 4. A cloth pattern having on the surface small knots that resemble snowflakes — luminous snowflakes, snowflakes floating high in the air and glittering in the sunlight, so as to be visible in a telescope.

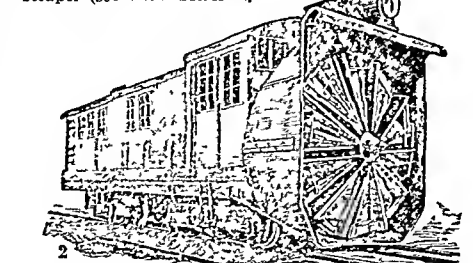
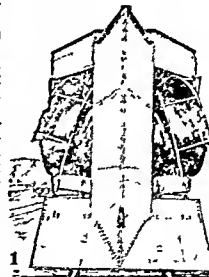
snow'flow', etc. See SNOW. snow'flower', 1 snō'flōw', 2 snō'flōw', n. 1. The fringe-tree from its generic name. 2. The snow-drop. snow'fly', 1 snō'floy', 2 snō'floy', n. 1. A small panopid insect (genus *Boreus*) found leaping on the snow. The male insects have imperfect style-like wings, and the females none. 2. Some other insect found on snow, as the perid *Copina pygmaea*, a wingless tipulid (genus *Chionea*), a snow-grat, or a snow-flea.

snow'hill, n. A town, county-seat of Worcester county, Md. snow'hil', 1 snō'hīl', 2 snō'hīl', n. In a snowy manner. snow'hiness, 1 snō'hīnēs, 2 snō'hīnēs, n. The state of being snowy. snow'ing, 1 snō'īng, 2 snō'īng, n. 1. A snowfall. 2. A snowfall. snow'ish, 1 snō'īsh, 2 snō'īsh, a. Somewhat snowy, like snow. snow'ly, 1 snō'lē, 2 snō'lē, n. [Local, U S.] A hooded meganser. snow'less, 1 snō'lēs, 2 snō'lēs, a. Destitute of snow. snow'like, 1 snō'līk, 2 snō'līk, a. Like snow, white or cold.

Snow Mass. A mountain of the Elk range, Colorado, 13,070 ft high. Snow'mass', 1 snō'māss', 2 snō'māss', n. 1. A large snow-plow, 1 snō'plū', 2 snō'plū', n. 1. A large plow-like structure for clearing rail-a-tracks of snow.

The most common forms are (1) A car fitted with a front shaped like a wedge or a huge mold-board for throwing the snow to each side. (2) A triangular structure, resembling a large snowcatcher, mounted on the front of a locomotive, and useful in a light fall of snow. (3) A car enclosing an engine and boiler and having in front an enormous screw small at the point, for throwing into a snow-drift and throwing the snow off at the top. Specifically called centrifugal snow-plow.

2. An A-shaped snow-scraper (see SNOW-SCRAPER).



1 Wedge-shaped Snow-plow (front view)  
2 Centrifugal Snow-plow

1), especially when large, as for clearing logging-roads. snow'shoe', 1 snō'shō, 2 snō'shō, n. To walk or travel on snow-shoes. snow'shoe', n. 1. A device, usually a network of sinew or rawhide in a wooden frame, to be fastened on the bottom of the foot to support the wearer in walking over snow, also, a long, narrow board to be attached to the foot for the same purpose. 2. A snow-shoe of the Iroquois Indians. Compare SKI. 2. A The method of attaching to the foot is seasonal (winter) shown in fig 1.

growth of, or upon, the sides of the toes of certain birds, or the feet of some animals, serving the purpose of a snow-shoe. It is molted in the spring. The horny snowshoe of the grouse supports it on the snow. C W BEEBE The Bird p 337 in s e o '06.

— snow-shoe disease (*Pothol*), a painful affection of the feet due to prolonged use of snow-shoes in arctic regions — s. piteh (*Zumbiro*), a deathly which renders necessary the use of a southing-line when logs are sent down — s. rabbit, the North-American varying hare (*Lepus arcticus*) — snow'shoeing, n. The act or sport of walking on snow-shoes — snow'shoe'er, n. snow'storm', 1 snō'stōrm', 2 snō'stōrm', n. A storm with falling snow, especially with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.

snow'sweep'er, s. water, etc. See SNOW. snow'y, 1 snō'y, 2 snō'y, a. [SNOW'YER, SNOW'Y-EST] 1. Abounding in or full of snow, as, a snowy day. 2. White like snow, snow-white, hence, figuratively, pure, unblemished, spotless, as, snowy linen.

— snowy egret or heron, an entirely white egret (*Ardea canadensis*) ranging from New York to Chile, now nearly exterminated by plum-hunters owing to the millinery trade — s. lemming, the banded lemming — s. owl, an owl (*Nyctale nyctale*) of northern regions found in the United States and Europe in winter. It is white, barred with black — s. plover, a ring-plover (*Egypallus nivosus*) of western North America. It is light-gray, with dark patches on the top and sides of the head and sides of the breast, with white underbody.

snub', 1 snōb, 2 snōb, n. [ANUBERN, SNUBB, ANUB'BER] 1. To rebuff, cheek, or repress by a cutting or satirical reply or remark. It is by the infinite snubbings of experience that men have their pride brought down to its proper proportion. H W BRUCEA Plymouth Pulpit vol x p 248 l n r 1873.

2. To treat with deliberate, studied, or contemptuous neglect, slight intentionally, as, to snub on old acquaintance. 3. To bring to a sudden stop, cheek suddenly, as rope in running out, a moving ship, or a running animal often with up. 4. To tie or make fast to a snubbing-post. 5. To break or clip off the end of, a snub nip. 6. To snub a snub, akin to a snub — snub'ing-lake', n. A lake fastened to a boat or raft and thrown along a snubbing-post, as at a landing, to check the motion, or attached to a load of logs on a steep slope for the same purpose. snub'line', n. — snub'ling-post', n. 1. A stout post or pile, as at a landing, for use with a snubbing-line in checking a vessel's motion. 2. A short post as in the center of a corral to which animals are tied. 3. A post — snub'ber, n. One who snubs also, a device for stopping a cable from running out.

snub'ber, n. Same as snub. snub, a. 1. Short, rather flat, and slightly turned up, pug as nose. 2. Math. Truncated said of certain solids.

— snub cube, a solid with 33 faces of which 6 are squares and 32 triangles and having at each of its vertices 4 triangles and a square — s. dodecahedron, a regular pentagonal dodecahedron whose edges and solid angles are replaced by 59 equal regular triangles — snub'nose', n. A blaine mollusk — s. nosed, o. Having a snub nose — s. nosed cachalot, the pigmy sperm-whale — s. nosed eel, the pug-nosed eel.

snub, n. 1. An act of snubbing, n. deliberate and intentional slight. 2. A sudden cheeking as of a running rope or cable. 3. A snub nose. 4. [N Am.] A snubbing-post. 5. A knot or protuberance in wood, enog

— snub'bish, a. [Colloq.] Having a tendency to check or rebuff — snub'by, o. Rather snub. snucks, 1 snūks, 2 snūks, n pl [Local, U S.] Equal shares, a corruption of snacks. 2. To lie snug. snudge't, n. 1. To move about pensively sneakily about. snudge't, n. 2. To save meanly, be miserly or penurious — snudge't, n. — snudge'ting, o. Miserly mean, penurious. snuff', 1 snuf, 2 snuf, n. 1. To draw in with the snuff, breath through the nose, as dogs, horses, and other animals, inhale, as, to snuff the fresh breeze. 2. To perceive by the nose, catch the scent of, smell; scent, as, to snuff decaying matter. 3. To examine by scent with audible inhalations, snuff.

II. 1. To draw air through the nose forcibly or with noise. 2. To smell or take snuff often with of, as, the dog snuffs of his master's clothing. 3. To inhale air as in contempt, disdain, or anger, hence, to take offense, become offended. 4. To take or use snuff. [*< MD snuffen* cp snuff] — snuffing pig, a porpoise. snuff', n. To crop or pinch the spent portion of the snuff from, as, to snuff a candle.

It is possible to be happy with two mould candles lit snuffed. SMITH in S J Reid's Sydney Smith p 114 in 1835.

[< Sw dial snoppa, snip, of in to snuff, r] — to snuff it [Slang, Eng.] to die — to snuff out, to put out by snuffing. Jefferson did not see that the Republican party of the old school has been snuffed out by the same event [battle of New Orleans]. J A STEVENS Albert Gallatin p 371 in m e o 1834.

— to s. pepper, to become offended. snuff', n. 1. An act of snuffing, quick inhalation through the nose, snuff, also, perception by smelling. 2. Tobacco slightly fermented, dried, and pulverized, often scented and flavored variously, taken or prepared to be inhaled into the nostrils, or sometimes to be rubbed on the gums, also, the quantity of it taken at one time. 3. Med. Any medicinal powder to be drawn into the nostrils. 4. Resentment expressed by snuffing, huff, offense. 5. Odor, scent, smell. snuff' cephalic snuff' (Med.), a stimulatory consisting of the compound powder of asarabacca — snuff'bot'tle, n. A bottle for holding snuff — s. box, n. 1. A small box in which to carry snuff about the person. 2. Bot. A puffball. See LYCOPESPO. devil's s. — snuff-box bean, 1. A large woody, tropical vine (*Lens phaeoloides*) bearing pinnate leaves, inconspicuous flowers in spikes, and long ensiform pods. 2. Any seed of this plant a sea-bean — s. color, n. The characteristic color of snuff, a yellowish or dark yellowish brown — s. color, n. — s. dipper, n. A person who dips snuff — s. dipping, n. The practice, habit, or act of dipping snuff. See TO DIP SNUFF, under DIP, s. — s. dish, n. A small dish for holding snuff — s. headed, a [Local, Eng.] Having a snuff-colored head — s. mill, n. 1. A mill for grinding tobacco into snuff. 2. A puffball. 3. [Scot.] A snuff-box. s. mill, — s. rasp, n. A rasp formerly carried for rasping fine particles, or snuff, from tobacco-leaves — s. spoon, n. A spoon for taking snuff from a snuff-dish or snuff-box — s. taker, n. One who has the habit of taking snuff into the nose — s. taking, n. To take it in s., to be offended or cross — up to s. [Colloq.], not liable to be taken in well informed smart sharp knowing.

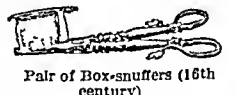
snuff', n. 1. The charred portion of a candle-wick or lamp-wick. 2. A candle with a long snuff. [*< SNUFF, r] — snuff'dish', n. 1. A dish or tray for holding the snuff of candles. 2. A snuff-tray. snuff'er, 1 snuf'er, 2 snuf'er, n. 1. One who or that which snuffs with the nose. 2. The porpoise. snuff'er, n. 1. One who snuffs a candle. 2. pl. A scissor-like instrument for removing the snuff from a candle, receiving and retaining it in a small box on one of the arms. pair of snuff'ers, n. 1. A snuff-dish — hor' snuff'ers, n. pl. Snuff'ers with a box to receive and hold the snuff — snuff'er-tray', n. A tray for holding snuff — s. dish', s. span', snuff'ness, 1 snuf'nes, 2 snuf'nes, n. The state or character of being snuffy.*

snuff'ing, 1 snuf'īng, 2 snuf'īng, n. 1. The act of one who or that which snuffs. 2. Tanning. The splitting of the cuticle of a hide in the process of finishing — s. ing, n. A snuff snuff'ing. snuff'ing, 1 snuf'īng, 2 snuf'īng, n. 1. To sing or utter in a whispering, nasal manner. II. 1. To breathe with difficulty and somewhat noisily through the nose, as when the nasal passages are obstructed, to draw with effort short catches of breath, also, to tug through the nose, and hence to talk in a canting, affected manner, n. 2. To take offense. [Fr. eng snuff, cp LG snuff'ing snuff] — snuff'er, n. snuff'ie, n. 1. An act of snuffing, a short, audible, difficult drawing of breath through the obstructed nose, or the sound made thereby. 2. pl. Stoppage of the nose, accompanied by snuffing, nasal catarrh. 3. An affected nasal or emotional voice or twang, as if under the influence of laermose feeling, hence, cant. snuff'man, 1 snuf'mān, 2 snuf'mān, n. [MEV, pl] A man who sells snuff.

snuff'y, 1 snuf'y, 2 snuf'y, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling snuff, soiled with or having the odor of snuff. 2. [Scot.] Angry, vexed, displeased. snuff, pp. Snuffed. S S snuff, 1 snug, 2 snug, r [SNUGGON, SNUGG, SNUG'ON] 1. To make snug, put snugly, snuggle.

The spider-legs remained snug underneath his leaf. McCook Ann Spiders col p 220 [pun by author 1890]. 2. To make or rub smooth, especially in, rope-making, to smooth, as a rope by removing the fuzzy fibers; slick. 3. To make neat and trim with up. II. 1. To move close, place oneself snugly, snuggle — to snug down, to reduce sail lash movables, and make all the usual preparations for a gale.

snug, o. [SNUGGON, SNUGGEST] 1. Closely and comfortably sheltered, covered, or situated, as, he is very snug in his new quarters. 2. Close or compact, having room enough but not too much, hence, having the means of comfort close at hand, as against poverty, comfortable, also, having everything closely secured or stowed, trim, as, snug lodgings, to make a ship snug. 3. Adhering or fitting closely but comfortably, of neat and comfortable size or dimensions, as, a snug garment. 4. Not exposed to notice, private, close. [*< LEE, snugger, smooth, < root of snick, r*] SYN: see COMFORTABLE — as snug as a hug in a rug [Colloq., U S.], very cozy and comfortable — snugly, adv — snugness, n.



Pair of Box-snuffers (16th century)

snug, *n* *Mech* A projection, flange, lug, or like device serving to limit the motion of a piece or as a catch for transmitting motion  
 snug'er, 1 snug'er; 2 sadg'er, *n* A device for making twine uniform in diameter and smooth  
 snug'ery, 1 snug'ery; 2 sadg'ery, *n* -IES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, pl [Colloq] A cozy and comfortable place or room, den in English inns, a small room adjoining the bar, n bar-parlor  
 snug'gle, 1 snug', 2 snug', *v* [SNUG'GLE, SNUG'LA, SNUG'IR, SNUG'GLING] 1. To draw comfortably close or with affection, nestle  
 II. To move one way and the other, in order to get in close place, lie comfortably or affectionately close, cuddle, nestle often with up or together [Freq of SNUG]

The cold Northern sweeping down over the plain, and driving herder and herded swarms to the foot of the rocks, where all snuggled together for mutual warmth.

MAURICE KINSEY in *Harper's Monthly* Feb. 1893, p. 389

snug'ly, 1 snug'ly, 2 snug'ly, *ad* [Humorous] To make snug [Now]

snoun, 1 snoun, 2 snoun, *et* [Prov. New Eng] To swear or snout, *et* To snout - snout, *n* Snout

snuz'le, 1 snuz'le, 2 snuz'le, *et* [Prov] To press or rub the nose against anything with audible snuffling, nuzzle

snv, 1 snv, 2 snv, *n* Ship-building The upward curving of a vessel's planking or plating at the bow and stern [Perhaps < Ice snva, twist]

snv'der, 1 snv'der, 2 snv'der, *n* [Slang] A tailor

Snv'der, *n* A county in E central Pennsylvania, 320 sq m, county-seat, Middleburg

Snv'ders, 1 snv'ders, 2 snv'ders, Franz (u/1579-1/1657), A Flemish painter of fruit-pieces, animals, etc

snv'ing, 1 snv'ing, 2 snv'ing, *n* *Naut* A curved plank worked edge into a vessel's frames at the bow or stern

So, 1 so, 2 so, *n* *Bib* 2 Kings xvii, 4 [Heb]

so, 1 so, 2 so, *adv* 1. To this or that or such a degree; to this or that extent, in the same degree, quantity, or proportion

Used (1) alone, the degree being implied or understood, as, why do you hesitate so long?

Of Othello I need not trace the tale - nor the one weakness of his so mighty love RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 89 [w. a. 1859]

(2) Followed or preceded by a dependent expression introduced by *as*, *that*, or *but*, formerly also by *so*, as, she is not so tall as her mother, the thief was so unlucky as to be caught, he is not so degraded but he has sense of shame

2. In this, that, or such a manner, in the same or a like or corresponding manner, in the manner mentioned often following a clause beginning with *as*, or preceding a clause beginning with *that*, as, as they were commanded, so they did, speak so that you may be heard, so act that conscience will approve

3. Just as said, directed, suggested, or implied, also, according to fact referring to a preceding (sometimes following) statement or suggestion, as, he told me to go home, and I did so, does the law read so? Is it so?

4. To an extreme degree, extremely, very, as, I am so glad you have come

5. By reason of this or that cause, on account of this or that, consequently, therefore, as he was unsuccessful, so he retired from business

6. The fact being thus used as an expletive, as, so you are going home, are you?

7. About as many or as much as stated, thereabouts, as, I shall stay a day or so

I have heard something of a peccadillo or so

LARA FIAND, *Sir Jaffer Dunsan* p. 48 [w. l. & col]

8. At all events, in any case, at all now only in the compounds *whosoever*, *whichever*, etc

9. According to the truth of what is sworn to or avowed said in oaths or asseverations, as, so help me God, *e*, God help me according as my statements are true

10. [Colloq] To such an extent used elliptically for so much, as, I loved him so, I could not let it

11. [Colloq] Indeed! elliptical for is it so? as, are you going? So?

12. [Rare] So as to follow immediately, then, therefore, as, there was an insult, and so a blow

13. [Rare] After that, then, as, say "good-by," and so be off

14. [Archais] Let it be that way, very well, as, if you are agreed, so, if not, so

< AS *swa*, so; < SAEL [Scot]

So is used in a attributive compound adjectives, as, so-called roses, so-named, so-styled, etc

- and so on, and so forth. See under *FORN*, *adv* - by so (that)

1. If only, provided that

2. In the degree or to the extent that - *quillo* so, just as you have said, exactly an expression of assent - *so-and-so*, *n* An undeclared or imaginary person, as, Dr *So-and-so* - *so* as

1. In such a manner or degree as, with such a result or purpose as, as he shouted so as to be heard a mile away

2. [Colloq] If only, on condition that, as, he is willing to do any work, so as it is honorable

3. Such as - so called, called as stated generally styled thus usually implying a doubtful, questioned, or improper form, as, certain roses, so called, so-called roses - so far

1. To that extent, degree, or point as, so far you are right

2. As yet, as, I have not seen him so far so fashion is called

U S 1. In that (right) way, as, the knot should be tied so fashion - so long, see *SO LONG* - so much

1. As much as is implied or mentioned, as, his talk was so much foolishness

2. Such an amount or quantity not determined or stated as, to work for so much a year - so much as, to whatever extent - so so [Colloq], tolerably, fairly, as, How are you getting along? Oh, so so - so that

1. With the purpose or to the end that as we eat so that we may live

2. With the result that, as, she screamed so that we could be heard across the street

3. If only, on condition or provided that, as, he is indifferent to the means so that he accomplishes his purpose - so then, the fact is that, then, as a consequence, as, so then you are going away - so to say, so to speak, if one may say or speak thus, saying or speaking in these terms

50, *cony* 1. Provided that, on condition that, as, he will stop at nothing dishonorable, so he is successful a special use of the adverb

2. In such a way that, as a consequence of which, as, he gave his promise, so they went away

3. As

50, *infer* Stand as you are, stand still, be quiet, stop said to horses or cows, and often spelled *soh*

Used also on shipboard as a direction to the helmsman

S O, s o, So, *abbr* See ANNUNCIATION

soak, 1 soak, 2 soak, *v* I. 1. To place in liquid till the liquid has thoroughly permeated the substance so placed, steep, as, to soak dirty clothes in water, to soak bread in broth

2. To wet thoroughly, saturate, drench said of a liquid, as, the rain soaks the earth

3. To imbibe through the pores, suck in, absorb with in or up, as, the mop soaks up the water from the floor

Lucifer He will soon forget

His soul Flesh soaks it up as sponge does water

BAILEY *Festive A Country Town* sc. 7

4. To drink, especially to excess, guzzle

5. To work or effect, as a way or passage, by permeation, as,

the water soaks its way through the soil

6. [Rare] To drain, as, a purse soaked of its contents

7. [U S & Prov Eng] To bake for a long time, as bread

8. [Slang] To pawn, as, he soaked his overcoat

9. To heat thoroughly and continuously said of a metal

10. [Slang, U S] (1) To throw swiftly said of a baseball (2) To charge exorbitantly (3) To bent, punch, maltreat (4) [College Slang] To impose difficult tasks upon

11. To put (steel ingots) into a soaking-pit to prepare them for rolling

12. To render soft, weak, or effeminate, enfeeble

II. 1. To lie or remain in liquid till saturated, as, to put dried fruit to soak

A dozen fine paint brushes soaking in a pail of turpentine

H B FULLER *Châtelaine of La Trinite* p. 73 [c. 1892]

2. To penetrate through pores or interstices, permeate with in, into, or through, as, the rain soaked through the walls

3. To drink to excess, keep oneself saturated with drink

4. To be subjected for a long time to the treatment of heat and of metals

5. [Prov Eng] To become dry, drain

6. [Southern U S] To be thoroughly baked

7. To flow < AS *socian*, < *sacan*, such] Syn see *ANNEN* - soak'bar'rol, *n* A barrel in which fresh fish are soaked previous to salting - s'hole, *n* [Austral] An enclosed space in a stream, in which sheep are washed - to s. up bait, to eat bait, as fish, without being caught

soak, *n* 1. A process or an act of soaking, or the state of being soaked

2. The liquid in which something is soaked, specif. a vat or bath for softening hides to be tanned

3. [Colloq] (1) A hard drinker, guzzler (2) A drinking-speech, carousal

4. [Prov] A stocking or legging worn over the ordinary stocking

5. [Prov Eng] A land-spring

6. [Austral] A hollow in the earth which contains water for some time after a rain, especially, a moist depression round granite rock

7. [Slang] (1) A blow, punch (2) A college instructor who assigns difficult tasks (3) A difficult lesson or task (4) A charge especially, an overcharge - In soak [Slang, U S], in pawn

soak'age, 1 soak'age, 2 soak'age, *n* 1. The process of soaking, or the state of being soaked, also, the quantity of liquid that soaks in or through

2. A swamp, marshy spot, slough

3. The residual charge of a condenser or a eable

soak'er, 1 soak'er, 2 soak'er, *n* 1. One who or that which soaks

2. [Colloq] A habitual drunkard, an old soak

3. *Plumbing* A sheet of lead placed at the angle of a roof or wall for protection from element weather

soak'ing, 1 soak'ing, 2 soak'ing, *n* *Metal* 1. The act of cooling steel ingots by placing them in a soaking-pit

2. This act of removing silver from a lead regulus by plunging into molten lead in the fore-hearth of a blast-furnace

soak'ing pit, *n* *Metal* A chamberlined with refractory non-conducting material, in which white-hot steel ingots are placed and kept until the proper temperature for rolling is reached

[Slang, hence, gradually]

soak'ing-ly, 1 soak'ing-ly, 2 soak'ing-ly, *adv* By or as by soak-soak, *pp* Soaked

soak'y, 1 soak'y, 2 soak'y, *ad* 1. Covered or filled with moisture, steeped, soggy

2. [Prov Eng] Effeminate

soal', 1 soal', 2 soal', *n* [Rare] A shoe-sole

soal', *n* [Prov Eng] A dirty pond

soar', 1 soar', 2 soar', *n* [Prov Eng] A short tops or chain for hauling a coal-mine tram

soam', *n* [Prov Eng] A horse-load [For SEAM, *n*]

Soam, 1 soam, 2 soam, *n* [Rare] A shoe-sole

Soam, *n* [Prov Eng] A horse-load [For SEAM, *n*]

Soam, *n* [Prov Eng] A horse-load [For SEAM, *n*]

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Soam, *n* [Prov Eng] A horse-load [For SEAM, *n*]

Soam, *n* [Prov Eng] A horse-load [For SEAM, *n*]

flan s t - kern s, a soap similar to eurd soap obtained by adding salt or a strong brine to the original solution - Normandy s, a hard kitchen soap containing sodium sulfate to prevent rapid solution - soap'ap'ple, *n* Same as soap-plant - s'ashes, *n* pl. Ashes from which lye or potash can be extracted for making soap - s'bat, *n* Soap made into a ball, often with starch for use as an emollient

For toilet use such balls are called wash-balls, and when mixed with sand for scouring, sand-balls - s'beck, *n* In a dye-house, a vessel for holding soap and water - s. boller, *n* 1. A soap-pan

2. One who boils soap or makes it by boiling - s'boiling, *n* The occupation or business of boiling or making soap - s'bull, *n* The soap-plant - s. bush, *n* Bot The California lilac (*Ceanothus integrifolius*) - s'ceate, *n* An ointment consisting of definite proportions of soap plaster, white or yellow wax, and olive-oil - s'coll, *n* A coil of pipe in a soap-pan, through which steam is passed to hold the contents - s'cooper, *n* A cooper soap-pan - s'cureth, *n* 1. A stirring- implement used in the making of soap by hand

2. The upright spindle and blades of a soap-cutting machine - s'cutting, *n* The stirring or cutting of soap - s'cutting machine, *n* A soap-mixing machine consisting of a vessel having an upright rotating shaft, bearing radial stirring-blades - s'cart, *n* Same as *STREATER* - s'engline, *n* A machine for cutting slabs of soap into bars - s'fat, *n* Soap melted by the action of soap, capable of resisting the action of soap - s'fat, *n* Refuse fat, such as is used in soap-making - s. film (Physics), a thin aqueous membrane or pellicle formed by soap and water, sometimes with glycerin as in soap-bubbles much used in the study of various physical phenomena, as surface-tension, osmosis and air-currents - s. frame, *n* A series or one of a series of frames that form a receptacle in which soap may be placed in order to solidify - s'glue, *n* A jelly-like mass produced by boiling tallow with lye - s'house, *n* A building in which soap is made - s'kettle, *n* A soap-pan - s. leaves, tissue paper coated with a film of soap, and sealed

A single leaf is sufficient for one washing of the hands - s'liniment, a preparation of hard soap, camphor, and alcohol, perfumed with oil of rosemary and used as a liniment - s'lock, *n* [U S] 1. A lock of hair soaped smoothly over the temple, say lock of hair worn carefully apart from the rest

2. [Slang] A rowd from the soap-locks formerly worn by such characters - s'lye, *n* Soap-making The residuary liquor from soap after the salt has been added - s'niaker, *n* A soap-manufacturer - s'making, *n* See SOAP, *n*, 1 - s'mill, *n* A machine for grinding dry soap in the manufacture of soap-powder also, a machine for cutting soap into shavings to be dried and ground - s'orange, *n* A Polynesian rutaceous wild orange (*Citrus aurantium saponacea*) resembling in appearance the cultivated sweet orange

In drying, the skin becomes shell-like in the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Fiji and other Pacific islands, the saponaceous pulp of this fruit is used as a substitute for soap

The leaves also form a lather with water - s'pan, *n* A large pan or tank for boiling the ingredients used in soap-making - s'paste, *n* A washing paste consisting of fine soap and water - s'pod, *n* 1. [China] The saponaceous pod of a tree of several species of *Cesalpinia* 2. [Ind] The saponaceous pod of a soapnut (*Acacia concinna*) - s'powder, *n* Powdered soap used in dish-water, etc, and sold under various trade names - s. press, *n* A stamping-machine, for marking soap with names, trade marks, or similar devices - soap'trak', *n* Same as *STREATER* - s'slabber, *n* A soap-cutter for blocks of soap

It is provided with taut steel wires which are pressed through the soap - s. test, a test for determining the hardness of water by a standard solution of soap - s. tree, *n* See *SOAPPENNY* - s'works, *n* sing & pl. An establishment where soap is made - tobacco s, *n* An insecticide plant spraying soap filled with extract of tobacco

soap'bar', 1 soap'bar', 2 soap'bar', *n* 1. Same as *QUILLARIA* BANK See BANK - Compare *QUILLAT*

2. The bark of a large Venezuelan tree (*Pithecellobium bipinnatum*), used as a substitute for soap in Caracas - soap'bark-tree', *n* Either of the two trees producing soap-bark

soap'ber-ry, 1 soap'ber-ry, 2 soap'ber-ry, *n* 1. The fruit of any one of several trees or shrubs of the genus *Sapindus*, of the family *Sapindaceae*

2. Any one of the trees producing it, especially *S. saponaria*, of tropical America and southern Florida, the pulp of whose fruit contains saponin and is used in washing textile fabrics

The common soapberry of the southern United States is *S. marginatus*, a tree 20 to 40 feet high

Carolina soapberry, *n*

soap'bubble, 1 soap'bubble, 2 soap'bubble, *n* 1. A hollow spherical soap film formed usually by dipping a tobacco-pipe in soap-solution, thus forming a flat film across the bowl, and then inflating it by blowing through the stem

remarkable for the play of iridescent colors on its surface, due to interference of light

2. Figuratively, anything fair and unsubstantial

Theories are the mighty soap bubbles with which the grown-up children of science amuse themselves

IRVING Knickerbocker bk. 1, p. 50 [c. 1860]

soap'er-y, 1 soap'er-y, 2 soap'er-y

turning to socialism or the socialists II. n 1. One who believes in or advocates socialism





What socialists object to is not capital but the private capital-  
 ist. R. T. *Ex Polit Econ* pt iv, p 241 [CHART 1889]  
 2. Formerly, many one interested in social questions  
 — Christian socialist, one who practises Christian social-  
 ism — S. Labor party, S. party (*U S Polit*), the Labor  
 party See under LABOR — s. of the chair, an advocate of  
 professional socialism

so'cial-is'tic, 1 sō'shal-is'tik, 2 sō'shal-is'tic, a Per-  
 taining to or characteristic of the socialists or social-  
 ism as a socialistic writer — so'cial-is'tic-cal-ly, adv.

so'cial-ly, 1 sō'shu-al-ly, 2 sō'shu-al-ly, n [-TIES,  
 1-tiz, 2-tiz, pl] 1. The state or character of being  
 social, social inclination or intercourse; sociability  
 2. A social custom, action, or way; as, full of social-  
 ities 3. The instinct which is the basis of social organ-  
 ization [*< I. socialitas, < socialis, see social*]

so'cial-ize, 1 sō'shal-ize, 2 sō'shal-ize, v I [-ZEN,  
 -iz-ing] To cause to be social or socialistic

The true class poet socializes every thing he touches.  
 H. M. Posner *Comparative Literature* § 36 p 131 [a 1885]

II. 1. To be social or sociable, as, he refused to  
 socialize with us 2. To regulate by or adapt to social-  
 istic principles so'cial-ist, — so'cial-iz-a'tion, n  
 so'cial-ly, 1 sō'shu-al-ly, 2 sō'shu-al-ly, adv In a social man-  
 ner (1) With reference to society (2) With or to-  
 ward sociability; sociably

so'cial-ness, 1 sō'shal-ness, 2 sō'shal-ness, n The quality,  
 character, or state of being social, sociality

so'cial-ry, 1 sō'shal-ry, 2 sō'shal-ry, n Social organization

so'cial-ty, n To associate — so'cial-ty, n Associated

so'cial-ate, n An associate

so'cial-a-tive, n [Rare] Denoting association or accompani-  
 ment as of a grammatical case [*< L sociatus, pp of  
 socius* associate]

so'cial-ty, 1 sō'shu-al-ty, 2 sō'shu-al-ty, n [F] 1.  
 A member, as of a theatrical company, who is a part-  
 ner in the management 2. Specif, an actor at the  
 Comédie Française in Paris, who has a share in the  
 government and profits of the theater and is entitled  
 to a pension on retirement

so'cial-ty, 1 sō'shu-al-ty, 2 sō'shu-al-ty, n Relating to  
 natural society or to the social order

so'cial-ty, 1 sō'shu-al-ty, 2 sō'shu-al-ty, n Relating to  
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standard thread for screws of the nose-pieces and objec-  
 tives of microscopes, as adopted by the Royal Microscopical  
 Society — s. verse, see vers ne société — the Societies

So-ci-ty, 1 sō'shu-al-ty, 2 sō'shu-al-ty, n Plural of socius

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sock/et, n & r Golf In iron-play, to strike (the ball) off  
 the heel of the club [*< socet, n, 1 (1)*]

sock/et, n 1. A cavity or an opening specially adapted  
 to receive and hold some correspondingly shaped piece.

Spelt (1) The hollow space, usually conical, in the head  
 of a metal tool for the reception of a handle. (2) The tube  
 or hollow in which a candle is fixed in a candlestick (3) A  
 hollow tool for grasping and lifting tools that have been  
 dropped in well-holing (4) A metal piece having a hollow  
 for holding a tape-shanked drill in its chuck. (5) A nail

A hollow to receive a corresponding part as, the socket of a  
 joint or of the eye (6) *Elec* A device provided with elec-  
 trically connected terminals for conveniently and expedi-  
 tiously placing an incandescent

lamp in an electrical cir-  
 cuit See INCANDESCENT

(7) Golf That part of the  
 head of a club into which the  
 shaft fits

2. Mining The end of a  
 shot-hole, remaining after  
 the blast has been fired 3

A rim of steel formerly fixed  
 round the front of the sad-  
 dle, to protect the legs and  
 thighs in jousting. [*< OF*

*soclet*, *< L soccus*, slipper]

1 Key 2 Chain

Socket is used in many compounds that are self-ex-  
 plaining in the sense of having a socket in the head for  
 the reception of the handle, as, socket-chisel, s-ham-  
 mer, etc

— dental socket (*Zool*), one of the depressions into  
 which the teeth of brachiopods or bivalves fit, when the  
 valves are closed — sock-et-holt, n 1. A bolt bearing a  
 thimble between the parts that it connects 2. A door-bolt  
 shooting into a socket — s-club, n Golf A club in which  
 the shaft is run into the socket — s-joint, n Same as

BALL AND SOCKET See BALL — s-money, n [Slang, Eng]   
 Money extorted by blackmail — s-pipe, n A length of pipe  
 having an enlargement or device at one end or on both  
 ends, to receive the end of another pipe — s-pole, n A  
 pole having a pointed iron socketed to one end, used for  
 propelling a boat — s-screw, n 1. A screw passing  
 through a sleeve or thimble 2. A screw having a socket  
 by which it may be turned — s-stile, n A socket-pipe  
 made of tile — s-washer, n A washer having one of its  
 faces countersunk or cupped — s-cupped washer

sock/et-ed, 1 sok'et-ed, 2 sok'et-ed, n With or fixed in  
 a socket

sock/eye, 1 sok'ey, 2 sok'ey, n The blueback salmon  
 sockeye salmon.

sock/head, 1 sok'hed, 2 sok'hed, n [Prov Eng] A  
 sock/less, 1 sok'les, 2 sok'les, n Having or wearing  
 no socks

sock/y, 1 sok'y, 2 sok'y, n [Prov Eng] Wet, swampy

sock/le, 1 sok'l, 2 sok'l (xm), n Arch 1. A plain,  
 square, unadorned block, higher than a plinth, sup-  
 porting a statue or other work of art 2. An unadorned  
 base supporting a wall or a range of ornaments [F, <  
*il soccolo* < *L socculus*, little shoe < *soccus*, slipper]

sock/man, 1 sok'man, 2 sok'man, n [Soc'ian, pl] Old  
 Eng Law One who holds lands or tenements by socage

sock/mant, — sock/man-ry, n Tenure by socage

so'co, 1 sō'co, 2 sō'co, n [Tup] One of certain gallatorial  
 birds, as the hither or Brazilian heron

So'co, 1 sō'co, 2 sō'co, n [Bib R v] 1 Chron iv, 18  
 So'col, 1 sō'col, 2 sō'col, n [Bib Josh xv, 35, 45]

so'co-ry, n Old Eng Law The custom of tenants of hav-  
 ing the corn ground on the lord's mill

So'corro, 1 sō'corro, 2 sō'corro, n 1. A county in W.  
 central New Mexico 15,386 sq m 2. Its county-seat,  
 a city on the Rio Grande river 3 A seaport in Santander  
 state Colombia South America

So'co'tra, n Same as Socotra

so'cour, n Succor so'courst.

Soc'ra-tes, 1 sok'ra-tis, 2 sok'ra-tis, n 1. (469-399 B C) An  
 Athenian philosopher the chief character in the dialogues of

(8) To moko tender or effeminate, enervate  
 (9) To become soft or softer, in any sense (see defs  
 above), os, his features *softened* SYN. see ALLEViate.





The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

Constitution of the U S art. 1, § 3

2 Law (1) Unmarried, single, as, female sole, an unmarried woman (2) Having exclusive rights, absolute opposition *to joint*, as, a sole tenant 3. [Archaeol] Solitary 4. *Mer.* very 5. Unmixed, perfect [*OF sol* < *F seul*, < *L solus*, none] Syn see SOLITARY

1. That surface of the foot on which it rests in walking or standing, the bottom of the foot, planta, rarely, also, the foot itself 2. The bottom of a shoe, boot, sandal, or slipper, in a more restricted sense, the part of the bottom in front of the heel, also, the piece or pieces collectively that form the bottom

The Montezuma's feet were defended by sandals having soles of gold Prescott Mexico vol. 1, an p 73 in 1851

3. The bottom of anything, the lower part of a thing, or the part on which it rests or is standing (1) A foundation plate, as of a marine engine, n sole-plate (2) The hearth of a metallurgical furnace (3) The lower surface of a carpenter's plane (4) The bottom frame of a wheeled vehicle (5) A sled-runner shoe (6) Arch A sill (7) Ship-building The bottom plank of a cradle (8) The lower edge of a turbine-wheel (9) The lowest part of a plow-share or landside (10) The bottom of a furrow made by plowing (11) The bottom of a horse's hoof (12) The bottom of a gun-port or embrasure (13) Mining The bottom of a mine, or of a horizontal passage in a mine (14) Naut A timber or iron piece on the lower edge of a rudder

1. *Col* The under surface of a club-head

4. A flat surface that may be likened to the under surface of the foot, as the flat side of a stone 5. Entom The under side of the tarsus, including the pulvilli [*AS sole*, < *L solca* sandal < *solum*, ground] Syn see PORROR—sole's-bar", n [Eng] Car-building An outside sill—s leather, n Thick, heavy leather, used chiefly for the soles of hoots and shoes—s piece, n Mining The bottom piece on which a durn or supporting post of a level rests—s plate, n 1 The bed-plate of a machine 2 In a water-wheel, the plate usually continuous, forming that part of the bucket which is toward the center of the wheel properly lobe-plate—s tile, n A tile used in building the sole of a sewer, etc—s tree, n Mining A stout timber used for strengthening the opening of a mine

1. *Col* A soleoid flatfish *Solea solea* nr *vulgata* is the common European sole, highly esteemed as food *Achirus lineatus* is the American sole, common on the Atlantic coast of the U n l & c of States, and ascending rivers

2 One of various flounders *Lepidopsetta bilineata* is the California s, and *Hippoglossoides jordani* another species of the Pacific coast *Pellorhampus novae-zealandiae* is the New Zealand s, *Ammotretis rostrata* is the Tasmanian s, and *Solea edwardsii* is the china s of Japan, [*F*, < *L solca* < *solca* sandal, < *solum*, ground]—English sole [Western U S] a pleuronectid, the California flounder (*Eopsetta jordani*)—French s, a small European sole, either *Solea aurantia* or *S. pegasus*—Mexican s, the *Achirus maculatus* of the Pacific coast of tropical America—San Diego s, the *Symphurus alricaudus* of California—slippery s, a pleuronectid, the Pacific ocean sole (*Micropistomus pacificus*)—sole 'deuk', n The smear-dah [*Fr* Eng] A pond

1. *Col* Singly Indivdually, alone

1. *Col*, a 18° h-a, 2 85° h-a, n [*SOLE* 'e, 1-2 -2, pl] 1. The sole of the foot 2 Same as SOLUS 3 Eccl A raised part of the floor in a Latin or Greek church between the choir and presbytery, or ambon and sanctuary a word of disputed meaning [*L*, see SOLE, n]—sole's-so-form, a Bot Solitary-shaped

sole-bay, 1 80° h-e, 2 80° b'a, n Same as Southwold BAY

sole-clism, 1 80° i-a-izm, 2 80° e-clism, n 1. Gram & Rhct The violation of purity of style that consists in construction of words contravening the grammatical rules or the idiomatic usage of a language

2. Any violation of established rules or customs, also, any unfairness, impropriety, or incongruity 3. Something unnatural or abnormal n monstrosity [*F* *soltesime* < *L solsetsimus*, < *Gr solistes* < *solokto*, speak long incorrectly, or like the people of *Solot* in Cilicia]—sole's-clist, n A person who commits a solecism or solecisms—sole's-clis'tle, a Pertaining to or of the nature of a solecism sole's-clis'ti-cally, sole's-clis'ti-cally, adv—sole's-clize, vt To make a solecism sole's-cliset

1. *Col*, 1 80° i-al, 2 80° i-l, n Plural of SOLEUS

1. *Col*-dis, 1 80° i-l-di, 2 80° i-cl-di n pl Ich A family of teleost fishes, especially those with opercular bones indistinguishable through the twisting of the jaws and mouth, soles

1. *Col*-a, n (t g) [*L solca*, see SOLE, n]—sole'-id, n 1. *Col*-form, 1 80° h-i-form 2 80° i-cl-form, a Soleciform < *L solca* (see SOLE, n) + -FORM]

1. *Col*l, 1 80° i-3-a, 2 80° i-3-e, n Same as OTTOMAN RIM

1. *Col*l's, 1 80° h-l, 2 80° h-l, adv 1 By oneself or itself alone, without another, singly, only, as, I am solely responsible 2. Completely, entirely

1. *Col*mn, n To solennize

1. *Col*mn, 1 80° i-cm, 2 80° i-cm, a 1. Characterized by solemnity, qualities, as overwhelming majesty, mystery, or power fitted to excite grave, serious, or devout thought, impressive, awe-inspiring

And all the air a solemn stillness held Gray Elvys 2

2. Characterized by religious ceremonies or observances, pertaining to or governed by religion, religious.







me-*t*, *adv* & *conj* So, as, or ever still existing in dialectal use, in composition as in *hoursomerer* for *hoursoerer*.



-some-, } suff. A termination used in forming certain  
-som-, } adjectives from nouns and other adjectives:  
-sum-, } usually indicating a considerable degree of the  
quality expressed identical with *satur* in the sense of  
being like; as, *hithersome*; *darksome*; *fulsome*; *quarrel-  
some* etc. In *basom*, literally "phantom," the ending is  
disguised. It was formerly used with numerals, in the  
sense of "in all, as, two or three" but is now re-  
tained in fourfold only. Compare *some* in *some* as  
Our *some* in *some* (German *some* in *some*) is altered from  
older *some* and identical with *some* in the sense of "like."  
W D Whitney *Life and Growth of Lang* p 123 L 1575]

[< AS *sum*, akin to *satur*]  
-some-, } A terminal form derived from the Greek *some*,  
-som-, } a body, as *chromosome*, *mesosome* etc.  
somebod'y, } 1. *somebod'y*, 2. *somebod'y*, n. 1. A per-  
son unknown or unnamed; as, *somebod'y*  
met me. 2. A person of consequence or importance;  
as, he thinks himself *somebod'y*. 3. [Scot.] A lover;  
somewhat; as, I'm going to marry my *somebod'y*.  
some'deal, } Some part or something. *some'deal*.  
some'deal, } In some degree, partly, somewhat.  
some'gate, } 1. *some'gate*, 2. *some'gate*, ad. [Scot.] In some  
way, somewhat, somehow or somewhere. *some'gate*.  
some'how, } 1. *some'how*, 2. *some'how*, ad. In some  
manner not known or explained; often followed by  
or *other*; as, we must get there *some'how* or *other*.

Some'as, 1. *some'as*, 2. *some'as*, n. BD (Apocrypha, R. V.)  
1. *Id* 34.

Some'er-br, 1. *some'er-br*, 2. *some'er-br*, Horatio Gates (1732-  
1805) (1857). An American generalist.

Somers, 1. *somer*, 2. *somer*, n. 1. Sir George (1554-1610),  
an English navigator, landed first settlers in Bermuda,  
July 25 1609. 2. Lord John (1651-1716), an  
English statesman, lord chancellor. *Somers* *Tracts*.

somer-sault, } 1. *somer-sault*, -set, 2. *somer-sault*, -set,  
somer-set, } n. To make a somersault or somerset.  
somer-sault, } n. Properly, a leap in which a person  
somer-set, } turns heels over head in the air and  
lights on his feet; loosely, the placing of the head on  
the ground and throwing the body over it, landing on  
the back; often used figuratively.

James II. had come to the throne, full of Papist zeal and of a  
poor hope to bring all England to a great *somer-set* of faith.  
D G Mitchell *English Lands* vol. 1, p 2-2 [s. 1890]

[< F *somerset*, < L *super* over, - *salto* leap  
leap] *summer-set*, -double or triple *somer-  
sault*, a feat performed by acrobats, in which the body  
turns two or three times in the air during a single leap.

Somers-by, 1. *somer-by*, 2. *somer-by*, n. A village in  
Lincolnshire, England, birthplace of Alfred Tennyson.

somer-set, 1. *somer-set*, 2. *somer-set*, n. A saddle for a  
one-legged rider so padded that he obtains some hold with  
his stump. (After Lord Fitzroy Somerset who used one.)

Somer-set, 1. Duke of (1506-1552), Edward Seymour,  
an English statesman, uncle of Edward VI. 2. Earl of  
(1714-1765) Robert Carr or Ker, a Scottish courtier  
favorite of James II. of England. 3. Lady Henry (1651-  
1721) an English temperance reformer. 4. A county in  
central Maine 331 sq. m. county-seat, Skowhegan. 5. A  
county in S. Maryland, 338 sq. m. county-seat, Princess  
Anne. 6. A county in central New Jersey, 303 sq. m.  
county-seat, Somerville. 7. A county in S. W. Pennsylvania  
1040 sq. m. county-seat, Somerset. 8. A town in  
Bristol county, Mass. 9. A city, county-seat of Pulaski  
county Ky. 10. A village in Perry county, O. 11. A  
township and borough, county-seat of Somerset county Pa.

Somer-set East, 1. A district in Cape of Good Hope Province,  
South Africa. 2. Its capital.

Somer-set-shire, 1. *somer-set-shire*, 2. *somer-set-shire*, n. A  
maritime county in S. England 67 by 43 m. It produces  
Bath stone. county town, Bath. *Somer-set*.

Somer-set West, 1. A village in S. Cape of Good Hope Province,  
South Africa. 2. Its capital.

Somer-set West Strand, A village on False Bay Cape of  
Good Hope Province South Africa, a watering-place.

Somers Islands, Same as Bermuda.

Somers-worth, 1. *somer-worth*, 2. *somer-worth*, n. A  
city in Stratford county N. H. county-seat, England.

Somer-ton, 1. *somer-ton*, 2. *somer-ton*, n. A town in  
Somer-vell, 1. *somer-vell*, 2. *somer-vell*, n. A county in N.  
Texas 200 sq. m. county-seat, Glen Rose.

Somer-vell, 1. *somer-vell*, 2. *somer-vell*, n. 1. Mary (1716-  
1780) (1872), a British physicist and astronomer  
*Mechanism of the Heavens*. 2. William (1716-1742),  
an English poet. *The Chase*. 3. A city in Middlesex county,  
Mass. 4. A suburb of Boston. 5. A town county-seat  
of Somerset county N.

so'mes-thē's, 1. *so'mes-thē's*, 2. *so'mes-thē's*, n. That  
form of sensibility or of the feeling of being in the body,  
which is due to a mixture of specific sensations so low in  
intensity that none of them in particular rises above the  
threshold of consciousness. [sōma body, - *esthē-  
sis*] *so'mes-thē's*, - *so'mes-thē's*, - *so'mes-thē's*.

some'thing, 1. *some'thing*, 2. *some'thing*, n. 1. A particular  
thing undetermined or not yet apparent, some thing,  
undertaking or state of affairs indefinitely conceived or  
stated, a thing unspecified. [sōma body, - *esthē-  
sis*] *so'mes-thē's*, - *so'mes-thē's*, - *so'mes-thē's*.

Because of something lover than themselves,  
Which breathes within them, and will never die  
Lucy Landon *Predile to Poets* pt. 1

2. Some portion or quantity, even the trifling; as,  
give the beggar *some'thing*. 3. A thing having real ex-  
istence or some value, as, it is hard to get *some'thing* for  
nothing. 4. A thing of importance and consideration;  
as, we think ourselves *some'thing*, but we are nothing.

some'thing, ad. In some degree or extent, somewhat;  
archaic except in special phrases as something like.  
And something earlier every year  
Our singing birds take wing.  
Lowell *To* ——— pt. 3

some'time, 1. *some'time*, 2. *some'time*, n. Having been at  
one time former once, as, *some'time* professor.

some'time, ad. 1. At some time not precisely stated;  
as, *some'time* I will inform you, it happened *some'time*;  
last week originally written as two words. 2. Same  
as *some'time*. 3. For a time in the past, as, he was  
*some'time* a shop. 4. [Archaic] Once upon a time, as, a  
pensive *some'time* met a giant in a wood.

some'times, 1. *some'times*, 2. *some'times*, ad. 1. At  
times; occasionally, now and then often with a cor-  
relative *sometimes*, as *sometimes* I like it and *sometimes*  
not. 2. At some time gone by, formerly, once.

some'way, 1. *some'way*, 2. *some'way*, ad. In some way  
or by some means not ascertainable or not stated, as,  
he *some'way* escaped properly two words

some'ways, 1. *some'ways*, 2. *some'ways*, ad. [Slang Prov  
Brit. & U.S.] Some way some distance.

some'what, 1. *some'what*, 2. *some'what*, n. 1. An  
sum'what, } uncertain quantity or degree, more or  
less, as, he knows *some'what* of it.

The *some'what* has always been a mark of a man's strength.  
Dumas *Mr. Crispin* *Four* Mrs. Jervise ch. 2 p 52. In 1

2. A thing not specified or explained; something, as,  
I have *some'what* to say to you. 3. An individual or  
thing of consequence. 4. *Hegelianism*. A reality limited  
by negation.

some'what, ad. In some degree; to some extent,  
as, *some'what* hastily.

some'when, 1. *some'when*, 2. *some'when*, ad. [Rare] At  
some uncertain or unspecified period, some time.

some'where, 1. *some'where*, 2. *some'where*, ad. 1. In or  
to some place unspecified or unknown; as, we shall meet  
again *some'where* often in colloquial use following a prepo-  
sition as a noun; as, he came from *some'where* up-state.

2. In or to some existent place, opposed to *no'where*;  
as, one must stand *some'where*. 3. Approximately, as,  
*some'where* about sixty.

some'while, 1. *some'while*, 2. *some'while*, ad. [Rare] 1.  
At some period. 2. For a time. 3. Sometimes.

some'whither, 1. *some'whither*, 2. *some'whither*, ad. To  
some indefinite or unknown place.

so'mite, 1. *so'mite*, 2. *so'mite*, n. A small segment of the  
body of an animal especially of an articulate or a verte-  
brate, a somatome; metamere. [sōma, body] -  
mesoblastic *so'mite* (Pp. 101), a protocormite - *so'mi-  
tal*, - *so'mittic*, a.

so'ma-ra'-ga-ite, 1. *so'ma-ra'-ga-ite*, 2. *so'ma-ra'-ga-ite*, n.  
*Amfite*. A variety of peridotite containing gold.

so'ma-rū, 1. *so'ma-rū*, 2. *so'ma-rū*, n. The chief town  
Somme, 1. *so'ma-rū*, 2. *so'ma-rū*, n. 1. A river in N. W. France;  
length 147 m. to the English Channel. 2. A department in  
N. central France 2433 sq. m. capital, Amiens. Here  
the Germans were defeated by the Allies Nov. 1915 and  
July 1916 but the Allies were checked by the Germans in  
March 1918 and the Germans were defeated and repulsed  
by them, April 24 1918.

so'm'mē, 1. *so'm'mē*, 2. *so'm'mē*, a. [OF] Her Horned or  
summed.

so'm'mell, 1. *so'm'mell*, 2. *so'm'mell*, n. A grave art in old operas  
so'm'mell, 1. *so'm'mell*, 2. *so'm'mell*, n. Same as *so'm'mell*, *so'm'mell*.

so'm'mer-ing, 1. *so'm'mer-ing*, 2. *so'm'mer-ing*, Samuel Thomas  
von (1755-1830) A German anatomist physiologist.

so'm'mer-sault, 1. *so'm'mer-sault*, 2. *so'm'mer-sault*, r & n. Somersault.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

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so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

so'm'ma, 1. *so'm'ma*, 2. *so'm'ma*, n. Same as *so'm'ma*.

drowsiness [F < L *so-mnolentus* < *so-mnus*, sleep] Syn:  
see *opowry* - *so-mnolent* - *id*, ad.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. A  
state of condition of somnolence or drowsiness. [L see  
*so-mnus*, sleep]

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. A  
gunning or tending to be somnolent drowsy; half-asleep -  
- *so'm-nol-ent*, - *so'm-nol-ent*, n.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. The somnol-  
ent state produced by hypnosis.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

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so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

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so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

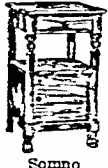
so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.

so'm-nol-ent, 1. *so'm-nol-ent*, 2. *so'm-nol-ent*, n. Same as *so'm-nol-ent*.



Sommo



1 Common Indian





While fresh sopranos shook the painted sky

HOLMES The Old Player at 12

[It] < sopra, above, < L *supra* See SUPRA-  
So'prón, 1 shó'pron-vá, 2 shó'prón-yé, n [Hung.] Same as OPOENOTRO So'pront,  
sops'a-vínc, 1 sops'a-oín, 2 sops'a-vín, n Sops of wins  
See APPLE  
so'rá, 1 só'rā, 2 sō'rō, n 1. A small North-American rail (*Porzana carolina*), olive-brown above striped with black and streaked with white, with the anterior part of the head and throat black, the breast ad sides of the neck slaty, and the sides barred with white ad slate-color. found in marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States, ood esteemed ns food See plate of mios. 2. A related bird, as, the king-sora or Florida gallinule  
So-ra'i-bl-an, n Same as SOREIAN  
sorafet, n 1. The blades of young harley or wheat 2. Polconry The time prior to a hawk's first molting  
sor'anec't, n Soreness  
So-ra'u'ta, 1 so-ro'to, 2 so-ra'ta, n A mountalo to the Aodes, Bolivia, 21,484 ft blgh [*Provence, Prussia*]  
Sor'au, 1 zō'ru, 2 sō'rou n A town in Brandeburg  
sor'b, sor'h, 2 sō'h, n The service-tree, the wild service-tree, or ash rowan also, the fruit of one of these [< F *sorbe*, < L *sorbus* = service-tree] -sor-h-ap'ple, n The fruit of the serv-leaves or of the wild service-tree  
Sorb', n Same as LUSATIAN  
sorb'atē, 1 sorb'éit, 2 sorb'át, n Chem A salt of sorbic sor'b-be-fō-clent, 1 sor'h-fe-shent, 2 sor'b-be-shént Med 1 a Promotog or producing absorptio II n A remediol agent that causes absorption, as lodin [< L *sorbo*, drink down, + *facio* (npr *facient-i-s*), make] I sor'hent, 1 sor'hent, 2 sor'bēt, n [Rare] An absorbent  
sor'bēt, 1 sor'hēt, 2 sor'bēt, n 1. A waterice flavored with fruit-juces, often with some kind of liquor 2. Same as SHEBERT [F., < It *sorbello*, < Turk *sherbet*; see SHEBERT]  
Sorb'l-a, 1 sor'b'-án, 2 sor'b'-an 1. A Of or pertaining to the Sorbs, Lusatian II 2. A Sorb Lusatan 2. The language of the Sorbs Lusatlan Sorb'/sh.  
sor'b'ic, 1 sor'hík, 2 sor'híc, a Chem Of or pertaining to the sorbi-tree -sorbic acid, a white crystalline compound (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) contained in the unripe berries of the mountain-ash  
sor'b'il(e), 1 sor'hil 2 sor'hil a [Rare] Such as may he slipped or drunk. [< L *sorbitis*, < *sorbo*, drink down]  
sor'b'in, 1 sor'b-in, 2 sor'h-in, n Chem A colorless sweet crystallal compound (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), isomerle with glucose, contained in the juice of the berries of the mountain-ash [< *Sorbus*, n] -sor'binc'; sor'b-noct'; sor'bosc.  
Sorb'l-on'munt, n Same as ORA SARAX  
sor'b'ite, 1 sor'hít, 2 sor'bít, n Chem A saccreous crystallaloe non-fermeatable sugar (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). Isomerlo with maoolts ad dulcité, obtained from the juíce of mouotalosh herries [< *sorab'*] -sor'hít-to! -sor-bít'f, a  
sor'bíte, n In the metallurgy of iron and steel, as incompletely formed pearlite -sor-bít'f, f  
sor-híl'ton't, n The oct of drinking, imbibitio  
Sor'bonne', 1 sor'h'on, 2 sor'hôn, n [F.] An institution of theology, science, and literature in Paris, also, the building erected for it by Richelieu The name was formerly boree by the faculty of theology fouoded by Robert de Sorbon in 1255-1269, which became part of the University of Paris and attialed to great ecclesiastical ad political importance, its opinions having authority in the courts of the Catholio Church In its amphitheater ao annual official congress of the learned societies of France is held In 1852 it was made the property of the city of Paris, and the buildings were reconstructed from 1884-1889, the old church containing the tomb of Richelieu being retained oo account of its artistic beauty -Sor-hon't-enl, a Pertaining or belonging to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists -Sor-bon-list, a A Sorbonical II n A doctor of the Sorbonne  
sor'bosc, 1 sor'hós, 2 sor'bös n Chem Same as SOREIN  
sor'h-tree', 1 sor'h-trí 2 sor'h-tré, n The service-tree  
Sor'bus, 1 sor'b-us, 2 sor'bús, n Bot A genus of malaceous shrubs ond trees comprising seven species natives of the north temperate zooc They ore characterized by pinnate leaves, white flowers in compound cymes three styles, and the stigma truncate The fruit is a small red pome *S americana* is the American mountain-ash [< L *sorbus*, service-tree]  
sor'cer'er, 1 sor'ser-ar, 2 sor'cer-cr, n One who practices sorcery, a wizard, conjurer [< OF *sorcere*, < LL *sorthicare*, to bewitch tale] | sor'cet -sor'cerress, n A female sorcerer, witch  
sor'cer'y, 1 sor'sar-i, 2 sor-ger-y, n [-ÍS, -I-z, -2-s, pl] 1. Pretended employment of preternatural agencies, especially, pretended collusion with evil spirits, magic, witchcraft, enchantment 2 Figuratively, any remarkable means of accomplishment, wictory 3t. Divination by casting lots [< OF *sorcerae*, < *sorcier*, see SOCRERER] SYN. divination, eochantment, incantation, magic, necromancy, the black art, witchcraft -sor'ceroust, a -sor'cer-ous-ly, adv  
sor'chint, 1 sor'h-in, 2 sor'hín, a & n Same as SORENON  
sord, 1 sōrd, 2 sōrd, n [Archaic] A sword  
[sōr'd], a, 1 sōrd, 2 sōrd, n [Lit.] Mute Muffled, sōr'd-damp'ed, said, sōr'd-rump-et, sōr'd-menet, etc  
sor'da-men-tē, 1 sōr'do-men-tē, 2 sōr'd-mśto, ead [It] Mute In a muffed manner, gently silently  
sōr'da-val-itē, 1 sōr'da-val-it, 2 sōr'da-val-it, n Petrol A vitreous diabbie [< *Sardavolo*, Finland]  
eor'd-el-lī-na, 1 sōr-del-līno, 2 sōr-dél-lī-nā, n [It] A variety of bagpipe  
Sord'e-l'o, 1 sor-de-lo, 2 sōr-dě'l'o n A 13th-century Italian poet, who wrote in Dante's *I Purgatorio* is made to accompany Dante and Vergil for a time in Purgatory The hero of Browning's poem *Sordello*  
eor'd'es, 1 sōr'dz, 2 sōr'dēs n 1 Pathol (i) A painful discharge from ulcers (2) Blackish accumulations on the teeth, lips ond gums, from foul stomach or secretions of the mouth to low forms of fever 2t. Filthy dregs, refuse [< L *sordidus* = filthy] I eor'det, 1 sōr-det or sōr-det', 2 sōr-dét or sōr-dév, n [It] Mute Same as SOMINE  
sor'd'id, 1 sōr'díd, 2 sōr'díd, a 1. Of, pertaining to, or actuated by a low desire for gain, avnricious, mercenary The Divine message struggling within him [Balaam] is delivered in spite of his own sordid resistance A P STANLEY The Jewish Church vol iv, p 174 in 1884 2. Of degraded character or nature, vilo, base mean, ns, n sordid wretch 3 (Archaic) Foul tho old sense 4. Bot & Zool Of n dull, dirty, or muddy hue [< F. *sordide*, < L *sordiditas*, < *sordeo*, bo squind l] SYN. accretion, dirt, filth, grossness, mud, sordidness Tho quality or state of being sordid, sōr-díd'ty, sōr-dít'ty, sōr-dí-dlin, 1 sōr-dí-dlin 2 sōr-dí-dlin n Chem A volatile crystallizable substance (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>OCl<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O) found in liebens



The very existence of the human soul as a created object implies no intelligent soul as its creator, and that a soul of vast power and great intelligence

McCOSH Divine Government p 7, [c. 1858.]



Canadian Sou. (Actual size)

is legally known as a sou [F. < LL *solidus* sec. SOL, n] - sou marquise [Local, U S], a trifle, the mearest trifle as, don't entro a *sau marquee*. probably from the French *sou marquet*, an old copper coin worth 15 deniers

ou, *abbr.* Southern  
ou'-a'ri, 180-ā'ri 2su-ā'ri, n [Gulana] Any one of several  
trees of the genus *Caryocar*, yielding a durable timber known  
as souari-wood, and edible nuts known as s'-nuts or hut-  
ternuts. See NUTTER NUT 2 CARYCAR—sou-a'ri-'fat', n  
A bland cooking oil obtained from souari-nuts  
ou'-bah, sou'-bah-dar, etc. Some as SUPAH, etc.



*sunor*, herd ]

**sound'ing**, 1 sound'ing, 2 sound'ing, *pa* Giving forth a sound, characterized by abundance of sound, or sometimes by excess of sound without significance or force, sonorous, noisy, as, *sounding words*, *sounding promises*. What but a vague shadow a *sounding name* is the metaphorical deity which performs such a part in some of our philosophical systems? CHARNINO *Works*, Intro p 6 [A U 1883]

**sound'ing**, *n* 1 The act of one who or that which sounds, in any sense 2 Specif, the diving of a whale or other fish to the bottom after being struck or hooked 3 *Naut* (1) Measurement of the depth of water, as by line and lead (2) *pl* The depth of water as sounded, also, water of such depth that the bottom may be reached by sounding, as, *soundings* of ten fathoms, to be beyond *soundings* (3) *pl* Specimens, as seed, shells, or ooze, brought up by the sounding-lead or attached apparatus, indicating the character of the bottom 4 *Astron* The fixing of the probable distances of star-regions and their boundaries by stellar photography and also otherwise — *in or on soundings* 1. In such position that bottom may be reached with a deep-sea lead said of a vessel 2. In shoal water said of a whole — *off sounding*, to water the bottom of which can not be reached with a deep-sea lead — *pneumatic s. apparatus*, a device used in deep sea sounding, for measuring the depth by the degree of compression of air in a tube of the sounding instrument — *sounding-bottle*, *n* A vessel having check-valves for bringing up water from a great depth used in deep-sea sounding — *s. line*, *n* The lead or other weight used on a sounding-line — *s. line*, *n* A weighted line for determining the depth of water — *s. post*, *n* A sound-post — *s. rod*, *n* 1. A graduated rod lowered into the pump-well to ascertain the depth of water to a vessel's hold 2. A cylindrical-shaped brass instrument used in deep-sea sounding for obtaining specimens of the bottom — *s. tube*, *n* 1 *Naut* A tube for testing water to a hold or compartment of a vessel 2 A tube for taking shoal-water soundings by calculating the compression of air caused by the inflow of water loved by Lord Kelvin — *to strike soundings*, to reach the bottom, as with a deep-sea lead

**sound'ing-board**, 1 sound'ing-board, 2 sound'ing-board, *n* 1. A thin board in a musical instrument for enhancing the sounds, in a pianoforte, a broad piece of wood over which the strings are stretched, and which reinforces their vibration, in an organ, the top-board or cover of the wood-chest, into which the pipes are set 2. A concave structure of resonant wood or metal, over or behind a pulpit, band-stand, or the like, to reflect sounds, as of the voice or of instruments, toward an audience 3. Sound-boarding

**sound'ing-ly**, 1 sound'ing-ly, 2 sound'ing-ly, *adv* With sound

**sound'less**, 1 sound'less, 2 sound'less, *n* 1. A having no sound, silent

Without sword or flag, and with *soundless* tread.  
We muster once more our deathless dead,  
Out of each lonely grave

ABRAHAM J RYAN *March of the Deathless Dead at 7*

**sound'less-ly**, *adv* — *sound'less-ness*, *n*

**sound'less**, *n* 1. That can not be sounded or fathomed

**sound'ly**, 1 sound'ly, 2 sound'ly, *adv* In a sound manner, thoroughly, as, to berate one *soundly*, to sleep *soundly*

**sound'ness**, 1 sound'ness, 2 sound'ness, *n* The state or quality of being sound, in any sense

**sou'net**, *v* & *n* Same as *sonnet*

**sou'net**, *n* 1. To sup sou'net 2 To breathe out, as words

**sou'p**, *n* 1. To sweep, same as *soop*

**sou'p**, 1 *slp*, 2 *sup*, *n* 1. Liquid food made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water, with seasoning, and sometimes thickened distinguished from *broth*, which is usually strained or free from the solid ingredients that soup retains Soup is said to be *eaten* and not *drunk*

Soups are either *hsk*, *bouillon*, *chafre*, *consommé*, *garbure*, or *purée*, and are often named from their principal ingredient, as, *beef soup*, *pea s.*, *tomato s.*, *vermicelli s.*, etc Some of the principal national soups of various countries are *Borsch* (Russian soup made from beets), *Choucroute* (German soup), *Balkan* (Japanese radish soup), *Houskous* (Abyssinian vegetable soup), *Krisiara* (Indian rice soup), *Lababa* (Egyptian soup, with honey, butter, and raisin water), *Minestrata* (Italian vegetable soup), *Mulligatawny* (Indian curried rice soup), *Potroka* (Russian gibel soup), *Soljinka* (Russian fish soup with onions), *Tarhonya* (Hungarian noodle soup)

2 [Local] A party or picnic at which soup is served

3 [Thieves' Slang] Nitroglycerine used to safe-blowing

4 [Racquet Cant] Dope [*< F soupe, < D soup*]

— *In the sup* [Slang, U S] to a difficulty, to a perplexing or difficult situation — *soup'bone*, *n* A bone used for making soup, especially one of the large bones of a leg of beef, bearing little meat, and that of inferior quality — *s. skitchen*, *n* 1 A place where soup is served to the poor, to charity 2 An outdoor, movable equipment for preparing and serving soup — *s. meat*, *n* Meat for making soup — *s. plate*, *n* Deep plate for soup — *s. spoon*, *n* A spoon for eating soup similar in size to a dessert-spoon, but generally shaped as a minor spherical segment — *s. stock*, *n* Same as *arosee*, *n*, 7 (1) (a) — *s. sticker*, *n* A ticket entitling the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen

— *spring s.*, same as *Jardiniere*, 3 — *the ticket for s.* [Slang U S], the result especially desired of the moment a solution of a difficulty

**soup**, *n* Same as *soop*

**soup'con**, 1 *slp* *sā'*, 2 *sup* *cōn*, *n* [F] Literally, a suspicious hence, a very small quantity or taste

**soupe'malgre**, 1 *slp* *mā'gr*, 2 *sup* *mā'gr*, *n* [F] Literally, this soup, soup made chiefly from vegetables with a little butter and few condiments — *soupe'molgre*

**soupe'r**, 1 *slp* *or*, 2 *sup* *er*, *n* [F] A Protestant missionary or convert, a term of abuse or contempt, said to have been derived from the position of Protestantism by indigent Catholics in order to obtain soup-tickets

**soupe'rt**, *n* Same as *supper*

**soupe'le**, 1 *slp* *l*, 2 *sup* *l*, *n* [F] Having the external glaucous cover removed by heating to an acid liquid said of silk-der The term is applied both to silk which has been treated by the preliminary process, in which the cocoons are steeped in a solution of cream of tartar in boiling water, and also to silk after the decreasing process (de-aureage), which takes place immediately before dyeing or bleaching

**ful**, unkind, or morose, pervert, spoil sud of a person or his disposition, etc, as, misfortunes have *soured* his temper 3 To treat with dilute acid, as to bleaching 4 To macerate and fit for use in making mortar said of lime 5 To make harsh, cold, or unkindly for cultivation said of land 6 To give a sour or unkind expression to, as the features

**II**, 1 To turn or become sour, becomes acid, especially by fermentation, as, milk *sours* in hot weather 2 To become bitter, harsh, cross, or morose, as, his disposition has *soured* lately 3 To produce sourness of any kind, make something sour 4 To become harsh, viscid, and unkindly to crops, as from vegetable fermentation said of soil [*< AS sūran, < sūr, sour*] — *to sour on* [Slang, U S], to become tired of, turn away from, as in weariness or disgust

**sour**, *n* 1 Sharp to the taste, acid, tart, as, a sour apple or orange 2 Having an acid taste as the result of fermentation, as *sour bread*, this milk is *sour* 3 Figuratively, having no sweetness of temper, misanthropic and crabbed, austere, morose, also, characterized by acidity, as, a sour disposition, a sour smile 4 Cold and wet, harsh to crops, said of land 5 [Prov Eng] Coarse, as grass 6 Hard to bear, bitter, distasteful [*< AS sūr, sour*] Syn see *acid*, *morose* — *sour'er*, *n* Same as *sauteknaut* — *sour'kruit*, *n* — *s. dock*, common European sorrel — *s. dough* 1 [Prov Eng] Leave 2 [Colloq, U S] An experienced man exploring to a new mining country or other unsettled district — *s. eyed*, *a* Cross-looking, scowling — *s. gourd*, *n* Same as *AOANSONIA*, (1) and (2) See *illus* under *MONKEY* — *OREAO* — *s. grass*, *n* 1 [U S] Sheep-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) 2. [W Ind] A species of *Paspalum* (*P. conjugatum*) — *s. gum*, *n* The black-gum tree — *s. mash*, *a* & *n* See *MAST*, *n*, 2 — *s. sized*, *a* Sized imperfectly, because the size was *sour* said of paper — *sour'weed*, *n* The sheep-sorrel

**sour**, *n* 1. Something sour usually figuratively excepting the senses below, as, the sweet and sour go together

Speelf (1) A bleaching-bath of buttermilk or of sour milk, or of soured bran or sour-rye flour oot oow used (2) A weak watery solution of sulfuric or hydrochloric acid (3) [Colloq] A drink, usually of some liquor, with lemon in it, as, a whiskey sour (4) The soured drenching solution which results from curing skins

2. A treatment with an acid solution

**sour'er**, *n* 1. To cause to plunge downward

**II**, 1 To spring, originate 2 To plunge down swoop down

**source**, 1 *sls*, 2 *sōr*, *n* 1 That from which any net, source', movement, or effect proceeds, a person or thing that originates, sets in motion, or is a primary agency to producing any course of action or result, an originator, creator, origin

No race needs the influences of refining and elevation, more than ours and in poetry and art our grand source for them is Milton MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism*, Milton in second series, p 161 [MACON 1884]

2 A place where something is found or whence it is taken or derived, as, to consult the original sources of information 3 The spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water on or under the surface of the earth in which a stream originates, a fountainhead, fountain, spring, as, 20 miles from its source the river becomes navigable 4. An inlet into space of  $n$  dimensions from space of  $n \pm 1$  dimensions a term used in the mathematics of hyperspace

5. Physics A small region of fluid wherein the generation of fluid at the center is just rapid enough to keep the outflow constant 6. A soaring or rising, as of a hawk [F, < OF *sors*, pp of *sorde* (< L *surgere*), rise] Syn. beginning, fountain, fountainhead, origin, spring See BEGINNING NINTH CAUSE — Ant. close, completion, conclusion, consequence, end, event, expiration, result, sequel, termination

**sour'd**, *ri* To issue, rise, spring

**sour'd**, *pp* Soured

**sour'de-line**, 1 *slr* *de* *lō'*, 2 *slr* *de* *lō'*, *n* [F] A small bagpipe

**sour'det**, *n* Same as *BOURDET*

**sour'dine**, 1 *slr* *di* *no'*, 2 *slr* *di* *no'*, *n* 1 A mute 2 A stop on the harmonium 3. *Elec* A silencer [F, < It *sordino*, < *sordo* (< L *surdus*), deaf]

**sour'ing**, 1 *slr* *ing*, 2 *slr* *ing*, *n* 1. Any sour apple, especially a crab-apple 2. The process in bleaching fabrics that follows the treatment with bleaching-powder, consisting in the treatment of the fabric with acid, as hydrochloric or sulfuric, so as to decompose any hme soap that has been formed and to wash out the lime 3. [Prov Eng] (1) Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes have been baked (2) Something, as vinegar, used in making sour — *sour'ing-ness*, *n* 1 A vat in which liquid, as elder, is made to turn or left to turn to vinegar

**Sou'rish**, 1 *slr* *ish*, 2 *slr* *ish*, *n* 1 A district, Manitouba province, Canada, 3,858 sq m 2. A town in Kings district, Prince Edward Island, Canada 3. The Mouse river

**sour'ish**, 1 *slr* *ish*, 2 *slr* *ish*, *n* A somewhat sour

**sour'ly**, 1 *slr* *ly*, 2 *slr* *ly*, *adv* In a sour manner

The world is a looking glass Frown at it and it will in turn look sourly upon you

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol 1 p 10 [L E & Co 1879]

**sour'ness**, 1 *slr* *ness*, 2 *slr* *ness*, *n* The quality of being sour (1) Acidity (2) Moroseness [*< AS sārnes < sār, sour*] Syn see *acidimov*

**sour'or**, 1 *slr* *or*, 2 *slr* *or*, *n* [Scot] The common sorrel also, sheep-sorrel *sour'or*

**sour's**, *n* 1 A rise, or steep ascent

**sour'sap**, 1 *slr* *sap*, 2 *slr* *sap*, *n* A porcupine-dash (*Dodonaea hystrix*)

**sour'sop**, 1 *slr* *sop*, 2 *slr* *sop*, *n* 1. A tree (*Annona muricata*) of tropical America, cultivated in other tropical regions Also, its fruit, shaped somewhat like a pine-cone, having a white agreeable acid pulp See *ANON*, 2 [Prov Eng] An ill-natured person — *sour'sop bird* [Grenada, W I], a tanager

**sour'wood**, 1 *slr* *wood*, 2 *slr* *wood*, *n* The sorrel-tree

**sour'ire**, *n* A sour smile

**Sou'ro**, 1 *slr* *ro*, 2 *slr* *ro*, John Phillip (1815- ) An American handmaster and composer

**sou'se**, 1 *sls*, 2 *sōs*, *n* [Scot] 1. To dip or thrust into or under water or other liquid suddenly, so as to wet thoroughly, plunge, drench, duck, as, to *souse* a dog in the pond 2 To drench thoroughly, as by splash or pouring 3 To dash or pour, splash, elop, as, to *souse* water on one's head 4. To pickle

**II**, 1. To plunge, as into water, splash 2. To drink to a state of intoxication [For *SAUCE*, *v*]

**souse', v** 1. To pounce upon, strike with violence

**II**, 1. To swoop suddenly, rush or plunge with speed, as a hawk with on or upon

When from aloft descends in open view,  
The bird of Jove, and *sousing* on his prey,  
With crooked talons tears the boy away

YOUNG *Essay* by Dryden bk v, l 332

2 [Prov Eng] To be diligent 3. To fall headlong

4. To strike a blow or blows [For *SOUBRE*, *v*]

**souse', n** 1. Pickled meats, especially the head, feet, and ears of swine, formerly, any salt pickle 2 [U S & Prov Eng] A dip, plunge, or drenching to water 3 [Prov Eng] The ear 4. [Low, U S] Ooze who soaks himself, by drinking to excess, a drunkard [For *SAUCE*, *n* 1 — *souse's wife*, *n* A woman that sells souse

**souse', n** 1. A swift descent, as, a hawk on its prey, swoop 2 Hence, a blow, stroke [*< souse', v*]

**souse', n** Arch A support or under-prop [Perhaps < F *sous*, under, < L *sub*, under] *sou'ret*

**souse, adv** With a plume, headlong, head foremost, all over, as, to fall *souse* into the water [*< souse', v*]

**sou-shong**, *n* Same as *SOUGHONO*

**sou'shum-ber**, 1 *slr* *shum* *ber*, 2 *slr* *shum* *ber*, *n* [W Ind] The Sodom-apple (*Solanum mammosum*)

**sous'lik**, 1 *sls* *lik*, 2 *sls* *lik*, *n* [Rus] A scurid rodent (genus *Spermophilus*), especially the European *S. citellus*, which has a very short tail, a pouched marmot, spermophile

**sou'sou**, *n* [Ind] Same as *SUST*

**sou'sou-south'er-ly**, *n* The old-squaw, south'-er-ly

**sou'ste-nu**, 1 *sls* *te* *nu*, 2 *sls* *te* *nu*, *n* [OF] Sustained aid of a chief with a lower part of another tocture

**sou'te-nu**, *n* Same as *SOOT*

**sou'tache**, 1 *slr* *tache*, 2 *slr* *tache*, *n* [F] Fabrics A very narrow, flat, decorative braid

**sou'taget**, *n* Coarse cloth, particularly hop-bagglog

**sou'tane**, 1 *slr* *tan* or *sa-tan*, 2 *slr* *tan* or *sa-tan*, *n* [F] A priest's cassock See *illus* under *CASSOCK*

**sou'ter**, 1 *slr* *ter*, 2 *slr* *ter*, *n* [Scot] A shoemaker, a cobbler [*< AS sūtere*, < L *sutor*, pp of *sueo*, sew]

**sou'ter-ly**, *a* [Scot] Like a cobbler hence, vulgar, low

**sou'ter-rain**, 1 *slr* *ter* *rain*, 2 *slr* *ter* *rain*, *n* [F] *Archeol* A subterranean structure a grotto cellar

**south**, 1 *saūth*, 2 *saūth*, *n* 1 To turn southward 2. *Astron* To cross the meridian, as, the moon *souths*

**south**, *a* 1. Situated in a southern direction relatively to the observer or to any given place or point, as, a *south* entrance, the *south* pole 2 Facing toward the south, as, a *south* slope 3. Belonging to or proceeding from the south, southern, as, a *south* wind 4. *Ecol* Situated at the southern side of a church whose higher altar is at the east end, or at the corresponding side however the altar deviates from this position — *South Sea*, the Pacific ocean, especially its southern waters so named by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, who first saw it to 1513

**south**, *n* 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north, and at the right hand of an observer who faces the east See *EAST*, also, *POINTS OF THE COMPASS*, under *POINT*

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south! WATTS April 13

2. A region lying southward from the position of the speaker or writer, or in the southern part of a larger region [S] — [U S] The portion lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, including the former slave States, particularly, in recent use, those States that seceded in 1861

4. A south wind [*< AS sūth*, south, orig. an adv like to *sun*] — *south by east*, *south'-south-east*, etc, see *POINTS OF THE COMPASS*, under *POINT*

**south, adv** 1. Toward or at the south 2. From the south said of the wind [*< AS sūth*, south]

**South, Robert** (1634-7) (1716) An English divine

**South Africa**. Certain British possessions to southern Africa, including Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, Swaziland, and the Union of South Africa

**South-Afri-can**, 1 *saūth* *afri* *kan*, 2 *saūth* *afri* *kan*, *n* Or pertaining to southern Africa, especially its English colonies, including those originally settled by the Dutch

**South'-Afri-can**, *n* A native or inhabitant of South Africa, especially an Afriander

**South-Afri-can Re-pub'lic**. The Transvaal province, so named from 1884 till its annexation by Great Britain, Sept 1, 1900, thereafter it was known as the *Transvaal* colony until May 31, 1910, when as the Union of South Africa

**South Am'by**, 1 *saūb* *ol*, 2 *saūb* *ol*, *n* A township and borough of identical area in Middlesex county, N J

**South-Amer'ic-an**, *n* A native or inhabitant of South Africa, especially an Afriander

**South-am'p-ton**, 1 *saūth* *ampt* *ton*, 2 *saūth* *ampt* *ton*, *n* 1. Earl of (1573-1616), Henry Wriothesley, an English statesman, patron of Shakespeare 2 The official name of the county of Hampshire 3 An important seaport in Hampshire England 4 A county in S E Virginia 600 sq m county-seat, Courtland 5. A township and village in Suffolk county, N Y 6 Same as *SAUEREN*

**South Ar'co**, 1 *ar* *co*, 2 *ar* *co*, *n* See *ARCO*

**South'ard**, 1 *saūth* *ard*, 2 *saūth* *ard*, *n* (1578-1616) A United States Senator from New Jersey

**South Aus-tra'li-a** *n* A state of the Commonwealth of Australia 380 070 sq m, capital, Adelaide

**South Bend** A city, county-seat of St Joseph county, Ind

**South Ber'wick**, 1 *saūth* *ber* *wick*, 2 *saūth* *ber* *wick*, *n* A town in York county, Me

**South Beth'e-hem**, 1 *heūth* *hem* or *em*, 2 *heūth* *hem* or *em*, *n* A borough in Northampton county Pa, included in Bethlehem since 1910, seat of Lehigh University, Pa. (non-sectarian), founded in 1860

**Sou'th-bor-ough**, 1 *saūth* *bor* *o*, 2 *saūth* *bor* *o*, *n* 1. A town in Worcester county, Mass 2. A town in Kent, Englad

**South Boston**. A town in Halifax county, Va

**South Ber'wick**. Same as *BERWICK*, 20, 1860

**South-bridge**, 1 *saūth* *brid*, 2 *saūth* *brid*, *n* A town in Worcester county, Mass

**South Bris'bane**, 1 *hiz* *bēn* or (*colloq*) *briz* *bēn*, 2 *briz* *bēn* or (*colloq*) *hiz* *bān*, *n* A town in Queensland, Australia

**South Car'o-li-na** A state in the S Atlantic division of the United States 30,980 sq m, capital, Columbia first to ratify the Articles of Confederation, May 23, 1788, and first to secede from the Union Dec 20, 1860

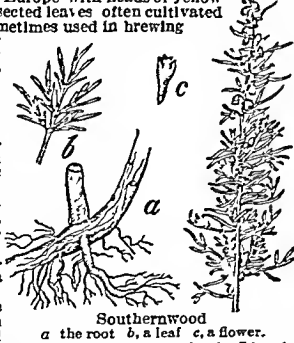
**South Charles'ton**. A village in Clark county, O

**South'cott**, 1 *saūth* *cot*, 2 *saūth* *cot*, *n* (1750-1751) An English religious visionary, claimed to be the bride of the Lamb, and, altho 64 years old, announced that she would become the mother of the "true Messiah" died 10 days after her prophesy had proved false

South-cot'tl-an, 1 south-cot'tl-an; 2 south-cot'tl-an, n Ch Hist A disciple of or believer in Joanna Southcott  
South Cros'land, 1 kros'land, 2 kros'land A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England  
South Da-ko'ta, 1 da-lō'ta, 2 da-lō'ta A State in the N central division of the United States, 77,650 sq m. capital Pierre, admitted Nov 2, 1889  
South'down, 1 south'down, 2 south'down, a [Eng] Of, from, or pertaining to that portion of the Weald situated in Sussex and Hants, called the South Downs.  
South'down, n One of a breed of hornless sheep with dusky-brown legs and faces, originating on the South Downs, much esteemed for their flesh  
south'east, 1 south'ist, 2 south'est, a 1. Of or pertaining to the southeast 2. Facing or toward the southeast 3. Coming from the southeast, as, a southeast wind abbreviated S E Called by sailors sou'east.  
south'east, n That part of the horizon or point of the compass midway between south and east, or 45° from each [ $\angle$  AS *sūtheast*, < *sūth*, south, + *east*, east] —southeast by east, s. by south, see *POINTE* or *THE COMPASS*, under *POINT*, n —south'east, adv 1. Toward the southeast 2. From the southeast —south'easterly, a & adv 1. Toward the southeast 2. From the southeast said of the wind —south'easterly, n Of, pertaining to, or lying in the southeast —south'easterly, south'easterly, adv Toward the southeast south'easterly, n A wintering-place in Essex, England  
south'er, 1 south'er, 2 south'er, n To shift to the southern quarter, as the wind  
south'er, n A wind, gale, or storm from the south  
south'er, n [Scot] Solder  
south'er-ling, 1 south'er-ling, 2 south'er-ling, a [Rare] Southern  
south'er-land, 1 south'er-land, 2 south'er-land, n This old-squaw  
south'er-ly-ness, 1 south'er-ly-ness, 2 south'er-ly-ness, n The state of being southerly south'er-ly-ness, n  
south'er-ly, 1 south'er-ly, 2 south'er-ly, a 1. Situated south'er-ly, in or nearly in the south or in a direction toward the south, having a tendency toward the south 2. Proceeding from or nearly from the south said of the wind —southerly buster [Austral & New Zealand], a stormy wind from the south  
south'er-ly, n The old-squaw  
south'er-ly, adv 1. Toward the south 2. From the south said of the wind  
south'ern, n [Rare] 1 Same as *SOUTH* 2. To southern  
south'ern, 1 south'ern, 2 south'ern (XIII), a 1. Of or south'ern, pertaining to the south or to a place relatively in the south, located in or toward the south, having a tendency toward the south 2. [S] [U S] Of, from, or pertaining to the States south of Moson and Dixon's line 3. Proceeding from the south, as a wind [ $\angle$  AS *sūtherne*, < *sūth*, south]  
south'ern, n [Rare] A southerner, southerner  
South'erne, 1 south'ern, 2 south'ern, Thomas (1660-1746) An English dramatist, *The Fatal Marriage*  
south'ern-er, 1 south'ern-er, 2 south'ern-er, n 1. One born or residing in the south 2. [S] A citizen or resident of the south part of the United States in distinction from Northerner  
south'ern-ism, 1 south'ern-ism, 2 south'ern-ism, n An idiom or form of speech characteristic of southerners  
south'ern-ize, 1 south'ern-ize, 2 south'ern-ize, v [-izen, -iz'ing] 1. To impress with southern characteristics or ideas, or give a southern form to 2. To become southern or grow southern in tendencies, tastes, etc  
south'ern-ly, etc Same as *SOUTHERLY*, etc  
south'ern-most, 1 south'ern-most, 2 south'ern-most, a Farthest south most southerly south'er-most?  
South'ern Range. Same as *NANLINO*  
South'ern-wood, 1 south'ern-wood, 2 south'ern-wood, n The shrubby tree *Artemisia abrotanum* of southern Europe with heads of yellow flowers and finely dissected leaves often cultivated for its fragrance, sometimes used in brewing  
South'ey, 1 south'ey, 2 south'ey, n 1. Caroline (see *BOWLES*) (1786-1854), an English writer, second wife of Robert 2. Robert (1774-1843) an English poet laureate, *Battle of Blenheim*  
South Fore'land. 1. Same as *FOUR PELLE*, 2. See under *FORELAND*, n  
South Fork. A borough in Cambria county, Pa  
South fork of the Platte. A river in N E Colorado and S W Nebraska length, 550 m to North Fork, Lincoln county, Neb  
South'gate, 1 south'gate, 2 south'gate, n An urban district in Middlesex, England  
South Georgia. A barren island-group of the S Atlantic ocean, 1,000 sq m, n British possession  
South Glens Falls. A village in Saratoga county, N Y  
South Goss'forth. A town in Northumberland, England  
South Had'ley. A township and village in Hampshire county, Mass seat of Mount Holyoke College, formerly Mount Holyoke Seminary (non-sectarian), founded in 1837  
South Hams. A district in S Devonshire, England, so fertile as to be known as the garden of Devon [Mich]  
South Ha'ven. A township and village in Van Buren county, South Holland. A province of the Netherlands, 1,167 sq m capital The Hague  
south'ing, 1 south'ing, 2 south'ing (XIII), n 1. Surr & Naut Difference of latitude measured toward the south between any position and the last one determined 2. Astron The extreme southerly position in its diurnal motion, of a celestial object that culminates in the south; also, the attainment of such position or the time at which it is reached, meridian passage as seen by an observer in the northern hemisphere  
The true hour of the sun a south'ing could thus be most accurately determined Paocron Great Pyramid p 145 [c w l]  
3. Deviation or progression toward the south  
South'ing-toa, 1 south'ing-toa, 2 south'ing-toa, n A town and borough in Hartford county, O

South Is'land. The largest island of the New Zealand group, 58,525 sq m, chief towns, Christchurch, Dunedin  
South Ka'na-ra, 1 kō'na-ra, 2 kō'na-ra A district in Madras India, 3,902 sq m, capital Mangalore  
South Keu'sing-ton. A district of S W London  
South Kings'ton. A town in Washington county R I  
South'land, 1 south'land, 2 south'land, n The south, or a country in the south used also attributively  
The intelligent reader can form his own deductions as regards the undeveloped possibilities of this great southland M M Ballou *Equatorial America* p 80 [m m a co 1892]  
south'ly, 1 south'ly, 2 south'ly, adv Southerly  
South Mam. A mountain in Colorado, 10,897 ft high  
South Mel'bourn. A municipality in Victoria, Australia, a suburb of Melbourne  
South Mil-wau'kee. A city in Milwaukee county Wis  
South Mimms. A village in Middlesex county, England  
South Mol'ton, 1 mol'ton, 2 mol'ton A borough and market-town in Devonshire, England  
south'most, a [Rare] Same as *SOUTHERNMOST*  
South Moun'tain. A range of the Blue Ridge, in W Pennsylvania and W Maryland, where the Federals under McClellan defeated the Confederates under D H Hill and Longstreet, Sept 14, 1862  
south'ness, n [Rare] The tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole  
South Norwalk. A city joined with Norwalk Conn, 1910  
South O'ma-ha. A city in Douglas county, Neb  
South O'rango. A village in Essex county, N J seat of Seton Hall College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1856  
South'o-wram, 1 south'o-wram, 2 south'o-wram, n A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England a suburb of Halifax  
South Park's. A village in Oxford county, Me  
South Park. A tableland S E of Middle Park, Colo, 2,000 sq m highest peak, Mt Lincoln, 14,295 ft  
South Pits'hurg. A town in Marion county, Tenn  
South port, 1 south'port, 2 south'port, n 1. A borough and wintering-place in S W Lancashire, England 2. A city southeast of Brunswick county, N C  
South Port'land. A city in Cumberland county, Me  
south'ron, 1 south'ron, 2 south'ron, a Southern, south'ron, especially as formerly, contemptuously applied by Scotchmen to anything English  
south'ron, n A person who lives in the south Especially [S-] (1) An Englishman or native of southern Britain formerly used by the Scotch in derision (2) Ireland Scot and Southron were strongly bound together by their common Saxon origin  
MACALPINE *England* vol n, p 102 [f a a co 1853]  
(2) [Rare, U S] A Southerner [For *SOUTHERN*]  
south'ron-let, n [Scot] Southerness as a body [St Paul South Saint Paul. A city in Dakota county Minn south of South'say', south'say'err. Same as *SOUTHEAST*, etc  
South Sea Babb'le. See *NUBULE*, n  
south'seek'ing, 1 south'seek'ing, 2 south'seek'ing, a Turning toward or seeking the south magnetic pole of the earth  
South Shet'land. An archipelago in the S Atlantic ocean, near Graham Land  
South Shields. A borough and seaport in Durham, England, at the mouth of the Tyne opposite North Shields  
south'south'er-ly, 1 south'south'er-ly, 2 south'south'er-ly, n The old-squaw  
South Thom'as-ton. A town in Knox county, Me  
south'ward, 1 south'ward or (colloq) south'ard, 2 south'ward or (colloq) south'ard, n 1. A Situated in or toward the south, having a southerly direction or tendency south'ward-ly, II. n The south, the southern portion of any country or thing  
south'ward, 1 south'ward, 2 south'ward, n Toward or approximately toward south'wards, the south, in a southerly direction south'ward-ly, I. n  
South'wark, 1 south'ark, 2 south'ark, n A borough in London, England, on the S bank of the Thames  
South'wark, 1 south'ark, 2 south'ark, n A borough in Bradford county, Pa  
South Well, 1 south'well, 2 south'well, n A village in Essex, England  
South'well, 1 south'well or (colloq) south'l, 2 south'well or (colloq) south'l, n 1. Robert (1562-1595), an English Jesuit poet and prose writer, executed *Mary Magdalen's Funeral Tears* 2. A town in Nottinghamshire, England, with a Norman cathedral (of about 1110)  
south'west, 1 south'west, 2 south'west, a 1. Of or pertaining to, facing, or toward the southwest 2. Proceeding from the southwest as, a southwest wind Called by sailors south'west: abbreviated S W —south-west cap, a southwest  
south'west, n 1. That part of the horizon which is midway between south and west, or 45° from each 2. [S-] [U S] With the definite article, the southwestern States, comprising generally Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma 3. [Poet] A southwesterly wind [ $\angle$  AS *sūthwest*, < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west] —south'west by south, etc, see *POINT* or *THE COMPASS*, under *POINT*, n —south'west, a 1. Toward the southwest 2. From the southwest —south'west'er, n 1. A wind, gale, or storm from the southwest 2. A tarpaulin hat with a broad brim behind to protect the neck worn by sailors in rough weather Called by sailors south'west'er. —south'west'er-ly, a & adv Having a tendency toward the southwest, southwest —south'west'erly, n Same as *SOUTHWEST* or *SOUTHWESTERLY* —south'west'ward, a & adv Toward the southwest —south'west'ward-ly, adv  
South'west Africa. See *GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA* (Ind)  
South Wil'tey. A town in Whitley county, N Y  
South'wick, n A village in Sussex, England  
South Williams'port. A borough in Lycoming county Pa  
South W'or. A town in Hartford county, Connecticut  
South'wold, 1 south'old, 2 south'old, n A seaport in E Suffolk, England —Southwold Bay (abbr Sole bay), scene of naval battle between English and Dutch May 28, 1672  
South'worth, 1 south'werth, 2 south'werth, Mrs. Emma Dorothy Eliza Nivette (c 1819-1899) An American novelist *The Irish Refugee*  
south'ward, 1 south'ard, 2 south'ard, n [OF] Her That south'ward as a support for the shield, or its background  
south'ward-ly, n Remembrance south'ward-ly, n  
south'west'er, 1 south'west'er or south'west'er, 2 south'west'er or south'west'er, n 1. Something that serves to recall the past or a particular incident in the past, a token of remembrance, memento, keepsake, as *souvenirs* of travel 2. [Rare] A reminiscence [ $\angle$  < *southern*, recollect, < *sub*, under, + *tenio*, come]  
South'west're, 1 south'west're, 2 south'west're, n 1. A French novelist *Un Philopote sous les Toits*  
South'za, 1 south'za, 2 south'za, Madame de (1761-1836) Adelaide Marie Emile Filleul, a French writer *Adèle de Stange*

sov, 1 sov, 2 sov n [Slaog, Eng] A sovereign  
sov, nbbv Sovereign  
sov'er-aign, sov'er-aint, a & n Sovereign  
sov'er-ain-ly, adv Beyond all surpassingly  
sov'er-aign, 1 sov'er-aign, 2 sov'er-aign, n 1. Exercising or possessing original and supreme jurisdiction or power, subject to none, hence, royal, princely, used with much latitude, as for the more or less limited royal power in a constitutional monarchy See *SOVEREIGNTY*  
The forty-six States which now compose the United States are one of them *sovereign* they are all subject to the Constitution of the United States and to the laws and treaties enacted and adopted in accordance therewith The sovereignty is not to be found in the Constitution or under it, but behind it It is vested in the people of the United States who adopted the Constitution acting through the convention of the people in the several states and who may, if they choose alter and amend it in ways which they have provided in the Constitution itself NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER *The American as He Is* p 20 [MACM '08]  
2. Possessing supreme excellence or greatness, preeminent, paramount 3. Superior in efficacy, most potent said particularly of medicine, as, a sovereign cure for gout [ $\angle$  OF *sorain*, < *LL* *superanus*, < *L* *super*, over] sov'er-ant. SYN: see *IMPERIAL PREMINANT*  
—sovereign state, a political community possessed of supreme authority in ordering its civil affairs and the administration of its government sometimes limited in a union of states See *SOVEREIGNTY*, note —sov'er-aign-ize, v To exercise sovereign power —sov'er-aign-ly, adv In a sovereign manner supremely sov'er-aign-ly, n  
sov'er-aign, n 1. One who possesses supreme authority sov'er-ains, n  
or exercises absolute control, especially a person or a determinate body of persons in whom the supreme power of the state is vested and to whom the community yields obedience conformably to law; specif, a monarch, with limited or with unlimited powers For sovereigns of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, see *ENGLAND* 2. (1) From the reign of Henry VII to James I, an English gold coin current at 22s 6d (2) A British gold coin of the value of one pound sterling, containing in troy weight 123 2/3 grains of gold 1/12 fine (\$4 8665) (3) A former Austrian coin, valued at about \$6 78 See *COIN* 3. Entom Any of the purple butterflies of the same genus as the viceroy (*Basilarchia*) 4. A husband 5. A mayor or provost  
SYN: see *KING MARTEO* —silver sovereign, the Spanish dollar or nickname —sov'er-aign-ess, n [Rare] A female sovereign a queen sov'er-ain-ess.  
sov'er-aign-ty, 1 sov'er-aign-ty, 2 sov'er-aign-ty, n 1. The quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign, the possession or exercise of supreme authority, dominion, sway  
The sovereignty of God and the necessity of human efforts are both clearly taught in the Scriptures  
C Honor On *Romans* p 237 [w m 1858]  
2. Polit Sci The supreme power in a state, the original, absolute, and universal power by which all persons and things in a state are controlled and determined  
The theory of modern political science is that sovereignty resides in the people, and that government is merely the agency by which it is exercised In some countries, however, as in Russia sovereignty continues to be identified with the autocratic power of the emperor In many states, such as England and Germany, sovereignty is nominally predicated of the monarch, but in reality he does not possess it In the United States the question whether sovereignty resided in the people of each separate State, or in the people of the United States long divided schools of political thought and opened the way to the Civil War  
The acts of the state by which governments are made and on-made are termed acts of original sovereignty  
JOSEPH ALDER *Science of Government* p 12 [s r a co 1876]  
3. A sovereign state 4. Supreme efficacy or excellence 5. Control, mastery [ $\angle$  F *souveraineté*, < *LL* *superanus* see *SOVERAIGN* a] SYN: see *NOBINTION* —collective sovereignty, the ruling body of men in any form of government other than a monarchy —popular s. 1. The ultimate supreme authority in government considered as vested in the people 2. [Local U S] The political theory that the people of each Territory had the right to determine for themselves, either during its existence as a Territory or on its admission to the Union as a State, whether negro slavery should be permitted or prohibited therein —squatter s. [Local, U S], popular sovereignty: so called by its opponents  
sov'tet, 1 sov'tet, 2 sov'tet n [Rus] A council, especially a soldiers and workmen's council or assembly of delegates in Russia 1917-19  
sov'tik, 1 sov'tik, 2 sov'tik n [Rus] A hooded fur tunic worn sov'tan, 1 sov'tan or sov'tan, 2 sov'tan or sov'tan, a & n [Poet] Sovereign —sov'tan-ly, n [Poet] Sovereignty  
sow, 1 sow, 2 sow, v [sow'd, sow'n, sow'n or sow'n, sow'ing] 1. t 1. To scatter, as seed, over or in the earth, for the purpose of reproduction, or in a manner to effect such a result, hence, figuratively, to disseminate, as, to sow the seeds of enmity or of crime 2. To scatter over with seed, plant or impregnate with seed, hence, figuratively, to cover liberally, strew  
The earth was sown with early flowers  
PETRE VIDAL *Lore in the Age of Chivalry* by Bryant 1 1  
II. : To scatter seed in view of a harvest literally and figuratively [ $\angle$  AS *sāwan*, sow]  
SYN: see *PLANT* —to have hemp-seed sown for oae, to be doomed for the gallows  
sow't, n Same as *SEW*  
sow't, 1 snu or st, 2 snu or st, n [Prov Eng & Scot] sow, 1 sou 2 sow, a [U S] Female speck said of female fish when relatively larger than the male  
sow, n 1. A female hog 2. A sow-hug 3. Metn (1) The connection between pieces of pig iron before breaking up (2) The conduit to the pig head for molten metal, a mold of larger size than a pig (3) Same as *HORSE*, n, 9  
sow, 1 sow, 2 sow, v [sow'd, sow'n] 1. A movable protecting shed, formerly used in besieging by sappers and miners sowed.  
They made a floating sow and thrust it on before them as they worked across the stream  
KINGSLEY *Hereward* p 264 [MACM 1833]





the stemum — dangerous s. (*Mff*) the space covered by the trajectory of a projectile the bittleness — dark s. (*Elic*) a small minus interval in a vacuum-tube containing gas at low pressure through which an electric discharge is passing Especially (1) The dark space between the negative electrode, increasing with the degree of exhaustion of the tube and finally filling it, when the residual gas is in the state sometimes called the fourth state of matter See MATTER Crookes's dark s.f. (2) The space between the glow of the two electrodes Faraday's dark s. — dead's space", n (1) Fort The space in front that a fortification can not reach by its own fire the dead-angle (2) The difference between the readings of a rising and falling mercurial thermometer due partly to the change in the curvature of the meniscus and in part to expansion of the bulb. (3) *Sic* The distance between the piston and the cylinder-head where the piston does not touch the latter (4) *Chem* According to Lieberich any portion of a solution unaffected by chemical reaction between solvent and solute. — double elliptic s. (*Math*), n space in which every straight line is a closed curve and every pair of lines has two intersections — elliptic s. *Math* 1. A space in which every straight line is closed, the sum of the angles of any triangle exceeds a straight angle and two straight lines meet only once. 2 A two-dimensional space viewed as complete in itself and as having no external relations such as position, sides etc. 3 The area enclosed by an ellipse. — flat s. (*Arch*) a space or cavity higher than deep. — hyperbolical s. (*Math*), a space in which the straight line is infinite and the sum of the angles of any triangle is less than a straight angle — Ideal s. (*Math*) that part of space outside of the absolute — Interglobular spaces, irregularly branched canals in the dentine of a tooth subjacent to the cementum — Larry's spaces, intervals between the sternal and costal portions of the diaphragm — Lobachevskian s. (*Math*), the form of non-Euclidean geometry of which the Bolyai-Lobachevskian geometry treats — lymphatics, *n Anat* the vessels that conduct lymph with the exception of the lymphatic s.s. — perforated s. one of three depressions — anterior and one posterior — at the base of the brain pierced by many small arteries that supply the deeper collections of gray matter — perivascular spaces, same as ROBIN'S SPACES — Poinseville's s., the space along the walls of the capillaries where the rate of movement of white corpuscles is exceedingly slow, that of red ones in the center of the stream being rapid — Prussak's s. (*Anat*) a small pouch between the neck of the malleus and the membrana tympani of the middle ear — retroperitoneal s. (*Anat*), the interval between the abdominal wall from above the epiploic and juncar regions behind occupied by the kidneys the aorta the vena cava, and the sympathetic nerve — Retzius's s. (*Anat*), a triangular interval in which considerable areolar spaces occur between the bladder and the pubic bone — Riemannian s. (*Math*) same as ELLIPTIC SPACE, 1 (see above) — Robin's spaces (*Anat*) minute lymphatic spaces about blood-vessels, that occur in the central nervous system the liver, and the spleen — simple or single elliptic s. (*Math*) same as ELLIPTIC SPACE, 1 see above — space-*sense*, *n* the sense of distance or depth or of wedge device which automatically justifies a line of matrices, as on an typewriter machine an expanding spacer — s-bar, n In a typewriting- or typesetting-machine the bar or key that is depressed to make a space between words. — s-block, n Same as FILLER, n 1 (3) — s-box, *n Print* 1 One of the boxes in a printers case in which spaces are kept. 2 A sort-box for spaces — s.consciousness, *n Psychol* A term inclusive of all the various modes of the perception or conception of space — s.contrast, *n Psychol* The influence of contrast of space impressions produced by the proximity of two or more areas of sharply denned extent supposed to explain certain optical illusions — s.curvature, *n* In the geometry of hyperspace curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions — s.dwarfed, a [Rare] Appearing smaller by reason of distance — s.experience, *n Psychol* Experience of spatial magnitude relations or ideas as opposed to time-experience — s.homology, *n Math* A homology of points and space dimensions — space's-key, *n* Same as SPACE-BAR s-line, *n* [Rare] A line drawn by a s-man, *n* (SPACE-BAR s-line) (Rare) — s-mark, *n Print* A proof-readers mark (#) indicating that a space or more space is to be inserted See PROOF-READING — s.nerve, *n* The portion of the auditory nerve that supplies the semicircular canals of the inner ear thought to convey impressions relating to the orientation of the body — s. of Broca, *n* Area of gray matter at the base of the brain near the roots of the olfactory tract — s. of dissection (*Zool*) a space between adjacent parts of an organism — s.reformation, *n* A reformation by internal or external force — s. of Tenon (*Anat*) the space between the sclerotic coat of the eye and the capsule of Tenon — s.perception, *n* The perception of space as distance or dimensionality of bodies as existing in space — s.relation, *n* An spacial relation — s-rule, *n Print* Brass or type-metal single rule cut to even ems and ens of length used in tables — s.sense, *n Psychol* 1 Any sense which is the medium of spatial perceptions or ideas. 2 A hypothetical special sense of spatial magnitudes and relations, after the analogy of the temperature-sense pressure-sense etc. — spaces, of Fontana (*Anat*) spaces in the loose tissue of the peccinate ligament of the iris — s.threshold, *n Psychophys* The limen of the just noticeable separation as of two idler-points on the skin or two black dots on a white background held before the eye — s.variation, *n Phys*es The variation of any quantity from point to point brought about by a continuous repulsion; it stops at the space-variations weight s.mass, *n* A mass without extension — s.matter, *n* Matter without extension — s.man, *n* A disk having a central hole on a handle or the like between objects that it is desired to maintain at a given distance apart an annular distance-piece — s.writer, *n* In Journalism a writer or reporter who is paid for his articles according to the space they occupy when printed — s.manic, *n* s.writing, *n* — s.facile s. space as apprehended by the senses — s.physical, *n* Space as perceived by the intellect — collective term for spatial perceptions and conceptions resulting from the sense of sight — space'ful, 1 spaci'ful, 2 spaci'ful, a Spacious — space'less, 1 spaci'les, 2 spaci'les, n Having no space or extension — space'er, 1 spaci'er, 2 spaci'er, n One who or that which spaces Specif (1) An instrument by which to reverse a telegraphic current particularly in a marine cable for increasing the speed of transmission (2) A space-bar — ex-space'ing, *n* Same as SPACE-DANCE — space'al, *adj* Same as SPATIAL etc. — space'ing, 1 spaci'ng, 2 spaci'ng, n 1 The net of dividing into spaces, also, n placing at suitable intervals as in building, excavating, ornamenting 2 The distance covered by motion made by dividing into spaces — Spaces collectively — space'ing-less, *n* Same as SEAMING LACE, 2 — s-rod, *n* Elec An insulating rod for inducing circulation of air and for separating layers of an electrical coil



2. To be frugal, live or not economically  
We must know when to *spare* and when to *spend*  
JULIA McN WRIGHT *Complete Home* n 400 [c m c]





[< AS *sparian*, < *spær*, *spær*] — to spare oneself 1 To save oneself from exertion or expense usually with a selfish implication, as, to spare oneself (the others suffer) 2f. To be reserved

spare, *a* 1. That can be spared or used at will, disposable, available, as, spare moments 2. Held in reserve, additional, extra, as, the spare or reserve man in the crew, a spare room 3. Having little flesh, thin, lean, ill-favored, gaunt, as, *s* spare form 4. Not abundant, meager, scanty

With diet spare and raiment thin

5. [Prov. Eng] Slow 6. Economical, chary, as, spare of speech [*< AS spær, spær*] Syn. see MEAGER — spare/hull, *a* Lightly built, slender

spare, *n* 1. In tennis, a point made by overturning all the pins with the first two balls in any turn. In the common method of scoring, sometimes called counting old and new, the player who makes *s* spare does not play his third ball, but whatever score he makes with the first ball of his next turn is added to the score of the turn in which the spare was made as well as to its own turn. A strike is sometimes called a double spare. Compare STRIKE

2. That which has been saved or stored away, as *s* duplicate part, etc 3f. Frugality, parsimony

spare, *n* A packet-hole

spare-di-a, 1 spa-rī-di-a, 2 spa-rē-di-a, *n* Surg A bandage spread with white of egg

spareful, *a* Sparring, chary — spareful-ness, *n*

spareless, *a* Unsparring

sparely, 1 spa-rī-lī, 2 spa-rē-lī, *adv* In a spare or scanty

spare-ness, 1 spa-rē-ness, 2 spa-rē-ness, *n* The condition of being lean or spare, thinness

spare, 1 spa-rē, 2 spa-rē, *n* One who spares, especially, one who is parsimonious or is sparing of expense 2. Metabolism Any substance whose disintegration prevents or retards the destruction of tissue-forming material

spare-rib, 1 spa-rīb, 2 spa-rēb, *n* A piece of pork consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat

spare-some, *a* [Rare] Careful in expenditure frugal

spare-gal-ni-a-ce-ae, 1 spa-rē-gal-nī-ē-sī-l, 2 spa-rē-gal-nī-ē-sī-l, *pl* Bot A family of marsh or aquatic plants, the bur-reed family, of the order Pandanales They have creeping rootstocks, erect or floating stems, alternate leaves and monoclous flowers borne in dense heads The fruit is 1-celled seed nut-like [*< Gr sporagion, plant*] — spare-gal-ni-a-ceous, *a*

spare-gal-ni-um, 1 spa-rē-gal-nī-um, 2 spa-rē-gal-nī-um, *n* Bot A genus of perennial herbs, the sole genus in the family Sparagaceae Of 10 known species, natives of cold and temperate regions, one-half are found in the United States

spare-gal-ni-sis, 1 spa-rē-gal-nī-sis, 2 spa-rē-gal-nī-sis, *n* Med 1. The wrapping of a new-born child in swaddling-clothes 2. Pathol Extreme distention of the breasts with milk 3. Pathol Elephantiasis [Det 1. *< Gr \*sparganōsis*, *< spargo*, swathe Defs 2, 3. *< Gr sparganōsis*, for *spargōsis*, a swelling, *< spargo*, swell] — spare-gal-ni-sis, *n*

sparge, 1 spa-rj, 2 spa-rj, *vt* To scatter, sprinkle, shower

sparge, *n* Brewing 1 A stream of intensely hot water poured over malt, in preparing the wort 2 A machine for washing the grains in the mash-tub with malt liquor in order to remove all traces of wort [*< L spargo, sprinkling*] — sparge-fac-tion, *n* The set of sprinkling

sparge, 1 spa-rj, 2 spa-rj, *n* A sprinkler or sprinkling-apparatus, specif., in brewing, a hot-water sprinkler for use in a mashing-tub, a hop-sparger

spargery, spa-rj-erj, Same as SPARGER

spargery, *n* [Prov Eng] The sparrow-hawk

spargi-dae, 1 spa-rj-dē, 2 spa-rj-dē, *pl* Ich A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Percoidea* with spinous dorsal depressible in a groove, maxillaries retractile under preopercles, and palates unarmed, as in the gilthead porgy, sheepshead, and sailer-schole [*< SPARTUS*] — spargi-dae, 1 spa-rj-dē, 2 spa-rj-dē, *pl* Spargoid

spargi-ling, 1 spa-rj-līng, 2 spa-rj-līng, *a* 1. Of limited supply, restricted in degree or amount, scanty, scarce, slight, as, sparing efforts 2. Bent on saving, frugal, chary; close, stingy 3f. Merciful, forgiving — *ly*, *adv* — *ness*, *n*

sparing, *n* 1. The act of one who spares, especially, parsimony, frugality, economy 2. *pl* [Rare] That which is spared or put aside, savings 3f. The state of being spared, as from death or injury Syn. see FRUGALITY

spark, 1 spōrk, 2 spōrk, *v* 1. To emit in a scintillating manner, throw out as sparks

To spark out little beams, like stars in foggy night

2. [Prov Eng] To hesperate with dirt 3. To operate on or affect by the electric spark, as, the insulator was sparked through

II 1. To sparkle or emit sparks, glisten, scintillate, also, to emerge or gleam forth like a spark

Every now and then a flying-fish would spark out from the unruffled bosom of the heaving water

2. Elec To form small arcs or electric sparks, as at the commutator end of a dynamo 3. In an internal-combustion engine, to have the electric ignition operating [*< AS sporcian, < sporcio, spark*] — sparkling-point, *n* The end of the spark-producing mechanism for ignition of the combustible gases of an engine — sparkling potential (Elec), the potential in air and other gases at which it is possible to obtain a discharge, the minimum sparking potential being that below which this is impossible

spark, *v* [Colloq] 1. To visit or escort as an admirer or accepted lover, court II 1. To play the spark, woo

spark, *n* 1. An incandescent particle thrown or driven off from any incandescent body, especially, a burning particle from a body in combustion, or remaining from a fire, as, sparks from red-hot iron; the sparks flew up the chimney

Behold all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves about with sparks walk in the light of your fire and in the spark that ye have kindled

3. Any glistering or brilliant point, particle, or emanation

3. Hence, any thing that kindles or animates, as, a spark of life, a spark kindling a rebellion

Three fatal sparks, have set the hearts of all on fire

4. Elec Properly, the luminous effect of a disruptive discharge, or the discharge itself (see MISCHARGE), especially when its ramifications are not numerous enough to be called a brush, loosely, a small transient arc or an incandescent particle thrown off from such an arc

The length of the true spark varies with the difference of potential of the conductors between which the discharge takes place and with the nature and density of the separating medium It can not pass in a very rare medium Its

light is due chiefly to incandescence of the medium in the path of the discharge Compare ROENTGEN RAYS 5. A small diamond or bit of diamond used in cutting glass, etc 6. Hence, in slang, diamonds generally, or any brilliant stone in jewelry [*< AS sporcio, spark*] — fairy sparks, emissions of phosphorescent light, as from decayed vegetation — side-spark, *n* An electric spark in the air-space of a Hertz receiver — spark-arrest'er, *n* 1. A spark-catcher, as on a locomotive 2. Physics An electrical apparatus to prevent injurious sparking at the opening of a circuit made and broken frequently — *s*, axis, *n* Elec The imaginary line joining the spark-halls of a resonator — *s*, ball, *n* Elec The rounded terminal of an induction-coil or transformer at which sparks are given off — *s*, knob — *s*, box, *n* In a locomotive, a receptacle for sparks, etc, deflected by the spark-arrest'er — *s*, catcher, *n* A cone or a netting in a locomotive-stack to prevent escape of sparks and clinders — *s*, coil, *n* 1. Same as SPARK-ARRESTER, 2. A coil in a system of electric gas-lighting for increasing the self-induction of the circuit so that a spark will pass when the circuit is broken 3. Elec An induction-coil used with an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph equipment, etc, to secure sparking — *s*, condenser, *n* Physics A glass case through the ends of which the terminals of an electric circuit may discharge in a medium under control of the operator, from which the effects of atmospheric changes may be excluded — *s*, consumer, *n* A spark-catcher — *s*, counter, *n* Elec A device for registering and timing sparks, in which each discharge pierces or marks a paper tape, while a pendulum opens and closes an electric circuit to fit the number of punctures or marks per second — *s*, deflector, *n* A device in a locomotive for deflecting the course of solid particles carried through the flues by the draft — *s*, eyed, *a* Bright-eyed — *s*, gap, *n* Elec The space leaped over by a spark *n* variable part of the regulating shunt-circuit of a self-regulating X-ray tube, by means of which the vacuum in the tube may be brought to and maintained at the desired state Compare ROENTGEN RAYS — *s*, hopper, *n* A hopper for catching sparks, as below the smoke-hot extension of a locomotive — *s*, instant, *n* Elec The precise moment when a spark crosses the space between terminals in a cylinder — *s*, length, *n* Elec The space covered by an electric discharge across a spark-gap — *s*, line, *n* This controller for spark-ignition — *s*, netting, *n* A netting serving as a spark-catcher — *s*, resistance, *n* The resistance exerted by the air-path traversed by a spark *n* crossing this gap, representing the energy expended in the spark — *s*, telegraph, wireless telegraphy — *s*, tube, *n* A tube attached to an apparatus for exhausting the bulbs of incandescent lamps as a gauge to indicate, by the refusal of a spark from an induction-coil to pass through the tube, when the exhaustion is sufficient — *s*, voltage, *n* Elec The potential to which a condenser or transformer yielding the spark is charged — *s*, wiping, *s* or wiper, *n* A spark secured by bringing together and then parting two electric terminals

spark, *n* 1. One of sprightly and mercurial character; a dresy man (or formerly, at times, a woman) fond of gsetsy and gallantry, a rollicking fellow 2. [Colloq] A lover, suitor, gallant [Cp lee spark, lively, sprakli, dandy]

sparked, 1 spōrk, 2 spōrk, *a* [Prov Eng] Vane-sparked, 1 spōrk, 2 spōrk, *a* [Local, U S] Streaked or variegated in the back said of birds

spark'er, 1 spa-rk-er, 2 spa-rk-er, *n* 1. An electric spark-arrest'er 2. One who or that which sparks, as a spark-plug

spark'ish, 1 spa-rk'ish, 2 spa-rk'ish, *a* 1. Jaunty, sly gay 2. Showy, fine well-dressed — *ly*, *adv* — *ness*, *n*

spark'le, 1 spa-rk'le, 2 spa-rk'le, *v* [SPARK'LE, SPARK'LE, SPARK'LE] 1. To emit with a momentary and brilliant flash 2. [Prov Eng] To disperse, scatter 3f. To besprinkle

II 1. To emit sparks 2. To flash as with sparks, glisten brilliantly, twinkle, as, the sparkling heavens, sparkling conversation 3. To effervesce with glistening bubbles, or to contain much carbon dioxide, as certain wines [Freq of SPARK, *v* 1 Syn. see SHINE

sparkle, *n* 1. Any luminous, incandescent, or burning particle, *n* spark, plenum; glitter 2. The act or condition of sparkling, brilliancy, luster

There was a positive sparkle and atmosphere of holiday sunshine about him CHARLES AND MARY C CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* Dickens p 319 [6]

3. The presence of carbon dioxide, as in a wine, causing effervescence and imparting a lively taste

sparkle-her'ry, *n* Same as FARKLEBERRY

spark'ler, 1 spa-rk'ler, 2 spa-rk'ler, *n* 1. One who or that which shines in a sparkling manner, specif., any sparkling gem, especially a diamond 2. A tiger-hetle (*Cicindela*) 3f. One who scatters or squanders, *n* spendthrift

spark'less, 1 spa-rk'less, 2 spa-rk'less, *a* Free from sparks, not throwing off sparks, especially, not sparking, as a dynamo commutator — spark'less-ly, *adv*

spark'let, 1 spa-rk'let, 2 spa-rk'let, *n* [Rare] A minute spark or sparkle

spark'li-ness, *n* Sprightliness vivacity

spark'ling, 1 spa-rk'ling, 2 spa-rk'ling, *pl* 1. Giving out sparks or flashes, glittering, figuratively, brilliant, vivacious, as, sparkling wit 2. Containing carbon dioxide caused by fermentation subsequent to bottling and of wines Syn. see BRIGHT — spark'ling-ly, *adv* — spark'ling-ness, *n*

spark'plug, 1 spa-rk'plug, 2 spa-rk'plug, *n* A device for igniting the charge in an internal-combustion engine through the agency of an electric current See JUMP-SPARK IGNITER, MAK'F-A-ND-BREAK IGNITER

Sparks, 1 spōrk, 2 spōrk, *n* [1879-1880] An American editor, historian, and educator president of Harvard University (1884-1885) *Life of George Washington*

spark'ling, 1 spa-rk'ling, 2 spa-rk'ling, *n* [Prov Eng] 1. A smelt 2. A parrot 3. A tern — spark'ling-fowl, *n* The meranser

spark'le, 1 spa-rk'le, 2 spa-rk'le, *n* 1. The calf of the leg

spark-man'ia, 1 spa-rk-man'ī-a, 2 spa-rk-man'ī-a, *n* A genus of tillaceous shrubs and trees for having heart-shaped toothed or lobed leaves screwing and white flowers in terminal clusters The stamens of the outer series are without anthers and the globose capsular fruits are covered with spines *S. africana*, the African hemp, is a greenhouse favorite [*< A Spormann Swedish naturalist*] — spa'roid, 1 spēroid or spa'roid, 2 spa'roid or spa'roid (xiii)

I o Of or pertaining to the *Sparidae* II n One of the *Sporidia* [*< L sparus* (see SPARUS) + -oid]

spare'pili, *tr* Same as SPANBLE

spare't, *tr* To spar or holt

spare't, *n* A spar-holt or timber

spare't, *n* 1. A spar, 2. A spar, *n* One who spars, *n* This act or practise of boxing, as hy pugilists

It must be remembered that *sparring* is, by its very name, a 'science of self-defence'

T W HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers*, Santa p 24 [r & r 1863]

spare'ring, *n* Naut Batten secured, fore and aft, on the reverse frames, for supporting cargo

spare'row, 1 spa-rō, 2 spa-rō, *n* 1. One of various small plainly colored fringillid birds, usually with streaked plumage, especially of the genus *Passer*, as the common European house-sparrow (*P. domesticus*), noted for its attachment to human dwellings, its prolificness, and its pugnacity It is familiar in Europe, N Africa, and Asia

as far as Cochinchina in the United States It is known as the English s., and was first introduced into Brooklyn, about 1851, whence it has spread over most of the States and Canada It rises three or four broods each season, is destructive to grain, fruit, and blossom and is regarded as a pest The fox-s., chipping-s., field-s., Peabody bird or white-throated s., and the song-s. are among the North-American species

2. Some other singing bird like or likened to those described above, as, the European hedge-sparrow, the Java sparrow 3. [Local Slang, U S] A park policeman [*< AS sporcio, sparrow, < root of SPUR*] — spar-owt, *a* — *n* — *na* — *las* — *ka* — spar'row, *n* A sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) of the northwestern coast of the United States a variety of the common savanna-sparrow STURGE *Birds of North America* p 154 — *artemisia*, *n* A sparrow (*Poepoia nevadensis*) of North America — *black* — *chinned* s., a sparrow (*Spizella atrigularis*), chiefly Mexican, but occasionally found in the southwestern United States — *black-hooded* s., a sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) of Missouri and adjacent regions — *black-throated* s., a ground- or shrub-sparrow (*Poepoia bilineata*) of the southwestern United States — *Brewer's* s., a small field-sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) of the western plains — *Ipswich* s., a sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*) of Sable Island, originally described from an estray caught at Ipswich, Mass — *Lincoln's* s., a small American sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) — *Oregon* s., a song-sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) of the Oregon and British-Columbian coast-regions generally thought to be the most northerly of the song-sparrows — *gray* — *song* s. — *seashore* s., *n* A sparrow of southern California (*Passerculus rostratus*), living in the sedge-grass and feeding on marine insects and seeds (thrown up by the tide breakers) s., San Diego s., *n* — *skylark* s., *n* A sparrow (*Passerculus grammacus*) of the northwestern plains of the United States a variety of the common field-sparrow

spare'row-bill, *n* 1. A sparrow's bill 2. A sparrow's sparrow-bill, *n* a shuttle, *n* [Eng] A wide-mouthed jar hung near a thatch and designed as a nesting-place for sparrows used in rural districts to keep sparrows from nesting in the thatch — *s*, dust, *n* [Colloq] Shot small enough for shooting sparrows — *s*, grass, *n* Asparagus a 17th-century corruption still in colloquial use — *s*, owl, *n* A small owl, especially the European *Glaucidium passerinum* — *s*, tongue, *n* Knot-grass — Texas s., a finch (*Arremonops rufirostrata*) found in Mexico and southern Texas — (H)arks, *n* A sparrow (*Passerculus savanna* or *P. anthinus*) which frequents the marshes of the Californian coast a variety of the common savanna-sparrow — *white-crowned* s., a sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) of North America having a white crown bounded by black stripes and white-handled wings

western white-crowned s., *Zonotrichia gambeli*, a variety found west of the Rocky Mountains — *yellow-winged* s., a sparrow of the genus *Ammodramus*, specif., the grass-hopper-sparrow

spare'row-hawk, 1 spa-rō-hēk, 2 spa-rō-hak, *n* A small falconoid bird that preys on sparrows or other small birds (1) A short-winged hawk of the section Accipiter of the genus Accipiter, with tarsus feathered about one-third down in front and feathers well spread behind, especially the European *A. nisus* The colored sparrow hawk of Australia is *A. torquatus* (2) An American falcon of the section *Tinnunculus* of the genus *Falco*, especially the North-American *F. sporcyus* with head slaty blue hack rufous, tall bright chestnut, the under parts white and the body and tail spotted or barred, according to sex It preys upon small birds and insects, as the locust and grasshoppers (3) A New Zealand falcon (*Hieracidae novezeelandiae*) (4) The kestrel [*< AS spearhawke, < sporcio, sparrow, & hawke, hawk*]

Sparrows Point, 1 spa-rōz, 2 spa-rōz, *n* A town in Baltimore county, Md

spare'row-tail, 1 spa-rō-tēl, 2 spa-rō-tāl, *n* 1. A Cut in the shape of a sparrow's tail II n Something so cut, specif., a sparrowtail or swallowtail coat

spare'row-wort, 1 spa-rō-wōrt, 2 spa-rō-wōrt, *n* Any one of the heath-like shrubs of the South-African genus *Proserpinaca*, of the family *Thymelaeaceae*, also, a South-African heath (*Erica passerina*) resembling these

spare'ry, 1 spa-rj, 2 spa-rj, *a* Of abounding in or like sparrows (from (ore), same as SPARITE — *s*, limestone, a coarse species of crystalline marble

spare'sat, 1 spa-rē-sat, 2 spa-rē-sat, *n* Zool Sparse

spare'set, *n* To disperse, spread abroad scatter

spare, 1 spōrk, 2 spōrk, *n* [SPARK'ER, SPARK'EST] Scattered at considerable distances apart, thinly diffused, not dense [*< OF. sparsa, < L spargo* (pp *sparsus*), *scatter*] — *spare'set*, *adv* — *spare'set-ly*, *adv* — *spare'set-ness*, *n*

spare'sile, 1 spa-rē-sil, 2 spa-rē-sil, *n* Sparse [*< LL sporsilis, < L sporsus* see SPANSE *a*] — *sparsile* star (*Astron*) a star not included in the figure of any constellation a designation no longer employed, as the boundaries of constellations are now so drawn as to leave no interspaces

spare'si-ty, 1 spa-rē-si-ti, 2 spa-rē-si-ty, *n* The condition of being sparse

spart, 1 spōrt, 2 spōrt, *n* 1. Esparto 2. A marsh-grass (*Spartina stricta*) [*< L spartum*, see SPARTUM]

Spar'ta, 1 spa-rtā, 2 spa-rtā, *n* 1. Daughter of Eurotas and wife of Lacedaemon, who named the city he founded after



House-sparrow 1/4



Sparrow-hawk 1/10



Spark-plug

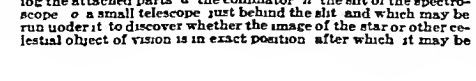
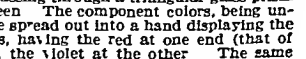
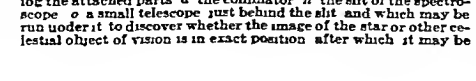
or bricks of mycelium used by mushroom-growers. (2)  
The mycelial threads of any fungus—spawn, "brick", n  
Same as SPAWN, & (1)—s eater, n A silvery cyprinoid





into -s trout, 1 The American brook-trout, 2 The  
 minnow-trout -s waod, same as PALMERA-WOOD -  
 speck'led-ness, n {spotless  
 speck'less, 1 speck'les, 2 spék'les, a Having no speck.

and falling on a screen. The component colors, being unequally refracted, are spread out into a band displaying the seven rainbow colors, having the red at one end (that of least deviation) and the violet at the other. The same

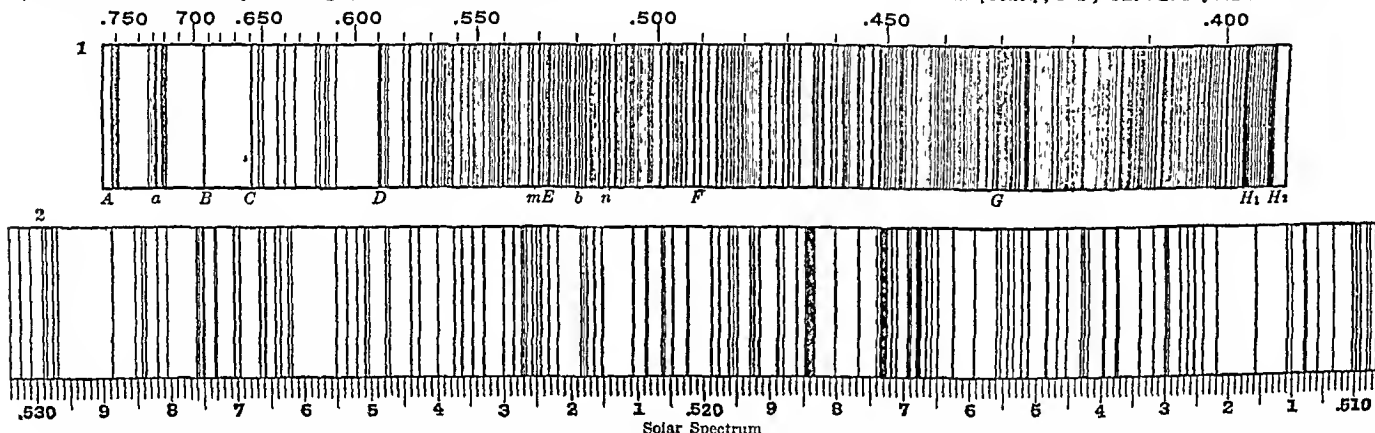


Astronomical Spectroscopy

effect is produced by reflection from or passage through a diffraction grating. (See **DIFFRACTION**.) Instead of being received on a screen, the spectrum may be viewed directly with a telescope. (See **SPECTROSCOPY**.) The spectrum is not limited to the visible part. There is an invisible spectrum below the red (the *infra-red spectrum* or *dark heat spectrum*) and above the violet (the *ultra-violet spectrum*), both of which can be detected by photography and by other physical processes. Different media disperse the rays in varying degrees in different parts of the spectrum, while the gratings do not, hence the spectra due to refraction are called *abnormal*, and those due to diffraction *normal*. Solid and liquid bodies, when incandescent, give out *continuous spectra*, gaseous bodies give out *line bands*, or *fluted spectra*, according to the degree of their density. If light from an incandescent solid passes through gas at a lower temperature or through some solids and liquids, some rays are absorbed, producing *absorption spectra*. See **PHOTOPHYSICS**.  
2. An after-image 3f. An apparition [L. see **SPECTER**]  
— **absorption spectrum**, the spectrum of light that has undergone selective absorption by passing through a gas or other partially transparent medium commonly characterized by dark lines showing the wave-lengths of the absorbed light — actinic s., a spectrum consisting only of the actinic or ultra-violet rays which are especially capable of chemical action — atmospheric s., the spectrum formed by the dispersion and refraction of a beam of light by its passage through the atmosphere — band s., a spectrum apparently composed of dark or bright bands, intense at one edge and fading off toward the other. Powerful instruments show that each band is made up of many fine parallel lines, very close together at one edge of the band, the distances apart regularly increasing toward the other. Absorption spectra show dark bands that can not be resolved into lines — channelled s., same as **FLUTED SPECTRUM** — chemical s., same as **ACTINIC SPECTRUM** — chromatic s., a spectrum consisting only of the visible rays, the different wave-lengths of the light being shown by their colors — comparison s., a spectrum formed in the field of vision of a spectroscopist either directly above or below the principal spectrum for the purpose of comparison — continuous s., a spectrum in which the different colors fade into each other by insensible gradations, no lines or bands, whether dark or bright, being present — diffraction s., a spectrum produced by diffraction, especially by the reflection of light from or its passage through a diffraction grating — electric s. 1. That part of the spectrum of which the rays are electrical in character. 2. A spectrum produced by an electric arc, an electric discharge through rarefied gas, etc — emis-

axis and a radial cut from center to periphery. The white disk must be of the purest white card-board, the others should be cut from light card-board or heavy drawing-paper, and painted each with its proper color. For the black disk use a mixture of the best lampblack in a solution of shellac in alcohol, applying it with a bristle brush like an oil-paint. Experiment will show the proper proportions to leave the surface even, firm, and dull. The remaining two disks are to be painted respectively with the best English vermilion, madder orange, light chrome yellow, emerald-green, and artificial ultramarine blue. The pigments should be mixed with a thick solution of gum arabic in water, to the consistency of oil-paint, and applied with a bristle brush. The color must be even and the paper completely covered.  
To prepare any color from the equivalents given in the table, put the required disks upon the axis of any rotation-machinette, as a color-wheel, color-drum, or color-mixer, with the edges of the disks so interposed that a sector of each disk is visible, then, by means of a card-board circle divided on its edge into hundredths, arrange the relative proportions of the standard colors according to the formula given in the table. When the wheel or top is set in rapid rotation, the required color will result from the blending of the components.  
In a few cases the colors are too brilliant to be matched with the disks under these circumstances the brilliancy is reduced by blending with the color a certain percentage of black or white, as given in the first column, this modified hue is then matched by the formula given in the remaining columns, for example, 83 red and 17 blue will match rose lake blended with 30 parts of black. Colors shown in the colored plate now designated in the table on the opposite page by an asterisk, and often differ slightly from the most generally accepted hues of the same names, which are also given in most cases.  
spectrum-u-la, 1 spek'yū-lā, 2 spē'yū-lā, n Plural of **SPECTRUM**  
spectrum-u-la-bl(e), a [Rare] Ascertainable  
spectrum-u-lar, 1 spek'yū-lar, 2 spē'yū-lar, a 1. Resemblance or pertaining to a spectrum or mirror, reflecting, as a mirror 2. Med Of or pertaining to a spectrum, assisted by n spectrum 3. Ornith Of or pertaining to the spectrum 4. [Archae] Affording a view, facilitating vision 5f. Assisting the sight, as opera-glasses [ < L *spectularis*, < *spectrum*, mirror, < *specio* behold ] — specular iron ore (*Magnet*), a variety of hematite having a bright metallic luster — s. slate ore, a laminated ore with smooth face and brilliant reflection — s. stone, mica

spect'u-la'tive, 1 spek'yū-lē-tiv, 2 spē'yū-lā'tiv, a spect'u-la'tiv, 1. Given to speculation (1) Inclined to invest in business operations involving some risk disposed toward speculation as distinguished from investment, as a *speculative merchant*. See **SPECULATOR**, 1 (1) (2) Speculating as a theorist now often opprobriously. See **SPECULATION**, 2 2. Strictly theoretical or purely scientific, aiming at or pursued for knowledge only, and not immediately concerned with practice opposed to practical and experimental, as, *speculative science* 3 Using the discursive method of intellect, employing or resulting from inference, as opposed to intuition and experience now often implying improper methods or insufficient data, as, *a speculative conclusion*  
The truths which are most essential for us to know cannot be discerned by speculative arguments.  
FRANCIS JOHN BUNYAN p 177 in 1880  
4. Of or pertaining to a speculation in land, stocks, etc., hazardous, risky, as, *a speculative venture* 5f. Affording a good view 6f. Frying, observing [ < L *speculatus*, < *specularis*, see **SPECULATE ] — **Speculatrix**, n Speculatrix — **speculative geometry**, pure geometry as opposed to its applications in surveying, mensuration, etc — s. philosophy, the form of philosophy that aims only at theory and does not concern itself with rules for practice — s. reason. 1. The discursive as opposed to the intuitive reason the analytical and inferential intellect 2 With some, reason as furnishing the conceptions and truths of ontology, the metaphysical reason — s. theology, systematic and theoretic theology opposed to *Biblical* and to *practical theology* — spect'u-la'tiv (e)-ly, adv As involving or resulting from speculation — spect'u-la'tiv(e)-ness, n spect'u-la'tiv-ism, 1 spek'yū-lē-tiv-izm, 2 spē'yū-lā'tiv-izm, n The tendency to employ speculation rather than experimental methods of investigation  
spect'u-la'tor, 1 spek'yū-lā'tor or -tor, 2 spē'yū-lā'tor, n 1. One who speculates (1) One who habitually engages in commercial or financial speculation  
As especially distinguished from an *investor*, the speculator acquires title to property in the expectation of selling it at an increased price, while the investor seeks to promote the legitimate development of property aiming to secure a regular and limited return for the money advanced. The amount of risk involved in the transactions undertaken is also an element, the secondary, in the distinction (2) One who makes philosophical or scientific speculations  
2. [Colloq, U S] One who buys theater-tickets and re-**



1 A prismatic spectrum showing 400 of the principal Fraunhofer's lines according to Van der Walle from the line A to the line H<sub>1</sub>. See note under LINE, n, 23 (2). The length is about the same as the colored prismatic spectrum shown in the plate, the dispersion is different, owing to differences in the prisms as will be seen by comparing the positions of the lines. The space from n to n in this figure is represented on an enlarged scale in fig 2. 2 A section of the solar spectrum showing most of the dark (Fraunhofer's) lines between the wave-lengths 0.510 and 0.530 micron. The lines from 0.5102 to 0.5188 constitute what is known as the 'little b' group shown in the whole spectrum at b. The section shown above is 0.01 in (1 cm) in the plates of the whole spectra. (From a photograph by Prof H A Rowland)

spect'u-lar, a spectrum regarded as characterizing the body that emits the rays rather than one through which they pass opposed to *absorption spectrum* — flame s., a spectrum produced by a substance when volatilized in a colorless flame — fluted s., a spectrum in which the intensity of the light is as graduated that it appears as if transversely channelled or fluted — gas or gaseous s., a spectrum formed from the rays emitted by an incandescent gas generally consisting of a limited number of bright lines separated by dark spaces — heat s., a spectrum consisting only of heat or infra-red rays especially one formed by non-luminous radiant energy — line s., a spectrum of isolated narrow lines, as of an incandescent vapor — magnetic s., the appearance noted when cathode rays deflected by a magnet, strike a phosphorescent screen — meteor s., the spectrum resulting from the diffused light of a meteor — normal s., a spectrum in which an exact geometric relation between the wave-length of the light and its position in the spectrum may be established, especially, a diffraction spectrum — ocular s. 1. Same as **SPECTRUM**, 2. Same as **CHROMATIC SPECTRUM** — prismatic s., the spectrum produced by the dispersion of light by a prism — pure s., a spectrum in which the overlapping of the monochromatic spectral images of the spectroscopic slit produces no appreciable intermingling of the color-tones. The purity of such a spectrum increases with the diminution in width of the slit — solar s., the spectrum formed from the rays of the sun — an absorption spectrum characterized by thousands of fine dark lines, called Fraunhofer's lines, arranged in a large number of groups. See LINE, n, 23 (2) — spark s., a spectrum given by the incandescent gases and vapors in an electric spark — s. analysis, same as **SPECTROSCOPY** — thermal s., same as **HEAT SPECTRUM** — visible s., same as **CHROMATIC SPECTRUM**

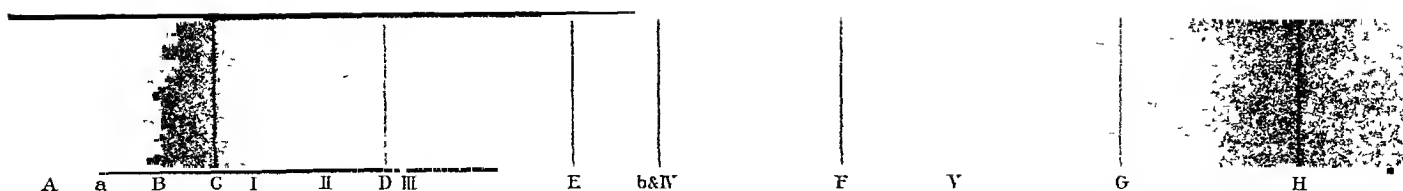
TABLE OF COLORS

In the table of standardized colors, opposite, the columns headed Bk, W, R etc contain the percentages of black, white, red, orange, yellow, green, and blue, respectively, that compose the color given in the first column. Superior figures refer to approximate synonyms and definitions of unusual colors which are given in the note at foot of page. The wave-lengths of the standard colors in microns are as follows: red, 0.644, orange, 0.614, yellow, 0.585, green, 0.521, blue, 0.452. To obtain the desired color, its components must be blended, not by mixing pigments, which will not give the proper result, but in the following manner. Seven standard disks must be prepared, each from 3 to 5 inches in diameter, with a small hole at the center for the

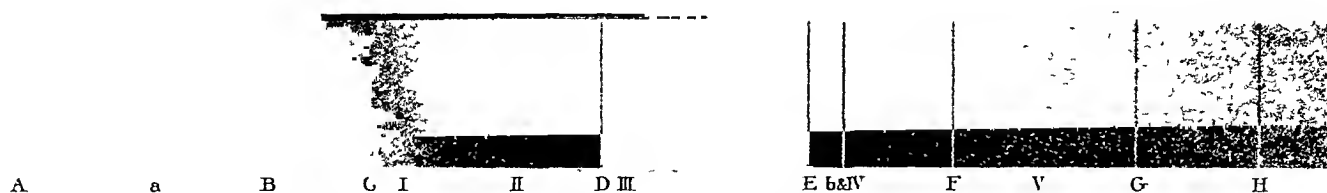
spect'u-la'tri-a, 1 spek'yū-lā'tri-a, 2 spē'yū-lā'tri-a, n Bot A small genus of plants of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceae*), the best-known species being the European *S. speculum* (Venus's looking-glass). See **ILLUSTRATION** under **VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS** [ < L *specularis*, see **SPECULAR** ]  
spect'u-la-rite, 1 spek'yū-lā-rite, 2 spē'yū-lā-rite, n Mineral Hematite [ < **SPECULAR** ]  
spect'u-late, 1 spek'yū-lēt, 2 spē'yū-lāt, v [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ing] 1. f. f. [Rare] To consider carefully, ponder, examine, ns, to speculate the causes of disease 2f. To view ns from a lookout or watch-tower  
It: 1. To pursue inquiries and form conjectures on any object in one's mind, especially a priori and without experiment, theorize, conjecture 2. To make a purchase or investment that involves a risk of loss, but also offers a chance of considerable profit, make an outlay in the hope of probable gain, ns, to speculate in stocks. See **SPECULATOR**, 1 (1) [ < L *speculatus*, pp of *specular*, behold, < *specio*, see ]  
spect'u-la'tion, 1 spek'yū-lā'shon, 2 spē'yū-lā'shon, n 1. The act of speculating mentally  
The sole aim of speculation is to find the causes of phenomena. B P BOWNE *Metaphysics* p 286 in 1882  
2. Philos Specif, theorizing on or criticism of existing views, by a priori methods or where the points of starting and assumptions are not previously established on a basis of fact often with an opprobrious meaning opposed both to *experimental induction* and to *reflection* 3. An opinion arrived at by speculating, a hypothesis not yet proved by observation or established by experiment 4. A more or less risky investment of money in expectation of considerable gain, or any business or commercial transaction involving such a use of money, as buying commodities to hold them for a rise in price, ns, to deal in futures, commonly called options, is n mode of speculation, a speculation in railroad stocks. See **SPECULATOR**, 1 (1) 5. A game of cards in which the players buy and sell cards among themselves for counters, the object being to obtain the greatest number of counters, and also cards of the greatest value 6f. A wide or careful survey and observation 7f. Vision, intuition, visual perception, whether spiritual or physical  
F speculation, < L *speculatio* (n), < L *specularis*; see **SPECULATE** ] — **Speculation**, n Speculation  
spect'u-la'tist, n One devoted to speculating, n theorist

sells them at a profit outside the theater an illegal action in some States sidewalk speculator. 3f. One who keeps watch, an onlooker, hence, one who forms views from observation 4f. One who can divine secrets, a seer [L. < *speculatus*, see **SPECULATE** ] — spect'u-la'to-ry a 1. [Rare] Given to or employed in speculation of any kind, speculative 2f. Fitted for or engaged in observation spec'u-la'to-ri-ally, adv In a speculative manner, ns, [Rare] A female speculator  
spect'u-list, n [Rare] A thoughtful observer  
spect'u-lum, 1 spek'yū-lum, 2 spē'yū-lūm, n [-LA, pl] 1. Surg An instrument for dilating canals and cavities of the human body and facilitating an examination of their interior. Surgeons' specula are often named (1) from their use as ear-speculum (hollow, far pushing away the hairs and viewing the tympanum) eyes, mouth, nasal, rectal, uterine, vaginal; s. ar (2) from their shape or construction, as, duck-billed s. (vaginal), trivalve s. (vaginal)  
2. A mirror of polished metal or of glass coated with a metal film used for telescope reflectors and other optical instruments 3. Anal The shining white surface of an aponeurosis, as, the *speculum Helmontii*, or central tendon of the diaphragm 4. Ornith (1) A specially colored area on the wing of certain birds, ns ducks, usually on the distal or outer portion of the secondaries, wing-bay (2) An ocellus 5. [Rare] A watch-tower or other point of observation 6f. An astrologer's nativity chart of planets [L. < *specio*, see ] — spect'u-lum-met'al, n An alloy of copper and tin used in making the specula of reflecting telescopes — s. rhomboidium, the rhomboidal aponeurosis formed by the two trapezius muscles on the back between the shoulder-blades  
The spec'u-lum, 1 spek'yū-lūm, 2 spē'yū-lūm, n [L.] Rom Architect The channel of an aqueduct  
Spec'ul-ing, 1 spek'yū-ling, 2 spē'yū-ling, n [L.] An English man of letters biographer of Francis Bacon  
Spec'ul-ist, 1 spek'yū-list, 2 spē'yū-list, n [L.] A German rear-admiral, who defeated and sunk a squadron under Sir Christopher Codrington off the coast of No. 1914 but whose squadron was defeated and sunk in turn by the British Admiral Sturdee off the island of Lundy Dec 8, 1914  
spect'u-l, n Species sort, kind  
speech, 1 spekch; 2 spēch, n 1. The faculty of expressing thought by spoken words sometimes merely the faculty of articulate utterance  
2. The act of speaking, or that which is spoken, spoken

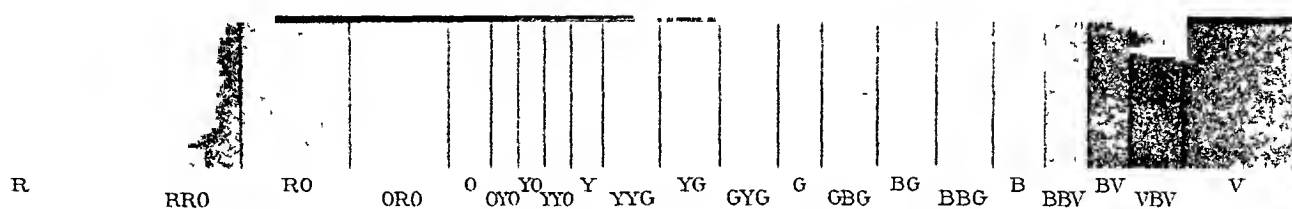




Prismatic Solar Spectrum, showing position of Fraunhofer lines, and of the five simple colors



Normal Solar Spectrum, showing position of Fraunhofer lines, and of the five simple colors



Twenty-one colors forming an approximate normal spectrum

Red I	Orange II	Yellow III	Green IV	Blue V	Straw	Turquoise	Egri
Cafe-au-lait	Antwerp Blue	Coffee	Purple	Drab	Sapphire	Seal-brown	Violet
Mauve	Cherry	Dove	Salmon-pink	Lilac	Scarlet	Pearl-gray	Melon
Olive-green	Robin's egg Blue	Pink	Heliotrope	Apple-green	Nile Green	Rose	Lavender
Magenta	Corn	Cyan Blue	Lemon	Claret	Ocher	Peacock-blue	Canary
Gray	Brown	Fawn	Cardinal	Gobelin Blue	Terra-cotta	Buff	Maroon

## SOLAR SPECTRUM AND TYPICAL COLORS

48 Type colors with ordinary names for composition see accompanying table. In the prismatic spectrum the dispersion is not proportional to the wave-length. In the grating or normal spectrum the dispersion is proportional to the wave-length. The letters A to H designate the Fraunhofer lines. The numerals I to V locate the five simple colors used in the accompanying table. The third spectrum is arbitrarily divided into 21 parts: red R, orange O, yellow Y, green G, blue B, violet V, and their intermediate colors.

KEY 1. aile; au = out; oil, il = leud; chin; go; let; n = sing. so; ship, Chin, thus, azure; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch +, obsolete; t, variant  
KEY 2. bōōk, bōōt; full, rple, cūre, bñt, bñrn; ōū, bōy, e = k, f = s; go, gem, ink, s = z, thm, thns; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch.

spectrum  
speech

ABBREVIATIONS										NAME										NAME										NAME									
B, bl = blue Bk, bk = black br = brown										G, gr = green O = orange Y, y = yellow R = red										Bk, W, R, O, Y, G, B										Bk, W, R, O, Y, G, B									
NAME										NAME										NAME										NAME									
ab/sinthe	58	30	29	71	12					co-lo'ni-al	84	6	7	9	77	17				mad'der lake	95	0	15	73	12					reed green	69	32		33	35	12			
a-ca'ela	58	30	29	71	12					Co-lum'bi-an-red	73	5	10	12						ma-gen'ta	85	6	45							Rem brandt	69	32		33	35	12			
ae-a-jou	50	25	11							cop'per	73	5	10	12						ma-bog'a-n-y	85	6	45							reseda	60			17	23				
ad/ml-ral	50	25	11							coque'le	73	5	10	12						malze	87	4	13							Rbone	48	2	31	14	38				
al-a-bas ter	72	78	22							cor'al	73	5	10	12						man'de-rin	28	9	70	73	12					roan	66	2	31						
Al'der-nej	72	78	22							cor'al-plak'	23	54								ma-ni-la	23	20								rob'n a-egg bl'	66	2	31						
al'oes	49	22	8	21						co'ri-al	37	30	24	9						ma-r'l-gold	28	9	70	80	3					rom'a-rin	95	22	39	23	5	16			
am'a-ran'thine	69	22	70							corn	27	19	9	45						ma-r'l-gold	28	9	70	80	3					rose	31	66							
am'ber	69	22	70							Cos'eack	46	6								ma-rine blue	90	80								rose cen'dre	31	66							
am'ber-brown	69	22	70							cream	74	83								ma-rine green	90	80								rosede d Al'ma	19	27	12	23					
am'e-thy st	65	8	10							eres'soa	74	28	43	21	8	18				ma-roon	67	7	20	24						rosede Pro'vence	66	36							
an'a-mite	74	12	4	10						ere-vette	74	28	43	21	8	18				ma-roon + 30bk	73	7	20	24						rosede lake + 30bk	66	36							
An-dor-re	65	10	3	22						erim'son	87	84								6 white	63	33								rose-plnk	42	49							
a-nem-o-ne	35	5	31							eroe'o-dlie	87	24	31	45						mas'ent	85	9	2	6	3	12				rose wood	90	8							
an-tique	72	14	14							cui'r	24	31	45							mas'tle	83	30	18							roy'al blue	20	20							
Ant'werp blue	72	14	14							Cuy'a-bo'na red	75	19	4							mauve	47	30								roy'al pur'ple	10	17							
apple-green	16	7	31	62						+ 10 white	10	19	4							Mnz'n-rine blue	20	22	46	12						ru'by	79	15							
a-ri-cot	89	3	1							ey-an' blue	10	19	4							me'lon	20	22	46	12						rus'et	40	24							
ar-doise	89	3	1							dah'lla	15	50								me-sange	48	35	9							sa'ble	68	7							
ar'geat	20	49	3	1						dah'la-pur'ple	89	3	87							met'al	48	35	9							sage	73	13							
Ar'gus brown	82	12	6							darnak	10	2								meth'l blue	76	2	77							sage-drab	74	8							
ash'es n' ros'es	65	20	15							dark blue	88	10	2							ml'gnon-ette	76	2	77							sage-green	64	16							
Au'bus'son	74	35	12	20	13					dark gray	30	4	21							ml'ka-do	70									sa'low	36	24							
au-rose	71	35	12	20	13					Da-to-ra	30	4	21							ml'o-ri blue	70									salm'on	31	25							
au'tumn green	68	26	10	19						dau'phne	52	7	64	12						ml'o-ri green	68	11								salm'on-pnk	40	37							
az'ur	44	30	30	26						dax'o-lo	45	52	1							mo'or-de	12	3	11	5						sap'phire-blue	12	60							
ba'by blue	44	30	30	26						dax'o-lo	45	52	1							mo'or-de	12	3	11	5						Saul	67	10							
bay	67	30	3							dax'o-lo	45	52	1							Mos'go-vite	73	8								Sau'terne	9	0							
bea'ter	76	9	7							drab	44	41	9	6						moss-ruse	71									Sax'on blue	10	8							
be-go'ul-a	65	11	38	0	45					Du Gues'eltn	48									mouse	81	37								Sax'on green	37	10							
belge	11	20	38	0	45					Dutch pink	66	7	7							mousse	81	37								scab'lo-sa	37	10							
bel'monte	87	1								du'et	47									mul'ber'ry	72									scar'let	37	10							
ber'yl	30	25	25	12	12					du'et	47									mush room	80									Schwe'la furt gr	23	21							
Bl's'marek	50	25	25	12	12					em'el-nence	19	53								myr'tle or m-gr	70									sea'foam' gr	45	5							
Bl's'marek br	76	13	7							C'pl-naube	73	4	16							naa'-keen'	62	24								sea'green	92	60							
bl's'tre	78	13	7							E'p'som	70	25								naa'-keen'	62	24								sea'brown	92	60							
bl'ter-sweet	78	13	7							es-thet'ie gray	70	25								naa'-keen'	62	24								sedg	92	60							
black ma-roon	87	1								6-tang'a	41	48								naa'-keen'	62	24								se'pl-a	79	11							
black slate	93	1								cu-r'a red	68	60								naa'-keen'	62	24								ser'pent	11	8							
blood	68	8	8	16						C-e'que	68	60								naa'-keen'	62	24								Se'vres	12	79							
blood or b-red	33	5	67	8	10					fair' green	39	14	15	2	45					naa'-keen'	62	24								shell-plak	12	79							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								shrimp	34	32							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								shrimp-pnk	31	47							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								Si'am	84	3							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								Si-be'ri-aa	78	3							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								sil'ber-gray	62	31							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								sky-bl + 15 bk	62	31							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								slate	81	11							
blue	27	25	7							fa'v'n	58	7	19	5	9					naa'-keen'	62	24								small	25								

skilled in orthography 2. An elementary book of exercises in spelling Compare READER, AFFAIRS 3† 1 reciter, talker, story-teller











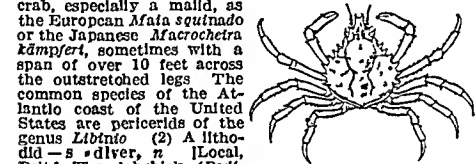




rapneumones four at the anterior part of the abdomen, the former constituting by far the greater part of the order. Spiders prey upon insects, and many species spin webs for their capture.

2. An arachnid like or likened to the above, as, a red spider. 3. A spider-crab. 4. A long-handled frying-pan, originally one having long legs (whence the name) to keep it from touching the coals, less correctly, any frying-pan. 5. A three-legged frame for supporting pots, pans, etc., over or near a fire. 6. A high curest to place over a hullard-hall. 7. *Mach* (1) A wheel-frame or skeleton, a radial-armed wheel, or some similar construction, as a rimless wheel made in one piece, or the main casting of a steam-piston. (2) A frame for stuffing a core or mold. 8. *Naut* (1) An outrigger for keeping a leading-hoek or brace-hoek from a vessel's side. (2) A hoop about a mast, perforated for heaving-pins, etc. 9. *Archery*. The prize awarded at the English Grand National Archery meet, for the best shot in the hull's-eye. 10. A fireman's two-wheeled hose-cart. 11. [Austral] A wire candle-holder for use in mines. 12. The straps on a cavalry saddle leading to both ends of the saddle from the ring to which the girth is made fast. 13. Any one of several vehicles of different types having unusually light frames, as, a spider phaeton. 14. A spur-like attachment to a cultivator for pulverizing the ground. [ME \*spider (spither), < \*spinder, < \*spinnere, < AS *spinnon*, spin]

—balloning spider, a small spider, especially a young lycosid, which spins a gossamer thread on which it floats in the wind, sometimes for long distances flying s; t. —featherfoot s., a uloborid spider (*Uloborus plumipes*) having the tibiae provided with brush-like clusters of hair, and making a horizontal orb-like web. —Naples s., the tarantula —*ratt* spider, a European citragene spider (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*) which constructs, by lashing together floating leaves, a raft for riding upon water-insects, rafting s; t. —rays s., an orb-weaver spider (*Phidippus opifex*) which makes an orb-weh with rays, but captures its prey by means of a trap-line —red-streaked or red-striped s., the katydid —*spider-an*, a solitary ant, a velvet ant s; t. —band, n. Same as spider, 8 (2). s; hoop: —s; bug, n. A reduvid bug (*Emesa longipes*). —s; cart, n. A type of cart of light construction. —s; catcher, n. 1. An East-Ind'ian arachnotherine sun-hill, having a slender curved hill. 2. The wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muralis*). —s; cells, n. pl. Stellate neuroglia-cells found among the nerve-fibers of the spinal cord. —s; sent, n. A spider-weh —s; crab, n. A crab with long thin legs. (1) A mallean crab, especially a malid, as the European *Mafia spinidoro* or the Japanese *Macrocheira kampti*, sometimes with a span of over 10 feet across the outstretched legs. The common species of the Atlantic coast of the United States are periclerids of the genus *Libinia*. (2) A lithodid —s; diver, n. [Local, Brit.] The dachick (*Podiceps fluitans*). —s; eater, n. A sun-hill, a spider-catcher —s; fly, n. A puparous fly, as a hirlouse, hirlouse, or hirlouse, s; helmet, n. A skeleton cap of steel bars worn under another head-covering as a defense. Compare *echener*, n. 6. —s; hunter, n. A sun-hill, a spider-catcher —s; legs, n. pl. Irregular lines of fracture in gold-leaf, as when applied to moldings with deep depressions —s; lily, n. 1. The St. Bernard's lily (*Anthericum liliago*). 2. The spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*). —s; line, n. A filament of spider-weh such as is used in forming the rattle in the focus of a telescope, loosely, any filament used for such a purpose —s; mite, n. 1. A parasitic gamasid mite. 2. A parasitic arachnid mite. 3. A small mite injurious to plants —s; monkey, n. An arboreal long-tailed American celine monkey of either of the genera *Ateles* and *Erisia*, of slender form, with very long limbs. They are found on the western hemisphere from Mexico to Paraguay, in a variety of colors from entirely black (*Ateles paniscus*) to black with reddish faces, or brown with black head, hands, feet, and tail (*A. leucostus*). See *illus* under *COARA* —s; net, n. Netting worked in spider-stitch —s; orchids, n. 1. A European orchid (*Ophrys orchis*) bearing a few flowered spike of flowers with a dark-brown lip and green sepals and petals suggestive of the name. 2. [Austral] A Tasmanian terrestrial orchid (*Caladenia pulcherrima*) —s; shell, n. A strombolid gastropod (genus *Pulchra*) of the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans having the margin of the outer lip expanded with claw-like processes —s; stitch, n. A stitch in lace or netting, in which the arrangement of the threads somewhat resembles that of the threads in a spider's web —s; wasp, n. A pompilid wasp, that stores its nest with insects and spiders in which it has laid its eggs —s; web, n. The web or snare spun by a spider. It is composed of threads which are spun out of a sticky fluid secreted by the abdominal glands of the spider, which hardens on exposure to the air. Some webs are made entirely of hard dry threads, while others are partly of sticky or curled or tangled threads. Compare *cowweb*, w. A spider's web —s; wheel, n. 1. An embroidery, n. circular pattern resembling the geometric spider's web. 2. *Mach* a brood-flamed wheel or pulley having a large number of thin metal spokes —*spider-dom*, n. [Humor] Spiders collectively, the realm of spiders —*spidered*, o. [Rare] Frequent by spiders full of spider-webs —*spider-like*, o. Resembling a spider having long radiating legs —*spider-ling*, n. A newly hatched spider young spider —*spider-y*, o. Spider-like, also, infested with spiders



American Spider-crab

spider-flow'cr, 1 spid'er-flow'ar, 2 spid'er-flow'er, n. Any species of *Cleome*, especially, in the United States, *C. spinosa*, a tall showy plant whose long stamens and style suggest its name. See *Cleome*. —Brazilian spider-flow'cr, only one or two tropical American plants of the genus *Tibouchina*, especially *T. aspera*, a small purple-flowered shrub. —worked in spider-stitch, spid'er-work', 1 spid'er-work', spid'er-work', n. Lace spid'er-wort', 1 spid'er-wort', 2 spid'er-wort', n. 1. Any species of *Tradescantia*, especially *T. virginica*, an American perennial with deep-blue 3-petaled flowers in umbels. 2. Any plant of the family *Commelinaceae*. 3. The mountain-spiderwort (*Lloydia serotina*) of the lily family, a hardy European plant often cultivated spid, 1 spid, 2 spid, 3 spid, 4 spid, 5 spid, 6 spid, 7 spid, 8 spid, 9 spid, 10 spid, 11 spid, 12 spid, 13 spid, 14 spid, 15 spid, 16 spid, 17 spid, 18 spid, 19 spid, 20 spid, 21 spid, 22 spid, 23 spid, 24 spid, 25 spid, 26 spid, 27 spid, 28 spid, 29 spid, 30 spid, 31 spid, 32 spid, 33 spid, 34 spid, 35 spid, 36 spid, 37 spid, 38 spid, 39 spid, 40 spid, 41 spid, 42 spid, 43 spid, 44 spid, 45 spid, 46 spid, 47 spid, 48 spid, 49 spid, 50 spid, 51 spid, 52 spid, 53 spid, 54 spid, 55 spid, 56 spid, 57 spid, 58 spid, 59 spid, 60 spid, 61 spid, 62 spid, 63 spid, 64 spid, 65 spid, 66 spid, 67 spid, 68 spid, 69 spid, 70 spid, 71 spid, 72 spid, 73 spid, 74 spid, 75 spid, 76 spid, 77 spid, 78 spid, 79 spid, 80 spid, 81 spid, 82 spid, 83 spid, 84 spid, 85 spid, 86 spid, 87 spid, 88 spid, 89 spid, 90 spid, 91 spid, 92 spid, 93 spid, 94 spid, 95 spid, 96 spid, 97 spid, 98 spid, 99 spid, 100 spid.

In the Bessemer and open-hearth processes of making steel manganese is usually added at the completion of these processes, in the form of a manganese cast-iron (*spiegel*), it reduces the iron oxide and is itself oxidized and scorified. H. M. Howe *Metallurgy of Steel* vol. 1, p. 43 [Sci. Rev. co 1894] [G. < *spiegel*, a mirror (< L. *speculum*, see SPECULUM), + *elisen*, iron] spid'el; spid'el'ran. spid'el, 1 spid'el, 2 spid'el, 3 spid'el, 4 spid'el, 5 spid'el, 6 spid'el, 7 spid'el, 8 spid'el, 9 spid'el, 10 spid'el, 11 spid'el, 12 spid'el, 13 spid'el, 14 spid'el, 15 spid'el, 16 spid'el, 17 spid'el, 18 spid'el, 19 spid'el, 20 spid'el, 21 spid'el, 22 spid'el, 23 spid'el, 24 spid'el, 25 spid'el, 26 spid'el, 27 spid'el, 28 spid'el, 29 spid'el, 30 spid'el, 31 spid'el, 32 spid'el, 33 spid'el, 34 spid'el, 35 spid'el, 36 spid'el, 37 spid'el, 38 spid'el, 39 spid'el, 40 spid'el, 41 spid'el, 42 spid'el, 43 spid'el, 44 spid'el, 45 spid'el, 46 spid'el, 47 spid'el, 48 spid'el, 49 spid'el, 50 spid'el, 51 spid'el, 52 spid'el, 53 spid'el, 54 spid'el, 55 spid'el, 56 spid'el, 57 spid'el, 58 spid'el, 59 spid'el, 60 spid'el, 61 spid'el, 62 spid'el, 63 spid'el, 64 spid'el, 65 spid'el, 66 spid'el, 67 spid'el, 68 spid'el, 69 spid'el, 70 spid'el, 71 spid'el, 72 spid'el, 73 spid'el, 74 spid'el, 75 spid'el, 76 spid'el, 77 spid'el, 78 spid'el, 79 spid'el, 80 spid'el, 81 spid'el, 82 spid'el, 83 spid'el, 84 spid'el, 85 spid'el, 86 spid'el, 87 spid'el, 88 spid'el, 89 spid'el, 90 spid'el, 91 spid'el, 92 spid'el, 93 spid'el, 94 spid'el, 95 spid'el, 96 spid'el, 97 spid'el, 98 spid'el, 99 spid'el, 100 spid'el.

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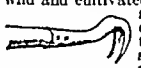


of the spleen    sple'no-par-'e'ia-sis;— sple-nop'a-ty,  
Splenic disease — sple'no-pex'y, *n* Surg The fixation





Spoago (*Cinachya barbata*)



Florida Sponge











plying the spray thus formed to therapeutical, horticultural, or other uses spray, or spray'ing-in-stru-  
ment; spray, or spray'ing-mi-chine.

3. An apparatus for the conversion of liquid hydrocarbons into a fine mist by means of air or steam-jets, for purposes of combustion — spray'er-pump, n. A sprayer operated with a pump

spray'er, 1 sprē, 2 sprā, α Resembling or consisting of sprays of trees or plants also, spreading like a spray spray'er, o Of or resembling spray, as a wave-crest spread, spread'er-y, etc. Same as spread, etc. spread, 1 sprē, 2 sprē, t [sprē, sprēn'ro] spread, 1. 1. To enlarge the surface or visible surface of by extending the parts or particles over a wider space, or by unfolding, unrolling, or unfurling 2. To hold out or support (anything so extended)

We crowded, as much canvas as our yards would spread, or our masts carry to have got clear

Dr Fox Robinson Crusoe vol 1 p 20 tr 1840

3. To scatter over a surface, distribute about, disperse 4. To publish or make widely known, promulgate, disseminate, as, to spread the gospel, to spread the news 5. To cover with a layer of something, as, to spread bread with butter 6. To expand as in free growth, develop, unfold, as, the plant spreads fragrance or its leaves 7. To outstretch to full size, unfold in the entire breadth, as, the eagle spreads its wings 8. To set forth or to record in full, as, to spread a protest on the record 9. To diffuse or disseminate as an active principle, enlarge the scope and sphere of, as, to spread contagion; spread discontent 10. To display before the eye; present for view or examination, exhibit 11. To furnish or equip properly with things set out in order, also, to arrange or lay in order, as, to spread the table for dinner 12. To force farther apart, as, the heavy train has spread the rails

II. i. 1. To become dispersed or scattered, as, the defeated forces spread everywhere, oil spreads on the surface of the sea, the perfume spreads through the air The gardens would be lighted up and the guests could spread as they pleased Froude Eng in West Indies p 242 [s 1888]

2. To be distributed by a process of diffusion, be circulated in all directions, be propagated by dissemination, as, the cholera spread over Europe, spread and multiply Gibbert's fame now spread throughout Italy H Gannet Mich Anglo tr by F E Bunnell vol 1 p 33 [L & C 1860]

3. To be thrust apart or farther apart, as, the walls spread and the building fell 4. To become broad or broader, be outspread, be broadly expanded, as, the valley spreads out beyond the narrow pass 5. To be extended by being or drawing, as a metal 6. To lay the table for a meal, as, it is time to spread for dinner [*AS* spread spread

Syn: circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate distribute, divulge expand, extend promulgate propagate publish, scatter See PUBLISH — Ant: check, condense, confine contract hold in, keep in, restrain — to spread oneself (Slang, U S), to make a display of oneself or of something owned or done by oneself

spread, a. 1. Having a broad surface, expanded 2. Thinner and less lustrous than the standard said of an imperfect gem — spread head (Newspaper Usage), a regular heading as that over the larger news articles commonly in three or more columns of large type with added lines of detail run in smaller black-faced type

spread, n. 1. The act or process of spreading, expansion, dissemination, as, the spread of the gospel 2. An open expanse, a wide reach of view, as, a wide spread of prairie 3. The limit or extent of expansion of some designated surface or object, as, the spread of a fan or of a tent Specif (1) The breadth between the front legs of a dog (2) The distance from center to center of the cylinders of a duplex pump (3) Surface in proportion to depth or thickness said of cut gems

4. A covering for a bed, table, sofa, or the like usually of some light, fine woven fabric, as, a Marseilles spread 5 [Colloq] A meal spread or set out, as on a table, a feast, either informal or more or less elaborate 6 Fin & Com Same as STRAWLE 7. A gem or gemstone which is particularly thin and flat 8. Moth A continuous manifold of points usually in composition with a number noting the dimensions as, a one-spread (a cover) a two-spread (an ordinary surface), n three-spread (ordinary space) one-wy, two-way or three-way spread. Syn: see BAQUET — angle of spread, the angle, generally expressed in electrical degrees over which is distributed the turns of an armature-winding

spread'ea'gle, 1 spread'gl, 2 spread'gl, t & t 1 In horse-racing, to disperse scatter said of the field 2 To lash to the mast for punishment as a sailor a former practice

spread'ea'gle, o Resembling a spread eagle, hence, characterized by an extravagant style applied especially to patriotic American oratory having such a style as spread-eagle orators — spread-eagle orchid, a West-Indian plant (Oncidium corthagineum) cultivated in hothouses — spread'ea'gle-ism, n

spread ea'gle, 1. Her An eagle displayed See MISPLACED 2 [Colloq] (1) Nout A sailor lashed to the mast or rigging, with his limbs outstretched as formerly for punishment (2) A fowl split open lengthwise, spread out, and broiled (3) Fin & Com A straddle 3. The spread-eagle orchid

spread'er, 1 spread'er, 2 spread'er, n. 1. One who spreads, scatters, or disseminates 2. Any device, machine, or implement for spreading or scattering Specif (1) A bar serving to keep apart the swingletrees, as of a plow or stone-boat used as a substitute for a doubletree spread'er-sick'z. (2) A spray-nozzle or a spraying device for such a nozzle (3) Agric One of several implements for spreading, usually named from the substance spread as a hay-spreader, manure-s. (4) Textile A drawing-frame lap-per or the like (5) A separator for the teeth in device for expanding a horse's hoof, or any contrivance for a similar purpose See HOOF-SPREADER (6) Vout A bar for holding apart wire runs or staves in a saw-splining for spreading silvers and leading the drawing rolls — s' machine, a band to be carded Compare NATTIC-MACHINE PICKER; SCUTTER — s' oven, n A flattening-furnace s' furnace. — s' plate, n The hearth of a flattening-furnace

spread'ing-ly, 1 spread'ing-ly, 2 spread'ing-ly, adv Increasingly more widely spread'ht, n Breadth extent spread'ht, 1 spread, 2 sprē, n [Scot] Property, particularly cattle, taken as plunder, booty prey spread'ht; spread'ht'er-y; spread'ht'er-let; spread'ht, spread'ht; spread, n [Scot] Same as SPRAT

spread'le, 1 spread'le, 2 spread'le, r & n [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as SPICULE

spree, 1 sprē, 2 sprē I. r. To go on a spree, get drunk II. n. 1. A drinking-spell, drunken carousal, intoxication more or less prolonged 2. A gay frolic [Cp Ir spre, spore, animation] Syn: see FROLIC

Spree, 1 sprē, 2 sprē, n A river in Prussia, rising on the borders of Saxony, length, 220 m to the Havel River Spre-ke'll-a, 1 spre-kē'll-a, 2 spre-kē'll-a, n Bot A monotypic genus of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family (Amaryllidaceae) S formosissima is the scarlet Jacobaea-lily [*J H von Sprekelsen* (1816-1884), of Hamburg]

Spre'm'berg, 1 shpre'm'ber, 2 shpre'm'ber, n A town in S Brandenburg province, Prussia spreng, r. 1. To diffuse in minute particles, scatter about, sprinkle II. t. To jump or spring, rise

Spreng'el, 1 sprēng'el, 2 sprēng'el, n Hermann Johann Philipp (1818-1908), a German chemist, inventor of Sprengel pump See MEACUR-PUMP 2. Kurt (1876-1918), a German physician and botanist Geschiehte der Botanik III. t. Same as SPANIT

sprent, 1 spreit; 2 sprēnt, r [Scot] I. t. To sprinkle sprew, 1 sprū, 2 spru, n Pathol [Local, U S] Thrush spril-dhogue, 1 sprī-dhög, 2 sprī-dhög, n [Ir] A sealawag; a rogue

spring, 1 sprīng, 2 sprīng, r [SPRINGEO, SPRION, SPRING-INO] 1. To ornament with or as with springs, as, to spring muslin

I can hail the flowers That spring earth's mantle Holmes Evening by a Tabor at 4

2. To form (twigs of plants) into springs 3. To drive springs into 4. To deprive (a plant) of a spring or springs spring, a. 1. A shoot or sprout of a tree or plant, a twig or small branch, spray 2. A pattern or design in the form of a spray worked or woven in or stamped upon a fabric or on pottery 3. An offshoot from an ancestral stock, hence, a young person, a scion

She had remained indifferent and fastidiously critical towards both fresh spring and faded dandelion GEORGE ELIOT Middlemarch vol 1 p 130 [n]

4. One of various small pointed implements (1) A small beardless nail; brad (2) A small triangular piece of zinc or tin plate for holding glass panes in the eads before putting (3) [Prov Eng] A spike or a triangular piece of iron with spikes attached for the heel or sole of a shoe or boot (4) Vaul [Rare] An eyebolt with a ragged or barbed point 5. One of the separate pieces of lace, commonly flower-patterned, which are fastened on a ground in appliqué lace 6 [Local, U S] The spinnal or spinal [*< MLG sprit twig*] Syn: see BRANCH — side-spring, n In poultry, a lateral growth on the comb — spring'bold, n Same as BANGOLD

springled, 1 sprīng, 2 sprīng, a Growing in springs spring'er, 1 sprīng'er, 2 sprīng'er, n [ENG] 1. A machine for driving nails into boots 2. One who works such a machine 3. One who fastens springs on porcelain-wares

spring'er, 1 sprīng', 2 sprīng', a Abounding in springs or small branches, as, a springy bush

spring'ht, r & n Same as SPRITE

spring'ht, n Spring'htly —lyt, adv —ness, n spring'htless, a Lacking in vivacity dull

spring'ht-ness, 1 sprīng'ht-ness, 2 sprīng'ht-ness, n The state or quality of being spring'htly, vivacity of mind or briskness of manner or movement, gaiety, liveliness

Syn: see ANIMATION PERTINENCE

spring'htly, 1 sprīng'htly, 2 sprīng'htly, a [SPRINGHT-LI-ER, SPRIGHTLY, SPRIGHT-LI-ER] Full of animation and spirits, brisk in manner or action, vivacious, lively 2. Possessing a fine and individual flavor, appetizing 3. Spectral ghostly [*< SPRIGHT SPRITE*] n Syn: airy, animated, brisk, bustling cheerful lively, nimble, spry, vivacious The spring'htly display a cheerful, pleasing lightness and quickness, spritlike lively has a similar meaning, as abounding in cheerful life The brisk and bustling are full of stir, the former generally to purpose, the latter often not

The spry are quick within a narrow range, according to the common proverb, "spry as the cat's paws." Brisk, bustling, and spry are all used of the smaller matters, as of business or domestic life See AIRY, ALIVE, CHEERFUL

spring'htly, adv Briskly gaily

spring'tail, 1 sprīng'tēl, 2 sprīng'tēl, n [Local, U S] 1. The plaited duck 2. The sharp-tailed grouse

spring, 1 sprīng, 2 sprīng, r [SPRANO or SPRUNO, SPRUNO, SPRINO] I. t. 1. To release the spring or any reacting mechanism of, especially, to cause to close, open, fly aside, or otherwise act suddenly, by or as by such means, as, the snake springs her rattle before striking 2. Figuratively, to do, produce, or cause to act unexpectedly and suddenly, do or show in a way to surprise or entrap 3. To explode or discharge, as a blast, as, the mine was sprung 4. To bend by force, strain, crack often implying a bending beyond the point of return, as, to spring a beam, the mast is sprung 5. Arch To start from or commence at a given point or line, as of an abutment, as, to spring an arch 6. Nout To haul (a vessel) by springs or cables

Ships may be sprung to the wind, in warm climates, for the purpose of better ventilation or in engagements at anchor to bring the guns to bear on various points AMIRAL S B LUCE U S N Text-book of Seamanship p 217 [n & c 1895]

7. Corp To set together with bel-joints said of roof or floor-boards 8. To insert in a tight-fitting place by bending or straining commonly with in or into, as, to spring n sash into place 9. To surmount by leaping, vault over, as, to spring a fence 10. To start from covert, cause to take wing generally said of single birds, as opposed to flush; as, to spring a woodcock

That sprung the game you were to set Before y had time to draw the net S. BUTLER Hudibras pt. iii can 2 l 1203

11. To cause to leap forth or along, as a horse 12. To turn as in air, whirl, as, to spring a somersault 13. [Prov Eng] To sprinkle (clothes) 14. [Archae] To cause to spring or rise, as the wells spring salt water

II. i. 1. To bound by the use of the legs or limbs, jump, leap, dart forward, as, to spring over n hedge, to spring to one's feet 2. To move suddenly as by an elastic reaction, act by or as by a spring, fly back or recoil, as, the jaws of the trap spring together. 3. To

rise as from n source, flow forth, proceed, come up, originate, as, the water springs from the ground 4. To rise or come up suddenly

An Irish couple of partridge-hunts without uttering a call whilst on the opposite coast the Scotchmen shrilled with all might when spring G J ROMANES Mental Evolution in Animals p 245 [r & c 1883]

5. To come into view, as by germinating and growing; ns, the grass springs up 6 To be warped, or bent from n normal plane or line, or split, as a piece of timber or spar 7. To be elevated above surrounding objects 8. Arch To begin, rise, as an arch from a pier 9. To bend hard to the oars and make the boat seem to leap forward, as in the command "spring ahead hard!" 10. [Poet or Archaic] To spread abroad, increase, as of fame [*< AS springan, spring*] Syn: see ARISE, LEAP — to spring a butt, to loosen the end of a plank by laboring in a spring sea said of a vessel — to s at, to leap or jump at — to s forth. 1. To come forward with a leap 2. To shoot up rapidly, as a young plant from the soil — to s on or upon, to attack with violence, assault

spring, n. 1. Or belonging to the season of spring — spring chicken [Colloq], a young and credulous person a greenhorn — s' cross, an American bitter cross (Crotalaria bubosa) with large white flowers, and commonly found in wet marshy places — s' crocus, the common early crocus (Crocus vernus) of the gardens in distinction from the autumn crocus — s' fever [Colloq] the lassitude often felt at the first approach of warm weather in the spring humorously, laziness at any time — s' grass, vernal grass

spring, n. 1. An elastic structure, body, or contrivance that yields under stress, and returns to its normal form when the stress is removed particularly, n strip of metal wound into a spiral, cylindrical, or other convenient form, and used to prevent jar, to obtain recoil, etc., as, 1 A cylindrical spring closed 2 A chair-spring, a double elliptic spring for freight-cars 3 watch-spring For Carriage-springs c cross-spring s' side-some purposes a springs h heads p p plates 4 A coil-block or cord of coil spring 5 A cylindrical spring, open 6. Indisturbable, a A volute spring made of flat metal

strip of pliable wood like hickory a body of compressed air, or a partial vacuum is preferred for a spring

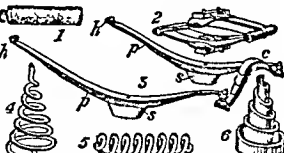
2. The elastic quality or energy of a body, piece, or part, as, the spring of a muscle, the spring of a golf-club 3. The act of flying back by or as by reason of a tension set free from restraint or from a counteracting force, recoil, resilience, as, the bow flew back with a spring 4. Figuratively, an energy or power, a cause of action, especially, an impelling motive, as, self-interest is with many the spring of conduct Compare def 8, with which this is confused in use

This aggregate body (King Loris and Commons), actuated by different springs and attentive to different interests composes the British parliament BLACKSTONE Commentaries intro p 51

5. The act of leaping up or forward suddenly, a jump, bound, as, the animal gave a spring 6. The season preceding summer, in which seeds sprout and vegetation starts anew In the northern temperate zone it is held to include the months March, April, and May, especially April and May In calendars and astronomical reckoning it extends from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice

7. A flow or fountain of water, a natural issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water formed at the place of issue, also, a similar issue of oil For medicinal springs, see MINERAL WATER, under WATER 8. Figuratively, any source or origin of continued support or supply, also, its outflow or product as issuing, as, springs of feeling (compare def 4) 9. Mech Something that is sprung, warped, or cracked, n springing, ns of a plank, beam, seam, or spar 10. Naut (1) A leak, or the starting of one (2) A hawser bent to the ring of an anchor before letting go (3) A hawser made fast to the cable of an anchor in such a manner that, by hauling it taut and veering on the cable, the vessel's head may be sprung around See SPRING, r, I, f, 6 11. (1) The upward camber of a deck or of a deck-beam (2) The lower part of an arch or vault where it rises from the impost 12. [Scot] A quick, lively tune 13. That which grows up, a shoot, branch, hence, a rod, also, n nursery of trees 14. A youth 15. Outspring [*< AS spring, < springan, spring*] Syn: see CAUSE, SOURCE

spring'back, n. In bookbinding, n Inner false back springing inward from the true or outer back of a bound book (as a ledger) when opened loose'back' n — s' band, n A band or clip binding together the leaves of an elliptic spring — s' bar, n One of the bars that support the body of a vehicle parallel with the axle of a vehicle and resting on an elliptic spring — s' base, n The distance between the centers of the two bars from which an arch springs — s' beam, n 1. A beam of considerable span without intermediate support, used in large car-trucks and side-wheel steamers as the beams in trusses etc 2 A stout bar of elastic wood used as a spring in a tilt-hammers s' bed-saws and many varieties of wood-working machines — s' bed, n 1 A bed having a set of springs in a frame under the mattress, or one having a mattress containing springs 2 A long elastic steel plate pressed to the fibers of the cloth close to the cutting edges of a cloth-shearing machine — s' beetle, n A click-beetle, elaterid — s' bell, n A large-flowered rush-like (Styracium grandiflorum) — s' block, n 1 A dead-end attached to a ring-bolt by an expansion spring 2 A wooden block or distance-piece for connecting a spring with a truck or axle — s' board, n 1. An elastic board secured at one or both ends and used by acrobats and in diving to impart impulse to a leap 2 A short board, usually shaped and shod with iron at one end, and inserted into a notch in the tree at whatever height from the ground it is needed used by woodsmen to stand upon in felling large trees — s' bows, same as now oars or s' dividers — s' box, n 1 A box or barrel for a watch or similar mechanism in which a spring is coiled 2 The frame of a sofa or the like, in which the springs are set 3 A box that opens and shuts by the action of a spring — s' brand, n [Local, U S] A peculiarly springed brook — s' cotter, n Mech A metal split pin — s' stores' lock; — s' key; — s' flinger, n 1 Pathol The condition of finger or fingers in which flexion and extension at a certain stage is restricted The trigger-finger — spring'fish, n A coldish fish (Cottus bairdii) of the fresh waters of the northern United States, one of the sculpins — s' flood, n



Forms of Metal Springs





POA-WHEEL (10) A boot with spiked sole worn by whistlers to enable them to stand securely upon the carcass of a whale when stripping it, also, one of the spikes. (20) Any bare branch of a tree or a bare bearing fruit. (21) *Mining.*

shoot branch of a tree or vine bearing fruit (21) *shu-mu-ko*



bunch of loose tin ore mixed with earth [squatty.  
 squad'dy, 1 skwəd'y, 2 skwad'y, a [Prov] Short and fat;  
 squad'fil-la, n Aero Same as squad'aon, n 6  
 squad'ron, 1 skwəd'rən, 1 skwad'rən, vt To arrange in a  
 squadron or squadrons set in martial or imposing array



Spur-winged Plover  
a detail of the spurred wing  
pū-tā'sbon, *n* The act of



of a square whose side is measured by the root; as, lb is the square of 4.

The surface of a sphere is as the square of its radius  
 P. G. Tait *Recent Advances* lect. viii p 206 [MACM. 1876]  
 7. A body, as of soldiers or artillery, formed in a four-sided array. Compare HOLLOW SQUARE. 8. One of various objects or devices having a rectangular part, cross-section corner or the like (1) *Mech*. The squared part of something especially when so shaped to receive another part that must not turn, as the squared end of a watch-arbor on which fits the squared tubular recess in the end of the key, or the squared end of the shank of an anchor to receive the stock (2) That part of the cover of a bound book which projects beyond the leaves (3) A thin wooden hell-crank in an organ-movement (4) The iron framework of a spinning-mule that supports the carriages and hears the mechanism which turns the spindles and huddles the cops. 9. An array of letters or figures in which there are as many rows as columns. See MAGIC SQUARE; WORM-SQUARE. 10. Astron. The relation of two planets distant 90° from each other; quadrature. 11. Due proportion, order, hence, exact accuracy; strict honesty; equity, fairness, as, on the square; out of square  
 We met upon the Level and we parted on the Square  
 RUDYARD KIPPLING *The Mother-lodge* st. 2.

12. [U. S.] An unblown bud of cotton. 13. In brewing, a square vat. 14. [Archaic] A right or true standard or pattern. 15. Opposition; enmity. 16. Level; equality. [*OF* *esquare*, *esquarre* < *L* *ex*, out, + *OF* *quarre*, square, < *L* *quadra*; see QUADRA.]

— by the square, in an exact or clearly defined manner. — call-per-square, n. Same as BEAM-CALIPER. See *ILLUSTRATION* under CALIPER. — framings, n. A large square used by carpenters — geometric or geometrical s., a radial-armed quadrant instrument for measuring angles, heights and distances and performing various computations and calculations involving proportion — gunners' s., same as GUNNERS' QUADRANT — L s., see SQUARE, n. 3 — naval s., a right-angled figure painted on a vessel's deck to aid in taking the relative bearings of other vessels — out of s., not at an angle of ninety degrees also irregular, disorderly; untrustworthy — rising s. (*Ship-building*) a square on which are marked the heights of floor-timbers above the keel — set s. 1. An instrument used in mathematical drawing, and consisting of a flat thin piece of wood or vulcanite in the shape of a right-angled triangle. 2. An adjustable T square — sliding-arm s., in tailoring, a straight flat rule, usually 24 inches long, fitted with two brass rods, one of which is slidable. It is used for taking body and other measurements — solid s. (*Mil.*), a square of troops having an equal number of ranks and files an obsolete formation — s. and flat (*Carp.*), a panel devoid of molding — s. and rabbet (*Arch.*), an annulet — s. of opposition (*Logic*), see OPPOSITION — s. of Pegasus, see COSSUTRIANUS — to be all squares, to be settled — to be at s., to be on had terms — to be on the s. 1. To be at right angles. 2. To be a member of the Masonic fraternity. 3. [Colloq.] To be honest fair and square as he's always on the square — to break no squares, to give no offense, he of no consequence — to break squares, to be out of order — to see how the squares got, to see how matters proceed a metaphor from chess — T square, see SQUARE, n. 3 — universal s., a carpenter's implement combining the functions of a try-square, a bevel, a miter-box etc.

square, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as SQUARE.  
 square-head, 1 skwár'héd, 2 skwár'héd, n. 1. [Colloq., Austral. & U. S.] A German, Dutch, or Scandinavian immigrant. 2. winter wheat

square-ly, 1 skwár'ly, 2 skwár'ly, adv. In a square manner, so as to be square. Specif. (1) So as to form right angles with something. (2) Honestly, fairly. (3) So as to be directly opposed, absolutely.

square-man, 1 skwár'mán, 2 skwár'mán, n. [*GEN* pl.] 1. [Scot.] A carpenter. 2. [Eng.] A stonecutter or stonemason. 3. [condition of being square]

square-ness, 1 skwár'nes, 2 skwár'nes, n. The quality square-er, 1 skwár'ér, 2 skwár'ér, n. 1. One who squares. 2. [Colloq.] One who squares off to fight. 3. A brawler. square-sail, 1 skwár'sél, 2 skwár'sél, n. A four-cornered sail bent to a yard, especially on a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel — square-sail-yard, n. A yard for carrying a square-sail on a vessel otherwise fore-and-aft rigged

square-spot, 1 skwár'spót, 2 skwár'spót, n. [Eng.] One of various moths, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consoniata*

squar'ing, 1 skwár'ing, 2 skwár'ing, *ppr* & *verb* n of SQUARE, *r* — squar'ing-boards, n. pl. Boards accurately squared for use as guides for cutting pasteboard book-covers, etc. — s. shears, n. A machine for cutting thin-plate or other sheet material into rectangular sheets

squar'ish, 1 skwár'ish, 2 skwár'ish, a. Approximately square-rose, 1 skwár'ós or skwár'ós, 2 skwár'ós or skwár'ós, n. 1. Bot. Rough with projecting scale-like processes that spread at right angles or at an obtuse angle from the surface or line to which they are attached, as *quarrose* involucre. 2. Zool. Covered irregularly with scale-like processes. 3. Scurfy covered with dandruff. [*LL* *squarrosus* scurfy] squar'rous: — squar'rous-slashed, a. Slashed in a squarrose manner — squar'rous-so-la-din't-ate: — squar'rous-so-den't-ate, a. Bot. Having the teeth bent out of the plane of lamination — squar'rous-so-plin-na't-par'tite, a. Deeply pinnatifid with squarrose divisions, as a leaf of the yarrow

squar'ru-lose, 1 skwár'ru-lós, 2 skwár'ru-lós, o. Bot. Diminutively squarrose.

squar'son, 1 skwár'són, 2 skwár'són, n. [Humorous, Eng.] Formerly, a clergyman who was also a landed proprietor [*< squ* in SQUIRE, n. — *son* in PARSON] — squar'son-are, n. The house of a squarson

squash, 1 skwesh, 2 skwesh, *r* [Colloq.] 1. To heat or press into or as into a pulp or soft mass, smash

Such squashed hats and bonnets... never were seen in Rag Fair  
 DICKENS *Little Dorrit* p 133 [c. 1856]

II. i. To separate into a soft mass, as from a fall, also, to make the noise of such a fall splash, slosh. [*< OF* *esquacher*, < *L* *ex*, out, + *coado*; see COACT, *r*]

— squash-cr, n. One who or that which squashes

squash, a. Dentistry Denoting the oral and dental impression made upon a soft material used for molding

squash, n. 1. The fleshy edible fruit of any one of various trailing annuals of the genus *Cucurbita*, allied to the pumpkin. 2. Any one of the plants that bear this fruit, as the winter squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) (used when ripe, the seeds being removed before cooking-lept for winter use); the Barbary, China, or musky s. (*C. moschata*), the summer squashes, mostly varieties of *C. pepo* (usually small, and eaten only when green, the seeds being cooked in them) At least sixty varieties of winter and summer squashes are recognized by horticulturists. [*< Am* Ind. *asquash*, pl of *asq*, green, raw] squash-'vine'-r, n. A narrow squash, vegetable marrow — squash-'shee'-tle, n. A small American chrysomelid beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*) striped with yellow and black, or a related species, that feeds upon the squash, melon, and similar plants — s. -horser, n. The larva of a clearing moth (*Trochilium cucurbitae*) that bores into the stems of squashes — s. -hng, n. A large brownish-black North-American coral-hng (*Anzot tritita*) which destroys squashes-vines by sucking the sap of the stem — s. -gourd, n. Same as SQUASH, s. -melout.

squash, n. 1. A soft or unripe object

2. A crushed or mashed object or mass

3. The sudden fall or shock of a heavy soft body

squash, n. The musquash [Short for MUSQUASH]

squash, n. A game played in a walled Squash-hng 1/4

court, with racket and ball, in which the players aim to strike a rebounding ball against a wall at a point within fixed lines and before it has bounded twice from the ground. It differs from rackets chiefly in requiring a much smaller court. There are several variations of the game including fo-tets and handicaps — squash-'court', n. A court in which the game of squash is played — s. -racket, n. A small racket used in squash. See RACKET, s. -hat.

squash, *pp* Squashed

squash'y, 1 skwesh'y, 2 skwesh'y, a [Colloq.] Soft and moist; slushy easily squashed — squash'y-ness, n. [Colloq.]

squat, 1 skwet, 2 skwet, *r* [SQUAT-ten or SQUAT, SQUAT-ting] 1. To crouch on the haunches; often reflexively, as, to squat oneself by the fire. 2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To flatten; crush (2) To press together

3. To quiet 3. To quash

II. i. To bring the buttocks near the ground as in a sitting posture, as a human being, stoop or lie close, as when attempting to escape observation, crouch, cover; as, to squat behind a clump of shrubbery. 2. To settle on a piece of land without permission or right, as on the unfenced outskirts of a town, also, to settle upon public land under government regulation for the purpose of subsequently acquiring a title

Squat upon the land of an Afghan tribe or of a village community Russian or Hindoo in the name of humanity and you will be ejected as certainly as if you had squatted on the land of an English squire. GOLDWIN SMITH *Pale Fates* p 5 [L. CO. 1853]

3. To be a squatter. 4. To sink somewhat at the stern when in rapid motion — said of a vessel [*< OF* *esquator*, < *es* (< *L* *ex*) intens + *quair*, press down, < *L* *coado*; see COACT, *r*]

— squat-'sulph', n. [Local U. S.] The pectoral sand-piper — s. -tag, n. A game of tag in which the players can not be tagged while squatting

squat, *r* & *i* [Prov. Eng.] To stop splash

squat, o. 1. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting

The tower of Caserta Vecchia is low and squat in its proportions. JAMES FENIMORE HUTCHINSON *Arch. vol. u, pt. u, bk. viii, p 337* [L. M. 1874]

2. Being in a squatting position

— squat-'loh'-ster, n. A scyllaroid crustacean (*Thelus orientalis*) of Australia

squat, n. 1. A squatting attitude or position. 2. [Colloq.] A squat person. 3. [Cornwall, Eng.] (1) Tin ore mixed with spar (2) A small ore-body in a vein 4. A brute

squat, n. [Prov. Eng.] A splash

squat, n. The angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*) [*< SQUAT*]

squat-a-role, 1 skwát'or skwát'or, 2 skwát'or skwát'or, n. The black-bellied plover [*< It* dial *squata rolo*, Swiss plover] squat-e-role.

Squa-tin'-dée, 1 skwa-tin'-dée, 2 skwa-tin'-dée, n. pl. Ich

A family of sharks having a depressed body, laterally extended pectorals with an anterior extension separated by a notch from the branchial region and no anal fin (angel-fishes). Squat'-ina, n. (f. g. y.) [*< L* *squatina* (dim of *squatus*), skate] — squat'-noid, n. — squat'-noid, a. & n

squat-moret, n. A plant used as a remedy for bruises

squat-tage, 1 skwát'táj, 2 skwát'táj, n. [Austral.] Leased government lands

squat-ter, 1 skwét'tér, 2 skwét'tér, *r* [Prov. Brit.] 1. To splash along through water as by successive leaps or strokes of the wings, as a duck, hence, to shuffle or scurry about. 2. To crouch squat

squat-ter, n. 1. One who or that which squats; specif., one who settles on land without permission or right as on public or unimproved land, also, in the United States and Australia, a person who settles on government land subject to regulations with a view to subsequently obtaining title. 2. [Austral.] One who leases government land for pasture hence a stock-owner. Originally the word designated one who settled on unoccupied land then one who kept sheep or cattle on crown land as a licensed grazer. As many of these grew rich it developed into a term of compliment. Compare SELECTOR PASTORALIST

3. The squat-snipe — squat-ter-dom, n. A region or community of squatters

squat-ting-pill, 1 skwét'ing-píl, 2 skwét'ing-píl, n. [Prov. Eng.] A quelling opiate pill

squat-tish, 1 skwét'tish, 2 skwét'tish, a. Somewhat squat.

squat-toe-ra-cy, 1 skwét'tóe-rá-si, 2 skwét'tóe-rá-si, n. [Slang Austral.] The aristocracy of rich squatters [*< squatter* — *Gr* *trátes* rule] — squat-toe-ra-cy, a. Relating to, or applying the manners of, the squattocracy

squat-ty, 1 skwét'ty, 2 skwét'ty, a. Disproportionately short and thick — squat-ty-ness, n.

squaw, 1 skwá, 2 skwá, n. 1. An American Indian woman or girl. Compare SANNUP. 2. [Slang, U. S. Army.] A target representing a kneeling figure [*< Miss* Ind *squa* woman] — squaw-'ber'-ry, n. 1. The squaw-huckleberry. 2. The partridgeberry — s. -hush, n. 1. The cranberry-tree (*Viburnum opulus*) 2. The silky cornel (*Cornus amomum*) — s. -man, n. Among the American Indians, a man who for some reason is compelled to live among the women and do their kind of work also, n. white

man married to an Indian woman and in possession of tribal rights on that account — s. -mint, n. The American penny-royal — s. -vine, n. [Rare] The partridgeberry — s. -winter [Local U. S.] a cool wet period preceding Indian summer. squaw-'fish', 1 skwá'físh, 2 skwá'físh, n. A cyprinoid of the genus *Ptychocheilus*, several species of which are found in the rivers of the Pacific coast from central California to northern British Columbia



squawk, 1 skwák, 2 skwák, n. 1. To utter a shrill, harsh cry, as a duck, or as a hen when injured or frightened. 2. [Local, U. S.] To back out; retire or fall through timidity or in some unfair way. [For SQUEAK]

— squawking thrush [Local, Eng.], the missel-thrush.

— squaw'kr, n. A person or thing that squawks, as a device for decoying ducks or a reed toy

squawk, n. 1. A harsh cry, as of certain birds said contemptuously of the cry of a person

A pair of jacks hustled by with a warmish squawk. QUINCY-CORRIGAN *Warwickshire* p 125 [in 1892]

2. The black-crowned night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — squawk-'duck', n. [Prov. Eng.] The himantoduck (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

squawlt, *r* To squall

squaw-'root', 1 skwá'róot, 2 skwá'róot, n. 1. A yellowish-brown leafless North-American herb (*Conopholis americana*) of the family *Orobanchaceae* — the broom-rapes — parasitic on roots, with a simple stem, covered with scales imbricated as in a pine-cone

2. Rarely, the black cohosh, or the blue cohosh

squaw-'weed', 1 skwá'wéd, 2 skwá'wéd, n. The golden ragwort also one of the fleahanes (*Erigeron philadelphicus*)

squeak, 1 skwik, 2 skwik, *r* 1. To utter or effect with a squeak. 2. To cause to squeak

II. i. 1. To make a squeak, give out a sharp, thin, discordant sound, as, the mouse squeaks, the hinge squeaks. 2. [Slang] (1) To let out information; utter or betray a secret (2) To shirk usually with out; as, to squeak out of paying a debt [*< Sw* *sgråka*, creak]

squeak, n. 1. A very high-pitched thin, sharp, penetrating sound, as of a frightened mouse, a wheel turning on a dry axle, etc. 2. [Colloq.] A narrow margin, the least amount; a hairbreadth

If my father gets another turn at her, it will be a very narrow squeak indeed. BLACKSTONE *Christened* vol. u p 133 [in 1852]

squeak'er, 1 skwí'ér, 2 skwí'ér, n. 1. One who or that which squeaks. 2. A young bird; specif., a squab pigeon, squaealer, peeper. 3. A grayish Australian peeping crow (*Strepera caesia*) named from its cries. 4. [Slang] An informer. 5. Zool. A stridulating portulid crab, as the lady-crab (*Platonychus ocellatus* or *Orobates*) of the American coast

squeak-'ing-ly, 1 skwí'ing-ly, 2 skwí'ing-ly, adv. In a squeak-like manner

squeak-'let', 1 skwí'let, 2 skwí'let, n. A little squeak

squeak, *pp* Squeaked

squeak'y, 1 skwí'y, 2 skwí'y, a [SQUEAK-'ER; SQUEAK-'EST]

Making a squeaking noise, apt to squeak — squeak-'ly, adv. — squeak-'ly-ness, n.

squeal, 1 skwí, 2 skwí, *r* 1. To utter a sharp, shrill, loud cry or cries, clearer and more prolonged than a squeak, as when angry, frightened, or in pain. 2. [Slang] To betray an accomplice or a plot, peach; inform. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To scold, find fault, grumble [*< Sw*, dial *sgråla* < *L* *sgrāla*, scream]

squeal, o. [Prov. Eng.] Inform weak

squeal, n. 1. A shrill cry such as is made by a pig, usually louder and of longer duration than a squeak. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A brawl, quarrel, disturbance, dispute

squealed, *pp* Squealed

squeal'er, 1 skwí'ér, 2 skwí'ér, n. 1. One who or that which squeals. 2. (1) A young pigeon (2) The European swift (3) [Local, U. S.] (o) The American golden plover (b) A harlequin duck. 3. [Slang] An informer.

squeam, *r* To be squeamish

squeam-'ish, 1 skwím'ish, 2 skwím'ish, a. 1. Easily disgusted or shocked, excessively nice in judging of proprieties, oversensitive of conscience; unduly scrupulous. 2. Easily nauseated; affected slightly with nausea, sickish [*ME* *squamous*, < *screem*, dizziness, < *L* *screim*, a hustle] squeam-'ous', *syn*: affected daintily, difficult, fastidious, finical, foolish, hypercritical, overnice, oversensitive, particular, prudish, qualmish scrupulous, sickish — squeam-'ish-ly, adv. — squeam-'ish-ness, n.

squeant, *r* To squint

squea-'sy, a. Same as QUEASY — squea-'sy-ness, n.

squeef, 1 skwí, 2 skwí, *r* [Scot.] A hum

squeee, 1 skwí, 2 skwí, *r* & n. [Dial] Same as SQUEEZE.

squeee-'gee, 1 skwí'gee, 2 skwí'gee, & n. Same as SQUEEZE.

Squeezers, 1 skwí'z, 2 skwí'z, n. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, n. brutal, ignorant and miserly schoolmaster who flogged and starved his pupils at Dotheboys Hall

squeez-'a-bl(e), 1 skwí'z-a-bl, 2 skwí'z-a-bl, a. 1. That may be squeezed or compressed. 2. [Colloq.] That may be coerced — squeeze-'a-bl'i'-ty, n.

squeez(e), 1 skwí'z, 2 skwí'z, *r* [SQUEEZE, SQUEEZED; SQUEEZ'ING] 1. To press closely between other bodies, compress by closing the hand tightly upon; exert pressure upon, as for extracting juice or the like; press together or out of shape; as, to squeeze a rubber ball or an orange. 2. To grasp or clasp closely, as the hand. 3. To draw forth by pressure, extract; express, as, to squeeze juice from apples, to squeeze money from a miser

It was said of a certain professor that he could squeeze the life out of any text-book ever written

J. M. HECKLEY *Oats or Wild Oats* p 53 [in 1855]

4. To put in a certain place or position by force or pressure, crowd, as into close quarters, as, to squeeze another passenger into the coach

Like a too hospitable host who has given up his house to his guests and squeezed himself and his family into the pantry

H. A. BLAKE in *North American Review* Feb. 1891, p 185.

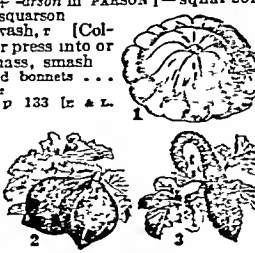
5. To extort tribute, taxes, or the like from; harass by exactions, reduce, as vases to the lowest amount

He squeezed down the spinners who brought yarn to him. He squeezed the weavers who brought him webs

E. E. HALE in *His Name* p 26 [in 1855]

6. To make a cast or impression of in damp paper by means of pressure; tal e a squeeze of: said of an inscription, etc. 7. Com. To compel to repurchase at a disadvantage stock that has been sold short

II. i. To force one's way with difficulty; pass by pressing or under pressure, push; as, to squeeze through a narrow place. [*< AS* *cwisan*, crush.]



Squashes

1 Mammoth white bush 2 Marrow 3 Crookneck







stack'age, 1 stak'ij, 2 stak'ag, n [Rare] 1 Hay, grain or other like material, in stacks 2 A tax on things stacked  
Stack'el-her, 1 stak'el-her, 2 stak'el-her, n O'to Magnus, Baron (1471-1537) - m1837 A German archaeologist, Sepulchers of the Greeks

stack'er, 1 stak'er, 2 stak'er, n 1. A attachment or apparatus for depositing straw from a thrashing-machine on a wagon or on a stack 2 Same as HAY-STACKER

stack'et, 1 stak'et, 2 stak'et, n [G] A stockade  
stack'freed, 1 stak'frid, 2 stak'fred, n Horol A governing device employed in some early watches before the invention of the fusee. It consisted of a spring arm and cam-wheel serving as a brake to retard the action of the mainspring when fully wound and to assist it when nearly run down, thus equalizing the pressure exerted upon the gear-train

Stack'house, 1 stak'hous, 2 stak'hous, John (1742-1811) 1819 An English historian and writer

Stack-hou'si-a, 1 stak-hau'si-a, 2 stak-hou'si-a, n Bot A genus of perennial herbs, typical of the family Stack-houseaceae. They have narrow entire leaves, spike-like flowers, white or yellow, branched at the base, and 5 stamens included in the corolla. [*< John Stackhouse*]

Stack-hou'si-a-cc-a, 1 stak-hau'si-a-cc-a, 2 stak-hou'si-a-cc-a, n pl Bot An unimportant Australian family of polypetalous herbs, allied to the Celastraceae and Rhamnaceae [*< John Stackhouse, English historian*] - stack-hou'si-a-ccous, a

stack'ing, 1 stak'ing, 2 stak'ing, n & verbal n of STACK, v - stack'ing-hand, n A hand or rope for use in thatching a strawstack or haystack s. helit - s. derick, n A hay-stacker - s. hook, n - s. swivel, n A hook or swivel on the upper hand of a gun, to enable it to be stacked without the haycock

stack'ing, 1 stak'ing, 2 stak'ing, n One of the species, of uncertain composition, used by the Jews to preparing altar incense [L. myrrh-oil, *< Gr stakhe*, *< stakō*, drop] - stack'ing-hand, n A hand or rope for use in thatching a strawstack or haystack s. helit - s. derick, n A hay-stacker - s. hook, n - s. swivel, n A hook or swivel on the upper hand of a gun, to enable it to be stacked without the haycock

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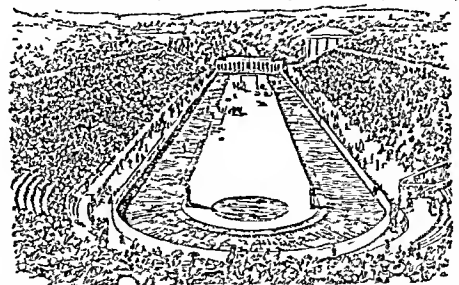
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four conditions or stages of the atmosphere with respect to moisture, occurring successively in a complete series of adiabatic changes, viz, the dry stadium, rain-s.,



Stadium at Athens, Greece (as restored)  
hallis, and snow-s. [L. *< Gr stadion*, *< hálēmi* (*< sta*), stand]

Sta'el Hol'stein, 1 stak'el-hol'stelo or (F) stak'el'stan, 2 stak'el-hol'stelo or (F) stak'el'stan, n Baroness de, commonly Madame de Staël (1766-1817) (née Anne Louise Necke), A French writer, Corinne

sta-fette, 1 sta-fet, 2 sta-fet, n [Rare] Same as ESTAFET

staff, 1 staf, 2 staf, n [STAVES (XIII), STAFFS, pl] staff, 1. A stick or piece of wood of variable size and length carried for some special purpose. Specif (1) A stick used to aid in walking or climbing, a walking-stick, an alpenstock, hence, something that supports, a prop, stay, as bread is the staff of life (2) A cudgel club (3) An emblem of authority, a baton, mace, scepter, as, a bishop or pastoral staff  
Whoever rose to speak in the general assembly of the host received a scepter or staff from one of the heralds, which he held in hand while delivering his sentiments

ANTHONY HOMER'S Iliad bk. 11 237-239, note (4) A piece of metal or wood used on railways to the staff system (see phrase below) train-staff

2. A shaft or pole that forms a support or a handle, as, a flagstaff, plowstaff. Specif (1) The shaft of a weapon, as a spear (2) An arbor, as of a watch-pinion (3) A carriage-pole

3. A stick used in measuring or testing (1) A proof-staff (2) A surveyor's leveling-rod. See ENSUS-STAFF, JACOB S-STAFF, under JACOB (3) A staff used for taking the altitude of the sun at sea. See BACKSTAFF, CROSS-STAFF, FORE-STAFF (4) A measuring-stick or spading-rule used by ship-builders

4. A body of officers not having command but attached in an executive or advisory capacity to an army, a corps, a division, or a brigade, as assistants to the officer in command. The central body is known as the general staff, as distinguished from the headquarters staff of an army, a corps, division, brigade, or territorial department, and from garrison staff. Prior to the 19th century the general staff was simply a list of general officers; the modern practice was inaugurated by Scharnhorst in 1808, and has been adopted with various modifications by all modern armies. The general staff is a body of officers forming the central bureau of the military forces of a nation. It may be considered to act as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief or of the ruler of the nation. In European countries the general staff is under a chief of general staff, who is the commander-in-chief's responsible adviser on all matters affecting military operations, through whom he exercises his functions of command and by whom all of the various orders issued by him are signed. Under him the officers of the different departments attend to their appropriate duties and functions; thus the adjutant-generals attend to the organization and discipline of the troops, to the records, and to the application of martial and international law, the quartermaster-generals to the distribution of camps supplies, remounts and questions of transport, the chief medical officers to the hospitals, medical supplies care of the sick, and sanitation of camps and garrisons; the chief commissaries to the purchase and distribution of food-supplies; the chief ordnance-officers to the manufacture and supply of artillery, arms, ammunition, and equipments for the troops and this chief signal officer to the construction, repair, and operation of all military cable, telegraph, and telephone lines and stations, the military balloons and aeroplanes wireless installations and all other duties pertaining to military signaling. The headquarters of an army in the field comprises a personal staff of two or more aides-de-camp, a general staff of 10 officers under a chief and an adjutant-general with his assistants. The chief of the headquarters may also have assistants. The number and composition of a garrison's staff depends upon the size of the garrison and its staff-officers are of lower rank than those detailed with the larger units. In the United States the territorial divisions and departments are commanded by a major-general and a brigadier-general respectively each assisted by his appropriate staff, the act of Congress, Feb. 14, 1903 created a General S Corps. The chief of staff under the direction of the President or Secretary of War, has supervision over all branches of the military service line and staff except such as are exempted therefrom by law or regulations. This corps comprises 4 general officers, including the chief of artillery 4 colonels 6 lieutenant-colonels 12 majors and 20 captains all except the chief of artillery being detailed from the army at large. In time of war the military forces are divided into armies, corps, divisions, and brigades, each provided with a competent administrative staff. In England in time of peace each commander-in-chief of a territorial region containing an important group of garrisons has a brigadier-general as chief of the general staff and a major-general as his assistant in charge of administrative matters

A Naval staff was organized and embodied with the Board of the British Admiralty, May 14, 1917. It has charge and direction of the Division of Operations, is concerned with the naval policy, war operations, not-submarine work, and the projection of trade.

A bulky staff implies a division of responsibility, slowness of action, and indecision whereas a small staff implies activity and concentration W T SHERRMAN Memoirs vol. 11 p 402 (1836)

5. A body of persons associated in carrying out some special enterprise under the supervision of a manager or chief, as, the editorial staff of a newspaper

A diplomatic staff for the East should be trained in the East L. GURPIN in Nineteenth Century Nov. 1893, p 633

6. Mus The combined lines and spaces used to represent the pitches of tones

The staff has always five long horizontal lines and the accompanying long spaces, but is colored as the occasion may require by short lines above or below and the short spaces they bring, called added lines and spaces, or added degrees. The added lines are called also ledger lines. The lines of the staff are numbered beginning with the lowest, and the spaces likewise, beginning commonly with the two just above the first line, the some writers include in the permanent spaces of this staff that below the first line and that above the fifth and hold that they should be numbered accordingly. The lines and spaces collectively are called degrees. Each of the degrees of the staff represents a pitch, which varies according to the clef placed at the beginning. See CLEF. The tones represented by the different positions of notes on, above, or below the staff, with the clefs commonly in use, are shown in the illustration Gregorian music has a staff of four lines with the C clef

7. A curved and grooved steel instrument by which to guide a knife into the bladder in lithotomy 8 Arch Cahhag 9 An iron-puddlers' rabble or rabbler 10 Her See FISURE, n, 2 11. [Rare] A round of a ladder 12. [Archaic] A stanza, verse, also, a line 13. A letter of the alphabet [*< AS staf* stick] Syn. see stick - astronomer's staff, same as ALMUCANTAR-STAFF - long s. (Nautic), the graduated portico of the cross-staff which carries the transverse - staff-head, n Arch A scale-head - s. captain, n In the British navy, the senior grade in the navigating branch - s. commander, n In the British navy, the second grade of the navigating branch - s. degree, n Mus A degree on the staff - s. duty, n The service or duty of a member of a staff, especially of a military staff - s. herding, n Old Eng Law, The pasturing of cattle to charge of a herder - s. man, n A silk-thrower - s. officer, n 1 An officer on the staff of a regiment brigade division, or army 2 [U S Navy] An officer of a combatant corps, such as surgeons paymasters, naval constructors, etc. - s. raguly (Her), a staff notched or jagged on opposite sides. See RAUL - s. sergeant, n A non-commissioned officer appointed by the colonel and serving on the staff of a regiment - s. soldier, n A 10th-century weapon consisting of a shag on the end of a

rod, a fustibale - s. striker, n A tramp - s. surgeon, n In the British navy, a surgeon of a senior grade - s. system, a block system in use on single-track railroads to which an engine-driver receives a staff from a stand worked automatically in exchange for one received at the preceding station, this being his authority to proceed over a section of the road - s. tree, n Any species of the genus *Celastrus*, commonly the climbing or shrubby bitersweet s. vine staff, n A plastic composition used instead of stone to building, architectural decoration, statuary, etc., especially when the structures are temporary. Staff is composed chiefly of plaster of Paris, mixed with a little emmet glycerin, and dextrin in water. It was first used for buildings at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and later for buildings of a similar kind [Prov var of STUFF]

Staff'a, 1 staf'a, 2 staf'a, n An island of the Ianae Hebrides group, Scotland 1 1/2 m in circumference site of Finkal's Cave and other hasaltic caverns. See ILLUS under FINKAL

staffed, 1 staf't, 2 staf't, a 1 Provided with a staff 2 staffed, 1 staf't, 2 staf't, n Mineral A variety of apatite believed to be the result of carbonated waters acting on phosphorite [*< Stafel*, Prussia]

staff'ish, n An attendant

Staff'ord, 1 staf'ord, 2 staf'ord, n 1. Henry (1440-1483), Duke of Buckingham who led an unsuccessful revolt against Richard III. He figures in Shakespeare's *Richard III* 2 Viscount (1416-1483) William Howard an English statesman accused of complicity in the Popish Plot condemned, and beheaded 3 The county town of Staffordshire, England native place of Isaac Walton 4 A county in N central Kansas 792 sq m county-seat, St John 5 A county in N E Virginia 282 sq m county-seat, Stafford 6 A town in Tolland county, Conn, including Stafford Springs 7 A city in Stafford county, Ga 8 Stafford-shire, 1 staf'ord-shir 2 staf'ord-shir, n An iron-ore and coal-mining county in central England 1,171 sq m, county town Stafford a manufacturing center

Stafford Springs A borough in Tolland county, Conn

staf, 1 staf, 2 staf, n [*< stafoen*, *< stafoen*] 1. [*< Sing*] To follow guardedly, dog or watch 2. [*< Com Sing*] To deal in stocks as a stag. See STAG

5 To tag the market (Fin), to subscribe for stock with the intention of selling immediately on its issuance at a profit. See STAG 5 (2)

stag, n 1. The male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), especially when at least five years old and with terminal points or crochets to the antlers. The female is known as the hind 2. The male of various other large deer related to the red deer, as, the wapiti or the Kashmir stag (*Cervus cashmirianus*) 3 A bull or horned animal when full-grown or nearly so 4. [Colloid] A man, as opposed to a woman, especially a man not in the company of women in special phrases and compounds, as, to dance the cotillon as a stag (without a regular partner), n stag-dancer (one of which only men

degrees of the staff, with pitches represented by them

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structures, different tissue elements, or to produce definite microchemical reactions. Stains may be named from the scientists who first used them successfully, as Ehrlich's stain, Jenner's s., Nelser's s., etc., or from their most prominent characteristic or use, as neutral s., plasma s., specific or triacid s.

4. A moral taint, as of guilt or disgrace, tarnish, blemish, as a stain of dishonesty. 5† A tinge, trace. Syn.: see BLEMISH. COLOR — diffuse stain, a dye that colors all parts uniformly — matt-silver or oyster-shell s., a stain on a photographic plate made by the wet or collodion process, consisting of reduced silver due to impurities in the bath — port-wine s., same as NEWS.

stain'able, 1 stā'n'ə-bəl, 2 stā'n'a-bl, a Capable of being stained — stain'ab-ly, n

stain'chel, 1 stē'n'chel, 2 stā'n'chēl, n [Scot] A stanchion

stain'd, pp Stained

stain'er, 1 stē'n'er, 2 stā'n'er, n 1. One who or that which stains, specif., one who practices any art of staining. 2. A coloring-matter used in staining. 3. An insect, the cotton-stainer.

Stain'er, Sir John (1840-1901) An English musician and composer, *The Crucifixion*.

Staines, 1 stēnz, 2 stānz, n A town on the river Thames in S W Middlesex, England.

stain'less, 1 stē'n'les, 2 stā'n'lēs, a Free from stain or incapable of receiving stains commonly in figurative use. Syn.: see INNOCENT, PERFECT, PURE — -ly, adv — -ness, n

stair, 1 stār, 2 stār, n 1. A step or one of a series of steps, as of stone or wood, for mounting or descending from one level to another. 2. A series of steps leading from one level to another in this sense usually plural. 3†. A degree, stage. [*AS stāier, < stigan, climb*]

— below stairs, in a lower story, especially in a basement, hence, in or relating to servants' quarters or affairs — continuous stairs, stairs running unbrokenly from bottom to top of the flight, as straight or corkscrew stairs — flight of stairs, a succession of steps without a break, as from one landing or story to another — hanging stairs, stairs attached to a wall by one end of each step, sometimes by brackets or corbels projecting from the wall — independent stairs, stairs wholly free from a wall or walls — open-newel or open-well stair, a staircase built around three or four sides of an open space or well — pair of stairs, a set of stairs from one story to another sometimes restricted to a flight — quarter turn s., a staircase having two flights or runs at right angles to each other, with a square landing between them — scall s. [Scot] a stairway serving in common several apartments or houses — spiral or corkscrew stairs, stairs arranged spirally about a central column or newel — stair'coat'pet, n Carpet having a complete pattern in a single width suitable for stairs — s'foot, n The bottom of a flight of stairs — s'head, n The top of a flight of stairs — s'rod, n A rod or strip for fastening a stair-carpet in the centering angles of a staircase — s' trimmer, n See TRIMMER.

stair'case, 1 stār'kēs, 2 stā'r'kēs, n 1. A turret containing a spiral stairway in medieval architecture often attached to one angle of a heltry or step-tower, and in both medieval and Renaissance architecture occurring often in courtyards of castles and palaces. 2. A canopy or shelter over the issue of a staircase on a roof — s'well, n Same as WELL, n, 4 (a) & (b) — s'wire, n A slender metal stair-rod — winding stairs, spiral stairs. See illus under PROJECTION.

stair, n See DALRYMPLE, 4

stair'back, 1 stār'bək, 2 stār'bək, n A tree-creeping bird (genus *Xylops*)

stair'case, 1 stār'kēs, 2 stā'r'kēs, n 1. A flight or set of stairs, properly from one floor to another, complete with the supports, balusters, etc. Compare ESCALATOR. 2. That part of a building containing a flight of stairs. 3. *Physiol* A series of responses following nerve-stimulation, showing ascent or descent, as recorded on a smoked cylinder — glants' staircase, a marble stairway in the courtyard of the Doge's Palace in Venice, adorned at its upper landing by colossal statues of Mars and Neptune whence its name [it dates from about 1485 — Holy S., see SCALA SANTA — stair'case'shell, n A solaroid gastropod of tropical seas, having an umbilicus through which the spiral edges of the whorls are seen, suggesting a winding staircase. See illus under WENTLETRAP.

stair'way, 1 stār'wē, 2 stār'wē, n A flight of stairs, staircase

Under a stairway back in the hall,  
Waiting to hear his country's call  
Coffin in hand—a bundle of bones—  
Lies what is left of the great Paul Jones!

Dox C. Burtz *The Burial of John Paul Jones* at 1

stair'yt, a Like a stair

stailth, 1 stēth, 2 stāth, n [Prov Eng] 1. A landing or wharf, a staging on a wharf. 2. An embankment also, a narrow road over a river-hank. 3. A warehouse. [*AS stailth*] — stailth'man, n A man employed at a stailth in weighing and shipping coal — stailth'wart, n Colewort

stail'vor, 1 stē'vor, 2 stā'vor, n [Scot] To stagger

stake, 1 stēk, 2 stāk, vt [STAKED, STAK'ING] 1. To fasten or support by means of a stake, protect with stakes. 2. To mark the boundaries or lines of with stakes: often with *off* or *out*, as, to *stake off* town lots. 3. To curry, as a skin, against the blunt semicircular knife fixed on the top of an upright post. 4. [Archaic] To impale or pierce with a stake — to *stake on* (Archaic), to secure a pulley or wheel to a shaft smaller than the shaft-hole by means of keys driven around the shaft, thus permitting the centering of the pulley or wheel

stake, vt 1. To put at hazard upon the issue of a competition or contingency, wager, bet, risk, venture; pledge, ns, to *stake* money on a race

Isaiah had staked upon his prophetic word the existence of his country. A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol n p 531 [s 1876]

2 [Slang] To give a sum to, as in return for something done ns, I will *stake* you — stake'r, n

stake, n 1. A stick or post, as of wood, sharpened for driving into the ground, and serving as n support, boundary, tethering-post, or part of a stockade, etc. To one fixed stake my speech. I know that God is good!

To one fixed stake my speech. I know that God is good!

2. Specif., n post to which a person is bound to be burned alive. 3. A post on which to curry or grain a skin. 4. An upright, usually of wood, set in a socket at the edge of the bed or floor of a car or wagon, to confine a load or loose material. 5. That part of a riving-machine which holds the rivet firmly in place. 6. One of the main upright rods in the frame of a basket. 7. A miniature anvil that may be set in a bench, a hatched-stake. 8. Same as STAKE or ZION. [*AS stoca, stake*] — stake'boat, n A boat anchored to mark the course for a boat or yacht-race — stake-hole, n A hole, n A bolt passing through and supporting the lower end of a stake in the side of a car or other vehicle — s'driver, n The

American hitman named from its note, which is likened to the noise made in driving a stake into the ground — s'fel-low, n A fellow martyr at the stake — s'head, n A horizontal bar supported by stakes to support strands in a ropewalk while they are spun or laid up. On its upper edge are pegs to keep adjacent yarns from getting tangled or joined — s'hook, n A hook acting in conjunction with a stake-bolt or the like to keep a stake upright, as at the edge of the body of a car or other vehicle — s'iron, n A loop or strap on the edge of the body of a car, to support an upright stake — s'met, n A fishing-net arranged to be hung on stakes, as a pound-net — s'metter, n One who fishes with a stake-net or pound-net — s' of Zion (Mormon CH), a division or territory for ecclesiastical purposes, comprising several wards presided over by a s'presidency, consisting of three high priests — s'pocket, n A socket, as on the side of a platform car, into which a stake may be set — s'snocket — s'puller, n A machine for extracting posts from the ground, n post-puller — s'rest, n A stop on a platform car on which to rest a stake so pivoted that it may be turned down horizontally — to drive stakes (Colloq), to set out stakes marking a homestead claim, hence, by extension, to settle down, found a home

stake, n 1. That which is staked, something wagered or risked on a competition or contingency, as the money bet on a race, especially, money deposited with a third party by those who make a wager, and held by him to be delivered to the winner when the issue is decided in this sense generally plural. 2. The state or condition of being in hazard or in question, or put to proof chiefly in the phrase *at stake*; as, my whole life is *at stake*. 3. A prize in a contest. 4. In interest, as in an enterprise, contingent gain or loss. 5. A grubstake (Special use of STAKE), n — stake'horse, n A horse running in stakeraces usually a horse of first-class quality — s'race, n A horse-race for a stake offered by the club or association holding the race — 'table-stakes, n Card-playing In poker, a betting-limit designated by the dealer

Staked Plain Same as LLANO ESTACADO

stake'hold'er, 1 stēk'hōld'or, 2 stāk'hōld'er, n 1. One who holds the stakes or money entrusted to him by parties to a wager till the result be determined. 2. Law One with whom a deposit is made by two or more contending parties who claim it, any one having in his care money or other property claimed by several persons

stak'ert, vt To stagger

stak'er, 1 stēk'er, 2 stāk'er, n One who stakes or wagers.

stak-inn'er-ter, n Same as STACTOMETER

stail, tnp of STEAL, v

stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n Resembling or having the form of a stalactite [*STALACTITE* + -form] stail'ac'ti-form, n

stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n 1. An elongated cylindrical or tapering, pendulous, icicle-like form in which certain minerals are sometimes deposited either by evaporation from a solution, that trickles down slowly from above, or by slow consolidation from fluid, hence, any similar formation. Stalactites usually occur in some cavity or cave suspended from the upper part, and in many caverns form grotesque and often beautiful masses. Common stalactites are of calcium carbonate derived from the abundant carbonated waters of the crust. Others consist of limonite, chalcocopy or other minerals. Lavalactites occur in laval-caverns. Stalactites have generally a concentric handed and also a radiated fibrous structure, and frequently are tubular.

2. Arch A downward-projecting ornament of a vaulted surface, much used in Saracenic architecture, formed of minute prisms, niches, and pendants, remotely suggesting stalactites in a cave. stail'ac'ti-form-work, n [*Gr stalaktos, drooping, < stalassō, drop*]

stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n 1. Covered or filled with stalactites, formed like a group of stalactites. 2. Ornamented in imitation of icicles and of masonry

stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n Having the form or structure of stalactites, containing stalactites, or resembling or pertaining to them. stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n

stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n An incrustation or deposition, usually cylindrical or conical, on the floor of a cavern or cavity, formed by the dropping from its roof of some material in solution or (rarely) molten, hence, any similar formation. A stalagmite is the counterpart of a stalactite, and is composed of similar materials. A stalactite and a stalagmite often unite, forming a stalactite column. See STALACTITE.

The water which trickles from the stalactite after having in part yielded up its carbonate of lime, falls upon the floor vertically underneath and there builds the stalagmite

TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p 459 [a 1871]

[*Gr stalagmos, drooping, < stalassō, drop*] stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n

[Rare] — stalagmite marble, same as STALAGMITIC — stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n

stail'ac'ti-form, 1 stail'ak'ti-form, 2 stail'ac'ti-form, n Same as STACTOMETER

Stail'bridge, 1 stail'brīd, 2 stail'brīd, n An old town in N E Dorsetshire, England. Stail'bridge [Ancient]

stail'd, pp Stalled

stail'er, 1 stēl'er, 2 stāl'er, n [Prov Eng] A pile of wood also, a frame for supporting a eask

stail'ing, 1 stēl'ing, 2 stāl'ing, n A counterfeit half-penny coin of the time of Edward I, of foreign manufacture

stail', 1 stēl, 2 stāl, v [STAILED, STAIL'ING] 1. To make stale or rapid, deprive of fresh interest, as, advice is *stailed* by repetition. 2. To become stale

stail'er, vt To unrate said of horses and cattle [*G stallen, unrate, < stall, stall*]

stail'e, a [STAILED, STAIL'ING] 1. Having lost freshness; slightly altered or deteriorated by standing. Specif. (1) Vapid from loss of its illness and pungency as wine that has lost its spark and spirit. (2) Stagnant, stale, or foul air. (3) Being in some state of decay, as meat or an egg. (4) Sour from fermentation as milk. (5) Being in the first stage of dryness as the head is *stailed* said also of head when old and musty.

2 Lacking in interest from age or familiarity, worn out by great repetition, trite, as, a *stailed* joke. 3 In poor condition from prolonged activity, as from over-

study or, in athletics, from overtraining especially in the phrase *gone stail*. 4 *Finance* Inactive, dull said of a stock-market after a period of overactivity. 5. Law In courts of equity, impaired in legal force, due to long neglect in pressing or asserting a claim or demand, or to such a change in condition or situation of the parties as to render a pressing of the claim or demand against conscience. 6. [Prov Eng] Fallow, as old plowed land. 7†. Strong from age said of ale. 8†. Past an attractive age passed. [*OF estole, < MD stel, old*] — stail'e demand, n claim that has long remained undemand — stail'ly, adv 1. In a stale manner. 2†. Of a long time, of old — stale'ness, n The quality or state of being stale

stail'e, n 1. A stalemate. 2†. Something stale. 3†. A prostitute

stail'e, n The urine of cattle or horses

stail'e, n 1 [Prov] A handle, as of a hoe or broom. 2†. The shaft of an arrow. 3†. A rung of a ladder. 4†. A stalk, stem. [*AS stail, stalk*] stail'e, n

stail'et, n 1. A laughing-stock, dupe. 2. Theft also, concealment, stealth. 3. A decoy halt, trap, snare

stail'mate, 1 stēl'mēt, 2 stāl'māt, vt 1. Chess To put into a condition of stalemate. 2. To bring to a standstill

stail'mate, n Chess A position in which no piece of the player whose turn it is to play can be moved and the king can not move without going into check equivalent to a drawn game. Compare CHECK, CHECKMATE [*< STALE, n (< AS stailu, theft, < stelan, steal), + MAT, n*]

Stail'm-e-ne, 1 stōl'm-ē'nē, 2 stāl'm-ē'nē, n Same as STAIL'ING

stail, 1 stēk, 2 stāk, v. 1. To approach stealthily or under cover, for the purpose of killing, as in hunting; ns, to *stalk*, a herd of deer. 2. To move over or upon with dignified mien and step, as, to *stalk* the streets

II. 1. To walk with stately or stiff steps, pace in a dignified manner. ns, to *stalk* along the highway

The Spaniard full of personal pretence and projects of ambition stalked onward wrapping his cloak around him

L RANKE *History of Pope* by E Foster p 286 [in o n 1847]

2 To proceed with a creeping or stealthy motion, steal along, creep toward anything, as game, behind a cover [*< AS stailcan, walk slowly, < stelan, steal*] — stalk'er, n

1. One who stalks game, especially one who does so illegally — a poacher. 2. A variety of fish-net — stalk'ing-horse, n 1. A horse behind which a hunter conceals himself installing game. 2. Hence, anything serving to conceal the real intention, a pretense

stalk, n 1. Bot (1) The stem or axis of a plant, especially when herbaceous, as, a *stalk* of wheat or rye. (2) Loosely, any support on which an organ is borne, as a pedicel, peduncle, or pedicle. 2. Zool A supporting part, stem, peduncle, as, the *stalk* of a goose-barnacle, or of a crinoid, or of the eyes of a crustacean or a snail. 3. Arch A fluting, or of the like, resembling a stalk. 4. Any stem or main axis, as of a globe. 5. A tall chimney, stack. 6. Founding A solid iron rod to form a center for a core. 7†. One of the uprights of a ladder [*< STALE, n* cp *ICE siller, stalk*] — stalk'bor'er, n A

larval insect that bores in the stalks of plants (1) The larva of a North-American noctuid moth (*Gortyna nitida*) that bores into the stalks of asters, dahlias, raspberries, tomatoes, and many other cultivated plants, and kills them. (2) The larva of a crambid moth (*Chilo oryzellus*) that bores in the stalks of rice (3) The grub of an American cerambycid beetle

(*Ataxia crypta*) perforating cotton-stalks. See also PONER — s'cure, vt Today (tohacco) on the stalk — s' cutter, n A machine to cut off standing corn-stalks before plowing. s'chopper, vt — s'eyed, n Having the eyes mounted on stalks or peduncles, as, the *stalk-eyed* or podopthalmous insect — s' worm, n A stalk-borer, specif. the caterpillar of *Grambus caliginosus* — stalked, a Having a stalk or stalks as, a *stalked* harnessed, a *stalked* crinoid — stalked hydatid, the hydatid of Morgagni — stalk'ing, n The pursuit of game in a creeping or stealthy manner often used as a compound, as, deer-stalk'ing — stalk'ing-ly, adv — stalk'less, a Devoid of a stalk — stalk'let, n A little stalk, in botany a secondary stalk, the stalk of a leaflet — stalk'y, n 1. Having a comparatively large stalk. 2. Stalk-like

stalk'y, n 1. The act of stalking game. 2. A stately step or walk

stalk'ness, 1 stōk'nez, 2 stāk'nez, n pl [Rare] Idle fellows who pose as gentlemen [cp *IR stalcire, n robust fellow*]

stalk't, pp Stalked

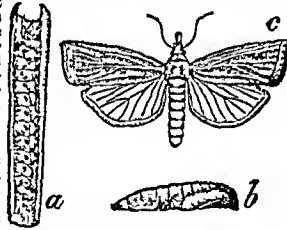
stall, 1 stōl, 2 stal, v. I. 1. To place or keep in a stall, especially, to bring in from pasture, as cattle or horses, and place in the stall or stable for fattening. 2. To furnish, as a barn, with stalls. 3. To fix in mire or snow (while driving) so as to stick fast, bring to a standstill, as in mire or snow, hence, to stop by any obstruction, as, trains *stalled* in a snow-storm. 4. To run, as a team, by abuse. 5. [Prov Eng & Scot] To satiate, cloy, fatigue. 6. [Archaic] (1) To install in office. (2) To corner, bring to bay. (3) To permit postponement in paying n (debt). (4) To forestall. (5) To keep secret. (6) To place, fix

II. 1. To stick fast in mire, snow, or the like, be brought to a stand, as a horse or wagon. 2. [Prov Eng] To tire, be satiated. 3. To kennel, as dogs. 4. [Cant] To pretend doing one's best (in a contest), as to save one's strength or for any other reason. 5†. To take a position, stand. 6†. To live as in a stall [*< AS stallian, place, < stéal, see STALL, n*]

stall, n 1. A compartment or space having usually an elevated crib and high sides, in which a horse or bovine animal is confined and fed, as in a stable. 2. A small booth, recess, or compartment in a street or market, or at a public fair or the like, for the sale of any thing. 3. A theater-seat ordinarily separated from the adjacent ones by arms, now, usually, one in the front part of the parqu岸, an orchestra-stall, also, in the plural, the occupants of such seats collectively. See illus



Stalactite Column (broken) in the Jemloan Cave, New South Wales



Rice Stalk-borer

a larva in a split stem of rice b pupa c female moth (natural size)





wild horses, a *stampede* of an army-corps 2. By extension, any sudden, confused, impulsive movement on the part of a crowd or large company, as a mob or a political convention [*< Am Sp estampida, < Sp estampida*, crash, akin to *estampar*, stamp] stamp-*pe*-do.  
stamp'er, stamp'er, stamp'er, n 1. One who stamps, in any sense, specif., one who cancels stamps, as in a post-office 2. Any tool or machine for stamping, a stamp (1) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics by pestles in a horizontally rotating tub (2) A machine used in gunpowder-manufacture for stamping material consisting usually of a battery of rising and falling wooden blocks having bronze shoes and playing in wooden mortars (3) A mill for powdering calcined flints for use in making porcelain 3. pl [Colloq] Thick-soled shoes or boots  
stamp'ing, stamp'ing, stamp'ing, n 1. The act of striking the foot heavily on the ground 2. The method or business of using tools or machines that stamp, specif., the impressing of a design on a book-cover, blocking 3. Something stamped, or made with a stamp—blind stamping, the stamping of a design, as on a book-cover, without color—stamp'ing-ground, n [Colloq, U S] A favorite resort, a habitual gathering-place originally, a place where cattle gather and stand during the heat of the day—s. machine, n 1. Same as stamp-machine 2. A machine for impressing a design or mark as a maker's name on a shoe-sole 3. A machine for affixing postage-stamps to envelopes—s. mill, n Same as stamp-mill—s. powder, n Embroidery A powder used in transferring a perforated pattern  
stamp'ple, stamp'ple, stamp'ple, vt [Prov Brit] To stumble, stagger  
stamp'sman, n [Rare] One who operates a stamp-mill  
stamp't, stamp't, stamp't, vt Stamped S S  
Stan'ber-y, stan'ber-y, stan'ber-y, n A city in Gentry county, Mo  
stance, 1 stans, 2 stanc, vt To station  
stance, n 1. [Scot] A position, station, hence, a site or a foundation 2. Golf The attitude assumed when making a stroke 3. A stanchion, stand 4f. A stanza 5f. A space, distance [*< OF, < L stō, stand*]  
stanch', 1 stanch, 2 stanch, v I 1 To stop or staunch, check the flow of, as by absorbents or styptics said chiefly of blood from a wound  
With fruitless labor Clara bound,  
And strove to staunch the gushing wound  
Scott *Marion* can 6, et 32  
2. [Archaic] To quench, as a fire or the feelings  
II. 1. [Rare] To cease flowing 2f. To stop [*< OF estancher, < L stagno*, see STAGNANT]—stanch'less, a That can not be stanch'd  
stanch', vt To make stanch  
stanch', a 1 Firm in principle, or in adherence to a staunch, cause, constant, faithful, steady, hearty, as, a staunch champion of orthodoxy, staunch loyalty 2. Having firm constitution or construction, strong and vigorous, as, a staunch ship 3. Following without wavering said of hounds on the trail 4f. Secret and close [*< OF estanche, f of estanc, < estancher*, see STANCH v] Syn firm, seaworthy, sound, stout, strong, taut, tight trim, trustworthy, trusty See FAITHFUL—Ant crazy, leaky, rotten, unseaworthy, untrustworthy—stanch-ly, ado—stanch'ness, n  
stanch', n 1. A flood-gate or weir serving to back up staunch, water in order to accumulate enough for a sudden rush that will float vessels over a shallow 2f. The act of stanching, state of being stanch'd, that which stanches [*< OF estanche (< L stagnum)*, pool]  
stan'chel, stan'chel, stan'chel, n 1. A small [Prov or Obs] Same as stanchion—stan'chel'd, a  
stan'chel't, n Same as stanchion—stan'chel't, n  
stanch'er, 1 stanch'er, 2 stanch'er, n One who or that which stanches, a styptic  
stan'chion, 1 stan'shan, 2 stān'chion, vt To fasten by means of a stanchion or stanchions said of cattle thus secured  
stan'chion, n An upright bar, post, or timber forming a principal support, or serving to hold another part or object in place Specif (1) A vertical bar, or a pair of bars, used to confine cattle in a stall, especially that bar which is removable The two bars are adjusted one on each side of the neck, so closely that the animal can not withdraw the head, yet has considerable freedom of motion eat'tle stan'chion't (2) A principal upright in the frame of a stanchion, especially if made of wood (3) Naut A post supporting a deck-beam, quarter-railing, awning, or the like, and named from the shape or position as, beam-attachion, box-section s, decks, hold's, man-rope s, etc (4) A post or hanger with an eye in one end for carrying a rope or small rod as on shipboard (5) Affixing A prop supporting the end of a stall [*< OF estanchion, dim of estanche, < L stanchion, chamber, < L stan'ti-s, pr of stō, stand*] stan'tient—stan'tient-gun, n 1. A small cannon on a vertical pivot 2. A duck-gun on the gunwale of a boat  
stanch't, pp Stanch'd S S  
stand, 1 stand, 2 stānd, v [stoon, stann'ino] I. 1 To place so as to stay in an upright position, set on the feet or legs, usually in the normal position; rest on the end or base, as, to stand the umbrella in a corner 2. To bear without complaining, tolerate, endure, sustain, as, he stands misfortune well  
The reed can stand the better than the oak  
O. J. NABER *Book of Nature* p 82 l 3 c n 1870  
2. To be subjected to or made to undergo, pass through, see, ho must stand trial 4. To be to the advantage of, as, to stand one in stēan 5 [Colloq] To pay for, bear the expense of, as, to stand treat 6. [Rare] To withstand 7f. To be faithful to  
II. 1. To rest on the feet or be stationary in an erect position said of persons or animals, and distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling 2. Hence, to be in a vertical position, be placed or remain upright, be set or made to rest on end said of inanimate things, and distinguished from leaning or lying, as, the tree stands firm in the ground, the statue stands on a pedestal  
Above against the clouds of twilight ghostly on the grass pres-  
pice stand myriad by myriad the shadowy armies of the Under-  
walden pine  
Russett *Wood Point* vol 1 p 93 l w 1860  
3. Figuratively, to be firm in moral rectitude, be up-  
right in character, maintain a good character or position, as, to stand fast in the faith  
To stand or fall Free in time own arbitrement it lies  
Milton *P L* bk viii, l 940  
4. To have or be in a particular state or condition, be (1) To ho at a degree, price, rate, or the like as corn stands at 40 cents the measure stands at 92" (2) To be in a given state, attitude, position, or situation, as, to stand ready for

war (3) To have a height or stature, as to stand six feet in one's stockings (4) To have a reputed character, be estimated as, he stands well in the community (5) To be of a given rank or class, as he stands third (6) Card-  
playing To be ready or willing to play a hand as dealt, also to signify it Compare *stand* under PAT  
5 To move into a position and remain upright in it, go, step, pass usually with an adverb of motion or place, as, stand from under, stand out from the ranks 6 To hold out or be scrupulous, besitate through caution or punctiliousness, demur, as, one must not stand on trifles 7. To be situated, take or have a position, be, placed, as, the fountain stands in the square, be stands between two fires 8. To be or remain at rest, be still, stop moving, cease activity, lie stagnant, as, some moved about and some stood, standing water 9. To be a substitute, equivalent, or representative with for, as, Dr stands for "doctor" and "debtor"  
No man ever stood for so much to his country and to mankind as  
George Washington  
Dewey *Orations* p 28 [cas co]  
10 [Eng] To offer oneself as a candidate, accept a nomination for election, as, to stand for Parliament 11. To be consistent, need, conform, agree usually followed by with, except in phrase, it stands to reason 12. To stay or remain firm, persevere, abide, remain, as, to stand in the face of all discouragement 13 To remain in existence, especially as unchanged or unimpaired, continue in force or validity, endure, last, as, the castle still stands, the color will stand 14 To assume a fixed attitude, as for resistance or defense, take o stand, take sides, as, to stand for the right 15 To take n direction, steer, as, the brig stands up into the wind And as toward shore wo steadily did stand With all sail set  
Morriss *Earthly Paradise, The Wanderers* prol 1 917  
16. To point, as a setter or pointer 17. To rest on a support or basis, hence, to depend logically, be upheld, as by proofs or arguments, he established with on, upon, or by, as, the case stands on mere conjecture 18. Breeding To be in readiness to serve, as a stallion 19f. To consist, be comprised 20f. To be forbear-  
ing, endure [*< AS standan, stand, cognate with L stō, Goth standan, G stehen, Ice standa*]  
Syn. abide, lie erect, be upon the feet, be upright, continue, endure, halt, hold out, keep up, pause, remain stay, stop See BEAR, PERSEVERE, REST—Ant decline, drop, stop, fall, faint, fall, falter, flee, fly, sink, succumb, yield—Prep stand on or upon the shore, stand by or to a pledge, stand by a friend, with the minority for the right, against the wrong, to stand over a shiftless servant or a fallen foe, to stand upon one's rights—to stand a chance or show, to have an opportunity or likelihood of gaining some advantage—to s. against, to oppose steadily—to s. and deliver, to stop at the challenge of a highwayman or foot-  
pad and hand over one's valuables used also figuratively—to s. a watch (Naut), to do the duties of a watch for the regular period of such watch—to s. by, 1. To give countenance and aid, to sustain support firmly, as, to stand by the flag 2. To keep faith concerning be ready and willing to perform or observe, abide by, as, to stand by one's word 3 Naut To keep near and be ready to operate or attend to, as, the sailor stands by the main-sheet 4 To be near or on hand to help be ready, as, stand by as long as danger threatens, also to remain observant and passive when con-  
current aid or help is due—to s. clear (Naut), to remain at a safe distance from a point of danger—to s. corrected, to acknowledge or accept a correction—to s. fast, to be fixed, be unshaken—to s. fire 1. To remain steady under the fire of the enemy 2. To remain unharmed by exposure to heat, as earthenware utensils, etc—to s. firmly on [Archaic] To be fully satisfied or convinced about—to s. for 1 To take position in behalf of, take sides with, also [ slang], to espouse in, agree to, as, I will or won't stand for that statement 2 [Colloq] To be sponsor for, as a godfather or godmother 3 To symbolize or represent, as, the crown stands for royal dignity—to s. from under, to move away from beneath (something ready to fall)—to s. in, to east, as, that overcoat stands me in ten dollars—to s. in with [ slang, U S], to be in secret league with, have a profitable understanding with as, the politicians stand in with the saloon-keepers—to s. one's advantage, to keep one's eye on, to be ready to take advantage of a person or thing at any distance, as, to stand off a highwayman, with a revolver to stand off a creditor 2 To be distant in spirit and conduct, as, to stand off from an acquaintance 3 [Archaic] To be set out in relief, stand out—to s. off and on (Naut), to tack in and out along shore—to s. on (Naut), to keep on a tack or course—to s. one in stead or in good stead, to be to one's advantage, be serviceable or convenient to one, as, the warm coat stood him in good stead when the sun set—to s. on one's own legs or feet, to manage one's own affairs to be independent—to s. out 1 To endure to the end without yielding as, it is hard, but I think I can stand it out 2 To hold out in disagreement, refuse to consent, as, one of the jurors still stood out 3 To appear in relief, be prominent—to s. over, to be postponed—to s. pat, 1 Poker To play one's hand as dealt, without drawing, or to signify one's intention to do so 2 Hence, to oppose a change resolutely See STANDPATTER—to s. Sam [Colloq] To bear the expense, pay the reckoning, treat—to s. to 1 To adhere to, abide by malotrin as, to stand to one's duty 2 To fall to take hold—to s. together, to agree and cohere especially, to be logically consistent—to s. to it, to maintain one's position in a contest or controversy of any kind—to s. to sea (Naut), to sail out to sea—to s. trial, to be put on trial, as before a court—to s. under, to bear a burden, carry the responsibility of, rest under, to s. stand under heavy obligations—to s. up, to stand or cause to stand erect—to s. up for, to side with and defend, assist maintain, as, to stand up for the truth—to s. upon or on 1 To insist upon vigorously or scrupulously, as, to stand upon one's rights to stand upon one's dignity 2 To depend upon, rest or rely upon, as, we stand upon the fitness of the matter 3 To be convinced or satisfied of 4 To concern, be of importance to 5 [Rare] To dwell upon prolong contemplation of—to a up to, to meet, as, faithfully or courageously face, fulfil, as, to stand up to one's agreements to stand up to danger—to a up with [Colloq] 1 To be groomsmen or bridesmaid to or for 2 To dance with as a partner—to a with, to be in agreement with  
stand, n 1. A structure upon which persons or things may stand, or on which articles may be kept or displayed (1) A small table on which things may be placed conveniently (2) A rack or other piece of furniture on which hms may be hung, or canes, umbrellas, etc, supported, as, a hall-stand (3) A stall, counter, or the like, where merchandise is displayed as a fruit-stand, book-stand (4) A structure upon which persons may sit or stand as a platform or a raised seat, as a band-stand, a grand stand, o judges stand (5) A small raised platform in court upon which o witness stands. (6) A ros-

trum (7) A framework, platform and post, raised disk, or other support upon which something, as an instrument, is elevated, or on which specimens are mounted, as in a museum (8) A rack or framework for supporting something See COMPOSING-FRAME, MUSIC-STAND  
2. Any place where or in which something stands, fixed situation, position, place, station, as, to take one's stand on the hill Specif (1) The place of one's customary occupation or business, as, we do business at the old stand (2) An assigned or chosen location, as, a hack-stand 3. The act of standing, literally or figuratively, especially of standing firmly or with decision, as, to make a stand against the enemy 4. Cessation from progress or motion, the state of being inactive or nt rest, a stand-still, as, the machinery came to a stand  
Here again I was at a very stand not knowing what to do  
BUNYAN *Works Grace Abounding* p 31 [n c co 1874]  
5. A complete set; outfit chiefly in the phrase stand of arms See ARMS 6. A tree grown from seed, also, a young tree left when others are cut down 7 A weight of pitch, from 250 to 300 pounds 8 A growth on the field, as of sugar-cane, grass, or the like  
After he [a farmer] has produced one good stand of Clover I doubt that he can afford to buy or grow more  
GNEDEX *What I Know of Farming* p 318 [c c co 1871]  
9. In calico-printing, a color-mixture forming a base from which various shades may be produced 10. For-  
estry All growing trees in a forest or in part of a forest, growing stock, Gifford *Pinchot Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin n 61* [cov pro off '05] 11 In poster advertising, a unit composed of a varying number of uniform sheets, together forming the display, as, an eight-sheet stand, a twenty-four-sheet stand 12 Shooting The end of a beat, as, a large bag was made from the stand 13. Theat A town where performances are given, as, a one-night stand 14. [S Afr] A small area of land measured off by a surveyor for building purposes in a town or village 15 [Archaic] A vat or cask, formerly, a hoghead, also, the quantity that such a vessel contains 16f. A troop, force 17f. Rank [*< AS stand, < standan, stand*]—at or to a stand, at or to a standstill, as in a state of perplexity or stand'ed't, n A four-poster—s. cask, n An ornamental unmarked or unstamped cask, not intended for shipment, sale, or delivery, but designed solely to be set up and filled with distilled spirits on the premises of liquor-dealers, for the purpose of drawing spirits therefrom into other casks, packages or vessels, to be sold—s. sur-  
ficer, n [Prov Eng] A quarrel—s. galley, n *Print*  
stand'ing-gal'ley, n A hawk, a bird of prey, so named because of its hovering trait—s. [Archaic] A set of flags or colors, as of a battalion or a regiment, also, a single flag or color—s. rest, n A sloping seat, as a stool or the like, in a high stall, in some medieval edifices supporting the person in an almost upright position, miscere—s. table, n *Forestry* A tabular statement of the number of trees of each species and diameter class upon a given area Gifford *Pinchot Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [cov pro off '05]—to get a stand on, to bring to a stand in a panic, as a huddled or cowered herd, said of hunted animals as buffaloes—to put to a stand, to bring to a halt by impediments or obstacles—to take a stand on, 1. To rest upon something as a basis for argument or resolution, as, to tal e one's stand upon justice 2 To adopt a positive opinion and position regarding matter that is in dispute  
stand'age, 1 stand'ij, 2 stand'ag, n 1. The privilege of or space for standing, as of cattle, also, the fee given in its payment 2 Mining One or more sumps for water to accumulate in for pumping 3f. A stall  
stand'ard, 1 stand'ard, 2 stand'ard, a Having the accuracy or authority of a standard, serving as a gage, test, guide, or model, hence, of a very high or excellent kind or type, as, standard scales, a standard book  
stand'ard', a Standing alone, not triced or supported said of a tree, shrub, or vine  
stand'ard', n 1. Any measure of extent, quantity, quality, or value established by law or by general usage and consent, a weight, vessel, instrument, or device sanctioned or used as a definite unit, as of value, dimension, time, or quality, by reference to which other measurements or instruments may be constructed and tested or regulated  
The first intimation that is given of an attempt to have a standard in England is that of 1120 King Henry ordered that the ell, the ancient yard should be the exact length of his arm  
J D STEELE *Natural Philosophy* p 16 l s n 1872  
2. Hence, any type, model, example, or authority with which comparison may be made, any fact, thing, or circumstance forming a basis for adjustment and regulation, a criterion of excellence, test, as, a standard of conduct, a standard of taste 3 In coinage, the proportion by weight of fine metal and alloy, established by authority  
In the United States the gold and silver coins have a fineness of 900 parts in 1,000 the alloy used for gold coins consists of gold 900, silver 10, and copper 10 and that used for silver consists of silver 900, copper 100 The so-called nickel consists of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts, and the so-called copper coins of copper 95 parts, tin 3 parts, and zinc 2 parts British gold coins are 22 parts pure gold and 2 parts alloy, British silver, 222 parts pure silver and 18 parts alloy  
4. [Gt Brit] A grade of classification in an elementary public school 5. Same as RUNNEN, n, 4 [*< OF estandard, see STANNAND, n*]  
Syn. see CRITERION, EXAMPLE, IDEAL, RULE—A stand-  
ard, a crutched vertical framework, shaped like the letter A, supporting the cylinders and guides of vertical engines—absolute photometrie a photometric standard based on an absolute system of units—alternative s. (Finance), a standard varying between two metals each being a legal tender Compare GRESHAM'S LAW—col'or-stand'ard, n 1. A system of color-radiation devised for the purpose of securing the accurate reproduction of a color, hue, shade or tint in the industrial arts See SPECTRUM 2. *Print* A shade or density of printing in black or colors established by a publisher, which is to be maintained throughout a particular piece of work—dietary s. (Physiol), a regulated allowance of food considered sufficient for a person under various conditions usually expressed in terms of protein, fat, and carbohydrate—Dufels s., a standard formerly recognized in commercial usage and in tariff legislation relating to quantities or grades of sugar, he consisted of 10 samples, representing as many different grades of puffy from the darkest to the whitest, put up in bottles under the seal of the Dutch government.

This consideration soon led to the issuing of an order by the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, requiring the adoption of the polemic scope for the examination of sugars in the customs service with the gradual abandonment of the Dutch Standard as an authority.

*Scientific Am Supplement* Mar 19 1887, p 9347 col 1 — flames, n. *Photom* A flame obtained by burning a fuel under specified conditions of combustion used as a standard of intensity — gold s., a monetary standard based on gold alone as measuring the unit of value — Matthesen's s., a unit of electrical resistance, that of a mile of 1/10-inch copper wire at 70° F mile s.; — metalle s., a monetary standard founded on either gold or silver, or on both when representing a common unit of value — silver s., a monetary standard based on silver alone taken as giving the unit of value — single s., a monetary standard based either on silver alone (as in China) or on gold alone (as in England) — stand'ard'ard', n. A breed so as to be of a required strain or quality, as a horse or dog s. — paper, n. Same as *trans-paper*. See *trans*. — tabular s. (*Eccl*), the norm on which a table of relative values is based obtained usually as the resultant of comparing many elements particularly prices of commodities to avoid a commodity-price based on one commodity alone and subject therefore to its changes in value like gold or silver.

**stand'ard', n.** 1. An upright timber, post, pole, or beam, especially as a support. Specif. (1) An upright in a framing or machine, as a leg or central post also, in figure-weaving, a heddle-shaft. (2) A pedestal or column. (3) *Elec* A pole or braced set of poles, furnished with insulators, etc., for carrying overhead wires. (4) In ship-building, an inverted knee above the deck — stand'ard' knee". (5) That part of a plow hearing the mold-board. (6) An upright member in a vehicle. (7) The stem, as of a lamp or goblet. 2. *Hort* (1) Any tree not dwarfed by grafting, as a pear-tree grown from seed or grafted on the root of a pear-seedling, as distinguished from a dwarfed tree. (2) A shrub grafted in a vigorous upright stem and pruned into tree instead of bush form. (3) A tree or shrub supporting itself by its own stem, without aid from a wall or trellis, as distinguished from an espalier or arbor. (4) *Forestry* A tree from 1 to 2 feet in diameter breast-high. *Gifford Pinchot Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [Gov. Ptg. Off. 05].

3. An article of furniture too heavy to be readily moved. 4. A large drinking-cup. 5. Same as *stann*, n. 9. 6. [*Prov Eng*] A stand or frame. 7. A chest for valuables. 8. The principal dish of a meal. 9. A set, outfit, stand. 10. One permanently placed as a servant. [*MD* *Standarder*, post, var of *stender*, < *stann*, stand.]

**stand'ard', n.** 1. A flag, ensign, or banner, considered as the distinctive emblem of a government, body of men, or special cause or movement, as the *standard* of freedom or revolt. 2. A figure or an image adopted as the emblem of a nation. See *illus* under *Eagle*. 3. *Bot* The large upper (posterior) petal of a papilionaceous flower, the vexillum. 4. A standard-bearer. [*AS* *standard*, < OF *estondori* < *LD* *extendo*, see *EXTEND*.]

**stand'ard'bear'er, n.** 1. A soldier of a regiment or other military body who carries the flag or ensign. See *illus* under *Vexillum*. 2. Hence, figuratively, one who leads, as a candidate. 3. An African goat-sucker, a fourings.

**stand'ard-ize, v.** 1. stand'ard-iz, 2. stand'ard-iz, ti [*-izen, -iz'no*]. To make to conform to a standard. Specif. (1) To gage to a standard size. (2) To regulate by a standard, as a measuring-instrument, in chemistry, to give, as to a solution, a specific value obtained by analysis, so that it may be used as a standard in determining the value of other like solutions. *stand'ard-ize*, — stand'ard-iz' (or — is' /a-ble), a. Such as can be conformed to a standard — stand'ard-iz-a'tion (or — sa'tion), n. — stand'ard-iz'er or — is'er, n.

**stand'ard-wing', n.** 1. stand'ard-wing', 2. stand'ard-wing', n. 1. A bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacii*) of the islands of Batchian and Jilolo, with two white plumes from each wing. 2. Same as *stann*, n. — REARER, n.

**stand'by, n.** 1. stand'by, 2. stand'by, n. A trustworthy person or thing, especially a faithful adherent. **stand-ee', n.** 1. stand-ee', 2. stand-ee', n. [*Colloq*] 1. A person who pays for standing-room, as at a theatrical performance. 2. A lunch-counter.

**stand'er, n.** 1. stand'er, 2. stand'er, n. 1. One who or that which stands or continues. 2. *Gr Ch* One of the constables. 3. A young tree left standing, especially when land is cleared of wood. **stand'elt',** *Stand'el-rath*, 1. shen'de-rat, 2. shen'de-rat, n. [*G*] See *LEGISLATURE*.

**stand'er-by, n.** 1. [Archaic] A bystander. **stand'er-wort', n.** 1. stand'er-wort', 2. stand'er-wort', n. Any one of several British orchids, especially the long-purples (*Orchis mascula*) — stand'el-grass'†; stand'el-wort'†; stand'er-grass'†.

**stand'fast, n.** 1. stand'fast', 2. stand'fast', n. One who or that which stands firm and strong. It seemed as if the whole world both morally and physically, were detached from its old *standfast* and set in rapid motion. *Hawthorne Mosses Old Apple Dealer* p 502 [in *M* & *Co* 1891].

**stand'gale', n.** 1. stand'gale', 2. stand'gale', n. The staniel or kestrel. [*AS* *stongella*, < *stann*, stone, & *gellan*, yell.]

**stand'ing, n.** 1. stand'ing, 2. stand'ing, n. 1. Remaining erect, not prostrated or cut down, as, *standing* grain. 2. Continuing for regular or permanent use, not special or temporary, as, a *standing* rule, a *standing* army. 3. Stagnant, not flowing, as, a *standing* pool. 4. Begun while standing distinguished from *running*, as, a *standing* high jump. 5. Kept in a set-up condition, not distributed, composed, said of type.

— *standing* block, a fixed block, as in a tackle opposed to *running* block. — *stand*, a stud-bolt. — *s. cloud*, an isolated, stationary cloud due to the forced ascent of moist air, as over a mountain, and representing the crest of a fixed wave in the atmosphere — *stand'ing-cy'press*, *n.* An erect biennial (*Gilia rubra*) of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceae*), 2 to 4 feet high with crowded pinnatifid fringed-like leaves and at the top a long thyrse of scarlet flowers. It grows along rivers in the southeastern United States and is common in ornamental cultivation — *s. evergreen* [*US* 51]. The ground-pine — *s. part* (*Nout*), the fixed part (of a rope or tackle), made fast to a block.

**stand'ing, n.** 1. Place in the estimation of others, relative position, as in social, commercial, or moral relations, reputation, grade, rank, especially high grade or rank, a good reputation, as, a man of *standing*, his *standing* is low. 2. A place to stand in; station.

A public standing to sell ants *underbread* etc. *Adam Clarke Commentaries* *Matt* xxi 13.

3. Time in which something stands or goes on, continuance, duration; as, a feud of long *standing*. 4. The act

of one who stands, as, to finish a work at one *standing*. 5. An iron floor covering the sunken part of a rolling-mill — *stand'ing-gal'ley*, *n.* *Print* A frame with inclined top divided into galley-like parts, on which standing matter is kept — *s. lug*, *n.* *Naut* A lug so bent to a yard as to avoid the necessity of the yard being lowered when tacking.

— *stand'ing-press*, *n.* *Print* A press for taking the impression out of printed sheets by subjecting them to great pressure between sheets of millboard — *s. room*, *n.* Place in which to stand, as in a building where the seats are all occupied — *s. stool*, *n.* A frame in which a child is taught to stand or walk.

— *stand'ing-ground'*, 1. stand'ing-ground', 2. stand'ing-ground', n. A place on which to stand that on which one rests in order to act hence basis or fundamental principle.

— *stand'ing-point'*, 1. stand'ing-point', 2. stand'ing-point', n. A standpoint.

**Stand'ing Rock.** An Indian reservation, chiefly in Boreman county central N. South Dakota.

**stand'ish, n.** 1. stand'ish, 2. stand'ish, n. A receptacle for pens and ink.

I said, 'Fill my *standish* with ink.' *Saxx The Caliph and the Cripple* pt 25.

[< STAND + NISH.]

**Stand'ish', n.** 1. stand'ish', 2. stand'ish', n. 1. Frank Hall (1799-1854), an English writer. *Life of Voltaire*. 2. Miles (1851-1816), an English soldier, emigrant in the "Mayflower", militia leader of the Pilgrims, subject of a poem by Longfellow. 3. A town in Cumberland county, Me.

**stand'off', n.** 1. stand'off', 2. stand'off', n. [*Colloq*] Distant in manner or spirit, reserved. **stand'off'ish'** — *stand'off'ish-ness*, n.

**stand'off', n.** [*Colloq*] 1. A draw or tie, as in a game, a set-off, as, the contestants agreed to call it a *stand-off*. 2. A counterbalancing or neutralization of a feeling or state of indifference or coldness.

There was a kind of *stand-off* between the army and the navy when acting together, which prevented them from working in harmony. D. D. Porter *Incidents of the Civil War* p 143 [A 1885].

4. [*Slang*] Extension of time imposed on a creditor, postponement of payment, as, he gave me a *stand-off*.

**stand'pat'ter, n.** 1. stand'pat'ter, 2. stand'pat'ter, n. *U S Polit* One who adheres obstinately to the policy of the party in power, especially a politician who advocates maintaining the existing tariff schedules. [*STAND* + *PAT*, *ode*]. — *stand'pat'tism*, n.

**stand'pipe', n.** 1. stand'pipe', 2. stand'pipe', n. A vertical pipe, usually for containing liquid, and connecting at the bottom with one or more other pipes. Specif. (1) A tower-like pipe at a reservoir or other source of water, into which the water is pumped to give it a head. (2) A small pipe connected with the upper side of a water-main.

(3) A pipe connecting a gas-street with a hydraulic main. (4) A pipe of sufficient height to force its contents into a boiler against the steam-pressure. (5) A pipe serving as an air-chamber or cushion on the discharge side of a steam-pump. (6) An upright pipe permitting expansion, as of hot water. (7) A water-tower used in extinguishing fire.

**stand'point', n.** 1. stand'point', 2. stand'point', n. A position from which things are viewed or regarded, and in relation to which they are compared and estimated, a point of view, basal principle, as, the *standpoint* of conservatism, all depends upon one's *standpoint*.

The word *standpoint* is sometimes inconsiderately censured as being a superfluous substitute for *point of view*. That *standpoint* and *point of view* are not always interchangeable will be evident when the fact is recalled that, in literary usage, *point of view* has two different senses. (1) The point from which one views. (2) The point or relative place at which something is viewed, giving rise to the two phrases.

From this *point of view* and "in this *point of view*". Furthermore, there is *standpoint*, as commonly employed, an implication of some permanent position as regards the view taken or the opinion held. It is especially applicable to principle, convictions, etc., as determining views. No such implication of permanence attaches to *point of view*. Lincoln and Douglas argued, in their celebrated debate, from different *standpoints* at times each for the purposes of argument, took the other's *point of view*. *Standpoint*, therefore, besides being convenient as a single word, conveys a suggestion not carried by *point of view*, and, tho it is less regular in formation than *standing-point*, its irregularity is not wholly anomalous. [Representing *G* *standpoint*.]

**stand'still, n.** 1. stand'still, 2. stand'still, n. The state of standing still, a complete pause, cessation of action or motion, halt, rest, as, controversy was at a *standstill*. 2. *Astron* The position downward from maximum shown in the light curve of a variable star when checked and influenced by a secondary increase in lightness.

**stand'up, n.** 1. stand'up, 2. stand'up, n. 1. Having an erect position, as, a *stand-up* collar. 2. Done while standing, as, taking a *stand-up* meal, said especially of an undignified boxing-match.

**stand', n.** 1. stand', 2. stand', n. [*Scot*] A stone. **stand'chat', n.** 1. stand'chat', 2. stand'chat', n. [*Prov Eng* or *Scot*] The stonechat. **stand'chack't',** *stand'chack'te*, 1. stand'chack'te, 2. stand'chack'te, n. Mineral oil resembling hydrocarbon derivative ( $C_{20}H_{42}O_2$ ) found chiefly in coal-deposits in Bohemia. [*J Stanek*, who analyzed it.]

**stand'raw', n.** 1. stand'raw', 2. stand'raw', n. A variety of lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis* *omphalodes*) from which Scotch Highlanders obtain a brown dye. [*STANE* *STONZ*, & *RAZI*, n. 61. *stand'neyrag't*.]

**stand'nerle, n.** 1. stand'nerle, 2. stand'nerle, n. [*Scot*] A stone. **Stand'feld, n.** 1. stand'feld, 2. stand'feld, William Clarkson (1793-1867) An English marine painter, *The Bottle of Trafoagar*.

**Stand'fold, n.** 1. stand'fold, 2. stand'fold, n. A village in Drummond and Arthabaska district, Quebec province, Canada. **Stand'ford, n.** 1. stand'ford, 2. stand'ford, Leland (1812-1893) An American railroad-builder, Governor of California, 1861-1863. U S Senator, 1885-1893. Founded Leland Stanford Junior University.

**Stand'ford Uni-ver-si-ty.** A locality in Santa Clara county, Cal with Palo Alto, seat of Leland Stanford Junior University (non-sectarian), founded in 1891.

**stand'g, n.** 1. stand'g, 2. stand'g, n. [*Prov Brit* or *Obs*] 1. To compel to ride on a stand or pole. 2. To carry or fasten (through with palm).

**stand', n.** [*Scot*] Tosting. II. [*Prov Eng*] 1. *stand'*, n. [*Prov Eng*] 1. A wooden bar especially, a pole used in measuring land, or the bar that fastens a door. 2. A roof of land. 3. A lever. 4. A cart-shaft. 5. In war-dressing machinery, a rod or pole over which the warp passes — riding the *stand* [*North Eng* & *Scot*] a custom of punishing wife-beaters or other obnoxious persons by riding them or their deputies through the town on a pole or rail. See *EXCURSION* — *stand'ball'*, *n.* A bar-shot.

**stand', n.** [*Scot*] A sitting pang throbbing pain. **Stand'ge'ri-a, n.** 1. stand'ge'ri-a, 2. stand'ge'ri-a, n. *Bot* A genus of cycads, natives of South Africa. The trunk is thick and

napiform, bearing a few coarse pinnate leaves, and the fructification is in downy cones. [*Dr stanger* of Natal.] **stan'hope', n.** 1. stan'hop or (*colloq*) stan'ap, 2. stan'hop or (*colloq*) stan'op, n. A light open one-seated vehicle, formerly made with two wheels but now commonly with four. (After a Mr. Stanhope, for whom the first one was built.)

**stanhope, n.** 1. stanhope, 2. stanhope, n. A double stanhope, a stanhope with two seats facing each other, and with a driver's seat at the front and a foot-board at the rear.

**Stan'hope, n.** 1. Charles, Earl of (1753-1816), an English statesman and scientist, invented the Stanhope printing-press, two calculating-machines etc. 2. George (1760-1828), an English divine and author. 3. Lady Hester Lucy (1776-1839), an English eccentric, the eldest daughter of Charles S., and niece of William Pitt. 4. James, 1st Earl of (1673-1721), an English soldier and statesman. 5. Philip Henry, Earl of (1805-1875), an English historian and statesman. 6. A parish in Durham county, England.

**Stan'ho-pe-a, n.** 1. stan-ho-pe-a, 2. stan-ho-pe-a, n. 1. *Bot* A genus of tropical American epiphyllal pseudobulbous orchids, with racemes of fragrant, curiously shaped, richly colored flowers. Several are in ornamental cultivation. 2. [*s*] A perfume made from a plant of this genus. [*Phil Henry, Earl Stanhope*.]

**stan'ho-scope, n.** 1. stan-ho-skop, 2. stan-ho-scop, n. A magnifying lens like the Stanhope lens (see *LENS*), but plane on the side opposite the eye.

**stan'iel, n.** 1. stan'iel, 2. stan'iel, n. [*Eng*] The kestrel. — *stan'iel-ry, n.* The practise of hawking with stannels.

**Stan'ni-ma-kia, n.** 1. stan'ni-ma-kia, 2. stan'ni-ma-kia, n. A town in Eastern Roudia, Bulgaria.

**Stan'is-las, n.** 1. stan'is-las, 2. stan'is-las, n. 1. S. Augustus Poniatowski (1732-1798), the last king of Poland, abdicated. 2. S. Leszczynski (1677-1766), a king of Poland, writer.

**Sta'nis-lau, n.** 1. stan'is-lau, 2. stan'is-lou, n. A town in S E Poland. **Sta'nis-la'wov',** *Sta'nis-lans', n.* 1. stan'is-lou, 2. stan'is-lou, n. 1. A river in W central California length 200 m to the San Joaquin river. 2. A county in central California, 1,456 sq m; county-seat Modesto.

**stank', n.** 1. stank, 2. stank, n. A weary exhausted. **stank', n.** 1. stank, 2. stank, n. [*Prov Brit*] A pool, reservoir, pond, ditch dam.

**stank'hen', n.** 1. stank'hen', 2. stank'hen', n. A gallinule. **stank'let',** *stank'let', n.* 1. stank'let, 2. stank'let, n. Same as *stank*, n. 2.

**Stan'ley, n.** 1. stan'ley, 2. stan'ley, n. Arthur Penrhyn (1815-1881), an English author and divine, dean of Westminster. 2. Edward (1779-1849) an English divine and naturalist, *Familiar History of Birds*, etc. 3. See *DERBY* EARL OF. 4. Sir Henry Morton (1841-1910), baptized John Rowlands, an Anglo-American explorer, pioneer, and discoverer in Africa, discovered Livingston, 1871, rescued Emin Pasha, 1888, in *Darkest Africa* etc. 5. John (1713-1785), a blind English musician and composer. 6. Thomas (1625-1678), an English poet and miscellaneous author. *History of Philosophy*, etc. 7. A county in central South Dakota, 4,882 sq m; county-seat, Fort Pierre. 8. A city in Chippewa county, Wis. 9. A village in Durham county, England. 10. A village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. 11. A town capital of the Falkland Islands, on N E East Falkland Island. 12. Mount, the central peak of Ruwenzori mountains central Africa.

**Stan'ley Falls.** The seven cataracts of the upper Kongo river, and a station of the Belgian Kongo near the same.

**Stan'ley Pool.** An expansion of the Kongo river in the Belgian Kongo.

**Stan'ly, n.** 1. stan'ly, 2. stan'ly, n. A county in W central North Carolina 413 sq m; county-seat Albemarle.

**stan'na-hur-row, n.** 1. stan'na-hur-row, 2. stan'na-bur-row, n. [*Prov Eng*] A heap of small stones, marking a boundary.

**Stan'na-rs, n.** 1. stan'na-rs, 2. stan'na-rs, n. See *WATER*, 3.

**stan'na-ry, n.** 1. stan'na-ry, 2. stan'na-ry, n. Of or pertaining to tin-mines or tin-mining. **stan'ner-yi,** *stan'na-ry, n.* 1. stan'na-ry, 2. stan'na-ry, n. Tin-mine or region of tin-mines. [*LL stannaria*, < *L stannum*, tin.]

**stan'ner-yi, n.** 1. stan'ner-yi, 2. stan'ner-yi, n. [*Eng*] A heap of small stones, marking a boundary. **stan'ner-yi, n.** 1. stan'ner-yi, 2. stan'ner-yi, n. [*Prov Eng* or *Scot*] The stonechat. **stan'chack't',** *stan'chack'te*, 1. stan'chack'te, 2. stan'chack'te, n. Mineral oil resembling hydrocarbon derivative ( $C_{20}H_{42}O_2$ ) found chiefly in coal-deposits in Bohemia. [*J Stanek*, who analyzed it.]

**stan'ek-lte, n.** 1. stan'ek-lte, 2. stan'ek-lte, n. Mineral oil resembling hydrocarbon derivative ( $C_{20}H_{42}O_2$ ) found chiefly in coal-deposits in Bohemia. [*J Stanek*, who analyzed it.]

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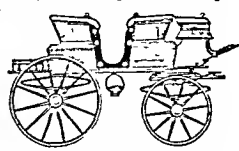
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Double Stanhope



by treating the with hydrochloric acid gas — s. nitrate, a compound (Sn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) produced by the action of nitric acid on tin — s. oxid, a crystalline compound (SnO), which forms stannous salts when dissolved in acids

**stan'num**, 1 stan'um, 2 stān'um, n [L.] Pharm & Med Tin

**stann'iel**, n Same as STANIEL stan'iel.

**sta'no-vol'** mou'n'tains, 1 stā'no-vol', 2 sta'no-vol' A mountain chain in E Asia, 8,000 ft high, with which the Yablonoi mountains are now included

**Stan'stead**, 1 stan'stead, 2 stān'stead, n 1. A district in Quebec, Canada 432 sq m 2. Its capital

**stanti**, v Standeth a contraction

**Stan'ton**, 1 stan'tan, 2 stān'ton, n 1. Edwin McMasters (17/1814-12/1869), an American lawyer and statesman, Secretary of War, 1862-1867 2 Elizabeth Cady (11/1815-12/1902), an American author and reformer advocate of woman-suffrage 3 Henry B. (2/1805-1/1887), an American lawyer, opponent of slavery 4 A county in S W Kansas 572 sq m county-seat, Johnson 5 A county in N E Nebraska 431 sq m, county-seat, Stanton 6 A city, county-seat of Montcalm county, Mich

**Stan'wix**, 1 stan'wix, 2 stān'wix, John (1690-1766) A British general in America

**stan'za**, 1 stān'za, 2 stān'za, n [Poet] 1. A certain number of lines of verse grouped in a definite scheme of meter and sequence, and usually corresponding to the other line-groups in the same poem, a metrical division composed of lines, as the line is composed of feet often incorrectly called a verse 2. A specific form of stanza (1) classic, as the Alcaic, or the Sapphic, stanza, or (2) English, as the Spenserian, or the Chatterton, stanza See STROPHES, SYSTEM

In English verse the structural factor of the stanza is generally the rime, which binds the lines together Two rimed lines form a couplet, three a triplet A four-lined stanza is often called a quatrain a six-lined stanza, a sestet, an eight-lined stanza, an octave Favorite stanzaic forms in English are the four-stress quatrain with alternate rimes, the rime royal in seven decasyllabic lines (a b b b o o), the Spenserian in eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine (a b a b b o o o), the ottava rima of Don Juan (a b a b a b c c), and the ode-stanza of Gray, Wordsworth, etc The letters in the parentheses show the arrangement of rimes Compare STROPHES See BALLADS, ROMANCES, SONNET, SONNET, TERZA-RIMA, TRIOLET, VILLANELLE

The prevailing method of combining verses is by end-rime and here we distinguish between stanzas where the verses are homogeneous and stanzas made up of verses with a varying number of accents F B GUMMERS Poetics p 235 [o & co 1891]

The alexandrine was I believe first used by Sannazaro for the sake of closing his stanza with a fuller sound S JOHNSON Lives of the Poets, Dryden in vol 1 p 306 [s & e 1810]

3. [STAN'ZE, pl] [It] Arch A room, chamber, apartment, or other division in a building [It, ahode < LL stantia See STANCHION] 1 stan'zei, stan'zoi

**stan'zaed**, 1 stan'zad, 2 stān'zad, a Consisting of stanzas

**stan'za'ic**, 1 stan'zē'ic, 2 stān'zē'ic, a Arranged in, consisting of, or relating to stanzas stan'zic

Gray gave his poem when he first published it an outward resemblance to the text of Tibullus by printing it without any stanzaic pauses F W GOSSE Thomas Gray p 99 [in 1882]

**stap**, 1 stap 2 stāp [Scot] 1. ri 2. To step 11 n 1. A step 2. A stave (of a tube etc)

**stapet**, a Advanced; stepped stap'ent

**sta'p-dee-to-my**, 1 stā'p-dee-to-my, 2 stā'p-dee-to-my, n Surg The operation of removing the stapes bone from the ear [< LL stapes, stirrup, + Gr ektomē, cutting]

**sta-pe'di-al**, 1 sta-pē'di-al, 2 sta-pē'di-al, a Stirrup-shaped, or of relating to the stapes, as, the stapelial bone

**Stap'le-dif'er-a**, 1 stap'le-dif'er-a, 2 stāp'le-dif'er-a, n pl Zool Division of vertebrates with stapelial bones, including all except fishes 1 STAPLES 1. L. tēro, bear 1 -stap'le-dif'er-ous, a

**sta-pe'di-us**, 1 sta-pē'di-us, 2 sta-pē'di-ūs, n [-nī, 1 -ai, 2 -i, pl] Zool A

small muscle of the middle ear of mammals that acts upon the stapes

**Sta-pe'li-a**, 1 sta-pē'li-a, 2 sta-pē'li-a, n Bot A genus of cuneous fleshy plants of the family Asclepiadaceæ, having leafless 4-angled stems and showy, star-like, ill-smelling, livid-purple or yellowish flowers sometimes a foot in diameter [< J B van Stapel, Dutch botanist] See illus in col 1

**sta'pēs**, 1 stē'piz, 2 stā'pēs, n 1. Anat The innermost ossicle of the middle ear, having its base applied to the fenestra ovalis and representing the upper element of the hyoid arch in vertebrates above fishes It is stirrup-shaped in man and most mammals, and generally columellar in the lower vertebrates See illus under ANATOMY 2. Surg A figure-eight bandage used in hemorrhage from the foot [< LL stapes, stirrup]

**staph'yl-sa'grin**, 1 stāf'yl-sē'grin, -grin or -grin, 2 stāf'yl-sa'grin, 1 stāf'yl-sē'grin, -grin or -grin, n Chem A yellowish amorphous compound contained in the seeds of the stavesacre (Delphinium staphisagria) [< LL staphisagria, < Gr staphis, raisin, + agrios, wild, < agros, field]

**staph'yl-le**, 1 stāf'yl-lē, 2 stāf'yl-lē, n The uvula [< Gr staphylē, bunch of grapes] -staph'yl-le-de'ma, n [-vā-ta, pl] Pathol Dropsical infiltration of the uvula -staph'yl-le-nō'a-to'ma, n [-vā-ta, pl] A bloody tumor formed beneath the mucous membrane of the uvula -staph'yl-kem'a-to'mat -staph'yl-line, a 1 Of or pertaining

terum which causes the disease of horses called botryomycosis This micro organism is also known to affect sheep, guinea-pigs, and mice -staph'yl-lo-coe'cal, a -staph'yl-lo-coe'cle, a & n -staph'yl-lo-cys'tis, n Helminth A larval form of certain tapeworms with a constriction dividing the anterior portion into head and body, the posterior portion representing the caudal cyst -staph'yl-lo'ly-sin, n Bacteriol A specific bacteriolytic produced when immunization is effected by a staphylococcus staph'yl-lo-tox'iat -staph'yl-lo'ma, n [-vā-ta, pl] Pathol A protrusion or bulging outward of any of the coats of the eye, as of the cornea (anterior staphyloma) or of the sclerotic (posterior s). staph'yl-lo'sist -staph'yl-lo'ma-tous, a Of the nature of or affected by staphyloma staph'yl-lo-mat'ic, -staph'yl-lo-plas'tic, a Of or pertaining to staphyloplasty -staph'yl-lo-plas'ty, n Reparative surgery of the soft palate and uvula -staph'yl-lo-to'sis, n Morbid elongation of the soft palate staph'yl-lo-dē'al-y-sist -staph'yl-lo-pa-phy, n The operation of uniting a cleft palate staph'yl-lo-ra-phy, staph'yl-lo-rha-phy, -staph'yl-lo-rhaph'y, a -staph'yl-lo'tome, n A knife for removing the uvula -staph'yl-lo'tomy, n Surg 1. The operation of cutting off the end of the uvula 2. The operation of removing a staphyloma staph'yl-lo'to'mat -stā'ple, 1 stē'pl, 2 stā'pl, v [stā'plen, stā'plivō] I. t 1 To sort or classify according to length, as wool fiber 2† To furnish with a staple commodity

III. : To establish a mart or monopoly for staples

**sta'ple**, vt 1. To fix, fasten, attach, or support by a staple or staples 2. In iron ship-building, to bend or weld, as an angle-bar, in the form of a staple

**sta'ple**, a 1. Regularly and constantly produced or sold, forming an important and principal commodity opposed to fancy, as, staple goods, staple agricultural wares 2. Commercially established, having regular commercial channels, as, a staple business 3 [Rare] Being a well-known seat of commerce, as, a staple mart

Foreign trade was limited to particular markets called staple towns J E ROSSIGNOL Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations Editor's Pref in vol 1 p 28 [et p 1899]

4. [Rare] Of a quality to be bought or sold, marketable

**sta'ple**, n 1. A principal commodity or production, as of a country, district, or city, a well-established article of trade or commerce

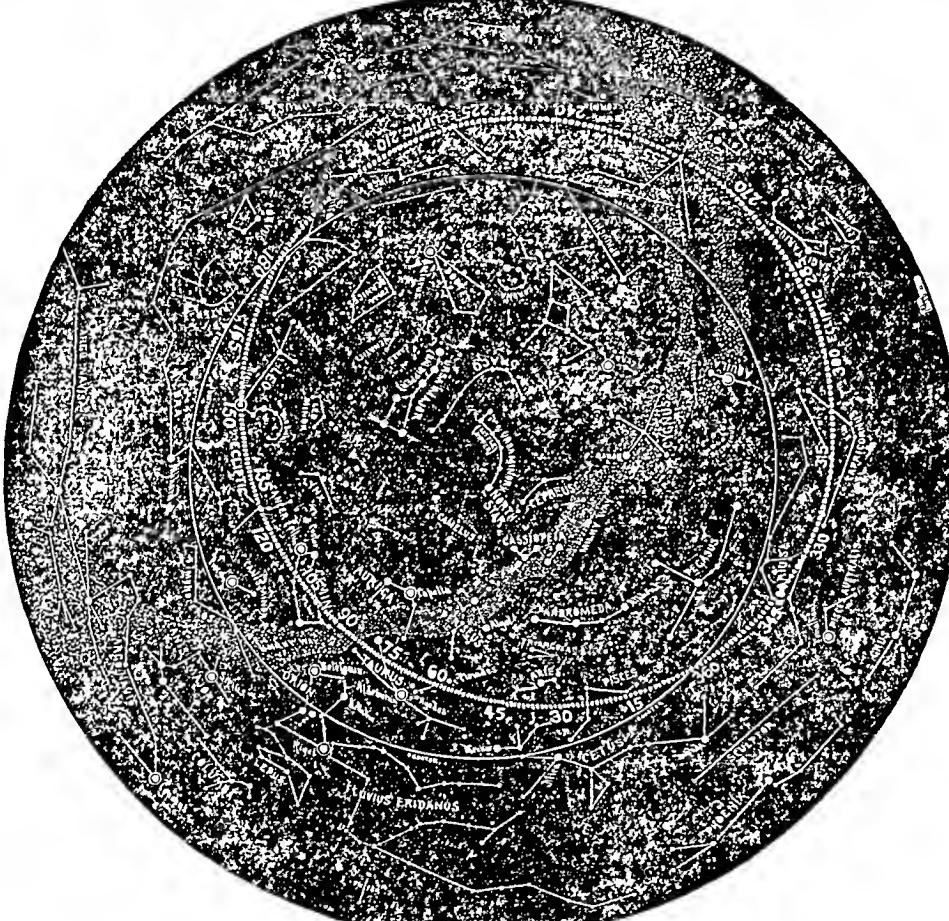
Cotton was rapidly becoming the great staple of the South CARL SCHWENK Henry Clay vol 1 p 41 [in 1801]

2. A chief element, principal material, or main factor, as, politics and the weather were the staple of conversation 3. (1) The fiber of cotton or wool, considered as giving its quality or determining its character, as, wool of a long fine staple (2) A tuft of wool in the fleece 4. The raw material of manufacture, as, the staple for a fabric or kind of goods 5. A commercial emporium or seat of trade, exchange, mart

In English economic history the term staple was applied to those towns which were appointed by the king as the centers for the trade of the company of the merchants of the staple in the purchase and export of the staple commodities of England viz wool, woollens, leather, tin and lead ENCYC Brit 11th ed, vol. xxv, p 784

6. [Eng] Formerly (1) A commercial monopoly or combination in the handling of staple commodities, under royal authority (2) A district possessing market rights [< OF estaple, < MD stapel, market, lit a heap < stappen, step] -law of the staple, law merchant or the law applying to mercantile affairs as it was administered in the courts of the staple until their abolishment, a feature of this law being right of foreigners by a jury of foreigners -right of s, the right to require foreign merchants to bring their merchandise and wares for sale to a certain place, also the (obsolete) claim to detain the merchandise of foreigners passing through a country, so as to give the citizens a preference of purchase, also, the right to compel any vessel passing to dispose of its cargo at the public sale or to pay duty upon it It originated in the Netherlands and was afterward introduced into the New Netherlands colony -sta'ple-house, n Formerly, in England, a warehouse for the storage of goods charged with an export-duty -s knec, n Ship-building A metal knee formed like a staple

**sta'ple**, 1 stē'pl, 2 stā'pl, n 1. Mech (1) A U-shaped piece of metal made by bending a small bar or wire and pointing the ends often driven into wood, to serve as a fastening or part of a fastening by receiving the eye of a hasp, the point of a hook, the end of a bolt, etc (2) The box-like part into which the bolt of a lock shuts, a box-staple (3) The metal tube holding the reed of instruments of the oboe class and carrying the vibrations into the wooden body of the instrument (4) A sounding, a piece of nail-iron pointed at one end and having a



Star-map of the Northern Hemisphere  
The constellations are indicated in capitals the chief stars by exempt letters Consult table of stars on opposite page



Staphelia grandiflora.  
[-nī, 1 -ai, 2 -i, pl] Zool A



disk of sheet iron riveted to the other, used to steady a core and gage the thickness of the metal. (5) A bent wire used in wire-stitching. 2. [Prov Eng] A small shaft within a mine. 3. A support or prop, as the post or frame of a bed. [*AS elapel, < elapan, step*] — *staple + punch*, n. A forked punch by which two holes can be punched at the same time and at the proper distance apart to receive the two points of a staple.

**stap'ler**, 1 stē'plār, 2 stā'plār, n. 1. A sorter of wool according to its staple. 2. A merchant who participated in one of the monopolies formerly granted by royal authority. 3. Same as **STAPLING-MACHINE**. **Stap'le-ton**, 1 stē'plē-ton, 2 stā'plē-ton, n. A former village in N E Staten Island, N Y, now a part of New York city.

**stap'ling-ma-chine**, 1 stē'plīng-mā-shīn; 2 stā'plīng-mā-shīn, n. A hookbinders' wire-stitching machine. **stap'ple**, 1 stāp'l, 2 stāp'l, n. [Scot] The stem of a pipe. **star**, 1 stār, 2 stār, r. [*STARREN, STARN, STARRING*]. 1. To set, strew, bespangle, or adorn with stars, or any bright spots or objects.

And started with open hurra The chestnut stands  
 T B READ *Indian Summer* 1 12  
 2. To mark with a star, distinguish by an affixed asterisk, as names in a list. 3. To transform into a star. 4. To cause to split in lines diverging from the center. 5. Surg. To make incisions radiating from a common center. 6. Theat. To present in a play as a star.

**II.** 1. To act or play as a star, play the leading part said of an actor or actress sometimes in the active voice with it.  
 Booth had been 'starring it' as his [Edmond Kean's] rival at Covent Garden.  
 CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* p 15 [s].  
 2. To shine brightly as a star; be prominent. 3. [Eng] In the game of pool, to pay into the pool the sum required to purchase a life, a privilege of a player who has lost his three lives, as by pocketing his own ball. Compare **LIFE**, 20. 4. To take the form of stars in hardening as antimony.

**star**, n. *Astron* 1. A luminous celestial body so distant as to appear like a luminous point in common usage including the planets, but in astronomy limited to the fixed stars, and hence sometimes applied by analogy to the sun.

The number of fixed stars distinguishable to the naked eye is from four to six thousand and the largest telescopes reveal probably between 30 and 50 millions. The brightness of stars is expressed by a scale of magnitudes in which the 16 brightest are called of magnitude 1, and the faintest visible to the naked eye of magnitude 6. Several hundred of the brighter stars are designated by the name of the constellation to which they belong preceded by a Greek or Roman letter or number. Of these many also have special names of their own generally assigned by the Arabian astronomers, as shown in the table below. Classified by their spectra stars fall under several types. See **STAR-TYPE**, below. Compare **ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATION**, **PLANET**.

With the development of observational astronomy the universal universe was arbitrarily divided into areas characterized by special assemblages of stars these assemblages were named asterisms or constellations and each received a name suggested by mythological or other figures. The heavenly bodies fall into

two classes (1) the fixed stars or stars proper which retain the same relative position with respect to one another and (2) the planets which have motions of a distinctly individual character, and appear to wander among the stars proper.

*Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xiv, p 765  
 2. Any star-shaped or star-like object or device. Specif. (1) A starfish n. other radiate echinoderm as a brittle-star. (2) A radiate sponge-spicule an aster. (3) An asterisk. (4) A figure having radiating points generally five or six and properly formed by producing the sides of a regular pentagon or hexagon used as an emblem or device, as in the American flag, on the shoulder-strap of a general or in the insignia of an order. (5) A white spot on the forehead of a horse or bovine animal. (6) A star fort. See **FOOT**. (7) A star wheel. (8) *Pyrrotech* An explosive device which bursts in the air with the appearance of a shower of stars. (9) On the surface of a steel casting the flow present when the molten end of the pipe has not been entirely machined off. (10) [Eng] An extra life purchased in a game of pool. (11) *Elec* A star connection, see under **CONNECTION**.  
 3. An actor who plays the leading part, especially, one who is the main or only attraction in a company, the rest being regarded merely as his supports, hence, one who shines prominently in a calling or profession, any brilliant or prominent person, ns, a literary star, an operatic star. 4. *Astrol* A planet or other heavenly body considered as influencing natures, fortunes, or destiny, hence, that which chances or happens.

History has preserved us the story of the battle of Pharsalia, where the star of Caesar prevailed over the star of Pompey, a battle which fixed the fortunes of the world for fifteen centuries.  
 EVERETT *Orations and Speeches* Bunker Hill Monument p 337. L s co 1836.

5. *Ornith* A humming-bird of any of several genera, notably *Oreotrochilus*, n. South-American mountain genus. 6. *Her* See **ESTOILE**. [*AS elorra, star, < root of STREW*] SYN: see **ORB**.

— **African Star**, a decoration of honor. See **LIST** under **ORDER** — **binary s.**, see **BINARY** — **comparison s.** (*Astron*) any star whose position is used as a point of reference in determining the positions of comets or other celestial objects — **dark s.** (*Astron*), an invisible or dimly shining star. Such stars are known only through their action upon visible stars — **double s.**, see **DOUBLE** — **equestrian s.** (*Bot*) n. plant of the genus *Hippocrepis* — **fixed s.** (*Astron*) a self-luminous celestial body far beyond the bounds of our solar system so called because such bodies preserve the same positions to ordinary observation — **golden s.** (*Edic*), a shrine or monument in which the elements are exhibited at Easter — **Greenwich stars** (*Astron*), the stars regularly observed at Greenwich and used in making lunar computations and observations — **hydrogen s.** (*Astron*), a star in the spectrum of which hydrogen appears to be the principal or predominant element — **informed stars** (*Astron*) scattered stars — **lunar s.**, a star used at sea in determining longitude by comparison of its angular distance from the moon with the calculated distance for a given hour and longitude — **Medicean stars** (*Astron*), the first four satellites of Jupiter so called by Galileo their discoverer, in compliment to the Medici family, his patrons — **multiple s.** (*Astron*) n. system of three or more stars which appears to the unaided eye to be but a single star — **nautical stars** (*Astron*) stars from which navigators take reckonings — **nebulous s.** (*Astron*) a star surrounded by nebulosity as if formed of

nebulous material — **Nile s.** (*Astron*) the dog-star, Sirius so called because of its position in the heavens at the summer solstice, when it rose with the sun and served to give warning of the approaching rise of the Nile — **north s.**, the polestar — **polar s.**, same as **POLE-STAR** — **royal stars** (*Astron*), Aldebaran, Antares, Fomalhaut, and Regulus as the four astrological stars — **runaways** (*Astron*), n. star moving with such rapidity that no known attraction will account for its motion — **shooting s.** (*Astron*), a small meteor having the appearance of a rapidly moving and suddenly disappearing star caused by minute particles moving through the celestial spaces and striking the atmosphere. — **silicon s.** (*Astron*) a star showing silicon as its most conspicuous spectrum-component — **solar s.** (*Astron*), n. star with a spectrum like that of the sun such as Canopus and Arcturus — **standard s.** (*Astron*), a star whose position is so accurately determined that it may be used as a base of calculation or comparison to determine the positions of other heavenly bodies or of points on the earth or at sea — **star-an'ti-mal**, n. A radiant especially a starfish — **s. anise**, n. The Chinese anise (*Illicium anisatum*) or its star-shaped capsules. The name is extended also to other species of *Illicium* — **s. antimony**, commercial antimony in cakes which shows on the upper surface crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern-leaves — **s. apple**, n. The fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), or the tree itself. The edible fruit resembling an apple in size and appearance, has eaten and as many seeds disposed stellately around the center. See **CHIRYOPHYLLUM** — **s. beaver**, n. One of an obscure medieval order of English monks who wore a red-and-blue star as an emblem. See **BETHLEHEMITE** — **s. belt**, n. *Astron* A series of bright stars crossing the Milky Way at an angle of about 20°. Its northern direction is indicated by the brightest stars in Taurus Perseus Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra — **s. beryl**, quartz, etc. compare **ASTERIA** — **s. blasting**, n. The supposed evil influence of the stars — **s. boarder** [Slang] n. favored boarder. Compare **STAR** 1. 3 — **s. bright**, a. Bright as or like a star — **s. buzzard**, n. An American goshawk (genus *Astur*) — **s. capsicum**, n. A greenhouse species of *Solanum* (*S. capsicastrum*), an ornamental undershrub from Brazil with clusters of scarlet berries — **s. catalog**, n. *Astron* A list of stars containing names positions in right ascension and declination magnitudes, and proper motions or other particulars — **s. chart**, n. *Astron* A chart giving the positions and relative sizes of stars in a section of the celestial sphere — **s. clerk**, n. An astronomer — **s. cluster**, n. *Astron* A relatively dense group of small stars sometimes of thousands n. resolvable nebula — **s. coral**, n. One of a genus of corals of the *Orbicella* and allied genera having round or polygonal calices which contain strongly marked radiating septa — **s. count**, n. *Astron* The aggregation of stars as seen by a given telescope at one position or the aggregate of stars of each magnitude — **s. craft**, n. Astrological still astrology — **s. crossed**, a. Unfortunate astrologically ill-fated ill-starred star — **crossing s.** s. disk (*Astron*), same as **SPURIOUS NISK** — **s. drift**, n. *Astron* A common proper motion of stars in the same region of the heavens noticed in close groups of stars like the Pleiades and in pairs of widely separated stars — **s. dust**, n. 1. Same as **COSMIC DUST**. See **COSMIC**. 2. *Astron* Innumerable minute stars looking like dust-particles in a powerful telescope — **s. feed**, n. A device upon the end of the slide-rest screw of a lathe by which it is made to cross-feed automatically — **s. finder**, n. *Astron*. A de-

TABLE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL STARS \*

PROPER NAME	Constellation Name, or Location.	Magnitude	PROPER NAME	Constellation Name, or Location.	Magnitude	PROPER NAME	Constellation Name, or Location.	Magnitude	PROPER NAME	Constellation Name, or Location.	Magnitude
A'cher-nar	α Eridani	1.0	As-te'r-i-on	Northern Canis Venaticus	6.5	I-zar'it	ε Bootis	2.6	Pro'pus	α Gemini	
Ac'rab	β Scorpii	2.0				Ju'gem	γ Lyrae	3.3	Ras al A-sad'	μ Leonis	4.3
Ac'ruis	α Crucis	1.3	A'tik	ο Persel	5.1	Ki-ed'm	γ Psalterium		Ras Al'ge-tbi' or	α Herculis	3.0
A'cu-bens	α Cancri	4.4	Az'el-fa'fa-ge	ζ Cygni	4.8		Georgii		Ras Al'get'a	α Ophiuchi	var.
A-dha'ra	ε Canis Majoris	1.7	Az'el-meeb'	α Virginis	1.2	Kil'fa Aus-tra'lis	α Librae	3.0	Ras al-ha'gue	α Ophiuchi	2.2
A'dib'	α Draconis	3.6	Ba'ten-kal'tos	ζ Ceti	3.9	Kil'fa Bo're-alis	β Libræ	2.7	Ras ta-ben'	β Draconis	2.9
A-ge'na	β Centauri	1.2	Bel-la'trix	γ Orionis	2.0	Kil'el' Phard	α Equulei	3.8	Reg'u-lus	α Leonis	1.7
Al Ad-ha'f'e-ra	ζ Leonis	3.7	Be-net'nazsch	γ Ursæ Majoris	1.9	Ko'chab	β Ursæ Minoris	2.0	Rigel	β Orionis	0.3
Al-bi're-o	β Cygni	3.2	Be-net'guese	α Orionis	0.7	Le-suth'	α Scorpis	1.7	Ro-ta'tin	β Delphini	3.3
Al-chi-ba'	α Corvi	4.3	Bur'gu-la	α Centauri	0.7	Ma-a'sym	α Herculis	4.8	Ruch'bar	δ Cassiopeie	3.0
Al-co'r	Near γ Ursæ Majoris	2.1	Ca-no'pus	α Argus Navis or Puppis	0.8	Ma'kah	α Pegasi	2.5	Ruch'bar ur Ra-nib'	α Sagittarii	5.0
Al-cy'o-ne	γ Tauri in the Pleiades	3.7	Ca-pel'la	α Aurigæ	0.3	Mar'keb	κ Argo Navis or Puppis	4.0	Ru-til'eus	β Herculis	2.8
Al-deb'-a-ran	α Tauri in the Hyades	1.0	Ceph	β Cassiopeie	2.4	Mar'sic	χ or κ Herculis	4.8	Sad'al-Mel'ik	β Aquarii	3.1
			Ce-le'no	In the Pleiades		Mar'sic	α Ophiuchi	4.1	Sad'r	γ Cygni	3.7
Al-de-ra'min	α Cephei	2.5	Cha'ra	Southern Canis Venaticus	3.0	Me'grez	δ Ursæ Majoris	3.6	Sa-hu'Nasch-ru'ah	δ Capricorni	3.0
Al-gen'ib	γ Pegasi	3.0	Cho'leb	β Ophiuchi	3.3	Me-luc'fa or Me-hus'fa	ε Gemminorum	3.3	Sa-lp'	α Orionis	2.4
Al-gen'ib	α Persel	2.1	Cor Ca'ro-li	α Canum Venaticorum	3.9	Men'chih	ζ Persei	4.0	Sca-loo'in	α Delphini	4.0
Al-gie'ha	γ Leonis	2.2				Men'kah	β Ceti	2.9	Scheat	α Aquarii	3.4
Al'gol	β Persei	2.4	Da-bih'	β Capricorni	3.9	Men'kal-lanan'	β Aurigæ	2.1	Sche-ma'll	β Pegasi	var.
Al'go-rah'	δ Corvi	3.1	Def'ta	δ Andromedæ	3.4	Mer-ach'	β Andromedæ	2.3	Se-grinus	α Ceti	3.6
Al-hen'a	γ Gemminorum	2.2	Den'eh el Al-ge'di	γ Capricorni	3.8	Me'rah	δ Ursæ Majoris	2.5	Seg'ment of Per-i-se-us	δ, ο ψ Persel	2.3
Al'olih	ε Ursæ Majoris	2.1	Den'eh el Del-phini	ε Delphini	3.9	Me's'ar-thim'	γ Arctis	4.3	Sbe-dil'	α Cassiopeie	2.3
Al-kaph'rah	ε Ursæ Majoris	3.5	Den'eh el O-ka'h	ζ Aquilæ	3.2	Min'a-plac'e-dus	β Argo Navis	2.4	Sbe'fak	β Lyrae	3.3
Al'ka-tu'rops	μ Bootis	4.2	De-neh-o-la	β Leonis	2.2	Min'ta-la	δ Orionis	2.4	She'r-ha-tan'	β Arctis	2.9
Al-kes'	α Crateris	4.1	Dih'p'da	β Ursæ Majoris	2.1	Mir'ra of 1596	ο Ceti	var.	Sil'ri-us	α Canis Majoris	-1.4
Al-ma'ack	γ Andromedæ	2.3	Dub'he	α Draconis	3.6	Mir'zam	β Canis Majoris	2.3	Tar'a-zed	In the Pleiades	
Al'mu-re-din'	ε Virginis	1.9	Ed A-sich'	ε Ursæ Majoris	3.9	Mir'zar	ζ Ursæ Majoris	2.1	Tar'a-zed	γ Aquilæ	3.0
Al'mi-lam'	ε Orionis	3.3	El A-co'la	In the Pleiades		Muf'r'de	γ Bootis	2.8	Teg'ye-ta	In the Pleiades	
Al'mi-lab'	ζ Orionis	1.7	E-lec'tra	χ Ursæ Majoris	3.5	Muf'l'-phen	γ Canis Majoris	4.1	Teg'mi-ne	ζ Cancri	4.8
Al-phard'	α Hydræ	2.3	El Koph'rah	β Tauri	2.1	Na'os	ζ Argus Navis or Puppis	2.5	Ter'fat	γ Gemminorum	3.7
Al-phec'ca	α Coronæ Borealis	2.4	El Nath	μ Ursæ Majoris	3.2				Ter'e-bel'um	ω or α, β Sagittarii	
Al-phetrat'	α Andromedæ	2.9	El Phe'krah	μ Ursæ Majoris	5.1	Nek-kar'	β Bootis	3.6	Tha'bit	γ Orionis	3.7
Al-phirk'	β Cephei	2.3	El Ra'kis	α Piscium	4.0	Ni-hal' or Ni-hal'	β Leporis	3.0	Thee-nim'	γ Eridani	3.8
Al-ruc-ea'nah'	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2	El Rik'sha	ε Pegasi	2.5	Phad	γ Ursæ Majoris	2.5	The Kids	α Aurigæ	3.4
Al-sha'ih	β Aquilæ	1.3	En'if' or En-ir'	γ Cephei	3.5	Pha'et	α Columbae	3.1	The Three Stars	ζ, ε δ Orionis	
Al-tal'	α Aquilæ	1.3	Er Ra'l	γ Draconis	2.4	Phard	α Aquarii	3.2	Unk' al Hay	ζ, ε δ Serpentis	3.8
Al-tu-dra'	γ Canis Majoris	1.2	Et'a-min'	α Piscis Australis	1.3				Ur-hal' ur Ra'mih	β Sagittarii	3.8
Al'ya	ε Serpentis	4.2	Et'mal-hant	α Draconis	4.1	Piel'a-des (or Suc-coth' Ben-oth')	Group, including Alcy-one, Merope, Mafæ, Electra, Taygeta, Celeno and Sterope		Va'gat	δ Gemminorum	0.7
An'cha	θ Scorpis	4.3	Gi-an'sar	α Capricorni	4.5				We'zen	δ Canis Majoris	2.7
An-ta'res'	α Scorpis	1.1	Gl'e'di	ε Cygni	2.6				Yed	δ Ophiuchi	2.8
A-pol'io'	α Gemminorum	1.8	Gl'e-nah'	β Canis Minoris	3.5				Za'ri-ja'va or Zi'ri-jan	β Virginis	3.9
Arc-tu'rus	α Bootis	0.3	Go-mel'za	β Canis Minoris	3.5				Ze-ben-el-gu'bi	γ Liræ	4.0
Ar'l-ded'	α Cygni	1.4	Gra'f'-as	β Scorpis	2.7				Ze'ma	δ Leonis	2.7
Ar'neh	α Leporis	2.7	Gru'mi-um	ζ Draconis	3.8				Zu hen-ha-kra'bi	γ Liræ	2.7
A-sel'us Aus-tra'lis	δ Cancri	4.4	Gru'yam or Gul'am	ω Herculis	4.8						
A-sel'us Bo're-alis	γ Cancri	4.3	Ha-mul'	α Arctis	3.0						
As'mi-dis'ke	ζ Argus Navis or Puppis	3.5	Her'cu-les	β Gemminorum	1.1						
			Hy'a-des	Group in Taurus							

\* Most of the names in the first column are Arabic or medieval corruptions of Arabic names. The spellings vary widely but the forms given here are those now generally in use.  
 Syn. 1 Thuban 2 Indematrix 3 Cor Hydræ 4 Gemma 5 Cynosura or Pole-Star, or Polaris 6 Cor Scorpis 7 Castor 8 Deneb Cygni 9 Spica 10 Pollux 11 Mirach 12 Zubene-schamall 13 Zuhengemab 14 Cor Leonis 15 Kornephorus 16 Dog-Star 17 Three Kings, or Band of Orion or Jacob's Rod, or Rake, or Eli and Yard.

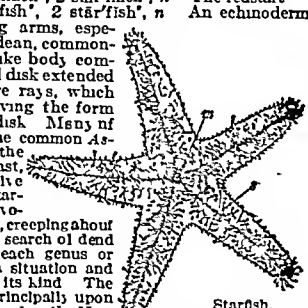
vicer for locating a given star, shown on a map or chart — *s*. *fingering*, *n*. Same as *STAR-CHART*. See *EARTH* — *s*. *gaggle*, *n*. A flock means of a star-gaggle, *n*. *grage*, *n*. *Astron*. A count of the number of stars in the field of view of a large telescope in different parts of the heavens especially in relation to the Milky Way, to discover the distribution of the fixed stars in space. 2. A gage with radiating points for measuring the bore of a cannon at different points of its length — *s*. *ghost*, *n*. *Astron*. A faint reflection of the main image of a star in the eyepiece of a telescope. — *s*. *grass*, *n*. Any one of various grass-like plants with starlike flowers, as certain species of *Hypoxis*, or with a starlike arrangement of the leaves, as the woodruff, and various species of *Aletris* *Stellaria*, *n*. The name of a genus of formerly super-hummingbird, same as *STAR*, *n*. — *s*. *hyacinth*, *n*. 1. An ornamental European species of squill (*Scilla amena*) with blue flowers. 2. One of other species of the same genus, as *S nuttallii* and *S bifolia* — *s*. *image*, *n*. The minute circle which forms the apparent disk of a star as viewed through a telescope or on a photographic plate — *s*. *Jasmine*, a twining woody vine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) found in eastern Asia. It has small white or pinkish flowers which exhale a jasmine-like fragrance — *s*. *jelly*, *n*. Any one of several jelly-like alga of the genus *Nostoc* (see *NOSTOC*) especially the common nostoc (*N complanata*). It grows in damp places and is formerly superficially supposed to be the remains of a fallen star — *s*. *shoot*; *s*. *shot*, *s*. *slonght* — *s*. *shard*, *n*. A stellion — *s*. *map*, *n*. Same as *STAR-CHART* — *s*. *metal*, same as *STAR-METAL* — *s*. *molding*, *n*. A molding bearing starlike figures — *s*. *monger*, *n*. An astrologer or fortune-teller — *s*. *motion*, *n*. *Astron*. The alteration of a star in position relative to other stars, also, its motion in the line of sight — *s*. *of Bethlehem*. 1. The miraculous star that guided the wise men of the East to the infant Jesus (*Matt.* ii). 2. A supposed variable star, appearing at intervals of three or four centuries identical with the preceding. There is no evidence of its existence except in purblind; mhol resembling a heraldic mullet — *s*. *of-Bethlehem*, *n*. A bulbous Old World plant (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*) of the lily family with linear channeled leaves and white flowers striped with green on the outside common in gardens and naturalized in many places. 2. One of other species of the same genus or of several similar plants of other genera, as the starwort chickweed and the Amazon lily — *s*. [Austral] *n*. A flowering one of the plants of the same family, as the Australia *Chomacalla corymbosa* in Tasmania *Burchardia umbellata*, the latter found also in ornamental greenhouse cultivation — *S* *of India*, a decoration of honor. See list under ORDER, *n*. — *s*. *of Jerusalem*, *n*. Salsify, or the oyster-plant — *s*. *of Naples*, *n*. Same as *S*. *OF BETHLEHEM* — *s*. *of night*, *n*. A tropical American tree (*Clusia rosea*), with large rose-colored flowers. It is frequently cultivated in hothouses — *s*. *of roses*, *n*. The name of a genus of European plant so called from its radiating leaves — *s*. *pagnada*, *n*. An Indian cola. See COIN — *s*. *pile*, *n*. A star-shaped thermopile — *s*. *spine*, *n*. Same as CLUSTER-PINE. See FINASTER — *s*. *proof*, a Shutting out starlight — *s*. *ratio*, *n*. *Astron*. Space-ratio — *s*. *read*, *n*. Knowledge of the stars astronomy. e. *redek* — *e*. *reed*, *n*. A South-American plant (*Artichokea frapantissima*) whose root is used as a vegetable — *s*. *road*, *n*. 1. [U S.] A highway, road, or route on which mail-transporation has been ordered and contracted for by the Post-office Department so called because in official papers it is indicated by three asterisks. 2. As popularly understood, a mail-route through a thinly populated region where the expense of the service greatly exceeds the postage earned — *s*. *rnhy*, snapple, etc., compare ASTERIA — *s*. *saxifrage*, *n*. A small saxifrage (*Saxifraga stelleria*) of high latitudes in temperate America with white starlike flowers — *s*. *service*, mail-service, rather than the railway or steamboat contracted for without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for due celerity, certainty and security — *s*. *shipped*, *n*. Having radiating points — *s*. *shell*, *n*. *Pyrotech*. A thin iron case loaded with illuminating stars, fired from a muzzle-loading gun to illuminate an enemy's position — *s*. *shoof*, *n*. Same as STAR-JELLY — *s*. *shower*, *n*. *Astron*. A meteoric shower — *s*. *sinrs* *of Vinyen* (*Anat*), the stellate veins on the surface of the kidney — *s*. *skin*, *n*. The skin of a reptile, containing capillaries of the choroid coat of the eye from which the vorticeous veins arise — *s*. *spangled*, *n*. Spangled with stars or starlike spots or points said especially of the United States flag — *s*. *spray*, *n*. *Astron*. A small cluster of apparently connected stars — *s*. *sprent*, *n*. Sprinkled with starlight reflecting the light of the stars — *s*. *stone*, *n*. 1. An asteriated sapphire or other stone. 2. A cross-section of a polished transparent mineral cut and polished — *s*. *stream*, *n*. *Astron*. A regular orderly drift of stars especially those nearest the solar system that tend toward Orion — *s*. *system*, *n*. A group of stars more intimately connected among themselves than with others in the universe, as our visible universe embraces several star-systems — *s*. *trap* (*Thet*), a trap in a stage floor, formed of several triangular pieces the points of which meet in the center and part when weight is applied — *s*. *type*, *n*. One of the principal classes into which stars are divided according to their spectra. According to Secchi's classification they are (1) the white stars like Sirius having always four broad hydrogen absorption lines, (2) the yellow stars, like our sun and Capella, with a spectrum of fine dark lines (3) the red and orange stars, with spectra of parallel columnar clusters of dark and bright bands increasing in intensity toward the red and (4) small red stars, with spectra of three bright zones increasing in intensity toward the red. The points radiating common in clockwork and similar mechanisms — *s*. *windling*, *n*. Etc. Same as STAR-CONNECTION — *s*. *worm*, *n*. A geophyean — *s*. *worshiper*, *n*. A worshiper of the stars especially, a believer in the old Babylonian and Syrian polytheism, maintained by the later Harranians (a remnant of the Mesopotamian heathen, calling themselves Sabians). See SABIA — *s*. *SABIANISM* — *s*. *wysip*, *n*. A word of temporary origin, signifying a sudden brightness suddenly increased much as bring it within the range of vision, and then fades away. Eleven such are known — to bless or think one's stars or lucky sinrs [Colloq.] to express joy at once good luck — variable *s*. *n* star whose brightness changes from time to time. Compare SHORT-PERIOD VARIABLE — Wolf-Rayet *s*. (*Astron*) any one of the stars in and about the Great W.A., in which peculiarly banded spectra have been attributed to the presence of hydrogen and helium named from their discoverers — zone *s*. (*Astron*), a star in a zone catalog of stars.



Star-of-Bethlehem.

star\*, n Same as STARR.  
 Star'a-la-Rus'sa, 1 stār'a-ya-rūs'a, 2 stār'a-yā-rūs'a, n A town 36 miles S. of Voronezh, Russia, famous for its resort.  
 Star'a-Za-go-ra, 1 stār'a-zō'go-rā, 2 stār'a-zā'ō-gō-rā, n A department in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria the ancient Borea. [from a star  
 star'beam\*, 1 stār'bīm', 2 stār'bēm', n Light beaming  
 star'hind\*, 1 stār'blōnd', 2 stār'blīnd', n Seeing  
 obscurely, half-blind [*AS stārblīnd*, < *star*, cat-  
 nact of the eyes, & *blind*, blind] star'blīnd\*†.  
 star'board, 1 stār'bōrd or (Naut) stār'berd, 2 stār'bōrd  
 or (Naut) stār'board, vt To put or turn (the helm) to  
 the starboard ns in changing the course  
 star'board, n Naut Of, pertaining to, situated, nr turned  
 toward the right of the observer on a vessel when facing  
 the bow distinguished from Inboard nr port  
 The most peculiar thing about the ship was the rudder, which  
 was on the starboard or right side this side being originally called  
 starboard\* from this circumstance  
 Fiske *Discovery of Am* vol 1, n 174 [n & c o 1892]  
 — star'board watch, see watch To have the sheets  
 aft, to have the port side presented to the wind, to  
 fore-and-aft-rigged vessels to have the s. tack aboard,  
 to have the starboard side presented to the wind said only  
 of square-rigged vessels  
 star'board, n Naut That side of a vessel on the  
 right hand of one standing on it and facing the bow  
 Compare LARBOARD, PORT FIGHT  
 In harbor, the starboard is considered the side of honor  
 Nondhoff *Man-of-War* L'esp 134 [n & c o 1892]  
 [*AS stēorboard* < *stēor*, board, & *board*, side]  
 star'board, ndr Naut Toward the starboard side  
 Star'hot'tle, 1 stār'hōt'l, 2 stār'bōt'l Colonel In several  
 of Bret Harte's stories, n kindly, eccentric lawyer  
 star'ing, 1 stār'īng, 2 stār'bōl', n A kind of form  
 of metallurgy, n From 100 millimeter to 185 millimeter,  
 and thus the various kinds of starch may be distinguished in  
 commerce Starch is an exceedingly important constituent  
 of vegetable foods Rice contains 76 per cent of it, maize,  
 56, wheat, 54.75 barley, 46.3 rye, 45, beans, 37.7, oats,  
 36.5, and potatoes, 18.5 The action on starch of certain  
 enzymes, as ptyalin of the saliva and amyllopsin of the pan-  
 creatic juice, is of great value in digestion, yielding maltose  
 and dextrin In brewing starch is converted into maltose  
 by the diastase of the barley-grain The thousands of tons of  
 starch are annually converted into glucose, and also into  
 dextrin or British gum, by treating it with heat and mineral  
 acids When heated in water starch swells up and forms an  
 opalescent paste composed of a soluble part (granulose) and  
 an insoluble part (starch-cellulose) When a water solution  
 of starch is treated with alcohol a white powder called soluble  
 starch is precipitated The names of different kinds  
 commonly indicate the source, as, arrowroot starch,  
 corn's-, or malt's-, Hercules's and arrow-ice's etc  
 2. A gummy solution of the substance defined above,  
 as prepared for use in stiffening clothes in the laundry  
 3. Figuratively (1) Stiffness, formality (2) Courage;  
 backbone [*AS starch*, a] — annual starch (*Chem*), glu-  
 cogen — starch'cel'l'u-lo-se, n A variety of cellulose  
 contained in starch See quotation under GRANULOSE  
 — s.-corn, n Spelt so called because starch was made from  
 it — s.-gum, n Same as NEXTRIN — s.-hyd'aceth, n The  
 common grape-hyd'aceth — s.-layer, n Bot A huddle-  
 sheath serving as a reservoir in which starch is stored — s.-  
 printer, n A device for imprinting the desired shapes in  
 trays of starch into which colors are poured for candi-  
 smilled s.-sheet, n See PHLEGOTERY — s.-star, n  
 Bot A peculiar star-shaped hublet or underground node pro-  
 duced in some species of *Chorizanthe* — s.-sugar, n Same as  
 PEXTOSE — s.-wheat, n Same as EMMENT — to take the  
 s. nut of, [Slang, U S] 1. To take the spirit out of, make  
 limp as hy fright 2. To rid of stiffness or formality  
 star'cham'ber, 1 stōr'chēm'ber, 2 stār'chām'ber, n  
 1. Eng Law A court of ancient origin in England that  
 met in a chamber in Westminster palace abolished by  
 act of Parliament (July, 1631)  
 The jurisdiction of the star chamber was as various as its constitu-  
 tion In its earlier history it was almost unlimited It  
 took notice of riots murder forgery felony perjury fraud libel  
 and slander duels and acts tending to treason as well as of some  
 civil matters such as disputes about land between great men and  
 corporations, disputes between English and foreign merchants  
 and customary cases of the crown Its procedure was not according  
 to the common law It dispensed with the embarrasance of a jury  
 it could proceed on rumor alone, it could apply torture,  
 it could inflict any penalty but death  
 Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol xxy, p 795  
 2. Hence, any tribunal or authoritative body char-  
 acterized by arbitrary or secret methods used also at-  
 tributively star'cham'ber\*.  
 starched, 1 stārcht, 2 stārcht, n 1. Stiffened with  
 starch\*, starch, as, a starched skirt 2. Figuratively,  
 formal or precise 3† Stiff, stink — starch'ed-ly, ndr —  
 starch'ed-ness, n  
 starch'ly, 1 stārch'ly 2 stārch'ly cdr In a starch manner  
 starch'wort\*, 1 stārch'wōrt', 2 stārch'wōrt', n The  
 English water-robins so called because its rootstock yields  
 a fine quality of starch In the reign of Queen Elizabeth  
 this was the laundry starch and in later times it served as  
 food under the name of Portland arrowroot, from the  
 Isle of Portland where it was obtained starch'root\*†.  
 starch'y, 1 stārch'y, 2 stārch'y, n [starch'ed-ly, starch'-  
 er-ism] 1. Stiffened with starch, stuff, figuratively,  
 prim, precise 2. Formed or combined with starch,  
 farinaceous ns starchy food  
 — starch'y-ness, n The quality of being starchy hence,  
 primness formality starch'ness\*.  
 stard, pp Starred  
 starc, 1 stār 2 stār, r [starf, star'n] I. t S S  
 look nt with a stare, affect in some specified way to  
 stare; as, to stare one out of countenance

II. : 1. To fix the eyes in a steady gaze, as expressing absent-mindedness, insolence, amazement, horror, or admiration, as, to stare at the moon 2 To show with undue prominence or conspicuousness, he set forth too boldly, as, the red color stares out unpleasantly 3 To project stiffly, as hair 4 To shine, glitter [*< AS. smiron, stare, cp Gr stereos, solid*]   
*Syn.*—see LOOK in stare nnc in the face, to be unpleasantly near apparent as, death stared them in the face.   
 stare, n [*Prov. Eng*] Stare, v [*Prov. Eng*]   
 stare, n A steady, fixed gaze with wide-open eyes, a continued earnest, bold, or vacant look   
 I stare prodigiously, but nobody remarks it for everybody stares here staring is a-la-mode—there is a stare of attention and interest, a stare of curiosity a stare of expectation, a stare of surprise *MARY W. MONTAGU Letters and Works, Letter to Mr. Pope 1718 in vol u p 138 [BEN & SON 1837]*   
 stare, n [*Prov. Eng* or OHS] A staring   
 stared, n [*Prov. Eng*] Beach-grass or matweed starrt.   
 star-ec', 1 star'-r, 2 star'-er, n [*Humorous*] One who is stared at   
 star'er, 1 star'er 2 star'er, n One who or that which stares   
 star'finch', 1 star'finch', 2 star'finch', n The redstart   
 star'fish', 1 star'fish', 2 star'fish', n An echinoderm having radiating arms, especially an asteroidean, commonly having a starlike body composed of a central disk extended into five or more rays, which may be short, giving the form of a pentagonal disk Many of the species, as the common *Asterias forbesi* of the New England coast, are very destructive to oyster-heads Starfishes are voracious and creeping about the sea-bottom in search of dead and living food, each genus or species affecting a situation and depth peculiar to its kind The larger sorts prey principally upon live mollusks, and on the New England coast, and about Long Island N Y the common species is a serious pest to oyster-culture having increased enormously in the area of planted oyster-heads was enlarged, so that systematic and costly methods must now be constantly used to prevent total destruction Creeping over an oyster or clam, the starfish envelops the mollusk in its grasp and applies its mouth to the ribs of the shell, which it breaks away until a sufficient opening has been made to admit its stomach, a process assisted by the fatigue of the mollusk compelling it to relax its efforts to keep its shell tightly closed The starfish then gradually protrudes its stomach into the shell, and slowly devours and digests the soft parts The extraordinary power of regeneration possessed by the starfish increases the difficulty of suppressing the pest, as to cut it in two only doubles the trouble hence all caught must be taken ashore, where their bodies may be utilized as a fertilizer   
 star'fish-flow'er, n A species of *Stopella* (*S asterias*) bearing large oblong white and light-colored flowers with yellowish stripes crossing the segments   
 star'flower', 1 star'flower', 2 star'flower', n Any one of various plants with conventionally star-shaped flowers Specif (1) A low perennial (*Trifolium nemorosum*) with an erect stem bearing at the top a whorl of leaves and one or more star-shaped white flowers (2) A starwort, a star-of-Bethlehem, or some similar flower (3) Any plant of either of the genera *Aster*, *Hookera*, and *Sternbergia*   
 spring starflower, n species of tripet-lily (*Triliteia uniflora*) *See STERNBERGIA*   
 winter starflower, n A yellow s, the winter daffodil (*Sternbergia lutea*) *See STERNBERGIA*   
 star'fruit', 1 star'fruit', 2 star'fruit', n A small European perennial aquatic (*Dumosaenum stellatum*) so called from the starlike appearance of its ripened pods   
 Star'gard, 1 star'gard, 2 star'gard, n A town in Pomerania province, Prussia   
 star'gaze', 1 star'-gaze, 2 star'-gaze', n To gaze at, or as if at, stars ncf the star-gazer   
 star'gaz'er, 1 star'-gaz'er, 2 star'-gaz'er, n 1. One who gazes at or studies the stars, especially, an astrologer or astronomer 2. A marine carnivorous uranoscopoid fish with eyes small and near the front of the top of the head, as *Uranoscopus scaber* of the Mediterranean, and *Asteroscopus noplous* of the Atlantic coast of North America 3. A horse that carries its head unusually high *See electric star-gazer, same as STAR-GAZER, 2.*   
 —sawd s, any one of the dactyloscopoid fishes   
 star'-gazing, 1 star'-gazing, 2 star'-gazing, n Given to watching the stars II n 1. The act or practise of watching or studying the stars 2 An absent-minded state.   
 star'lik, 1 star'lik, 2 star'lik, n An nuklet [*< Rus storik, folk*]   
 star'ling, 1 star'ling, 2 star'ling, po 1. Gazing with a stare, having a fixed or intently observing look, prominent and fixed, or wide open, as, staring eyes, a staring look 2. Standing out prominently, as from high relief or gaud, as, a star'ling star-gazer, same as STAR-GAZER, 2.   
 star'lk, 1 star'lk, 2 star'lk, n To make stark or stiff II v To increase in strength or intensity   
 stark!, n 1. Stiff or rigid, as in death, hence, dead; figuratively, stubborn, inflexible, severe 2 Being in the utmost degree, complete, utter, downright, sheer, always in deprecation, ns, *stark* madness   
 The whole material world seemed to him a stark uncreality   
*Hudson's Studies in Wordsworth p 249 L n co 1834*   
 3. Naked stout for stark naked *See STARK, adt* 4. [*Archaic*] Strong and powerful, as from unyielding construction 5 [*Prov Eng*] Harsh, boisterous, as of weather 6 [*Scot*] Intoxicating, as liquor 7. Fierce, violent [*< AS. starc, starc, stercet—starkness, n*]   
 stark, n [*G*] *Mus Stark* strong louse   
 star', n 1. John (b 1728—d 1822), an American Revolutionary general defeated the British at Bennington, Aug 16, 1777 2 A county in N W Illinois 292 sq m county-seat, Toulon 3 A county in S W North Dakota 6 002 sq m, county-seat, Dickinson 4 A county in N E Ohio, 546 sq m, county-seat, Canton   
 stark, ncf in the highest or greatest degree, completely, with strong adjectives, as, *stark* naked   
 star'kath!, 1 star'kath!, 2 star'kath!, n Norse *Myth* a warrior to whom Odin grants the good things of life while Thor offsets them with evils *Star'kath!*; *Star'kathri*.   
 star'ke, 1 star'ke, 2 star'ke n A county in N W Indiana; 314 sq m county-seat, Knox *Estimate*   
 star'ken!, 1 star'ken!, 2 star'ken!, n To make inflexible or ob-



Star'ken-hurg, 1 štūr'ken-burg, 2 štūr'hēn-hurg, n A province in the Republic of Hesse, 1,116 sq m, capital, Darmstadt

stark'ish, 1 štār'ish, 2 štār'ish, a Rigid, inflexible  
 stark'ly, 1 štār'ly, 2 štār'ly, adv In a stark manner  
 Stark'ville, 1 štār'vil, 2 štār'vil, n A village, county-seat of Oktibbeha county, Miss

stark'ly, 1 štār'ly, 2 štār'ly, a Hard, stiff, shriveled  
 star'less, 1 stār'les, 2 stār'les, a Being without stars or starlight

star'let, 1 štār'let, 2 stār'let, n A little star, also, a small  
 star'light, 1 štār'loit, 2 stār'lit, n 1. a Lighted only by the stars, as, a starlight night II. n The light given by a star or stars, especially when the moon is absent

star'light'ed, 1 štār'loit'ed, 2 stār'lit'ed, o [Rare] Starlit  
 star'like, 1 štār'lik, 2 stār'lik, o 1. Like a star in shape, stellated; radiated 2. Having the brightness of a star, luminous; shining, hence, illustrious

star'ling, 1 štār'ling, 2 stār'ling, n 1. An Old World  
 sturnoid bird, as the common *Sturnus vulgaris*, brown glassed with black, with metallic purple and green reflections and a buff tip to each feather It is sociable and gregarious in its habits, and builds its nests about human dwellings, old ruins, etc It has been imported into the United States, Australasia, and New Zealand. It shows considerable adaptability to change of environment, being a vigorous bird It is often caged

2. An American icteroid bird of the genus *Sturnella*, often erroneously called an American starling 3. One of a breed of toy pigeons resembling the starling 4. [Prov Eng] The California rock-trout

[Dim < STARE, n, < AS star, starling] — red-winged starling, the red-winged blackbird  
 See NEWBOW, 2 — rose-colored s., same as PASTON, 2

star'ling, n 1. An enclosure of close piling, as around a pier of a bridge for protection 2. One of the piles of such an enclosure [Cp Sw Dan stōr, stake]

star'ling, n Same as STERLING, a  
 star'lit, 1 štār'lit, 2 stār'lit, a Lighted by the stars, especially, lighted only by the stars

Where he lay in the night by his flock  
 On the starlit Arabian way  
 MATTHEW ARNOLD *The Future at 6*

starn, 1 štār, 2 stār, n [Prov Eng] 1. The European starling 2. The common tern  
 starn, n [Prov Brit] A star starn'le; [Scot]

starn, n [Prov Eng] Same as STARN, n  
 starn'el, 1 štār'el, 2 stār'el, n [Prov Eng] The starling  
 starn'ell, 1 štār'ell, 2 stār'ell, n [Prov Eng] The starling

Star-nē-na-dī-nē, 1 štār-nē-na-dī-nē, 2 stār-nē-na-dī-nē, n pl Ornith A subfamily of *Columbidae* with long naked tars, large feet, cæca, and no oil gland or nimblic muscle

Star-nē-nas, n (t g) < It starna, kind of partridge, + Gr oinos, wild pigeon] — star-nē-na-dine, a & n  
 star-nose, 1 štār-nōz, 2 stār-nōz, n A North-American mole (*Condylura cristata*) having a rodent arrangement of fleshy processes around the end of the nose, star-nosed mole

Star-ro-dūh, 1 štār-ro-dūh, 2 sta-ro-dūh, n A town in Chernikof government, Ukraine

star-of-night, s of the earth, etc See STARB, n  
 star'ost, 1 štār'ost, 2 stār'ost, n 1. A Polish nobleman possessing n starosty 2 The head of a Russian mir < Pol starosto, senior, < stary, old] star'o-s-tat

star'o-s-ty, 1 štār's-ti, 2 stār's-ty, n [Pol] A castle or domain which a nobleman holds by grant of life estate from the crown (< Pol starostwo, < starosta, see STARB, n)

starr, 1 štār, 2 stār, n Old Eng Low A Hebrew deed, contract, covenant, or obligation anciently required to be filed in the royal exchequer, and invalid unless so deposited

starr, n A county in S Texas 2,510 sq m, county-seat, Rio Grande

starr'd, 1 štārd, 2 štārd, pa 1. Set, bespangled, or  
 starr'd, marked with or as with a star or stars, specif, marked with an asterisk 2. Having a fracture of starlike form, as stone or glass 3. Affected by astral influence chiefly in composition, as, ill-starr'd 4 Theot Introduced as a star, featured

star'ly, 1 štār'ly, 2 stār'ly, a [Prov Eng] 1. To mark with a star  
 star'ly, 1 štār'ly, 2 stār'ly, o [STAR'LY-EN, STAR'LY-EST] 1. Set with stars, bespangled with starlike spots 2. Lighted by the stars, as, a starry night 3. Shining as or like the stars, as, starry gems

Seed had he when all the fountain starr'd  
 And from it rose a mist of starry spray  
 BUTLER-LITTON *Lost Tales of Melius Oread's Son* at 16

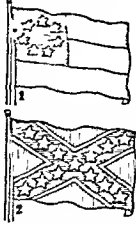
4. Shaped like the conventional star, radiate, stellate 5. Of, pertaining to, or connected with stars — stary campon, a conspicuous campon or catchfly (*Silene stellata*) of American woods with white fringed petals, inflated calyx, and narrow pointed leaves in starlike whorls of four — s hyacinth, same as AUTUMN-FLOWERING SQUILL — s puffball, same as EARTH-STAR — s ray, a skate (*Raja radiata*) inhabiting European coasts, and sometimes found on the Atlantic coast of America It has large dorsal spines — star'ri-ness, n

Stars and Bars. U S Hist 1. The first flag authorized by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy and consisting of a field of three bars, red, white, and red, and a canton in blue with as many white stars as States It was first displayed March 4, 1861, over the State House in Montgomery, Ala As it bore too close a resemblance to the Stars and Stripes, the Confederacy in 1863 adopted a white flag with the battle-flag design as its union

2. The battle-flag of the Confederacy: an erroneous use

Stars and Stripes The flag of the United States of America a field of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and a blue union with as many stars as States See FLAG, n, and plate of FLAGS

star'shine, 1 štār'shoin, 2 stār'shin, n  
 star'light, 1 štār'loit, 2 stār'lit, n I. f 1. To originate motion or action ix, often by a sudden or momentary impulse,



Stars and Bars  
 1 Official flag of the Confederacy 2 Battle-flag

cause to move or act (1) To rouse suddenly in cover, cause to leap or fly, as game hence, to alarm suddenly, startle shock (2) To set in motion, as something inanimate as, to start a locomotive or a mill (3) To give a signal for the motion of, as a starter, as, to start a car (4) To move somewhat from its place, dislocate, loosen, as, stirlage has started the table joints

2. To place in circumstances favorable to growth or development, give a beginning or new direction to, set on foot, originate, begin, as, to start a plant 3. To bring suddenly into notice, bring forward unexpectedly, call forth, evoke, as, to start an objection or a difficulty 4. To draw the contents from, tap, also, to draw from the containing cask, as, to start a cask, to start wine 5. [Archaic] To invent, discover

II. 1. To make an involuntary startled movement, as from fear or surprise, as, to start at the least sound 2. To move suddenly, as with a voluntary spring, leap or bound, shrink, wince often with back, away, or aside, as, to start back when attacked 3. To begin the execution of any plan, course, or action, make a beginning, as of a journey, set out, as, to start in business, to start for Europe 4. To proceed, as from a place or origin, as of motion, causation, or logical connection, arise, sprang, as, radii start at the center 5. To give way somewhat, be displaced or dislocated, become loose, as, the rivets have started 6. [Archaic] To deviate [ME sterten, akin to Dan styrle, nun, D storten, G stürzen, precipitate] SYN. see BEGR, FLINCH

— to start after, to begin to pursue or seek — to s. against, to enter the lists against or enter into competition with, as a candidate or runner — to s. for, to set out for, offer oneself as a candidate for — to s. out, to set out for, begin — to s. up 1 To come forth, rise, or appear suddenly 2. To begin to operate as an engine — to s. with, in the first place, to begin with

start, n 1. A quick, startled movement of the body, a sudden quickening of sense, pulse, or nerve, often with tremor or shock, at something unexpected, a leap, flight, or other quick movement, as from fear or surprise, also, the feeling to which the motion is due

So long too, as men could be kept in gross ignorance the fearful story to which a sleeping conscience is subject could be set asunder at rest

8 WILBERFORCE *Prot. Epis. Church in Am* p 45 [Lar 1846]

2. A setting out or going forth, initiative, beginning, as, we shall make a start in the morning 3. A temporary or spasmodic action or attempt, a mere beginning, as on some ill-considered impulse, a brief intermittent effort 4. A sudden motion or effusion, a burst; rally 5. Advantage, as in setting out, distance in advance at the outset, lead, as, to have the start of one in a race 6. Impetus at the beginning of motion, or, figuratively, of a course of action, send-off, as, give the sled a start, to get n start in business 7. A loosened place or condition, crack, giving way, as, a start in a ship's planking 8. [Slang, Eng] A proceeding of any kind, as, a rum start (an odd circumstance) 9. Distance

SYN. see BEGRIN, FLYING START (RODING), a start in which competitors begin to move forward at some distance before they reach the starting-line, so as to pass it at full speed The race is timed from the moment at which competitors pass the starting-line

start, n 1. The sharp point of the antler of a young stag 2. A tail-like piece, as a handle or lever 3. The tail of an animal the original sense, now obsolete except in compounds, as, n redstart 4. A stem or stalk 5. Mining The arm of a gin which is drawn by a horse 6. The curved or sloping front and bottom of a water-wheel bucket [< AS stert, prob akin to STARR]

start'er, 1 štār'er, 2 stār'er, n 1. One who or that which starts Specif (1) A person who gives the signal or order for starting as of a car, coach, or race (2) Any contrivance, as a lever or rod, by which machinery is set in motion (3) [Colloq] That which causes the starting of any action or enterprise an impetus (4) Bee-keeping A piece of bonycomb or comb-foundation fastened in a section or frame to induce the bees to begin work there and so that they will build straight combs (5) [Colloq] A retailer of intoxicating drink (6) A dog used to start game, a springer a runaway (7) A young rabbit (8) The cut card in the game of cribbage

21. One who sinks from his purpose, or who objects start'ful, 1 štār'ful, 2 stār'ful, o [Archaic] Apt to start skittish — start'ful-ness, n [Rare]

star'this'sle, 1 štār'this'sle, 2 stār'this'sle, n 1. An Old World weed (*Centaurea calcitropo*) naturalized in the United States, with branched stem, pinnately lobed leaves, and spiny heads of purple tubular flowers 2. A species (*C. solstitialis*) of the same genus with yellow flowers 3. Any plant of the genus *Centaurea*

star'throat, 1 štār'thrōt, 2 stār'thrōt, n A South-American hummingbird (genus *Helminthophila*) as *H. furcifer*, having the middle of the throat glittering rose-red

start'ing, 1 štār'ing, 2 stār'ing, pp & verbal n  
 — start'ing-bar, n A hand-lever that moves the steam-valves or controls the distributing-valves of a steam-engine — s bolt, n A bolt used for starting another bolt that is to be driven out — s box, n Elec A rheostat used in starting electrical machinery — s crank, n A crank for starting machinery, especially the hand-crank used to start motors, such as those of automobiles, the process of starting which is often spoken of as *cranking up* — s gate, n Horse-racing In starting a barrier consisting of a webbing stretched between two posts and behind which the horses line up at the starting-post The start is effected by pressing a button on one of the posts when the barrier flies up and releases the horses first used in the United States in 1898 and in England in 1900 s barrier — s gear, n That portion of a piece of machinery which starts the machine — s bolt, n Means of evasion n loophole refuge — s place, n The place where a person or thing starts, as on a journey or in a race the place where a beginning is made, as of motion, action going place — s point, n A post marking the starting place for a race, hence, a starting-place — s tub, n A tub which by means of a hose attached to a tube in its bottom is used as a funnel for conveying water from the upper deck to the tanks or casks in the hold — s valve, n A small valve for introducing steam to start an engine — s wheel, n A wheel for moving the distributing-valves of a steam-engine by hand to start it

start'ing-ly, adv By fits and starts impetuously  
 start'ish, 1 štār'ish, 2 stār'ish a [Colloq] Skittish — said of horses

start'ly, 1 štār'ly, 2 stār'ly, r [STARBLEN, STARBLED, STARBLEDG] L f To arouse or excite suddenly, as by fear or surprise, cause to start involuntarily, shock

She had the startled aspect that might be conceived of a cook if a calf's head should sneer at her when about to be popped into the dinner-pot  
 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* p 60 [to c 1876]

II. 1. [Archaic] To be suddenly aroused or excited, start 2. [Prov or Obs] To set out [Freq of start, r] SYN. see AFFRIGHT

star'tlet, n A start  
 star'tler, 1 štār'tler, 2 stār'tler, n 1. One who startles 2. [Colloq] A thing that startles, a startling event or statement 3. [Rare] One who or that which is startled

star'tling, 1 štār'tling, 2 stār'tling, a 1. Such as to startle, rousing sudden surprise, fear, alarm, or the like, as by being unusual or threatening, as, a startling report 2. Easily startled skittish — star'tling-ly, adv star'tlish, 1 štār'tlish, 2 stār'tlish, o [Colloq] Apt to be startled or to start, skittish

start'up, 1 štār'tup, 2 stār'tup, n [Archaic] A laced or buttoned gaiter or boot  
 start'up, n 1. [Colloq] The act of starting up, as, the start-up of business 2. An upstart

star-v'ation, 1 štār-v'ashon, 2 stār-v'ashon, o Causing or tending to cause starvation or extreme privation  
 The industrial progress which increases the wealth of the rich has little to recommend it if it leaves the laboring poor at a starvation wage J F BRUX *Crisis in Morals* p 1 p 93 [in 1890]

star-v'ation, n The act of starving, or the state of being starved, death from lack of food, hence, such a lack of food as causes or is likely to cause death, by extension, privation of anything essential to life

Starvation was an epithet applied to Mr Dundas the word being for the first time introduced into our language by him in a speech in 1775  
 'I shall not wait for the advent of starvation from Edinburgh to settle my judgment'

MIRROD *in Walpole's Letters* vol viii p 30 [so v a c 1889]

starve, 1 štārv, 2 stārv, v [STARVEN, STARVED, STARVED, ING] I. f 1. To reduce to a state of extreme hunger, deprive of necessary nutriment, distress by deprivation of food, as the sailors were starved to the point of exhaustion 2. To cause to die of hunger, kill by depriving of food, as, many prisoners were actually starved in their cells 3. To cause to perish by deprivation of any necessary element or nourishment, stunt or deprive of vigor by withholding something necessary, as, to starve one's mind 4. [Prov Eng] To kill with cold, benumb 5. To kill

II. 1. To suffer from severe or extreme hunger, be distressed by lack of food, famish, as, the beggar is starving 2. Especially, to perish with extreme hunger, die for lack of food, as, the peasants are starving by hundreds 3. To perish or deteriorate from lack of anything essential, suffer mentally or spiritually, as, the mind starves from lack of truth 4. [Prov Eng] To die of cold, be chilled or benumbed 5. To perish, die, the original meaning [< AS sterfon, die, cp G sterben, D sterben, die] sterf-et, — starve-a'-ce, n Same as HUNGERWORM

starved, 1 štārv'd, 2 stārv'd, po 1. Killed by or suffering from starvation, pining from lack of food or anything essential, dwarfed or pinched by lack of something 2. Her Stripped of leaves and branches, blasted See BASTARD 3. [Prov Eng] Suffering from cold SYN. see MEAGER — starved-ly, adv In a starved condition

starve'ling, 1 štārv'ling, 2 stārv'ling, a 1. Suffering for lack of nourishment, starving, stunted, emaciated, or feeble on account of the lack of something necessary, as, a starveling poet 2. Failing to meet needs or the requirements of the case, quite inadequate, as, starveling nutriment SYN. see MEAGER

starve'ling, n A person or animal that is starving or starved, one who or that which is emaciated or feeble on account of hunger or want

starv'er, 1 štārv'er, 2 stārv'er, n 1. One who is starving 2. One who starves others

starward, 1 štārv'wārd, 2 stārv'wārd, I a Directed or moving toward the stars II adv Toward the stars

star'wort, 1 štār'wurt, 2 stār'wurt, n 1. Any plant of the genus *Aster* See ASTER 2. Any plant of the genus *Stellaria* See STELLARIA 3. Any one of various plants of other genera, as, the water-starwort — pine-star'wort, n The stiff-leaved aster (*Jonopsis uniflora*) — yellow s., cleome (*Androsace*)

Star'y Os-kol, 1 štār'y os-kol, 2 stār'y os-kol, n A town in Kurak government, N E Ukraine

sta'sad, 1 štās'ad, 2 stās'ad, n Ecol A plant of stagnant water [< STASIUM]

sta-sid'ion, 1 sta-sid'ion, 2 stās'id'ion, n [-i-a, pl] [Gr] Ecol A monk's stall in a Greek church

sta's-man, 1 štās'men, 2 stās'id'men, n [-ma, pl] [Gr] An ode sung by the whole chorus, after the parode

sta's-mor'phy, 1 štās'mor'fi, 2 stās'id-mor'fi, n Abnormality in the form of a bodily organ arising from arrest of development [< STASIS + Gr morphē, form]

sta'sis, 1 štās'sis, 2 stās'sis, n 1. Pothol Stagnation of the blood in its circulation, especially in the small vessels and capillaries This is caused probably by abnormal resistance of the capillary walls, rather than by any lessening of the heart's action

2. Gr Ch One of the portions of the psalter read with n response by the choir [< Gr stasis, standing, < hstēmi (I stand)]

sta'sl-nm, 1 štēs'n-m, 2 stās'el-nm, n Ecol A stagnant-pool formation [< Gr stasis, standing]

Stass'furt, 1 štās'furt, 2 stās'furt, n A town in Saxony province, Prussia

sta's-turt-ite, 1 štās'turt-ait, 2 stās'furt-it, n A mineral A massive variety of boracite < Stasfurt, Prussia I

stat, ovr Statim (immediately), statuary, statute  
 stat'a-hi'e, 1 štēt'ah-i, 2 stāt'a-hi, o Capable of being stated [state distinguished from national]

stat'a-l, 1 štēt'al, 2 stāt'al, o [Rare, U S] Pertaining to a statant, 1 štēt'ant, 2 stāt'ant, o Her Standing with all the feet on the ground, as a lion [< L sto, stand] — statant affrōntē or gardant (Her), statant at gaze See GAZE

sta-ta'ri-ant, o Fixed steady — sta-ta'ri-an-ly, adv  
 sta-ta'ri-ty, o Fixed steady, settled sta-ta'ri-ty, adv  
 state, 1 štēt, 2 stāt, t [STATEN, STATING] 1. To set forth explicitly, formally, or particularly, as in speech or writing, say, tell, relate, ns, to state the reasons for one's conduct, state what occurred, he states the whole matter plainly 2 Law To aver, allege, declare as a matter of fact 3. To express the conditions of (a problem) in symbols 4. To fix, determine obsolete except in the past participle See STATEN 5. To endow, dower

SYN. see AFFIRM, ALLEGE, ASSERT, ASSURE, RELATE — to state it, to live in state, be dignified



**state, a** 1. Of or pertaining to the state or body politic, public, as, *state policy*. 2. Intended for or used upon occasions of great ceremony. 3. Of or pertaining to one of the states of a federal republic, especially, [S.] of the United States, as, *State legislature*. 4f. Stately.

— **state paper**. 1. A document or communication on public or national affairs as a President's or Governor's message. 2. A newspaper chosen as the medium for publishing public reports, etc. — **s prisoner**, a person under arrest for a felony, a convict confined in a state prison, also, a political prisoner — **S rights** *U S Constitutional Law* 1. The rights and powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people of the States. 2. That construction of the Constitution which makes these rights and powers as large as possible strict construction as commonly advocated by the Democratic party in its extreme form, the doctrine of absolute State sovereignty held by the seceding States in 1861. **States' rights** — **S sovereignty** (*U S Hist*), the theory that sovereignty ultimately resides not in the people of the United States, but in the people of the several States, who may at will resume all their sovereign powers and thus dissolve the Union the doctrine of secession — **s trial**, a prosecution by the state, especially for an offense materially affecting the political or social order.

**state, n** 1. Mode of existence as determined by circumstances, external or internal, relation to the circumstances collectively, condition, situation, as, a *state of hunger* or of rapture, a *prosperous state of things*. 2. Mind, indeed, a state of mind, a condition of various states, but a change of state is not destruction, in one more than in the other.

Brown *Philos Hum Mind* lect xxvii p 650 [1866 1853] 2. A political community organized under a distinct government recognized and conformed to by the people as supreme, a commonwealth, a nation.

Essential to a state is some sort of association, organization or civil government recognized as valid by its members who live in a common region or locality. Growing out of the family, it has a natural basis in man's social nature and relations, and in time develops a form decided by men connected with it, and a legal basis and standard of ultimate appeal in essential right and justice. Its chief aim is to widen man's sphere of social effort and activity and to insure freedom and security in that sphere.

The American Union constitutes the real American State. Our commonwealths have only a limited sovereignty, and are imperfect States in the real sense of the word State; they are only parts of a great State.

B. T. *Ex Intro to Polit Econ* pt 1 p 30 note [1847 1839] 3. Specif., such a community forming part of a federal republic, especially [S.] one of the United States, or [S.] of the republic modeled after it.

In the United States of America the States embrace (1) the thirteen colonies that declared their independence in 1776 and framed the present Constitution in 1789, and (2) communities admitted to the Union thereafter under the provisions of the Constitution. Most of the latter had previously been governed as Territories. At present the United States is divided into 48 States and the District of Columbia. The status of the extracolonial portions of the United States has not been officially determined. In the *Constitutional Directory* Alaska and Hawaii are recognized as represented by Territorial delegates while the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico are shown to have resident commissioners. (See *TERRITORY*). In most of the republics modeled after the United States, as in South America, the states are somewhat arbitrary divisions of the country made after the independence of the whole country had been achieved. A State of the United States has its own legislative executive (called *Governor*), and courts and manages its own affairs with the exception of such as are delegated to the federal government as foreign relations, interstate commerce, the currency, etc. Compare *CANTON*, *COMMONWEALTH*, *FEDERAL PROVINCE*.

4. Biol. A community living under law, as bees, certain ants, and wasps. 5. Biol. A community of cells, showing in a primitive way the qualities of more highly organized societies. 6. The functions or powers, collectively, of a state or nation, civil government often contrasted with the ecclesiastical power, as, church and state. 7. Mode or style of living, status, station, especially, grand and ceremonious style, dignity, formality, pomp, as, to appear in great state, a style of dress befitting one's state.

She was lady-like too after the manner of the feminine gentility of those days characterized by a certain state and dignity rather than by the delicate, effeminate, and indescribable grace which is now recognized as its indication.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p 74 [in M & C 1889] 8. One of several stages, as of an engraved or etched plate on its way to completion, as, a first *state*, a second *state*.

9. pl. In the island of Jersey, the legislative body.

In both Jersey and Guernsey the chief administrative body is the Deliberative States. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed. vol v p 842 10 [Archaic] (1) A class, order. (2) Permanence. (3) A statement; account stated. (4) Income, estate. (5) Crisis of a disease. (6) A person of rank, a noble. (7) A chair of state, dais, also, the canopy over it. [Cf. OF *etat* (*F* *etat*), *L* *status* < *stis* (supine *statum*), stand.] SYN. see CASE, PEOPLE.

— **code State** [*U S*] (*Law*) A state the laws of which have been codified as regards civil and criminal procedure — **Department of S**, S. Department [*U S*] the executive department of the government charged with the conduct of foreign affairs and having the custody of the acts of Congress the supervision of their publication and the custody of the great seal of the United States — **free s**, 1. A political community organized independently of any other. 2. [S.] *U S Hist* A State in which the custom of slavery did not exist opposed to *slave State* — **In a s**, of nature. 1. Naked. 2. Unredeemed from sin. 3. Wild uncivilized. — **s account system** (*Penol*) a prison disciplinary system in which prisoners are conducted by the state or proprietor the prisoners furnishing only the labor — **state's crim** *trial*, a proceeding conducted by a felony — **S house**, [*U S*] The building in which the legislature of a State holds its sessions and in which in some cases the principal officers of the State transact their business the State capitol — **s line**, n. The surveyed boundary-line of a state — **s monger**, n. [Contemptuous] A politician — **s of consciousness** (*Psychol*) a brief period of mental alertness or other conscious experience in which rays of light and sound are usually speaking in a condition of standing still and so as a unit for purposes of introspective or experimental analysis mental state — **s of facts** (*Law*) a mutual statement of facts by the parties to a cause forming the ground upon which evidence is to be received the statement made by one of the parties of his version of the facts in the case — **s point**, n. *Thermodyn* A point on an indicator-diagram

the ordinates of which represent the state of the working substance in pressure and volume — **state's evidence** 1. Testimony introduced by the prosecution in a criminal case. 2. A confederate who confesses his own guilt and gives evidence against his accomplices — **States General**, a general assembly of the provinces of the Netherlands, a general assembly of different classes or estates at citizens the name of the legislative body of the Netherlands and that of France before the Revolution — **States of the Church**, a part of Central Italy which before the unification of Italy in 1870, was under the sovereignty of the Pope. It included Rome, the Romagna Umbria, the March of Ancona and the towns of Bologna Perugia, and Viterbo capital, Rome. Compare *NOVATO* or *PERIN* *Papal States* — **the States** 1 [Gt Brit & Canada] The United States. 2 Formerly, the Netherlands the United Provinces — **statehood**, n. The condition of being a state especially [S.], the condition or status of one of the United States as opposed to that of a Territory — **stateless**, a. Showing or affecting no pomp.

**State Center** A town in Marshall county, Ia. **State College**, a borough in Center county, Pa. seat of the Pennsylvania State College (agricultural school, non-sectarian) founded in 1859.

**statecraft**, 1. stē'tkrāft, 2. stā'tkrāft, n. The art of conducting state affairs, state management. **stat'ed**, 1. stē'tēd, 2. stā'tēd, p. Occurring at fixed or regular times or appointed regularly, established, regular, fixed, as, *stat'ed hours of worship*.

SYN. see HABITUAL — **stat'ed clerk** [*U S*] In the Presbyterian Church the chief clerk of the presbyteries synods and general assemblies — **s supply** (*Ecl*), a minister called to preach, for a considerable period, in a pulpit during the absence of the pastor, or during a vacancy — **stat'ed-ly**, ad. **stat'ly**, 1. stē'tlē, 2. stā'tlē, a. [STAT'LY-EP, STAT'LY-EST] Having a grand and impressive appearance having noble proportions or an imposing manner, lofty, dignified, as, a *stat'ly edifice*, *stat'ly trees*, a *stat'ly walk*; **stat'ful**; **stat'ly**. SYN. see AUGUST CELESTIONOUS GRAND HAUGHTY SUBLINE — **stat'ly**, ad. Imposingly, majestically **stat'ly-ly**; — **stat'ly-ness**, n.

**stat'ment**, 1. stē'tmēt or -mōnt, 2. stā'tmēt, n. 1. The act of stating, formal, exact, or detailed verbal presentation, written or printed, as, exact in *statement*. 2. That which is stated, a recital, as a plain *statement*.

3. Law A formal narration of facts filed as the foundation for judicial proceedings, a pleading, or the allegations of complaint or of defense in a cause. 4. Com & Finance Something explicitly stated. (1) A copy or summary of an account covering a stated period. (2) A summary of assets and liabilities as of a bank or firm. (3) Verbal or written representations as to resources and liabilities made to a mercantile agency by any corporation, firm, or individual in business as a basis for credit.

5. pl. See SIZES OF PAPER. SYN. see REPORT — **statement of claim** (*Eng Law*), the plaintiff's allegation of his grounds of action and of the relief he claims — **s of defense**, the statement delivered by the defendant in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim.

**Stat'en Island**, 1. stā'tēn 2. stā'tēn. An island at the entrance to New York harbor, forming the county and borough of Richmond, New York city, 55 1/2 sq m.

**stat'er**, 1. stē'tēr, 2. stā'tēr, n. One who makes a statement. **stat'ers**, 1. stē'tēr, 2. stā'tēr, n. 1. The standard gold coin of ancient Greece. The later silver stater was the Athenian tetradrachm, containing four silver drachmas the piece of money of Matthew xviii 27. See COIN. 2. A gold coin of Persia. [Cf. *Gr* *statēr* (*statēr*), *statēr* (*statēr*)] **state room**, 1. stē'trūm, 2. stā'trūm, n. 1. A private sleeping-apartment on a passenger-boat or in a sleeping-car. 2. *Naut* The sleeping-apartment of an officer. 3. A room of state, as in a royal palace or other great house. **States' bor-**, 1. stē'tēs-bōr-, 2. stā'tēs-bōr-, n. A town, county, seat of Bulloch county, Ga.

**statesman**, 1. stē'ts-mān, 2. stā'ts-mān, n. [MEN, pl] 1. One who is skilled in the art of government; a politician who has broad and sagacious views, and distinguished ability in dealing with the questions arising in public affairs. 2. [*Prov Eng*] A small landowner — **statesman-ship**, n. The art or skill of a statesman. **statesman-like**, 1. stē'ts-mān-līk, 2. stā'ts-mān-līk, a. Such as befits or proceeds from a statesman, having the wisdom or manner of a statesman. **statesman-ly**.

**states'wōman**, 1. stē'tēs-wū-mān, 2. stā'tēs-wū-mān, n. (Rare). A woman skilled in state-manship.

**stat'mo-graph**, 1. stē'tmō-grāf, n. A registering instrument for recording the rate and direction of a line, as, GRAVITY.

**stat'ic**, 1. stē'tīk, 2. stā'tīk, -īkal, a. 1. Pertaining to, [taining to] or designating bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium opposed to *dynamic*. 2. Acting as weight, but not moving. 3. *Elec*. Of pertaining to, or designating electricity at rest. See *ELECTRICITY*. 4f. Of or pertaining to weight. [Cf. *Gr* *statikos*, causing to stand, *to hēsthai* (*hēsthai*), stand] — **static ataxia** (*Pathol*), ansteadiness of gait and loss of ability to stand, due to lack of muscular coordination — **s converter** (*Elec*) same as *STATIC TRANSFORMER* — **s electricity**, same as *FRACTIONAL ELECTRICITY* — **s energy** (*Physics*) same as *POTENTIAL ENERGY* — **static friction**, the friction that opposes the starting of a body at rest, measured by the force required to bring it just to the starting-point, divided by its mass — **s gangrene** (*Pathol*) gangrene of a part due to obstruction of the circulation — **s induction** (*Elec*), induction by a charge of static electricity of an opposite charge on a body near it — **s unsteady**, medical observation and prognosis founded on accurate weighing at stated times of the human body, and of its nourishment and excrement — **s sensation** (*Psychol*), a sensation arising in connection with bodily position — **s stability** (*Physics*), the moment of the force with which a floating body, or any body similarly supported tends to return to its position of equilibrium when displaced.

**stat'ic**, 1. [Rare] Same as *STATICS*. 2. *Wireless Telep* & *Telep* A condition in which electromagnetic waves produced by atmospheric electrical discharges and electrical storms affect a receiver. The waves are called *strays* or *X s* **stat'ic-ly**, 1. stē'tīk-lē, 2. stā'tīk-lē, ad. In a static manner in accord with statics.

**Stat'ic**, 1. stē'tīk, 2. stā'tīk, n. *Bri* A genus of small stemless perennial herbs of the family *Plantaginaceae* with narrow leaves and pink, white, or lilac flowers. See *SEMPERVIVENS*. [Cf. *Gr* *statikē* (*statikē*), same as *STATIC*] **stat'ic-co-dy-nam-ic**, 1. stē'tīk-kō-dy-nām-īk, 2. stā'tīk-kō-dy-nām-īk, a. *Sorol* Producing alterations in existing conditions without uprooting or revolutionizing fundamental social laws. [Cf. *STATIC* & *ATMATIC*] **stat'ic-co-ki-net-ic**, 1. stē'tīk-kō-ki-nē'tīk, 2. stā'tīk-kō-ki-nē'tīk, a. Referring to the sociological school of thought and theory which differentiates between potential and active

forces and processes — the Spencerian school. [Cf. *STATIC* & *KINETIC*].

**stat'ics**, 1. stē'tīks, 2. stā'tīks, n. *Mech* The branch of mechanics that treats of the relations that must subsist among forces in order that they may produce equilibrium, and of the effects of such forces, as on the figure of bodies, the science of bodies at rest — *graphical stat'ics* (*Math*), a branch of statics in which the direction, extent and position of forces are indicated by straight lines, and previously unknown quantities are ascertained by mechanical measurement.

**stat'ion**, 1. stē'shān, 2. stā'shōn, n. To assign to a station, place, set in position, as, to *station* a watchman.

**stat'ion**, n. 1. A place where a person or thing usually stands or is, especially, an appointed or established place, an assigned location, the headquarters of some official person or body of men, as, a *signal-station*; a *police-station*. 2. An established place or building serving as a starting-point, stage, or stopping-place, specif., a building for the accommodation of passengers or freight on railway-lines, at termini or at intervals. 3. Social condition or status, rank, standing, particularly, high rank, as, men of *station*, a humble *station*. 4. [Austral] The house, garden, and home paddocks of a run often used as an equivalent to *run*. 5. *Surv*. (1) A point around or from which measurements of angles or distances are made. (2) The distance adopted for the standard length, as a chain of 100 feet or a 10-meter chain. 6. A place, especially in British India, where troops are stationed, a military post. 7. *Min'g* A recess in a mine-shaft or passage, as one in which to put a pumping-machine, or a stable, or to permit passage of cars etc. 8. *Ecl*. (1) A stated fast on Wednesday and Friday in the Greek Church, and on Friday in the Roman Catholic Church. (2) *R C Ch* A church to which a procession resorts for devotions or masses. (3) Any one of the fourteen images or pictures ranged about a church, which form in series the representation of the successive scenes of the passion of Christ, and before which personal or processional devotions are performed. (4) *M E Ch* A settled pastorate as distinguished from a circuit. 9. Manner of standing, pose. 10. The act of standing still, a state of rest. 11. Place of standing, position.

For not only is much that takes station in books not literature, but in itself much that really is literature never reaches a station in books.

Dr. Quercy *Essays on Poets* Pope 150 l. 47 1859] 12. Biol. An area of a certain character as being inhabited by given organisms, also, a habitat.

Stations however are often so extensive as to include the entire range of many species. Such are the great seas and oceans the Siberian or the Amazonian forests the North African deserts, the Andean or the Himalayan highlands. A. R. Wallace *Geog. Distrib. of Animals* vol. 1, p. 4 [1844 1878] 13. *Naut* The proper position of a vessel in a squadron. 14. Bot. The place where a given species, or specimen, is discovered or gathered. [F, < *L* *statio* (n-), < *stis* (supine *statum*), stand.]

SYN. depot. The word *depot* is irregularly used in the United States to designate the place for the starting and stopping of railroad-trains but the better term *station*, is coming into increasing use. See *PLACE*.

**central station**. 1. Any distributing-point centrally located in a telephone system. 2. *Navy* A soundproof room of a war vessel in which is centered the apparatus for internal communication of the ship — **sta'tion-bill**, n. *Naut* A bill assigning to each member of a crew his station for various evolutions quarter-bill — **s calendar**, n. 1. A device in a railway-station as a blackboard or a case with movable slats for indicating the times of arrival or departure of trains. 2. A station-indicator — **s errar**, n. *Astron* The astronomical and geometrical difference in the longitude and latitude of a place on the earth's surface — **s house**, n. A building used as or at a station, as for a police-station, for the accommodation of railroad-passengers or for the housing of a crew at a life-saving station — **s hut**, n. An Australian laborer's hut — **s indicator**, n. A contrivance, as a roll of canvas in a railway-car, to display the name of the station at which the car has arrived, or the next one at which it will stop — **s jack**, n. [Austral] A meat pudding made of salt beef boiled in a paste of flour used by bushmen — **s mark**, n. [Austral] The distinguishing brand of any station placed upon sheep or cattle — **s master**, n. A person in charge of a station — **s of a planet** (*Astron*), the position where a planet seen from the earth appears to be stationary due to the fact that at that time the earth is going directly toward or away from the planet. In the case of a superior planet the stationary points occur before and after the planet is in opposition to the sun. In the case of an inferior planet, the morning stationary period occurs when the planet is west of the sun and the evening when it is east — **s pole**, n. A three-armed protractor for locating on a chart a place whose angle of position has been measured from three fixed points — stations at the cross (*R C Ch*), same as *STATION* — **s s** (3) — **s staff**, n. A leveling-staff — **s pole** or *rod* — to keep s. (*Naut*) to maintain the correct relative place with respect to the other ships of a fleet — **sta'tion-al**, a. Of or pertaining to a station.

**sta'tion-a-ry**, 1. stē'shān-ē-ry, 2. stā'shōn-ē-ry, n. 1. Remaining in one place or position, being at rest, not moving.

Gulls are among the most picturesque of birds because they so float and rest upon the air as to become almost stationary parts of the landscape. Hawthorne *Masses Birds and Bird Voices* 0 177 [in M & C 1891]

2. Intended to be used in one place, fixed opposed to portable, as, a *stationary* derrick or dredge. 3. *Astron* Having no apparent motion in longitude applied to a planet or star its motion among the stars seems to stop and change its direction. 4. Exhibiting no change of character quality, or condition, neither progressing nor retrograding, neither increasing nor diminishing, as, a *stationary* civilization, *stationary* population. [Cf. *L* *statio* (narius), < *statio* (narius).] SYN. see *CHANGELESS*.

— **stationary air**, air that remains in the lungs during ordinary respiration — **s curve** (*Math*) a curve that may have a minimum or maximum integral along one of its arcs — **s diseases** (*Pathol*) specific local ailments due to atmospheric conditions that prevail for a period and then disappear — **s point**, *separation* or *separation* — **s vibration** (*Physics*) a vibration of a string or of the air in an organ-pipe in which the nodes remain at fixed points dividing the string into segments that vibrate separately. The vibrations of all sounding bodies are of this nature. Stationary vibrations may be due to the interference of two waves moving in opposite directions, and may be analyzed into such waves — **sta'tion-a-ry-ly**, ad. [Rare] — **sta'tion-a-ry-ness**, n.

**sta'tion-a-ry, n** [-ries, 1-niz, 2-niz, pl] One who or that which is stationary, especially, a member of a stationary military force  
**sta'tion-d, pp** Stationed  
**sta'tion-er, 1 stē'shōn-er, 2 stā'shōn-er, n** 1. A dealer in stationery and kindred wares 2f. A bookseller so called from the stall or register he occupied at a market, fair, or elsewhere [*< LL stationarius, < L statio, see STATIO*] — **Stationers' Hall**, the hall of the Stationers of the city of London, a guild incorporated in 1557, in which prior to the passing of the Copyright Act 1842, every English publication was required to be entered or registered. Until the passing of the Copyright Act, 1911, which went into force July 22, 1912, it was necessary to deposit a publication and to register it in the books at Stationers' Hall as prima-facie evidence of ownership or assignment of copyright before instituting proceedings for infringement — **sta'tion-er-y, a**  
**sta'tion-er-y, 1 stē'shōn-er-y, 2 stā'shōn-er-y, n** Writing-material in general, including paper, envelopes, blank books, pens, ink, etc. a term of somewhat indefinite extent, sometimes restricted to note-paper and envelopes, as, his stationery hears a crest  
 These dealers (in books) were denominated Stationers perhaps from the open stalls at which they carried on their business, though statio is a general word for a shop in low Latin. They sold materials of writing which have retained the name of stationery HALLAM *List of Europe vol. 1* p 139 [n 1854]  
**Sta'ti-ra, 1 sta-to'ra, 2 sta-ti'ra, n** (— 7331 B C) The sister and wife of Darius III, renowned for her beauty and taken captive by Alexander the Great Sta'tel-ra [Gr] 2. The daughter of Darius See ROXANA  
**sta'tism, n** Statistat, policy  
**sta'tist, 1 stā'tist, 2 stā'tist, n** 1. A statistician 2f. One versed in statistat or politics [*< STATE, n*]  
**sta'tis-tic, 1 sta-tis'tik, 2 sta-tis'tic, n** 1. A single item or fact of a collection of statistics 2. The philosophic study of statistics same as STATISTICS, 2 3f. A statistician  
**sta'tis-tic-al, 1 sta-tis'ti-kal, 2 sta-tis'ti-kal, a** Of or pertaining to statistics, consisting of or exhibiting statistics, dealing with or given to statistics, as, statistical questions, statistical tables, a statistical mind or habit [*< STATIST*] — **sta'tis-tic-tic** — statistical method. 1. In science generally a method in which the data treated are averages especially of quantities whose values are distributed according to the law of probability, as the molecular velocities in the kinetic theory of gases 2. *Hydrodynamics* The Eulerian method See EULERIAN — **ly, adv**  
**sta'tis-ti-shan, 1 sta-tis'tish-an, 2 stā'tis-tish-an, n** One who is skilled in collecting and tabulating statistics  
**sta'tis-tics, 1 sta-tis'tiks, 2 sta-tis'tics, n pl** 1. Numerical facts, collectively, pertaining to a body of things, especially when systematically gathered by direct enumeration and collated, specif., such facts relating to a numerous body of people, as of a nation, state, or social organization, as, statistics of population, statistics of agriculture, church statistics, statistics for a census report 2. The science that deals with the collection, classification, and tabulation of such facts, especially as a branch of sociology used as a singular  
**sta'tis-tol-o-gy, 1 sta-tis'tol-o-gy, 2 stā'tis-tol-o-gy, n** The branch of sociology that deals with the gathering and collating of statistics, and inference from them  
**Sta'ti-us, 1 stē'shi-us, 2 stā'shi-us, Publius Papilius (45?-99?)** A Roman poet, *Thebais*  
**sta'tive, 1 stā'tiv, 2 stā'tiv, a** 1 *Heb Gram* Describing *sta'tiv*, past activity regarded as still continuing, nothing in form of the perfect tense usually rendered into English by a present 2f. Pertaining to a fixed military post or camp [*< L stativus, stationarius, < sto (supine statum), stand*]  
**sta'tize, vt** To practice statistat  
**sta'to, 1 sta'to, 2 stā'to, n** From Greek *stalos*, standing (*< hstēm (ysta) stand*) a combining form — **sta'to-blasi, n** *Biol* One of the peculiar internal huds developed in fresh-water sponges and on the funiculus of fresh-water polyzoons a winter hud Statoblasts are invested in a firm chitinous horny capsule and serve a protective purpose, appearing at the approach of winter and in seasons of drought — **sta'to-blastic, a**  
**sta'to-cra-cy, 1 sta-tē'ra-si, 2 sta-tō'ra-cy, n** [Rare] Government by the state, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical authority [*< STATE + Gr krateō, he strong*]  
**sta'to-cyst, n** *Biol* One of a pair of organs in crustaceans (in the shrimps lodged in the proximal segments of antennae) supposed to be connected with the equilibrium and orientation of the body formerly called *otocysts* and assumed to be related to hearing — **sta'to-cyst, n** *Biol* A statolith cell — **sta'to-gen-esis, n** Evolution through equilibrium and rest Compare KINETOGENESIS — **sta'to-ge-ny, a** — **sta'to-ge-netic, a** — **sta'to-ge-neti-cal-ly, adv** — **sta'to-lith, n** 1. *Biol* The calcareous substance in a statocyst 2 *Biol* The corresponding movable starch-granula in the cell-sap of certain plants **sta'to-plast, a** — **sta'to-met-er, n** *Med* An instrument for measuring the degree of exophthalmia  
**sta'tor, 1 sta'tor, 2 stā'tor, n** *Elec* The stationary portion of a dynamo or other machine generator Compare ROTOR — **sta'tor-ar-ma-ture, n** The normally stationary armature of a dynamo or motor  
**sta'to-rhab, 1 sta'to-rāh, 2 stā'to-rāh, n** A testicular process by which the statolith in certain *Trachymedusae* is supported [*< STATO- + Gr rhabdos, rod*]  
**sta'to-scope, n** A very sensitive form of aneroid having a large air-reservoir, for indicating minute fluctuations in pressure specif., one used by aeronauts showing variations in altitude on a dial Compare BAROGRAPH — **sta'ti-scope, n** — **sta'to-sphere, n** *Spong* The capsule lavesting a statoblast — **sta'to-spore, n** *Biol* A resting-spore, hypospore  
**sta'tu-a-ry, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'tu-er, n** 1. Statues, collectively considered, as, Greek statuary 2 A statue-maker, a carver or modeler of statues, either original or copied, in marble, clay, or bronze, sculptor  
 It would be madness for a young statuary to attempt at first to carve a Venus after the *Laocöan* *Waxen Improvement of the Mind* pt 1 p 184 [w n 1858]  
 3. In sculpture, the art of making, modeling, or carving statues [*< L statuarius, < statua, see STATUE*]  
**stat'u, 1 stach'u or stat'u, 2 stā'ch'u or stā't'u, n** [*< L statu, statu, a statue*] To change into a statue represent by a statue place as a statue  
**stat'uc, n** 1. A plastic work representing a human or animal figure, generally in marble or bronze, especially, such a work nearly life-size or large as distinguished from statuette, and preserving the proportions in all directions as distinguished from relief See SCULPTURE, and illus under CENTAUR, JUNO, and JUPITER 2f. A portrait [*< L statua, < statua, set up, < sto (supine statum), stand*] — **stat'u-at** Syn. see IMAGE

— **monumental statue**, a medieval recumbent figure, usually covering a tomb, and raised above it by a slab  
 Persian *stat* [*< Rare*] an architectural figure, serving as a caryatid *s. dress (Theat)*, a garment in one piece worn by a person in representing statues — **stat'u-clike, n** Like a statue — **S. of Liberty**, see under LIBERTY — **stat'u-ed, a** Furnished or adorned with statues, converted into or having the appearance of a statue — **stat'u-e-less, a** Having no statue  
**stat'u-esque, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. A statue, resembling a statue, as, a statuesque actress — **stat'u-esquely, adv** — **stat'u-esqueness, n**  
**stat'u-ette, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. A small statue, generally not exceeding half life-size, a figurine [*< L statu, < statua, see STATUE*]  
**stat'u-let, n** To commemorate by a statue  
**ata-tu-mi-nat-e, n** To prop support  
**stat'ure, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. The natural height of an animal body used especially of man 2f. A statue used erroneously 3f. Being, existence [*< L statu, < statua, see STATUE*]  
**stat'ured, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. Having (specified) stature now usually in composition, as, low-statured 2. [Rare] Having full stature 3f. Situated, circumstanced  
**sta'tus, 1 stē'tus, 2 stā'tus, n** [L] 1. Mode of existence as regards some special set of circumstances, as, the present status of affairs 2. Relative position or rank, standing, as, the status of a citizen 3. Law Specif., the legal condition or relation of a person, as, the status of an infant, a married woman, a party litigant, etc 4 *Pathol* A condition suggesting continuance or permanence, sometimes, the height of a disease before a change — **status quo, s. in quo**, a condition or relation in which (a person or matter has been, is or may be)  
**stat'ut-a-bil-e, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. A statute 2f. Standard — **stat'ut-a-bly, adv**  
**stat'ute, n** To enact by statute  
**stat'ute, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. A statute, a law 2. A statute of God or of a ruler, as, statute law  
 The farm of Cincinnati consisted of about three-and-a-half statute acres C W HOSKINS *Hist Agriculture, Ancient Period* p 41 [en a 1849]  
**stat'ute, n** 1. A law (1) A legislative enactment duly sanctioned and authenticated by constitutional rule act of Parliament, Congress, etc. the written or statute law, *lex scripta*, in contradistinction to the unwritten or common law, positive law (2) Any authoritatively declared rule, ordinance, decree or law, in civil law and among international jurists, any particular municipal law or usage or body of such law and usage resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations, in which sense statutes are classed as either real, personal or mixed After enactment by both houses of the legislature, in the United Kingdom the assent of the crown In the United States the assent of the President for a federal statute, or of the Governor of a State for a State statute, is necessary in practice for promulgation Compare VETO Where no other date is named in the statute itself or where the time when it is to take effect is not already fixed, as in some cases by state constitutions, such statute then goes into effect in the United Kingdom from the beginning of the day on which the royal assent is given, in the United States from the actual moment of the granting of assent Compare EX POST FACTO  
 Legal statutes do establish moral standards. The morality of a people will never rise above the moral level of their laws ALFONSO A. HOPKINS *Profit and Loss in Man* p 208 [f w 1909]  
 2. The act of a corporation or its founder, intended as its permanent rule or law, as, the statutes of a university 3. [Prov Eng] A statute law, especially, a municipal law for the hiring of servants [*< F statut, < LL statutum, < L status (pp status), see STATUS*] Syn. see LAW  
 — **bloody statute**, the whip with six strings See SIX — **declaratory s**, a statute designed not to change existing law, but to remove doubt and uncertainty concerning it — **directory s**, a statute that directs how an act ought to be done, but does not in validate it if it be done otherwise opposed to imperative or mandatory s, generally negative affecting both persons and property — **personal s**, the law of a country as relating to the status of persons in a community (marriage legitimation etc) and therefore of universal acceptance opposed to real statute — **private s**, a statute that affects only particular persons or private concerns, and of which judicial notice will not be taken without proof or pleading opposed to public or general s, binding on all persons alike — **real s**, the law of a country applying to property, whether movable or immovable and having an extra-territorial validity — **Revised Statutes**, a compilation, or legislative declaration of the statutes existing at the time of making such revision or compilation Specif. (1) The revision of statutes of the United States enacted by Congress June 22, 1874 embracing the laws in force Dec 1, 1873 subsequently added to at different dates (2) The series of Statute Law Revision Acts begun in England in 1861, and embodied in the *Revised Statutes* The legislative latest of any statute is governed by its expression in the revised statutes, resort to the original statute being permitted if necessary to construe doubtful language — **stat'ute-book, n** The records collectively of legislative instruments, a book or the books in which statutes are published — **s. cap**, a woollen cap from an Elizabethan statute requiring such a cap to be worn on holidays — **s. de donis conditionalibus** and **s. of quia emptores**, see STATUTES OF WESTMINSTER under WESTMINSTER — **s. merchant**, a bond of record now obsolete entered into before the chief magistrate of a trading-town under which an execution against a debtor could be sustained — **s. of armor**, an assize of arms See ASSIZE — **s. roll, n** 1. [Eng] The statutes collectively a statute-book 2 An engrossed statute — **statutes at large**, the enactments of any legislature in full as originally enacted unabbreviated session laws, general public laws as the United States statutes at large, comprising the acts of Congress from March 4, 1789, consecutively s. staple (*Old Eng Law*) a bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of a staple "one of certain grand marts for commodities and manufactures For other statutes, as S of Mortmain, S of Præmunire, see under the second element  
**stat'u-to-ry, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. A statute, relating to, dependent upon, or created by legislative enactments, as, a statutory crime, a statutory head, a statutory guardian 2. [Rare] Customary, prescriptive — **statutory declaration** [Australia] a statement having the same validity as one made under oath, when the person by whom it is signed declares before a proper official that it is a true statement  
**stat'u-to-ri-ous, 1 stach'u-er, 2 stā'ch'u-er, n** 1. A statute, relating to, dependent upon, or created by legislative enactments, as, a statutory crime, a statutory head, a statutory guardian 2. [Rare] Customary, prescriptive — **statutory declaration** [Australia] a statement having the same validity as one made under oath, when the person by whom it is signed declares before a proper official that it is a true statement

[Recent] A species of self-induced hypnotic or clairvoyant condition [*< L status, condition (see STATE), + rolo (ppr rolen (-s)), will*] — **stat'u-to-ri-ous, a** — **stat'u-to-ri-ous, a**  
**staum'el, 1 stēm'el, 2 stām'el, a** [Scot] Half-witted  
**staum'el, n** [Scot] A blockhead  
**staunch, staunch'er, etc** Same as STANCH, etc  
**Staun-ton, 1 stēm-ton, 2 stām-ton, n** 1. Sir George Leonard (1737-1801), an Irish haronet and diplomat 2. Sir George Thomas (1781-1859), a son of the preceding traveler and Sinologist *Ta Tsing len lee, Fundamental Laws of China* 3. Howard (1810-1874), an English Shakespearean scholar, chess-champion *The Chess Player's Handbook* 4. A township nad city, county-seat of Macoupin county, Ill 5. 1 stan-ton, 2 stā-ton, An Independent city county-seat of Augusta county, Va 6. A river in S central Virginia length 200 m to the Roanoke river  
**stau-ra-clin, 1 stē-ra-sin, 2 stā-ra-clin n** *Eccl* A medieval silk fabric for vestments, figured with crosses [*< LL stauracrus, < Gr staurakion dim of staurus, cross*]  
**stau'ra-nal, 1 stē-rā-nal, 2 stā-rā-nal, n pl** *Biol* Organisms having a definite number of secondary axes at right angles to the main axis [*< Gr staurus, cross, + aron axis*] — **stau'ra-nal-al, a**  
**stau-rid'i-um, 1 stē-rid'i-um, 2 stā-rid'i-um, n** [*-i-a, pl*] A hydromedusan (genus *Stauridium*) with cruciform tentacles [*< Gr stauridion dim of staurus, cross*]  
**stau'ri-on, 1 stē-ri-on, 2 stā-ri-on, n** See CRANIOMETRY.  
**stau'ro-, 1 stē-ro-, 2 stā-ro-, n** From Greek *staurus*, upright stake, cross a combining form  
**stau'ro-lite, 1 stē-ro-lit, 2 stā-ro-lit, n** *Mineral* A sub-recessive, reddish-brown to brownish-black, translucent to opaque, ferrous aluminum silicate (HFeAlSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [*< Gr staurus, cross (from the cross-like twila crystals), + -lite*] — **stau'ro-tide, a** — **stau'ro-tide, a**  
**Stau-ro-me-du-sae, n pl** *Zooph* The *Lernæaræ* — **stau-ro-me-du-san, a** & **n** — **stau-ro-phyl-l, n** *Bot* A leaf consisting of pallid tissue — **stau-ro-pie-gi-a, n** *Pathol* Crossed hemiplegia, paralysis of a hand or arm on one side of the body and a foot or entire leg on the other side — **stau-ro-pier-is, n** *Pathol* A genus of Carboniferous fossil plants in which the vascular tissue is cross-shaped and the annulate sporangia stalked, the characters being those of the *Botryopteridæ* — **stau-ro-scope, n** An instrument used to determine the directions of the planes of vibration of parallel polarized light in crystals — **stau-ro-scopi-c, a** — **stau-ro-scopi-cal-ly, adv** — **stau-ro-to-pi-dæ, n pl** *Herp* An American family of testudinoid turtles having 9 pleural bones, nuchal bone with costiform processes, and caudal vertebrae prominent — **stau-ro-to-pus, n** (t g) — **stau-ro-to-pi-d, n** — **stau-ro-to-pi-d, a** & **n** — **stau-ro-to-pi-d, a** *Mineral* Having cross-like markings  
**staur'us, 1 stē-rus, 2 stā-rus, n** [*-i, -i-rol, 2 -ri, pl*] *Spong* A saccate spicule, cross-shaped from the suppression of the proximal and the distal rays [*< Gr staurus, cross*] — **stau-ractin, n**  
**Sta'vang-er, 1 stē-vān-er, 2 stā-vān-er, n** 1. An amt in S W Norway, 3,532 sq m 2 Its capital  
**stave, 1 stēv, 2 stāv, n** [STAVED or STOVE, STAMING] 1. 1. To break in the staves or stakes of, burst a hole into, break into pieces, smash, shatter often with in, as, to stave, or stave in, a cask, a boat 2. To make by breaking in the staves, force by a violent collision, as, to stave a hole in the ship's bottom 3. To empty out or spoil by breaking a hole in, as, to stave liquor 4. To furnish or fit with staves 5. To ward off as with a staff, arrest the movement, performance, or execution of, defer by some interposition, drive away usually with off, as, to stave off assessments 6. To shorten and compact, as a har, by upsetting, also, to make tight, as a joint, by driving in lead  
 II. 1. To be broken in, as a vessel's hull  
 Like a vessel of glass, she stave and sank  
 LONGFELLOW *The Wreck of the Hesperus* at 19  
 2. [Colloq] To go heedlessly and roughly, act or move with rude force, as, to stave through the street  
 — **to stave and fall**, in hearing-halt, to hold back the hear with a stave and hold the dog by the tail, hence to check or stop anything — **to s. if out**, to contend for or against until success is reached  
**stave, n** 1. A strip of wood slightly curved transversely, or beveled on the edges and warped into the requisite curve in working, forming a part of the sides of a cask, hoghead, barrel, tub, or pail, hence, any narrow strip of material used for a like purpose, as, iron staves 2 A straight board forming part of a built-up cylindrical curb, as about a well or a millstone 3 *Mus* A staff 4. A stanza, verse 5. [Archaic] A rod or staff, specif., a round or rundle, as of a ladder 6. Same as PORTER, 2 (1) [*< AS staf, staff*]  
 — **stave-bend'er, n** A apparatus for bending steamed strips of wood for making staves — **s. cut-ter, n** A machine for cutting staves as by a sawing circumference from a round log or bolt — **s. dress-er, n** A machine for dressing staves especially on the exterior side — **s. edger, n** A machine for truing the edges of staves also, its operator s. Jointer, — **s. rime, n** Alliteration, also an alliterative word as used in old Teutonic poetry — **s. setter, n** An apparatus for holding staves in position, as in making a cask or tub — **staves of carbuncle (Her)**, the radii of a carbuncle. — **s. tankard, n** Same as SAILING-CUP  
**stav'er, 1 stē-er, 2 stā-er, n** [Scot] To stagger  
**stav'er, n** [Colloq] 1. A energetic person one who accomplishes much as, to work like a staver 2. Something superlative in some respect as, that fish is a staver  
**stavers, n pl** [Scot] Same as STAGGERS  
**staves, 1 stēv or stōv, 2 stāv or stāv, n** Plural of STAFF  
**staves'a-cre, 1 stēv'ā-er, 2 stāv'ā-er, n** A tall larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) of southern Europe, whose seeds were formerly used as a purgative, and are now a source of delphinium, an acrid poison used for destroying lice and curing the itch [*< OF stavesaigre, < LL staphisagria, see STAPHISAGRIN*]  
**stave'wood, 1 stē-vud, 2 stā-vud, n** 1. The litter damson (*Samarba amara*) 2 Same as FLINDOST  
**staving, 1 stēv-ing, 2 stāv-ing, n** 1. The act of one who staves 2. Staves collectively, as in a millstone-curb staving, adv [Colloq] In a very great or striking degree always with adjectives as, a staving good time  
**Stav'ro-pōl, 1 stāv-ro-pōl, 2 stāv-ro-pōl, n** 1. A government in N Caucasus, Russia 23,398 sq m 2 Its capital stāv, 1 stēv, 2 stāv, n [Prov Brit I.] 1. To bring to a standstill stall 2 To surflet II. 1. To set or stalled, stand still [*< Daa staf*]  
**staw, n** [Scot] A surflet disrelish  
**Sta'well, 1 stē-el, 2 stā-el, n** 1. Sir William Foster (1815-1889), an Australian jurist Chief Justice of Victoria 1857-1886 2. A borough la Victoria, Australia  
**stax'is, 1 stā'sis, 2 stā'sis, n** *Pathol* Hemorrhage. [*< Gr staxis, dripping, < stazō, drop*]

**stay**, 1 stē, 2 stā, r [STAYED or STAIN, STAYOS STAY-ING] I. 1 To stop the progress of, check, hold back, prevent, not allow usually of physical motion, as, to stay the ravages of a pestilence or pangs of hunger 2 To be a stay or support to, prop, buttress, hold up often with up, as, to stay up one's hands, to stay the foundations of a house 3 To put off till future time, postpone, hinder, suspend, as, to stay judgment 4 [Rare] To undergo, endure 5 [Slang] In racing, to last out (the distance) 6† To wait for, await 7† To quiet for a while, appease 8† To talk II. 1 To continue to be in a specified place, remain in, with, at, or away, as, to stay away all day The Kirk had come and it had come to stay  
DOUTLAS CAMPBELL *The Puritan* vol. p. 6 [1892]

2. [Collog.] Specif. to have a temporary abode, he n guest, as, he is staying at the hotel, with whom are you staying? 3. To come to a halt, stop, stand still now usually in the imperative, as, stay! do not go so fast 4. To remain for a longer time, tarry, daily, wait, as, I can not stay, decide at once 5. [Collog.] To have or exhibit staying powers, as a horse 6. [Archaic] To rely, rest 7† To attend, wait, serve 8† To cease [*OF staye*, < *staye*, prop. < *MD staye*, stay]

**Syn.** See **ABIDE**, **CHECK**, **HINDER**, **OBSTRUCT**, **PERSIST**, **PROP**, **REPRESS**, **REST**, **STAND**—touch and stay [*Insur*], permission given to an insured vessel to stop at intermediate ports—stay-at-home, n A person given to staying closely at home—s-a-while, n A thorny bush, catching the passer-by—s-a-bit;—to s the stomach, to quiet temporarily the cravings of hunger

**stay**, v. I. t Naut 1. To support by stays, stiffen or steady, as a mast or smoke-stack, by ropes or their equivalent 2. To put on the other tack, cause to go about, as, to stay ship II. v To tack, as a vessel

**stay**, n 1. The act or time of staying, continuance in a definite or indefinite place, as, he made but a short stay abroad 2. Law Suspension of a judicial proceeding, as, the court ordered a stay 3. That which checks or stops, a restraint, deterrent, as, to put a stay upon passion 4. That which supports, a prop

She was the prop and stay of her parents' declining years  
LEON RICHMOND *Annals of the Poor* p. 59 [c. 1805]

5. One of the stiffening pieces of a corset, in the plural, corsets, especially, an old form of corsets, now superseded, used also figuratively 6.



French Stays of the 17th Century

**Mech.** A rod, rope, har, beam, or other device, for holding something in position (1) In a steam-boller, a rod, plate, or the like, firmly joining two parts, as plates or sheets, at an angle to each other, or holding them at a fixed distance from each other (2) In building, a brace to keep a piece from moving sidewise, properly, n strut (3) In machinery, any rod or timber serving as a connecting piece for unmooring parts, as a stay for holding a locomotive-boller to the frames (4) *Telec* A device used for the purpose of preventing the different wires from coming into contact with each other

7. Staying power, endurance, persistences  
Some men are always great at beginnings, but they have no stay in them  
BRUNSON in *The Voice* [N Y] 1 Aug 21, 1890 p. 7

8. A state of rest, standstill, as, sin is never at a stay 9. Ich The third suborbital of a mail-cheeked fish, connected with the preoperculum 10†. A hook or clasp 11†. An anchorage [*OF staye*, see **STAY**, v]

**Syn.** See **CESSATION**, **RESPIRE**, **REST**

—stay-bar, n Any bar used as a stay, specif [*Arch*], a horizontal iron bar along the mullion-tops of a tower window, n saddle-bar, n A bolt binding together two pieces much used in attaching steam-jackets, etc., to boilers Compare **STUNNING-STAY**—s-a-husk, n A corset-stay—s-a-chain, n A chain for steadying, specif, one of the chains by which a doubletree is fastened to the fore axle of a vehicle—s-a-foot, n An attachment to a sewing-machine presser-bar to guide a seam-stay—s-a-gage, n A sewing-machine attachment that guides a strip of fabric over the goods being sewed so as to cover a seam thereon—s-a-law, n Law A legal instrument that suspends for the time being or for a given time the enforcement of a debt by judicial remedy enacted only in times of general financial disturbance—s of execution, 1 The temporary withholding of action under a writ of execution for carrying a money judgment into effect 2 A postponement of the execution of a criminal sentence in temporary reprieve—s of proceedings, the suspension of proceedings in a given cause pursuant to a judicial order, or caused by appeal or writ of error—s-a-pile, n In pilework, a pile adjunct to a main pile—s-a-pole, n A plant, the rest-harrow See **ROUND-FURZE**, under **GROUND**, and **REST-HARROW**—s-a-rod, n A rod holding something in position, usually by tension Specif (1) Any rod in a boiler resisting pressure that tends to separate two sheets, or the shell and fire-ho (2) A tie-rod as in a building—s-a-silfing, n A form of machine-stitching in which a needle or thread is used on both sides simultaneously by the use of two needles—s-a-stap, n A specially long tap used to make threads for stay-bolts of a locomotive or marine boiler—s-a-stube, n A supporting tube for the head of a multitubular steam-boller

**stay**, n Naut A rope to support a mast or spar, extending from it to another mast or spar or to the hull of the vessel [*AS stay*, stay, prob < roof of *stagan* climb]—at a long stay, the position of an anchor being hove in at an angle about equal to that of the maststay, opposed to at a short stay, when the angle is about that of the forestay

—stay-stay, n A quick in stays—stay-stack, n Naut A tackle for hoisting heavy weights on board ship as in or out of the hold formerly bung on stay, also, a tackle used in setting up a stay

**stay**, v. I. t Naut 1. To support a mast or spar, extending from it to another mast or spar or to the hull of the vessel [*AS stay*, stay, prob < roof of *stagan* climb]—at a long stay, the position of an anchor being hove in at an angle about equal to that of the maststay, opposed to at a short stay, when the angle is about that of the forestay

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on a stay, as, the foretopmast, maintopmast, maintopgallant, and mizzentopmast staysails See **ILLUS** under **SHIP**

**stay**'-ship, 1 stē'ship, 2 stā'ship, n [Rare] A remora or sucking-fish once supposed to clasp ships by fastening to them

**S. T. B. abbr** [*L*] *Sacra Theologiae Baccalarius* (Bachelor of Sacred Theology) Indicates same as B D

**stay**'-thoy, 1 stē'thoy, 2 stā'thoy, interj Same as **STUNTOR**

**S. T. D. abbr** *Sacra Theologiae Doctor* (Doctor of Sacred Theology) Indicates same as D D

**Ste**, abbr *Sainte* (fem of *saint*)

**stead**, 1 stēd, 2 stēd, v. I. t 1. [Archaic] To stand stead, j in stead, he of advantage to, help, support

How hath it steaded man to pray, and pay  
Tithes of the corn and oil  
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iv, st. 10

2. [Archaic] To place in trouble, imperil, hestead 3†. To fill the place of with up 4†. To set, place

II. v To stop, cease

**stead**, n 1. Place or room once occupied by or appropriated, j prate to another person or thing preceded by in, as, serfdom came in the stead of slavery Compare **INSTEAD**

Spare him, O king! and slay me in his stead!  
WHITTIER *Adrian* at 14

2. The place or attitude of aid or support, use, avail, service chiefly in the phrase to stand (one) in stead or in good stead 3. [Archaic] A fixed place of abode or work, standing used chiefly in compounds, as, homestead, farmstead, hamstead 4†. A frame for supporting a hod, hedstead 5†. Position, condition, plight 6†. Any place 7†. A small space of time [*AS stede*, place, or stath, harbor, ep D & MD *stead*, town all root of *STAND*—to do stand†, to stand in stead do service

**Stead**, William Thomas (c.1840-1912) An English journalist, editor, author, and founder of the *Titmouse*, *Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon*, founder of *The Review of Reviews*, *American Review of Reviews*, etc

**stead**'-a-blet, a Useful, serviceable

**stead**'-fast, a Same as **STEADFAST**

**stead**'-er, 1 stēd'er, 2 stād'er, n One who or that which steadies

**stead**'-ly, 1 stēd'ly, 2 stād'ly, adv With steadiness

**stead**'-ness, 1 stēd'ness, 2 stād'ness, n The quality or state of being steady **Syn.** See **CALMNESS**, **PERSEVERANCE**

**stead**'-ing, 1 stēd'ing, 2 stād'ing, n [*Prov* Brit] A farmstead

**stead**'-ing, 1 stēd'ing, 2 stād'ing, v [*STAD* in *STEAD*—*ING*] **stead**'-ly, 1 stēd'ly, 2 stād'ly, v To make steady, hold, keep, or fix firmly in place, keep from toppling or shaking, or from motions of infirmity or insecurity, ns, to steady a boat, to steady a ladder 2. To give constancy to, make regular and persistent, as, discipline steadies the character

II. v To become steady, assume or keep a steady position, as, the boat steadies on her keel

**stead**'-y, a [*STEAD*—*Y*, *STEAD*—*Y*] 1. Stable in position, not tottering, firmly supported, as, to make a table steady by wedging its legs 2. Moving or acting with uniform regularity, constant, uniform, as, a steady wind, n steady light 3. Free from temperance and dissipation, industrious, sober, and reliable, ns, a steady man, steady habits 4. Constant in mind or conduct, not wavering, steadfast, as, to be steady in one's allegiance 5. Naut Having the direction of the ship's head unchanged used elliptically for "keep her steady," as an order to the helmsman used also generally as an order to keep an action or course unchanged 6. Physics Such that the velocity and quantity at every point do not vary with the time said of the flow of a liquid or of electricity or heat [*AS stēthig*, < *stith* bank] **Syn.** See **CHANGELESS**, **FIRM**, **SOBER**—steady as a starboard or port [*Naut*], an order to the helmsman to give a touch with the helm in the direction indicated so as to bring the vessel back to her course—s-a-company [*Slang* U S], a lover or admirer, especially one from whom a proposal of marriage is expected—steady-go'ing, a Of steady habits or action, as, a steady-going horse—s-a-load [*Arch*], the total resultant or sum of the forces of gravity due to unchanging or permanent loads dead load as opposed to moving or variable load—s-a-pin, n 1 A pin for steadying, as a dowel-pin used in locking together the parts of a foundation flask 2 A core-pin in a pin or key to secure a pulley to a shaft—rest, n *Mech* A piece forming a rest for the hand, a tool, or the work, as upon a lathe—s-a-*no* [*Naut*], an order to the helmsman to keep the vessel heading as she is

**stead**'-y, n [*res* 1-iz, 2-iz, pl] 1. A rest or support, as for the hand, a tool, or a piece of work Specif (1) A piece for holding a button-blank while being shaped (2) A support for blocking up a stone that is to be worked 2 A comb-maker's stand 3 [*Slang* U S] A sweetheart or steady companion Compare **STEADY COMPANY**

**steak**, 1 stāk, 2 stāk, n 1. A slice of meat, cut from the less hony part of the larger animals, used for human food, as pork, beef, venison, large fish, etc., usually broiled or fried specif, beefsteak Steaks are named (1) from the animals whence taken, as, beefsteak, beefsteak, vealsteak, venisonsteak, or (2) from the parts whence cut, as, chucksteak, roundsteak, rumpsteak, tenderloinsteak See **ILLUS** under **BEEF**

2†. A panel in a garment [*Ice* *steal*, < *steil* ja, roast—*Hamburger steak*, 1 A cold meat, as from chopped raw beef, seasoned, 2 A cold meat, as from chop or leg, chopped, but not sufficiently to separate it into pieces—steak-crusher, n A pestle for pounding steak

**steal**, 1 stīl, 2 stīl, v [*STOLE*, *STOLEN*, *STEAL*—*ING*] I. t 1. To take away, especially from another's direct possession, without right, authority, or permission, and usually in a secret manner, for one's own use, advantage, or gratification, file, pilfer, purloin, specif, in law, to commit larceny by taking, as, to steal a purse or a horse 2 To claim or assume wrongfully the authorship of or right to, as another's work, plagiarize, as, to steal a poem or sermon, to steal a new invention 3. Loosely, to secure in any dishonest way, as, stolen wealth 4 To take, secure, or win insidiously, get or gain by art or surprise, enable, as, to steal a kiss, ho stole away the hearts of the people 5. To move or pass in a secret or furtive manner, do, get, mail, or effect covertly, as, to steal the band into a pocket

Sweet Christabel her feet doth dare  
And jealous of the listening air  
They steal their way from stair to stair  
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt 1 st. 20

6 In games to secure by an act of surprise, or by taking advantage of an unforeseen, unpromising, or un-

premeditated opening, as, to steal a run in cricket or a trick in a game of cards Specif (1) In golf, to hole (a ball) unexpectedly from a long distance opposed to *gobble* (2) In baseball, to secure or reach (a base) without the aid of a hit by the batter, as by sliding or evading the efforts of the opposing players while the ball is being pitched, caught, or banded

II. v 1. To take that to which one has no right, especially that which belongs to another, without permission or authority, usually in a secret manner, commit theft, in law, to commit larceny, as, he is too honest to steal

Most of those patients described as Kleptomanias are periodical maniacs in which the propensity to steal predominates over the ordinary symptoms of mania  
E C SPITZER *Insanity* pt. ii, p. 270 [1883]

2. To proceed or act in a concealed, silent, or surreptitious manner, slip or creep along, as, the fox steals out at night, the rascal steals through the meadow, fear steals into the heart, disease is stealing upon him [*AS stēlan*, steal]

**Syn.** abstract, commit larceny, commit theft, embezzle, extort, file, pilfer, pillage, plunder, purloin, rob, swindle To commit larceny is to take and carry away the personal property of another with felonious intent To commit theft (more commonly with the indefinite article) is to steal (has the same general meaning, but is not a common phrase in legal use To steal is, in law, to commit simple larceny but the word may be applied to any furtive covert or surreptitious taking of anything whether material or immaterial To pilfer is to steal petty articles The word *steal* especially emphasizes the secrecy and slyness of the act, *filch* is ordinarily applied to things of little value but may apply to the most precious as in Shakespeare, "he that filches from me my good name" To purloin is etymologically to carry far away, and is commonly applied to the dishonest removal of articles of value or importance To rob is, in law, to take feloniously from the person by force or fear, as in highway robbery, in a more extended use it is applied to the felonious taking of articles of value from places as well as persons generally with suggestion of force and violence To abstract is to take secretly and feloniously from among other things belonging to another To embezzle is to appropriate fraudulently to oneself funds received and held in trust To swindle is to cheat grossly, commonly by false pretenses but is not a recognized legal offense under that name one form of swindling, the obtaining money by false pretenses, is an indictable offense but much swindling may be carried on under the forms of law To plunder is to take property from an enemy in time of war, and is not a crime at law See **ABSTRACT**—Ant. give hack give up, make good, refund, repay, restore, return, surrender—steal'ing-strake, n A stroke of a vessel's hull that tapers off and falls short of the stem or stern-post—to steal a march, to make a march unexpectedly and secretly to an enemy's disadvantage hence, to gain an advantage by secret and unexpected movements usually with or upon as we stole a march on the enemy

—steal'or, n 1 One who steals, a thief, generally in composition, as a child-stealer 2. An end-plank or plate in a stealing-strake

**steal**, n 1. [Collog.] The act of stealing, n theft, as, a big steal, also, anything stolen 2. Baseball The act of stealing a base—double steal (Baseball), a base stolen by each of two players simultaneously

**steal**'-ing, 1 stīl'ing, 2 stāl'ing, n 1. The act of one who or that which steals, in any sense 2 That which is stolen usually plural, as pickings and stealings—*stīl*, adv

**stealth**, 1 stēlth, 2 stālth, n 1 The quality or habit of acting secretly, n secret or clandestine act or proceeding, a concealed manner of acting

The greatest pleasure I know, is to do a good action slyly, stealthily, and to have it found out by accident  
LAMAR Correspondence and Works, *Telec* vol. i, No. 1, p. 393 [1870]

2†. Theft 3†. A stealing away, secret movement 4†. Something stolen [*AS stēlan* steal]—stealth'ful, a Given to stealth, stealthily—*stīl*, adv—*stēst*, n

**stealth**'-y, 1 stēlth'y, 2 stālth'y, v [*STEALTH*—*Y*] **stealth**'-y, 1 stēlth'y, 2 stālth'y, v [*STEALTH*—*Y*] Moving or acting by stealth, characterized by or exhibiting stealth, surreptitious, secret, sly, furtive, clandestine

And wither'd murder with his stealthy pace  
Moves like a ghost  
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act 1 sc 1

—stealth'ly, adv By stealth, secretly—stealth'iness, n

**steam**, 1 stīm, 2 stīm, r I. f 1. To treat with steam, saturate, cook, or otherwise affect by the application of steam, as, to steam timber to bend, to steam a pudding 2 To dry out the moisture from (unhewn bricks) by firing the kiln slowly 3 [Rare] To evaporate

II. v 1. To make, generate, or furnish steam as a boiler, give off or send out steam, as a hot liquid 2. To move by steam, as a vessel, as, she steamed down the bay 3. To rise in the form of steam, he or move as or like steam, as, vapors steam upward from the earth 4†. To flare, blaze, flash [*AS stēman*, < *stēam*, vapor]

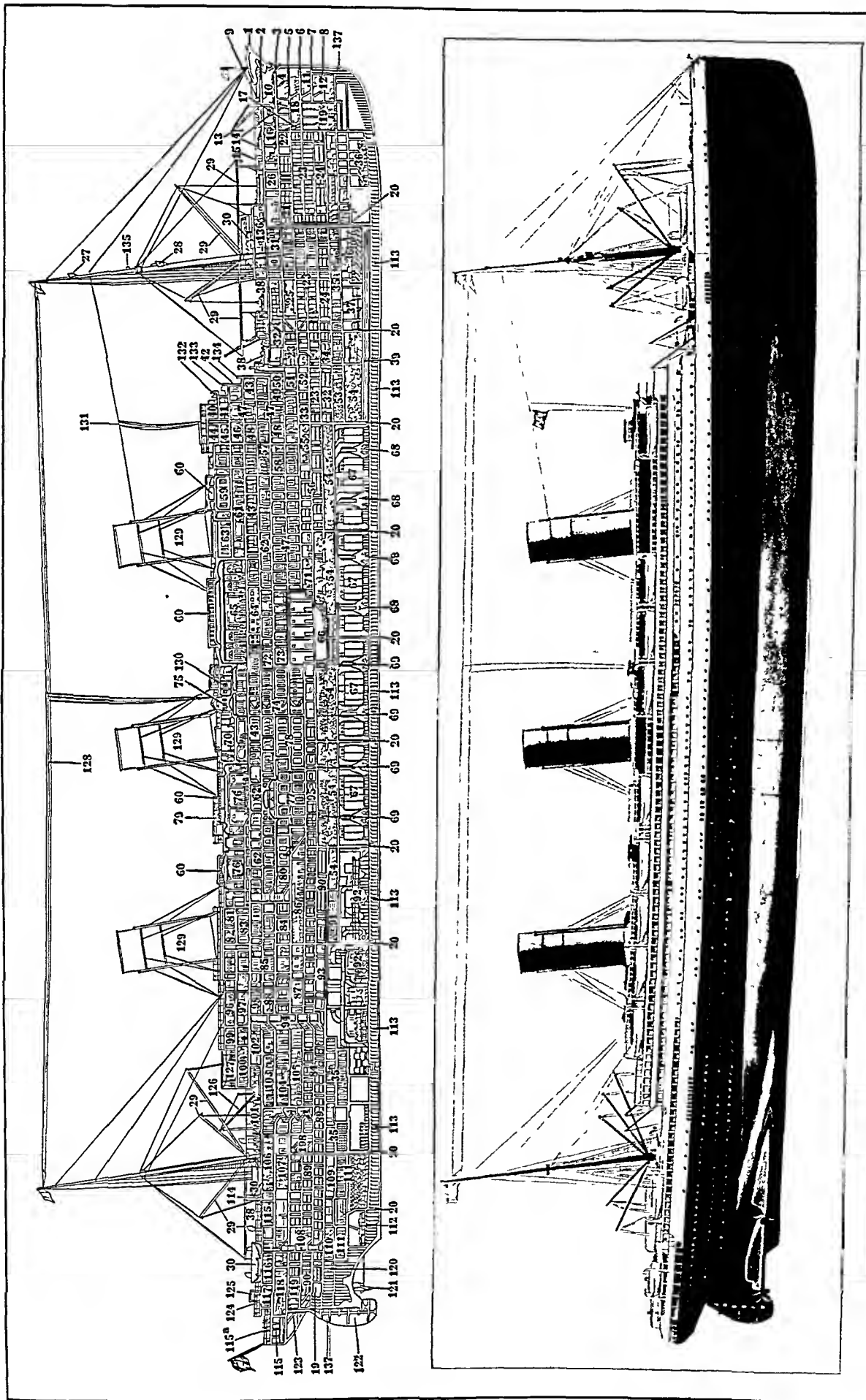
**steam**, n 1 Water in the form of vapor, aqueous vapor, especially, the gas into which water is changed by boiling transparent until it begins to condense

Water changes into aqueous vapor by surface evaporation at all temperatures, but the vapor is not commonly called steam till it is produced in the body of the liquid by ebullition The temperature at which this takes place increases with the pressure at ordinary atmospheric pressure it is 100° C or 212° F The temperature is influenced by impurities in the water and by the substance of the containing vessel When ebullition begins the water remains at the same temperature, all the heat applied being employed in doing molecular work in churning water into steam This fact is expressed in ordinary language by saying that the heat becomes latent in the steam On condensation the heat reappears Till the moment when all the water is turned into steam, the latter is said to be saturated If heated still more, its temperature rises and the steam is said to be superheated (See **PHASES** below) Steam is the most economical agent known for use in engines, on account of its great latent heat, coefficient of expansion and facility of condensation (See **ENGINE STEAM-ENGINE**) It is used largely for heating, chiefly for warming buildings but also for cooking, and in various manufactures as in brewing

Steam is used as the first element of many compound words which are self-explaining in the act of operation by steam superheater, steam-trunk, a steam-pipe, a steam-dredger, a steam-axe, a hoist, a launch, a sparkler, a turbine, a stur, a stessel, a wagon, a winch, a whistle, a yacht

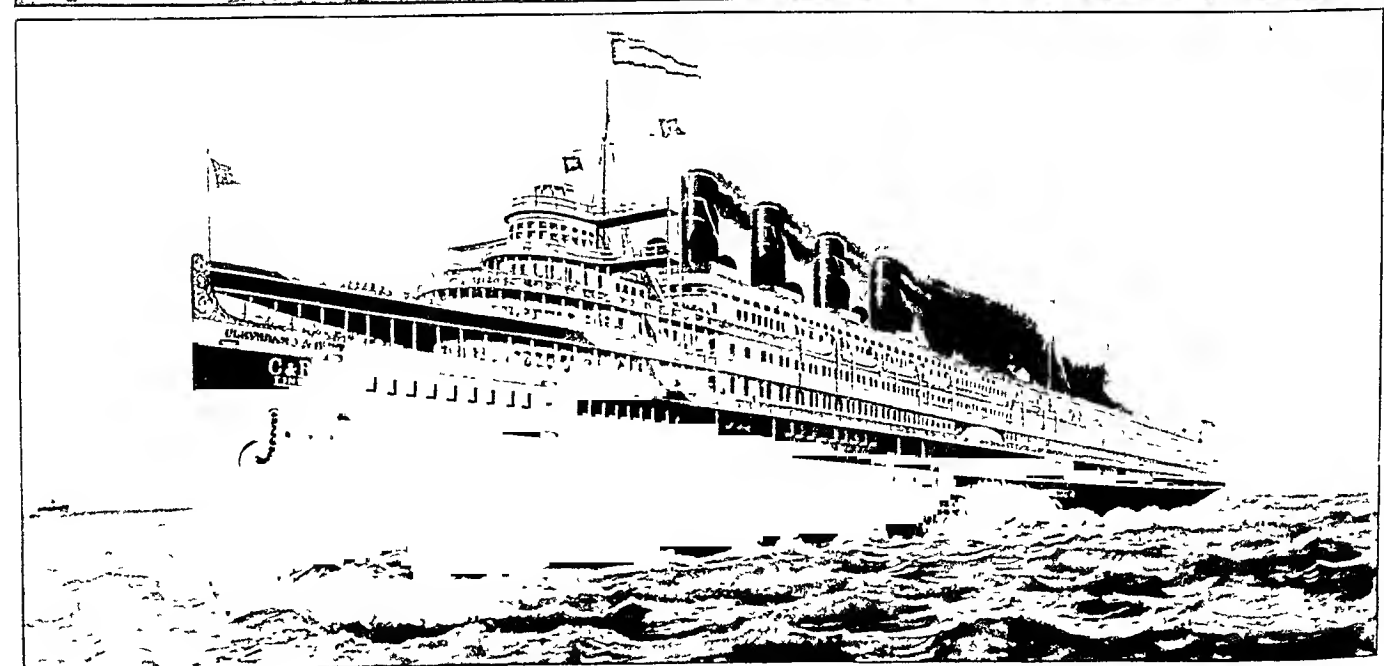
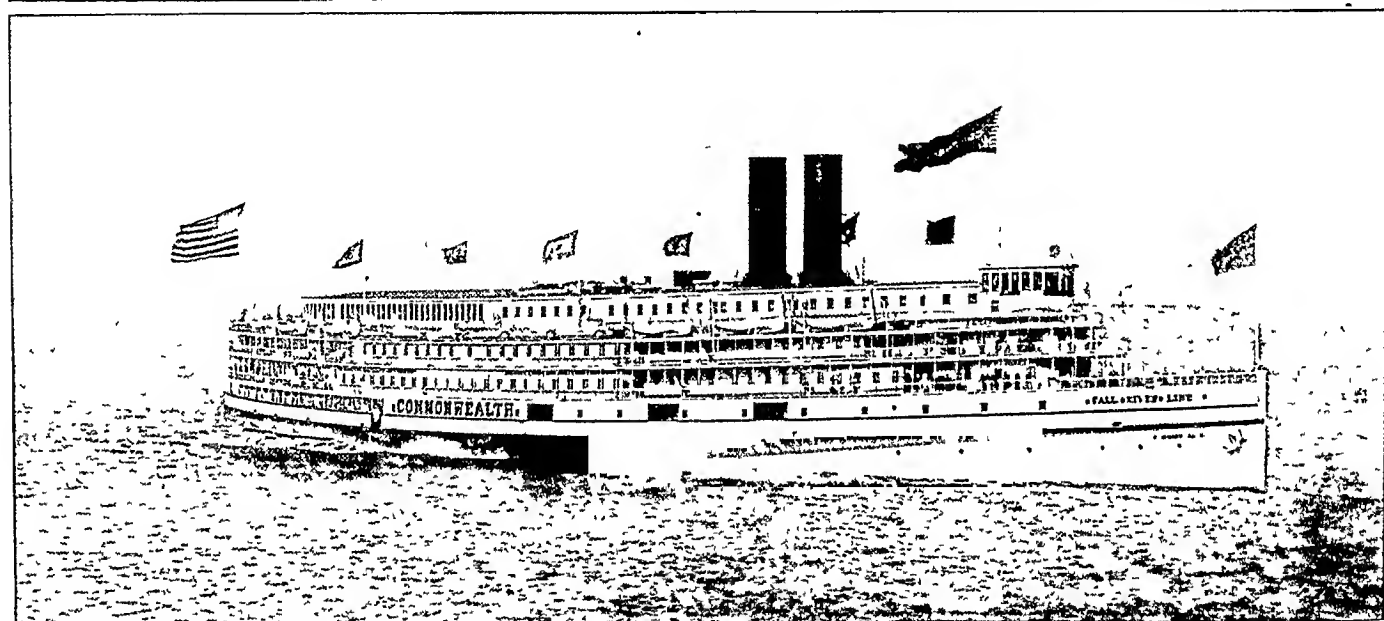
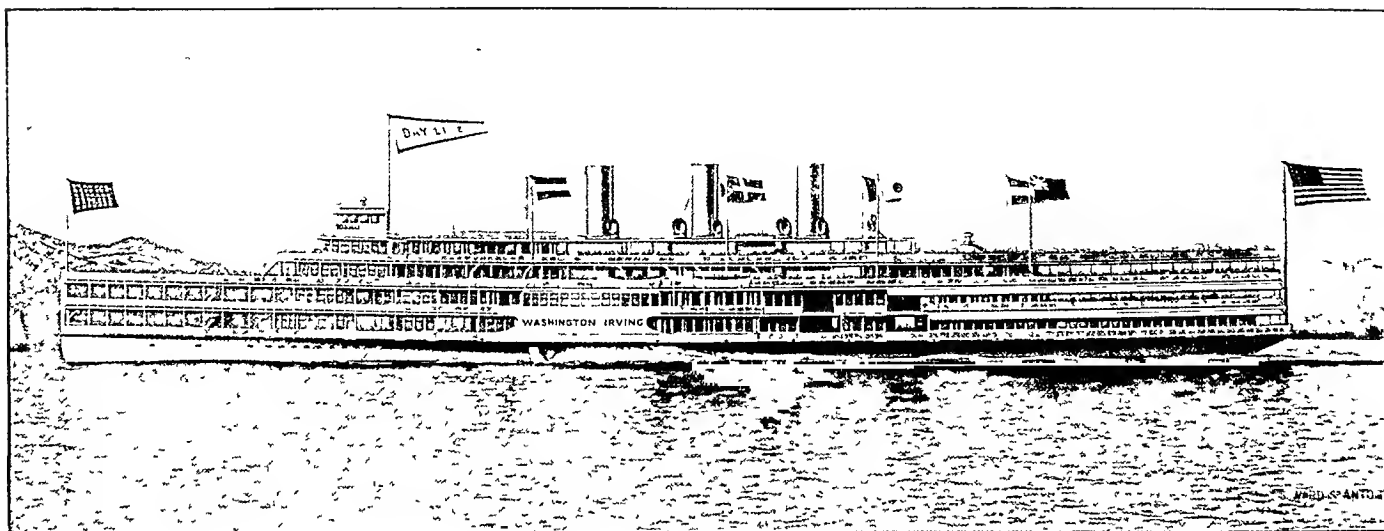
2. The visible mist or cloudlike mass of fine particles of condensed water into which aqueous vapor is condensed by cooling 3. Any vaporous exhalation, ns, the steam from a horse's body 4. [Collog.] Energy; force, as, to put on steam [*AS stēdm*, vapor] **Syn.** See **CLOUD**





MODERN OCEAN PASSENGER-STEAMSHIP SHOWING DETAILS OF STRUCTURE

- 1 Forward deck 2 Bulwark-deck 3 Main-deck 4 Hawse-hole 5 F-deck 6 G-deck 7 H-deck 8 J-deck 9 Bow anchor 10 Chimney-topper 11 Bontam's stores 12 Cable-hold 13 Anchorage 14 Anchorage 15 Townsends 16 Forward capitan engine 17 Lookout for ordinary weather 18 Lookout for ordinary weather 19 Lookout for ordinary weather 20 Lookout for ordinary weather 21 Lookout for ordinary weather 22 Lookout for ordinary weather 23 Lookout for ordinary weather 24 Lookout for ordinary weather 25 Lookout for ordinary weather 26 Lookout for ordinary weather 27 Lookout for ordinary weather 28 Lookout for ordinary weather 29 Lookout for ordinary weather 30 Lookout for ordinary weather 31 Lookout for ordinary weather 32 Lookout for ordinary weather 33 Lookout for ordinary weather 34 Lookout for ordinary weather 35 Lookout for ordinary weather 36 Lookout for ordinary weather 37 Lookout for ordinary weather 38 Lookout for ordinary weather 39 Lookout for ordinary weather 40 Lookout for ordinary weather 41 Lookout for ordinary weather 42 Lookout for ordinary weather 43 Lookout for ordinary weather 44 Lookout for ordinary weather 45 Lookout for ordinary weather 46 Lookout for ordinary weather 47 Lookout for ordinary weather 48 Lookout for ordinary weather 49 Lookout for ordinary weather 50 Lookout for ordinary weather 51 Lookout for ordinary weather 52 Lookout for ordinary weather 53 Lookout for ordinary weather 54 Lookout for ordinary weather 55 Lookout for ordinary weather 56 Lookout for ordinary weather 57 Lookout for ordinary weather 58 Lookout for ordinary weather 59 Lookout for ordinary weather 60 Lookout for ordinary weather 61 Lookout for ordinary weather 62 Lookout for ordinary weather 63 Lookout for ordinary weather 64 Lookout for ordinary weather 65 Lookout for ordinary weather 66 Lookout for ordinary weather 67 Lookout for ordinary weather 68 Lookout for ordinary weather 69 Lookout for ordinary weather 70 Lookout for ordinary weather 71 Lookout for ordinary weather 72 Lookout for ordinary weather 73 Lookout for ordinary weather 74 Lookout for ordinary weather 75 Lookout for ordinary weather 76 Lookout for ordinary weather 77 Lookout for ordinary weather 78 Lookout for ordinary weather 79 Lookout for ordinary weather 80 Lookout for ordinary weather 81 Lookout for ordinary weather 82 Lookout for ordinary weather 83 Lookout for ordinary weather 84 Lookout for ordinary weather 85 Lookout for ordinary weather 86 Lookout for ordinary weather 87 Lookout for ordinary weather 88 Lookout for ordinary weather 89 Lookout for ordinary weather 90 Lookout for ordinary weather 91 Lookout for ordinary weather 92 Lookout for ordinary weather 93 Lookout for ordinary weather 94 Lookout for ordinary weather 95 Lookout for ordinary weather 96 Lookout for ordinary weather 97 Lookout for ordinary weather 98 Lookout for ordinary weather 99 Lookout for ordinary weather 100 Lookout for ordinary weather 101 Lookout for ordinary weather 102 Lookout for ordinary weather 103 Lookout for ordinary weather 104 Lookout for ordinary weather 105 Lookout for ordinary weather 106 Lookout for ordinary weather 107 Lookout for ordinary weather 108 Lookout for ordinary weather 109 Lookout for ordinary weather 110 Lookout for ordinary weather 111 Lookout for ordinary weather 112 Lookout for ordinary weather 113 Lookout for ordinary weather 114 Lookout for ordinary weather 115 Lookout for ordinary weather 116 Lookout for ordinary weather 117 Lookout for ordinary weather 118 Lookout for ordinary weather 119 Lookout for ordinary weather 120 Lookout for ordinary weather 121 Lookout for ordinary weather 122 Lookout for ordinary weather 123 Lookout for ordinary weather 124 Lookout for ordinary weather 125 Lookout for ordinary weather 126 Lookout for ordinary weather 127 Lookout for ordinary weather 128 Lookout for ordinary weather 129 Lookout for ordinary weather 130 Lookout for ordinary weather 131 Lookout for ordinary weather 132 Lookout for ordinary weather 133 Lookout for ordinary weather 134 Lookout for ordinary weather 135 Lookout for ordinary weather 136 Lookout for ordinary weather 137 Lookout for ordinary weather



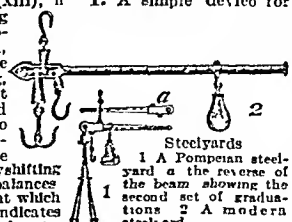
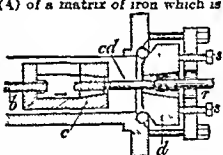
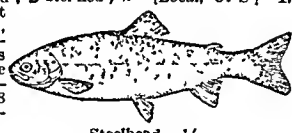
TYPICAL STEAM-VESSELS

1 River Steamboat 2 Sound or Tidewater Steamship 3 Steamship used on the American Great Lakes.





STEEPLE [steeple] To rise, stand, or to ve as a steeple.





**Stel'ler-oid'-de-a**, 1 stel'-ar-el'-di-a, 2 stel'-er-öl'-de-a, *n* *Zool*  
 A class of echinoderms with a more or less starlike body,  
 including starfish, sand-stars, etc. [*< LL stellor (see*  
*stellat)* and *see -oid*]

**stel'let**, *n* Same as **STELLE**

**stel-lif'er-ous**, 1 ste-lif'-er-us, 2 stē-lif'-er-ūs, *a* Abound-  
 ing with stars. [*< L stellifer, < stella, star, + ferō, bear*]

**stel'li-form**, 1 stel'-i-form, 2 stē'lī'-fōrm, *n* Star-shaped

**stel'li-ty**, *rt* To turn into a star, hence, to glorify

**stel'lion**, 1 stel'-an, 2 stē'lī-on (xīn), *n* An Old World

agamoll lizard (genus *Stellio*), as *S. rugosus*, of the Mediter-  
 ranean region. See **AGAMA** [*< L stellio(n) = stella, star*]

**stel'lion-ate**, 1 stel'-an-ēt, 2 stē'lī-on-āt, *n* *Clt & Scots*

*Law* Any offense, not having a special name and definition,  
 in which fraud is the essential element, as the fraudulent

selling, assigning, or pledging of a thing already sold as-  
 signed, or pledged to another. [*< LL stellionatus, tricky*]

**stel'lion-er**, 1 stel'-u-er, 2 stē'lī-u-er, *n* A Set or be-  
 spangled with fine stars, shaped like or resembling little

stars. [*< L stellio, star*] *See* **STELLE** [*< stellē*]

**Stellar** fire-flies, gemmed the black adder

**C E CRADOCK** In the *Tennessee Mts* p 292 [*a m & co 1855*]

**stel'lu-late**, 1 stel'-yu-lāt, 2 stē'lī-yu-lāt, *a* Bot Minutely

stellate

**Stel'ma-top'-o-da**, 1 stel'-ma-top'-o-da, 2 stē'lma-top'-o-da, *n*

*pl* Helminth The *Gymnometra* [*< Gr stellē (see STELLē)*  
 + *omma (ommat)*, eye, + *pous (pod)*, foot]

**stel-log'-ra-phy**, 1 sti-log'-ra-fi, 2 stē-lōg'-ra-fy, *n* [Rare]

The act or process of writing on pillars. [*< Gr stilographia*,  
 inscription on a tablet, < *stilē* (see STELLē) + *graphō*, write]

**Stel'-il-o Pass**, 1 stel'-i-l-o, 2 stē'lī-l-o, *a* Pass to the Tyrol,  
 between Glurns, Austria, and Bormio, Italy, 9,055 ft high.

**stem**, 1 stem, 2 stēm, [*stemme, stemmē, stē-*  
*ming*] *vt* 1. To thrust or make progress against, as

a current, often figurative, as, *to stem the tide of public*  
 opinion. Compare **STEM** 2. To strike with the stem

(of a vessel). [*< Eng*] *Naut* To load or agree to load

(a ship) with coal within a specified time. 4. To keep

on its course, as a vessel, steer

**stem**, *vt* 1. To make headway against a current or the

lie. 2. To make progress

**stem**, *rt* 1. To stop or hold back, as a current, pro-  
 ceeding, appetite, or anything that can be arrested. 2.

To stop up or make tight, as a joint, by tamping or lut-  
 ing. [*< Ice stemma, stop*]

**stem**, *rt* 1. To remove the stems of or from. 2. To

supply with stems, also, to lengthen, as short stems,  
 with wires or straws

**Stemming** is a large part of the labor of bouquet making

**PETRA HEDENSON** *Practical Floriculture* p 232 [*o j co 1857*]

**stem**, *rt* To gleam

**stem**, *n* 1. The stock of a tree, shrub, or plant, the

ascending axis, the main body or stalk, usually rising

into the light and air and bearing the leaves and fruit,  
 but sometimes subterranean, as in the case of a rhizome,

tuber, or bulb. Stems are called aerial or underground,  
 according as they are above the ground or beneath it. pri-

mary or secondary (see def. 2), as they constitute the main

axis or its branches exogenous or endogenous, as they

belong to an exogen or endogen, woody or herbaceous;  
 branched or simple, etc. See **ILLUS** under **EXOGEN**.

The stem grows by producing a set of joints, each from the sum-

mit of its predecessor

**ASA GRAY** *Field-Book of Botany* p 7 [*i z & co*]

2. The relatively slender growth that supports the fruit,

flower, or leaf of a plant and attaches it to the main stalk

or to a branch or twig, a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole, a

fruit, flower, or leaf-stalk. 3. Any slender part more

or less similar to the stem of a tree, flower, leaf, or the

like. (1) That part of a goblet, wine-glass, or similar uten-

sil unting the body and the foot. (2) An up-and-down

stroke of a type-face or letter, especially of a lower-case

letter, as, a *g* with but one down stroke. See **ALPHABET**

(b) The rod or tube by which the gusseting of a watch is

attached to the case also, a rod that passes through the

elium proper, by means of which the watch is wound. (5)

The central part of a lock about which the key turns. (6)

*Zool* (a) The shaft of a feather. (b) The jointed flexible

part that supports the calyx of a corolla and is attached to

the sea-bottom

4. *Philol* That part of a noun or verb to which the

case-endings or personal endings and tense-signs are af-

fixed, the base or crude form sometimes identical with

the root, the generally it is a prepared root, containing

one or more relational suffixes, as the Anglo-Saxon

'lufan, to love, has the root 'luf, and the stem 'lufia-

Compare **BASE**, **ROOT**, **TRUNK**. 5. *Mus* The perpe-

ndicular line affixed to the head of a *m*. 6. The stock

of a family, a race of progenitors, lineage, ancestry, as,

an ancient stem. 7. [Rare] A branch, offshoot, af-

fringe. 8. [Prov Eng] The handle of a tool. [*< AS*

*stemma* stem, < root of *stano*]

**-stem'-al-ly**, *n* A plant-stem disease caused by

various parasitic fungi - *s* character, *n* The character-

istic letter of a conjugation or declension by which the

word is modified to affix the endings - *s*, elapsing, *a* Am-

plexical - *s*, elimber, *n* Bot A plant that climbs by

means of the twining or coiling of the stem instead of by

tendrils - *s*, density, *n* *Forstry* The extent to which the total

number of trees in a given forest approaches the total num-

ber which the index forest of the same age and composition

contains ordinarily expressed as a decimal, 1 being taken

as the equivalent of the stem-density of the index forest -

*s*, eelworm, *n* A nematode worm (*Tylenchus* *deras-atris*)

destructive to the stems of clover - *s*, end, that end of fruit

to which the stem is attached - *s*, leaf, *n* Bot A leaf

growing on the stem a cauline leaf - *s*, ossicle, *n* *Zool*

A segment of the coxae of a crinoid - *s*, set, *n* *Phylo-*

*pathol* See **SET** - *s*, settling, *a* Set or capable of being set

by means of mechanism passing through the stem, as a

timepiece - *s*, sickness, *n* A clover-disease due to the

stem-eelworm - *s*, stich, *n* A special lace-making stitch

for representing stems or stemlike parts - *s*, swinder, *n* 1.

A watch that is wound by turning a head or button on the

end of the stem. See **WATCH**. 2. [Colloq] A swindler. 3.

[Western U S] Same as **CONSCIENT**, 3 - *s*, winding, *a*

Wound in the manner of a screw-wind

**stem**, *n* 1. An upright timber or metal piece constitut-

ing the forward member of a vessel's hull, being a near-

ly vertical continuation of the keel, and in the same ver-

tical plane. 2. The bow of a vessel. [*< AS stēfn*,  
 prow of a ship] - *f*, false stem, *a* sharp-edged stem in front

of the stem proper, serving as a cutwater - from *s* to stem,

from one end of a vessel in the other hence thoroughly,

completely - *f*, stem-head, *n* The top of a vessel's stem

- *s*, knee, *n* A knee at the junction of the stem with the

keel - *f*, piece, *n* An independent piece or upright timber

attached to front of the stem and under the bowsprit

**stem-less**, 1 stem'-les, 2 stēm'-les, *a* Having no stem, or no

visible one in botany, aculeless

**stem'-let**, 1 stem'-let, 2 stēm'-let, *n* A small or young stem

or stalk, radicle

**stem'-ma**, 1 stem'-ma, 2 stēm'-ma, *n* [*-ma-ta, pl*] 1. A family

tree or pedigree, line of descent, *fact* *Zool* (1) A

simple eye, an ocellus, also, a facet or cornea of such an

eye. (2) The basal tubercle of an antenna. [*< Gr*

*stemma*, < *stēphē*, crown] - *stem'-ma-taus*, *a* Of, per-

taining to, or like a stemma ocellar

**stemmed**, 1 stemmed, 2 stemmed, *a* 1. Having a stem:

stems, usually in combination, as, small-stemmed

2. Stripped of the stem or stems, as, stemmed tobacco

**stem'-mer**, 1 stem'-mer, 2 stēm'-mer, *n* 1. A metal rod

used for tamping. 2. One who stems, specif., in tobacco-

manufacture, one who takes out the main stem from the

tobacco-plant in making strips. 3. A device for stem-

ming fruits, as grapes. 4. [Eng] A blastig-needle

**stem'-mer**, 1 [S-Afr D] A voter, elector

**stem'-mer-y**, 1 stem'-mer-y, 2 stēm'-mer-y, [*-ies, 1 -iz, 2 -is,*

*pl*] A factory or place where tobacco-leaves are stripped

**stem'-ming**, 1 stem'-ming, 2 stēm'-ming, *n* The material used in

plugging a hole-hole. Compare **TAMPING**

**stem'-my**, 1 stem'-my, 2 stēm'-my, [*Colloq*] Containing or

with stems, as, stem-my

**Stem'-mo-na'-ce-ae**, 1 sti-mo-nē'-ae, 2 stēm-mo-nē'-ce-ae, *n* *pl*

Bot A family of twining or erect half-shrubby plants of

the order *Lilales*, with regular perfect 4-parted flowers and

alternate or scattered leaves. It comprises only two genera,

*Stemona*, of Europe and Asia and *Croemia* of the United

States. *Stem'-mo-na*, *n* (t g) [*< Gr stēmōn*, thread,

warp, < *histēmō* (q s) stand] - *stem'-mo-na'-ceous*, *a*

-stemmonous, *suff* Used in botanical nomenclature to de-

signate the number or kind of stamens. [*< Gr stēmōn*, warp]

**stem'-pel**, 1 stem'-pel, 2 stēm'-pel, *n* *Mining* 1. A timber

helping to support a platform or stullpiece. 2. A cap or

beam of a platform that is supported by the rock at both

ends instead of resting on legs. 3. One of a set of cross-

timbers or cross-braces serving as steps in a shaft. [Perhaps

a nasalized dim of *stēp*] *stem'-plet*

**stem'-son**, 1 stem'-son, 2 stēm'-son, *n* In ship-building,

a curved timber or member behind the opron of a ves-

sel, and supporting its scarfs. [*< stem'-s*, + *-son* as in

resembling a typewriter, for making phonetic characters

or dots and dashes. [*< stem'-o* + *-graph*]

**ste-nog'-ra-pher**, 1 sti-nōg'-ra-fēr, 2 ste-nōg'-ra-fēr, *n*

**ste-nog'-ra-fer**, 1 sti-nōg'-ra-fēr, 2 ste-nōg'-ra-fēr, *n*

One who writes any system of ste-

nography or shorthand, especially, a writer of phono-

graphy. *ste-nog'-ra-phi*, 1 sti-nōg'-ra-fī, 2 stēnōg'-ra-fī, *n*

Of or pertaining to stenography;

shorthand. *ste-nog'-ra-phy*, 1 sti-nōg'-ra-fy, 2 stēnōg'-ra-fy, *n*

I have tamed that savage stenographic mystery

DICKENS *David Copperfield* p 311 [*ic & m*]

- *stenog'-ra-phy*, 1 sti-nōg'-ra-fy, 2 stēnōg'-ra-fy, *n* 2.

**ste-nog'-ra-phy**, 1 sti-nōg'-ra-fy, 2 stēnōg'-ra-fy, *n* The

ste-nog'-ra-phy, part of writing in an abbreviated man-

ner, as by the use of contractions or arbitrary sym-

bols, shorthand, often, loosely, phonography. See **PHO-**

**GRAPHY** and **SHORTHAND**. [*< stem'-o* + *-graph*]

**Ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* *pl* *Conch* A family of gopholous pul-

monates, especially those having a thin plicated jaw, lateral

teeth tricuspid with central cusp largest, and shell turreted

**Ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

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**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

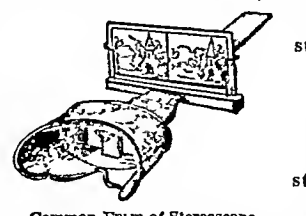
**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]

**ste-nog'-gyr'-dē**, *n* (t g) [*< stem'-o* + *gyros* round]</





Acipenser ruthenus) found in the Black, Caspian, and Aral seas and in rivers of Russia, having a long, narrow snout and fringed barbels, and yielding superior caviar and isinglass.







to the physician's ear or ears. See AUSCULTATION—diff-  
ferential stethoscope, a device to permit comparison of  
sounds at two different points on the body—*steth'o-scope*,  
n. Of or pertaining to the art or instruments of stetho-  
scopy, ascertained through observation *steth'o-scopi-*  
*-cal*—*steth'o-scop'i-cal-ly*, *adv*—*steth'o-scopist*,  
n. One skilled in stethoscopy—*steth'o-scop-y*, n. The art  
or act of auscultation of the chest with or without a me-  
chanical device commonly applied to examination with the  
stethoscope

*steth'o-spasm*, 1 *steth'o-spasm*, 2 *steth'o-spasm*, n. *Pathol*  
Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the chest

*steth'ylic*, 1 *steth'ylic*, 2 *steth'ylic*, a *Chem* Designating  
a methane compound containing fifteen carbon atoms—  
a stethylic alcohol, same as *steth'al* [*< steth'al + ylic*]

*Stet'in*, 1 *stet'in* or (*G*) *stet'in*, 2 *stet'in* or (*G*) *stet'in*,  
n. 1 A district in Pomerania province, Prussia, 4,663 sq  
m. 2 A Hanseatic town and seaport, capital of Pomerania  
province

*Steu'hen*, n. 1 *steth'en* or (*G*) *steth'en*, 2 *steth'en* or  
(*G*) *steth'en* *Frederick William Augustus, Baron* (1730-  
1811/1794), a Prussian general, served in American  
Revolutionary war 2 *steth'en*, 2 *steth'en* A county  
in N E Indiana, 311 sq m, county-seat, Angola 3.  
A county in S W New York, 1,401 sq m, county-seat,  
Batavia

*Steu'hen-ville*, 1 *steth'en-vil*, 2 *steth'en-vil*, n. A city,  
county-seat of Jefferson county, O

*stev*, v. Same as *steeve*

*Steve*, 1 *stiv*, 2 *stiv*, n. Diminutive of STEPHEN

*ste've-dore*, 1 *stiv'-dör*, 2 *stiv'-dör*, *et* [*< DOREN, -DOR-*  
*ing*] To load or unload a vessel or vessels

*ste've-dore*, n. 1. One whose business is that of stow-  
ing or unloading the hold of vessels 2. [Jap] The  
customs or landing agency of an open seaport [*< Sp*  
*estradador*, wool-packer, *< estrar* [*< L stipa*], compress]

—*ste've-dore's* hook, no iron hook with a wooden handle  
for handling large bales or freight-packages

*stev'en*, 1 *stev'en* or *stiv'en*, 2 *stiv'en* or *stiv'en*, v. I t 1  
To roar, bowl 2. [Prov Eng] To resolve, reflect, solilo-  
quize 3. To talk loud, rant

*stev'en*, v. To appoint 2. To announce 3. [Prov Eng]

*stev'en*, n. 1. [Prov Eng] A time fixed for performing an  
action 2. Speech voice prayer, command *stev'enet*,  
—to set *stev'en*, to make an appointment

*Stev'en-age*, 1 *stiv'-nj*, 2 *stiv'-nj*, n. A town in W. Hert-  
fordshire, England

*stev'endit*, a Party-colored

*Stev'en-son*, 1 *stiv'-sen*, 2 *stiv'-sen*, n. 1 Benjamin Franklin  
(1734-1800), an American philosopher, publisher,  
and author 2. Edwin Augustus (1817-1885), an  
American inventor and naval constructor, founded Stevens  
Institute, Hoboken, N J 3. Isaac Ingalls (1818-  
1882) a United States general, killed at Chancellors-  
ville 4. Thaddeus (1792-1868), an American statesman,  
abolitionist a Republican leader in Congress 5. A county  
in S W Kansas, 720 sq m, county-seat, Hugoton 6. A  
county in central W Minnesota, 576 sq m, county-seat,  
Morris 7. A county in N E Washington, 3,866 sq m,  
county-seat, Colville

*Stev'en-son*, 1 *stiv'-sen*, 2 *stiv'-sen*, n. 1 Adlai Ewing  
(1836-1914), an American lawyer and legislator  
Vice-President of the United States, 1893-1897 2. Robert  
(1872-1950), a Scottish engineer, builder of light-  
houses, docks, etc 3. Robert Louis Balfour (1850-  
1932), a Scottish novelist, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll*  
and *Mr Hyde*

*Stev'ens Point*. The county-seat of Portage county, Wis

*Stev'ens-ton*, 1 *stiv'-sen-ton*, 2 *stiv'-sen-ton*, n. A town in  
N W Ayrshire, Scotland

*Stev'ens-ton*, 1 *stiv'-sen-ton*, 2 *stiv'-sen-ton*, n. Simon (1548-1620),  
Dutch mathematician and military engineer

*stew*, 1 *stü*, 2 *stü*, v. I t 1. To boil slowly and gently,  
cook with a simmering heat, as food 2. [Colloq] To  
worry, or bring into a certain condition by worry, as, to  
*stew* oneself into an illness 3. To immerse in a liquid  
or a vapor bath 4. To imbue, cause to be per-  
meated

*stew*, v. 1. To seethe slowly in a hot liquid or vapor 2.  
[Slang] To be in a stew. *See STEW, 2* [*< OF estuere*,  
*< esture*, see STEW, 2] Syn see STEW

—*stew-pan*, n. A cooking-vessel used for stewing—s.  
pot, n. 1 A covered pot used for stewing 2. [Prov Eng]  
A covered charcoal-pan used in heating rooms

*stew'n*, n. 1. Stewed food, especially a preparation of  
meat or fish, often with vegetables or raised dough,  
cooked by stewing 2. [Colloq] A state of nervous ex-  
citement and anxiety, mental agitation, worry

The horse felt his rider was a source of terror.  
Beatrice Webb *Christie's* vol. 2, p. 266 in 1882

3. [Archaic] A room heated for bathing or drying  
purposes, especially, a hatters' drying-room, also, a  
bath 4. [Archaic] A brothel commonly in the plural

5. A prostitute 6. An early sort of lock-hospital

7. A room or chamber 8. A stew-pan or stew-pot  
[*< OF esture*, *< OHG stuba*, hothouse, = *stove*, n.]

*stew'n*, n. 1. An artificial over-bred 2. A breeding-place for  
game pheasants 3. A pond for household convenience a  
pond for storing table-fish alive, vivarium [*< root of*  
*stew*, v.]

*stew'ard*, v. To act as steward of

*stew'ard*, 1 *stü'ard*, 2 *stü'ard*, n. 1. A person entrusted  
with the management of estates or affairs not his own,  
hence, one who manages or disburse for another or others  
Speil (1) An officer of state or of court who is in custody  
of revenues, collecting, accounting for, and disbursing them  
(2) An agent appointed by a lord of the manor, or other  
great landlord, to lease lands, collect rents etc sometimes  
formerly having also summary magistracy powers (3)  
*See* The treasurer or fiscal officer of a congregation, con-  
ference, or other organization of certain religious denomina-  
tions, as the Methodists (4) *Ch Hist* An economic (5)  
[Eng] A fiscal officer in certain inland gilds (6) [Eng] A  
municipal magistrate of varied functions in certain cities  
towns or boroughs The nature of his duties is usually in-  
dicated by a prefixed word, as the land-steward of Norfolk

2. A person put in charge of the domestic affairs of a  
household or other establishment, and especially of the  
table, a purveyor or Speil (1) On shipboard, a petty  
officer in charge of the service of provisions and of passen-  
gers rooms (2) In colleges the purveyor for commons or  
a boarding-club (3) One in general charge of a club-house,  
overseeing the servants, collecting minor fees reporting  
infractions of the rules etc (4) In certain Masonic lodges,  
an officer who collects dues provides refreshments, etc (6)  
[Lnd] An usher (6) A chamberlain [*< AS steow-*  
*ward*, *< steow*, at, + *ward*, ward] *stew'ard's* *stew'ard*

—*Lord High Steward* [Eng], formerly, a great officer of  
state, now appointed only on special occasions, as at a  
coronation to regulate precedence, or at the trial of a peer to  
preside over the House of Lords—*Lord S of the House-*  
*hold* [Eng], the highest dignity of the court, appointed  
from the peerage by the crown, and a member of the min-  
istry He had formerly judicial functions, which lapsed in  
1849 He has under him the treasurer and controller of  
the household but their domestic duties are really performed  
by the master of the household—*S or High S of Scot-*  
*land*, formerly, an officer of the royal household who admin-  
istered the crown revenues—*stew'ard-ess*, n. A female  
steward, especially one on a passenger-vessel—*stew'ard-ly*,  
a [Prov Eng] Having the functions or qualities of a  
steward, hence, provident—*stew'ard-ly*, *adv*—*stew'ard-*  
*ship*, n. The office or duties of a steward hence, the  
duty of dispensing as accountable person *stew'ard-ry*,  
—*stew'ard-ry*, n. [Scot] A specified extent of territory,  
or jurisdiction over it 2. Stewardry

*Stew'art*, 1 *stü'art*, 2 *stü'art*, n. 1 Alexander Turney  
(1803-1870), an American merchant and capitalist,  
born in Ireland 2. Balfour (1828-1887), a Scot-  
tish physicist 3. Charles (1778-1859), a Scottish  
metaphysician 4. Dugald (1753-1828), a Scottish  
metaphysician 5. A county in S W Georgia 440 sq m,  
county-seat, Lumpkin 6. A county in N W Tennessee,  
495 sq m, county-seat, Dover 7. An island south of  
Stewart Island, New Zealand 665 sq m

*Stew'ar-ly*, a. Same as *STEWART*

*Stew'ar-ly*, 1 *stü'ar-ly*, 2 *stü'ar-ly*, n. A manufacturing  
town and burgh in N Ayrshire, Scotland

*Stew'art Peak*. A mountain in Colorado, 14,032 ft high

*stew'd*, pp Stewed

*stew'd*, v. Belonging to or living or present in a brothel

*stew'ish*, a. Characteristic of a brothel

*stey*, t. Same as *stey*

*stey*, 1 *st*, 2 *st*, a. [Scot] 1. Steep 2. Haughty, lofty

*stey*, n. Same as *stey*

*stey*, n. pl Stairs CHAMBER T L h k 1 1 315 b

*Steyn*, 1 *stün*, 2 *stün*, n. Martinus Theunis (1857-1916)  
A Boer statesman, President of Orange Free State, 1896-1900

*Steyne*, 1 *stün*, 2 *stün*, n. Marquis of in Inuaker's  
*Vanity Fair*, a novel whose relations with Becky Sharp cause  
a separation between her and her husband

*Steynsburg*, 1 *stün-bürg*, 2 *stün-bürg*, n. A town in N  
E Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa, where the  
British defeated the Boers Aug 13, 1901

*Steyr*, 1 *stör*, 2 *stör*, n. An ancient town in Upper Austria,  
noted for cutlery and firearms *Steyr*, *Steyr*

*Steth'o-n*, 1 *steth'-n*, 2 *steth'-n*, n. 1. Exhibiting activity  
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*Steth'o-n*,

3. To be stopped or checked in movement or action, as the cart *stuck* in the clay 4. To be perplexed, puzzled, or disconcerted 5. To have misgivings or objections, hesitate with *at*

While the probation lasted the neophyte had *stuck at* nothing Mrs OLIPHANT *Laurence Oliphant* vol 1 p 29 [MACM 1891]  
 [ < AS *stican*, stab, cleave ] SYN. see ATTACH, CLING  
 -stick'baft', n Insects, slugs, or worms found sticking to stones and used as bait -s in the mud, n [Colloq.] A dull and unprogressive person - *stuck* n, worked, as a molding, out of the piece itself instead of being fastened on - to be stuck n [Slang, U S.] to be captivated by or taken with generally implying undue admiration, as, he is *stuck on* himself - to s. at it [Colloq.], to persist - to s. hy. 1. To cling faithfully to 2. To abide with - tn s. In or to one's fingers, to be kept wrongfully, as money - tn s. out, not to yield also, to reveal itself or be conspicuous - tn s. tn, to hold tenaciously to, as an opinion, a purpose, or a friend

To say No, and *stick to it* is a necessary obverse of the power of saying Yes to some purpose

W. M. ROSSSETTI *Fine Art* p 167 [MACM 1867]  
 stick', et [struck, stick'ing] 1. To supply with brush to climb upon, as, *stick peas* 2. Print To set or compose, as, to *stick type*

stick', n 1. A piece of wood that is long compared with its cross-section usually small enough to be held in the hand, as a stiff shoot or branch, but sometimes much larger, as, a *stick of timber* 2. Anything resembling such a piece in form, as, a *stick of candy* or *honey* 3. A rod or wand for the hand Specif (1) A conductor's baton or wand (2) The back of a violin (3) A drumstick (4) A rocket-stick (5) A walking-cane 4. Print (1) Same as COMPOSING-STICK (2) A piece of printers' furniture used in locking up a form in a chase See HEAD-STICK, FOOT-STICK, etc (3) A stickful 5. A stick-insect 6. The tenth part of a hind of eels, twenty-five eels 7. A series of things strung upon a withe or string, hence, something connected or following as in sequence, Compare STRING, n, 4 8. [Colloq.] A stiff, stupid, inert, or uninteresting person 9. *Naut* A mast or spar 10 [Prov Eng] A timber-tree 11. [Slang] (1) Any alcoholic ingredient in an otherwise "soft" drink, as whiskey in lemonade or ginger ale (2) Among thieves, a pistol of any sort (3) *Racing* A hurdle (4) *pl* Furniture (5) A flute [ < AS *sticca*, stick, < root of *strike*, v ]

SYN. bat, baton, birch, bludgeon, cane, club, cudgel, ferule, joist, partizan, pole, rod, ruler, scabbard, staff, stock, switch, timber, truncheon, wand

at a stick, same as AT A LOSS, - crooked s, n person who does not fit in any place, n crank, also, a tricky person - crutch'stick', n In tailoring, a graduated measure used to take the length of the trouser on the inside, sometimes termed *forks* and (when used for the inner measurement of the arm) arm s - curved s, n in tailoring, a flat wooden implement used in drafting garments and as a guide in drawing curves It is made with edges slightly curved, and is graduated - *hockey s*, n See HOCKEY, 2 - long s, [Eng] a measure of 37 inches distinguished from short s, 36 inches, and middle s, 36½ inches - s and groove (*Anthrop*), a primitive apparatus for kindling a fire by friction - s and stone, everything - stick'bug', n 1. A stick-insect 2. The spider-bug - caterpillar, n [Austral] A phasmid caterpillar so called from its resemblance to a twig Compare stick-insect - s chimney, an outside chimney of short thick sticks daubed with clay or mud - s culture, n *Bacteriol* A stab-culture - s handle, n A cane or umbrella-handle - s helmet, n A protective guard for the head in single-stick fencing - s insect, n A walking-stick or phasmid insect - s lace, n Lac in its natural state incrusting small twigs - s play, n Same as SINGLE-STICK - s pot, n A lobster-pot made of laths or thin strips - to beat all in sticks [Colloq.] to overwhelm utterly - to cut s, to run away - to go to sticks and staves, to go to ruin as a tub that falls to pieces

stick', n The act of sticking, as with something sharp; a penetrative thrust, stab

stick', n 1 The state of being stuck together, adherence, as of two surfaces 2 The act of coming to a stop, delay, hence, scruple, doubt, hesitation Had I this hope from one that can tell I would make no stick at all *Buxton Pilgrim & Progress* pt II, p 182 [in o & co 1874]

3. [Prov Eng] A labor strike  
 stick'a-dore, 1 stick'a-dor, 2 stick'a-dor, n *Bot* Aspects of lavender (*Laradula stachas*) [ < F *stachados*, < L *stachas*, < *Stachades* a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul ] stick'a-dot, stick'a-dotet.

stick'ed, imp of stick', v

stick'er, 1 stick'er, 2 stick'er, n 1. One who or that which sticks or stabs, specif, a butcher of swine or other animals killed by sticking 2 *Med* A prismatic pointed needle used for making a puncture in order to obtain a drop of blood for medical examination 3. [Slang] An anglers' gaff 4. [U S] A prickly stem, a thorn

stick'er, n 1 One who holds tenaciously to anything 2 [U S] Same as PASTER, 2 3 [U S] In mercantile language, an article that can not be sold, and sticks, as it were, to the store 4 A wooden rod connecting two reciprocating levers so that one may be pushed by the other, as in a pipe-organ Compare TRACKER, n, 2 5 *Wood-working* A machine having rotary cutting-frames for producing straight moldings 6. [Colloq.] (1) One who fastens with or as with paste in compounds, as, a *hull-sticker* (2) Anything that confuses or silences a person, a hard problem 7. *Crick et* [Slang] A batsman who stays in a long time without scoring many runs

stick'er, n [Colloq.] One who sticks or sets, as type only in compounds, as, a *type-sticker*  
 stick'er-up, 1 stick'er-up, 2 stick'er-up, n [Austral] 1. One who sticks up meat the meat so cooked 2. A highway robber

stick'ful, 1 stick'ful, 2 stick'ful, n [-FULS, pl] Print As much as a stick will hold

stick'f-ness, 1 stick'f-ness, 2 stick'f-nēs, n The quality or state of being sticky

stick'ing, 1 stick'ing, 2 stick'ing, n 1. The act of one who sticks or pierces 2. A cheap, coarse piece of meat, cut from the neck of an animal that has been stuck  
 stick'ing-piece', n 3. Needlework stick'ing [Scot]

stick'ing, n 1. The act of one who or that which sticks, adherence 2. A stoppage, delay, hesitation 3. *Crick et* A mode of batting that aims at defending the wicket rather than making runs 4. *Billiards* Protecting the cue-ball by landing it close to the cushion 5. *pl* [Prov Eng] The last of a cow's milk;

strippings - stick'ing-piece', n Same as *strike*, n, 2 - s plaster, n *Med* An adhesive plaster composed of one-sivb pulverized resin and five-sixths litharge, also sometimes, court-plaster - s point or place, n 1 The point or place where one stick or remains firm after vacillation 2. A point or place of detention, a hard place to pass

stick'it, 1 stick'it, 2 stick'it pa [Scot] Stuck, spooled in making - stick'it minister, a probationer who falls of a license, as through lack of qualification, or n licentiate without pastoral charge

stick'le, 1 stick'le, 2 stick'le, v [STRICK'LEN, STICK'LOP, STICK'LING] I. 1. To contend about trifling matters, insist or hesitate for petty reasons 2†. To interpose between adversaries, also, to take part in a contention 3†. To vacillate between two sides, trim 4†. To act as a mediator

III. t To set at peace by interposing [Ult < AS *stithan*, govern] stight'let.

stick'le, a [Prov Eng] 1 Of lofty height or steep ascent 2 Flowing swiftly and violently said of a stream

stick'le, n A prickle, spine obsolete except in compounds, as, *stickleback* [ < AS *sticel*, sting ]

stick'le, n [Prov Eng] 1 The current below a waterfall 2. A shallow in a river where the current is rough - stick'le-haired', n A Having rough hair - s. ruu, n [Prov Eng] A torrent, n rapid

stick'le-back, 1 stick'le-back, 2 stick'le-bak', n A small gasterosteoid fish of fresh and salt waters of northern regions, named from the sharp freed dorsal spines (2 to 15) The species hild nawn for the reception of the spaw, which the males defend until it is hatched The body is naked or shielded with bony plates *Gasterosteus aculeatus* is the common two- or three-spined stickleback.

*Pygosteus pungitius* is the nine-spined s, *Spinachia spinachia* or *vulgaris* the sea-s, or fifteen-spined s, or sea-nadder The Alaska s (*Gasterosteus californicus*) is known also as the Northern Pacific s Other species are the brooks s, (*Eucalia tatarica*), occurring in the region of the Great Lakes the California s, (*Gasterosteus microcephalus*), found in brackish streams along the Pacific coast of the United States, the common eastern s, (*G. aculeatus bipinnosus*) and the European s, (*Spinachia spinachia*), a marine species of northern Europe [ < *ETICKELE*, n, & *BACK*, n ] stick'le-bag', n stick'ling, stick'ler, 1 stick'ler, 2 stick'ler, n 1. One who contends persistently for a trivial point or thing, as, a *stickler* for propriety 2. Something difficult, unsolvable, or insurmountable, as, the puzzle is a *stickler* 3†. One who acts as a second or a referee

stick'ly, 1 stick'ly, 2 stick'ly, a [Prov Eng] Prickly, rough stick'seed', 1 stick'seed', 2 stick'seed', n *Bot* Any species of *Echinopernum*, a genus of coarse weeds, whose prickly seeds stick in clothing, the backs of sheep, etc E *virginicum*, the Virginian stickseed, is the beggar's-choice See BEGGAR

stick'tail', 1 stick'tail', 2 stick'tail', n [Locn, U S] The stick'tail', 1 stick'tail', 2 stick'tail', n *Bot* Any weed of the genus *Bidens* See BEGGAR-TICKS, BIDENS

stick'y, 1 stick'y, 2 stick'y, a [STRICK'YER, STICK'Y-ET] 1. Adhering to a surface, having a tendency to stick, adhesive 2. [Colloq.] Causing stickiness said of warm and humid weather SYN. see ADHESIVE

stick'y, a Like a stick, stiff, also, full of sticks

Sticta, 1 sticta, 2 sticta, n *Bot* A genus of foliaceous lichens [ < Gr *stictos*, dappled, < *stichō*, prick ] - sticta-line, a Pertaining to the genus *Sticta* - sticta-form, a sticta-taurin, 1 sticta-taurin, 2 sticta-taurin, n *Chem* A golden yellow to amber-colored crystallized compound, derived from certain lichens, chiefly from *Sticta aurata* [ < *Sticta aurata*, golden etela ] [Eng] Same as STICTY

stid'dy, 1 stid'dy, 2 stid'dy I a [Dial] Steady II n [Prov stiet, et To ascend

stieve, stieve'y Same as STEVE, etc

stiff, 1 stiff, 2 stiff, n [Prov Eng] Stiffing vapor

stiff', et To become stiff persist

stiff', 1 stiff, 2 stiff, o 1. Resisting the action of a bending force, having little flexibility or pliancy, not flaccid or limp, rigid, as, stiff cuffs 2 Not easily moved, acting with more than usual difficulty or friction, as, a stiff hinge, n stiff neck 3. Characterized by constraint and awkwardness, not natural, graceful, or easy, affected, formal said of manners and of style in literature and art, as, stiff behavior, stiff composition 4. Not sufficiently fluid, viscous, as, a stiff varnish 5. Tightly drawn, taut, as, a stiff ream 6. Having a strong steady movement, as, a stiff current or breeze 7. Firm in resistance, persistent, obstinate

And so I continued pretty stiff outside and resolved to have my rights, which is the only way to get them

BLACKMORE *Kat and Kitty* p 325 [IN 1890]

8. Presenting difficulty, requiring unusual effort to achieve, understand, or accept, hard to meet or to accomplish, as, a stiff ascent, n pretty stiff examination

9. Containing much spirituous liquor, highly intoxicating, as, a stiff punch 10. *Nout* Heeling over but little while carrying much sail, not crank 11. [Prov Eng] Having physical or mental strength, lusty 12. *Com* (1) Firm in prices, strong and steady, as, a stiff market (2) [Slang] High, dear, as, a stiff price 13. Not easily worked, tough, as, a stiff loam 14 [Slang] Dead [ < AS *stif*, stiff ]

SYN. see CEREBROUS INFLEXIBLE - stiff'backed', a 1. Having a stiff back 2. Firmly set or determined - s. bit, a horse's bit consisting of a stiff unjointed bar with no branches - s. borne, a Of an unyielding or resolute character - s. hearted, o Stubborn or perverse in character - s. joints [Western U S], the mill-wheelness - s. neck, 1 A rheumatic soreness of the muscles of the neck 2 Wry neck torticollis - s. neck fever (*Pothol*), spotted fever cerebrospinal meningitis - s. necked, o Not yielding to influence exceedingly stubborn, incorrigible - s. necked, ad, s. neckedness, n

stiff, n 1 *Hat-making* A stiffer 2 [Slang] A dead body, especially, a body for dissection 3 [Thieves' Slang] Forged paper

stiff, ad Stiffly

stiff'en, 1 stiff'en, 2 stiff'en, v I t To make stiff (1) To make unbending or inflexible, as, stiffened joints, starch stiffens linen (2) To increase the thickness or viscosity of inspissate, as, to stiffen a lubricant (3) To make stubborn (4) To make torpid, as, stiffening cold (5)

To make formal or constrained, deprive of natural ease II t To become stiff (1) To become less limber or lithe grow rigid (2) To become thicker approach to bardness become inspissated (3) To increase in force or steadiness, figuratively, to increase as in vigor, resolution, or efficiency as, the breeze stiffens, be stiffened in purpose (4) To be less yielding grow more obstinate (5) *Com* To become steady and rather firm, as the market

stiff'end, pp Stiffened

stiff'en-er, 1 stiff'en-er, 2 stiff'en-er, n One who or that which stiffens Specif (1) A tough card or thin mill-board used to stiffen hook-covers (2) A lining of stiff material (3) *Ship-building* An angled nr Z-shaped bar used to give rigidity to certain parts of ships such as bulkheads called horizontal or vertical, according to its position (4) *Arch & Engin* Any of several bars or plates riveted to the web of a plate girder to prevent buckling

stiff'en-ing, 1 stiff'en-ing, 2 stiff'en-ing, n 1. Material used to keep something, as a part of a garment, in shape, a stiffener, as millboard for hook-covers, stiff lining for dresses, and the like 2. A substance used to make something less fluid or pliant 3 [Slang] Courage, pluck, as, misfortune took the stiffening out of him 4. The act of making or becoming stiff - stiff'en-ing-machine', n A size-trough and n pair of rollers used for stiffening hat-bodies - s. order, n A permit issued by a collector of customs to vessels from foreign ports to take ballast, cargo, or coal while unloading F M HALSTEAD

*Division of Customs, U S Treasury Dept*

stiff'ish, 1 stiff'ish, 2 stiff'ish, a Somewhat stiff

stiff'ler, 1 stiff'ler, 2 stiff'ler, n 1 [Prov Eng] A meddler 2†. A stickler, an arbitrator stiff'let.

stiff'ly, 1 stiff'ly, 2 stiff'ly, ad In a stiff manner

stiff'ness, 1 stiff'ness, 2 stiff'ness, n The property or state of being stiff, in any sense Specif (1) *Mech* Resistance to a bending strain, up to the limit of elasticity (2) *Naut* The resistance of a vessel to listing under pressure of wind upon her sails

stiff'ly, 1 stiff'ly, 2 stiff'ly, n The ruddy duck

stiff'le, 1 stiff'le, 2 stiff'le, v [STIFF'LEN, STIFF'LING] I t 1. To choke by covering the mouth, by introducing something into the respiratory organs, as dust, smoke, or noxious vapors, or by stopping the breath in any way, kill by stopping respiration, suffocate, smother, as, he was stifled by gas 2. To stop the action of, extinguish, quench, as, in style the breath, to stifle flame 3. To repress the manifestation of, keep from public knowledge, conceal, ns, to stifle a report, to stifle passion

It was my duty to stifle this correspondence in its birth

SWOLETT *Rumplestiltskin* p 64 [IN 1873]

4†. To close by filling, choke up, as a crevice

II. t To die from suffocation [ < Ice stifle, choke ]

stiff'net, 1 stiff'net, 2 stiff'net, n

stiff'net, 1 stiff'net, 2 stiff'net, n

stiff'net, 1 stiff'net, 2 stiff'net, n

stiff'net, 1 stiff'net, 2 stiff'net, n

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stiff'net, 1 stiff'net, 2 stiff'net, n

stiff'net, 1 stiff'net, 2 stiff'net, n

**Still** *ling*-flect, 1 still'ing-flit, 2 still'ing-flit, *n* 1 Benjamin (1702-1817), grandson of Edward a naturalist, poet, and writer. 2 Edward (171635-181699), an English bishop, theologian, and antiquary.

**Still**-lin'-gl-a, 1 sti-lin'-j-a, 2 sti-lin'-gl-a, *n* *Bot* A genus mainly of shrubs of the family *Euphorbiaceae*, with alternate leaves, apetalous flowers in spikes, and capsular fruit. About 15 species, natives of tropical America and the Pacific Islands, are known. *S. syriatica* is the queen's-delight of the southern United States [*< Benj Still* flect, English botanist].

**still**'ness, 1 stil'nes, 2 still'nes, *n* The state or quality of being still (1) Motionlessness (2) Noiselessness (3) Calmness (4) Taciturnity *Syn.* see CALMNESS, REST

**Still**'wa'ter, 1 still'wō tar, 2 still'wa'ter, *n* 1 A city, county-seat of Washington county, Minn. 2 A village in Saratoga county, N. Y., notable for the surrender of the British General Burgoyne. See BEMUS HEIGHTS and SALTANO.

**still**'y, 1 stil't, 2 stil'y, *a* [*Poet*] Still, silent, also, soft or subdued in sound [*< AS stillō, < stlō, still*].

**still**'y, *adv.* In a still manner, without noise or tumult; with composure, calmly, quietly *still*.

**stilt**, 1 stilp, 2 stilp, *vt* [*Scot*] 1 To walk with stilts or crutches. 2 To take long or high steps in walking, staid stilp'ers, *n* pl [*Scot*] Stilts, crutches

**stilp**-nom'e-lane, 1 stilp-nom't-lēn, 2 stilp-nom'e-lān, *n* *Mineral* A pearly, submetallic, black silicate (Hr(Fe,Mg)<sub>2</sub>(Fe,Al)Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), found in foliated plates, sometimes hexagonal and sometimes radiated [*< Gr stilpnos, glistering (< stlōb, shine), + melas (melan-), black*].

**stilp**-no-sid'er-ite, 1 stilp-no-sid'er-ōit, 2 stilp-no-sid'er-ite, *n* *Mineralite* [*< Gr stilpnos (see STILPNOMELANE) + siderite*].

**stilt**, 1 stilt, 2 stilt, *v* *I t* To raise on or as on stilts to a height that is conspicuous, or above the ordinary level.

**II.** [*Prov Eng or Scot*] To bobble on crutches

**stilt**, *n* 1. One of a pair of slender poles or sticks, each having a projection or loop above the lower end to support the foot above the ground in walking used in walking over marshy land, etc., or for sport. The most common form as used by children, consists of a pole long enough to pass under and back of the arms, with a step a few inches to a few feet above the ground.

The Landse shepherd sallies forth into the wilderness From the rising to the setting of the sun he never touches the ground shuffling backwards and forwards on his stilts or leaning against a pine, playing the never North-American *s* (*cf. mexicanus* for an article of pottery while in the kiln a spur (3) A driven piolet to support a bridge-pier (4) [*Scot & Prov Eng*] The handle of a plow (5) Hence, one of various other supports (1) A post or pillar supporting something above the general level as a water-tank set up on stilts (2) A prism or tripod of refractory clay used as support for an article of pottery while in the kiln a spur (3) A driven piolet to support a bridge-pier (4) [*Scot & Prov Eng*] The handle of a plow (5) Hence, one of various other supports (1) A post or pillar supporting something above the general level as a water-tank set up on stilts (2) A prism or tripod of refractory clay used as support for an article of pottery while in the kiln a spur (3) A driven piolet 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**stip'u-late**, 1 stip'yū-lēt, 2 stip'yū-lāt, v [-LAT'EN, -LAT'ING] I. t 1. To specify as being in term or the terms of an agreement, lay down as a requirement or condition usually followed by a clause as object, as, they stipulated that the payments should be quarterly 2. To mention specifically, particularize II. i To make stipulations [-LAT'EN stipulor (pp stipulatus), bargain for, pro] < OL stipulus, firm

**stip'u-late**, vt To furnish with stipules  
The rudiments of stipules where the leaves are stipulated  
SPENCER Principles of Biology vol 1, pt 2, p 138 [A 1872]  
**stip'u-late**, o Having stipules, as, n stipulate leaf See PETIOLE [-LAT'EN stipula, see STIPULE]  
**stip'u-late**, 1 stip'yū-lēt, 2 stip'yū-lāt, n [L 1] Cfr Low The verbal contract of the Roman law, entered into through the medium of questions and answers before a public officer

**stip'u-late** (don), 1 stip'yū-lē-shān, 2 stip'yū-lē-shōn, n 1. The act of stipulating, or the state or condition of being stipulated 2. Anything stipulated, an agreement or contract

A 'stipulation' or agreement is so called, as many affirm, from 'stipula', a straw and tells of a Roman custom that when two persons would make a mutual engagement with one another, they would break a straw between them  
TRENCH On the Study of Words lect 19, n 171 [K & co 1889]

3. Law (1) An item in a matter of contract (2) An undertaking given in admiralty courts to procure temporary possession of the thing seized or libeled, or for discharge for the time being of a defendant under arrest (3) A written memorandum made between counsel as to some agreement relating to a case or trial, as to admit certain facts, or to waive certain points of objection (4) Same as STIPULATED [-LAT'EN stipulatus, < stipulatus, see STIPULATE] I. Syn. see CONTRACT

**stip'u-late** (don), n Bot The arrangement, situation, or structure of stipules [-LAT'EN stipula, see STIPULE]  
**stip'u-late** (don), 1 stip'yū-lē-tor or -tor, 2 stip'yū-lē-tor, n [L] One who stipulates, specif, in Roman law, one with whom a contract or stipulatio was made

**stip'ule**, 1 stip'yū-l, 2 stip'yū-l, n 1. Bot One of a pair of usually foliaceous appendages at the base of the petiole of certain leaves sometimes reduced to scales, tendrils, or spines, and sometimes wanting United stipules encircling the stem form ocrea, 1 Lateral stipules of *Liriodendron tulipifera* 2 Lateral stipules of *Prunus* 3 Adnate stipules of *Trifolium* 4 Sheathing stipules of ocrea of *Characeae*, one of *Polypodium orientale*



Various Stipules

the short or long uncellular tubes on the inner and outer surfaces of a leaf 3. In mosses, the paraphyllum 4. Ornith A newly sprouted feather [-LAT'EN stipula, stalk, dim of stipula, stock] 1 stip'ule, o Bot Having stipules - stip'u-lifer-ous, a Bearing stipules - stip'u-lif-orm, a Bot Having the form of n stipule

**stir**, 1 stūr, 2 stūr, v [STIRRED, STIRRED, STIR'RING] I. t 1. To alter the relative position of the particles or components of, especially by imparting to them circular motion, as with a spoon, as, to stir porridge 2. To change the place or position of, cause to move, disturb, as, the tide stirs the boat 3. To move vigorously or quickly, bestir, as, stir yourself, else you will be late 4. To rouse, as one who sleeps or is indifferent, hence, to excite or inflame, as, the crime stirs the nation

For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,  
Action nor utterance, nor the power of speech,  
To stir man's blood SHAKESPEARE Julius Caesar III, 2  
5f. To bring into debate, agitate, discuss

II. i 1. To be active or in motion, not to be still 2. To change position, move, as, if you stir I will shoot 3. [Colloq] To be already out of bed, as, he stirs early 4. [Archae] To be in a state of agitation or excitement 5f. To pass from place to place, be current, circulate, as money or news [-LAT'EN stir, stir]

Syn: agitate, nimate, arouse, awake, awaken, excite, incite, instigate, move, prompt, provoke, rouse, stimulate, wake See ACTUATE, AROUSE, ANIMATE, AROUSE, BANGEN, ENCOURAGE, PIQUE SPUR - Ant see SYNONYMS for ALLAY, ALLEViate - To stir nne's stumps [Colloq] to move briskly often used figuratively - to a up 1. To call forth, excite, as, to stir up trouble 2. To rouse to action or feeling - spur on, as, to stir up the mind 3. To disturb or raise by stirring, as, to stir up the sediment of liquor

**stir**, n 1. The act of stirring, or the state of being stirred, agitation or bustle, activity in anything 2. Public or general interest, excitement, or commotion, as, the proclamation created a stir in the country 3. A movement communicated to something, a poke, as, give the fire a stir 4. Conflicting emotions or passion agitation of thought 5. [Thieves' Slang] A prison 6f. Movement, as verso 7f. Impulse, feeling

**stir**, n [Scot] Stir vulgarism  
**stir'a-bout**, 1 stūr'ō-bout, 2 stir'a-bout, n 1. One who is active 2. Porridge, especially of oatmeal 3. [Prov Eng] A pudding made of oatmeal and dripping - stir'a-bout, o Having an active disposition or habit

**stir'l-act'd**, o Having pendulous like leicles  
**stir'l-oust**, n Like or consisting of leicles  
**stir**, 1 stūr, 2 stūr, n 1 [Prov Brit] A yearling or ocre cow 2. A stund fellow

**stir'less**, 1 stūr'les, 2 stūr'les, o Motionless - stir'less-ly, **stir'ling**, 1 stūr'ing, 2 stūr'ing, n 1. Lord, see ALEXANDER, 8 2. A royal and municipal burgh and county town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, near the field of Bannockburn

**stir'ling**, 1 stūr'ing, 2 stūr'ing, n 1. Lord, see ALEXANDER, 8 2. A royal and municipal burgh and county town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, near the field of Bannockburn  
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sificatory group approximating to a superfamily 4. Biol The number of organic units existing in and determining the development of a fertilized ovum

**stir'raget**, n Stir movement  
**stir'r'er**, 1 stūr'ar, 2 stūr'er, n 1. One who or that which stirs, in any sense, as, a stirrer-up of strife 2. Specif, an instrument in mix ingredients more completely, or to keep a solution or the like from settling

**stir'ring**, 1 stūr'ing, 2 stūr'ing, n 1. Having or exerting power to stimulate or rouse, especially to rouse one's mind or emotions, inspiring, as, stirring music 2. Full of activity or stir, lively, as, a stirring city

**stir'ring**, n 1. The act of one who or that which stirs, movement, or a setting in motion, activity, motion 2. Agric Second fallow 3f. Riot 4f. Temptation

**stir'rup**, 1 stūr'up or stūr'up, 2 stūr'up or stūr'up (XIV), n 1. A loop or pocket suspended from the side of a saddle, intended to aid in mounting and to support the rider's foot, typically, an inverted U-shaped piece of metal with a flat foot-piece See illus under SADDLE

You should depend less on your stirrup and keep yourself by the power of the hand COLEMAN Spz p 22 (in A H)

2. Naut A rope depending from a yard and having at its end an eye or thimble to carry a foot-rope 3. Mech A loop, especially a metal strap of U form, to support something stirs the manner of a rider's stirrup, as for supporting a draw-bar or for hanging a joist from a beam 4. [Prov] The strap by which a shoemaker holds the last on his knee [-LAT'EN stirrup, < stigan, mount, + rōp, rope]

- stir'rup-bar, n A spring-bar on a riding-saddle (or its equivalent or substitute), to which the stirrup-strap is fastened - s bone, n Anat The stapes - s cup, n A parting-cup of liquor taken by a mounted horseman hence, a last cup before parting - s hood, n A broad piece of leather folded over the front of a stirrup, protecting the rider's foot - s hose, n Stockings for riding drawn over the ordinary covering of the legs now superseded by leather leggings - s iron, n The iron foot-piece of a stirrup - s leather, n A 15th-century lantern attached to a stirrup, to warm the rider's foot and cast light on the road - s leather, n The strap by which the stirrup-iron is hung from the stirrup-bar of a riding-saddle - s muscle, n The stapedius - s roll, n [Prov Eng] A sound beating - s piece, n Same as STIRRUP 3 - s plate, n Naut Arch The plate across keel and stem-post

**stitch**, 1 stich, 2 stich, v I. t 1. To join together with stitches, sew, as a seam of cloth Specif (1) Bookbinding To pass the thread through and through the back of, as distinguished from sew (2) Weaving (a) To tie an extra warp or filling to (single cloth) (b) To combine (two or more single cloths) into one fabric, form into double cloth - 2ply, or the like

2. To put stitches in so ns to show on the surface, ornament with stitches

The seamstresses of the mammoth-period may already have known how to stitch and embroider their soft skins E B TAYLOR Anthropology p 249 [A 1881]

3. Agric To form (land) into ridges 4. [Prov Eng] To pile up into harvesting shocks of about twelve sheaves, as wheat

II. i To sew or embroider - to stitch up, to sew together, as cloth or the edges of a wound

**stitch**, n 1. A single passage of a threaded needle or other implement through material and back again, as in sewing or embroidery, also, the thread or yarn thus placed in the material 2. A single turn of thread or yarn around a needle or other implement, as in knitting or crocheting, also, the result of such turn 3. Any peculiar arrangement of a thread or threads, regarded as a style or basis for a pattern, and used in needlework, embroidery, or crocheting, as, a darning-stitch

Various stitches named from their particular characteristics, uses, or locality, are as follows

African stitch, fool's, idiot's, railways, or tridents, or Tunisian crochet (a simple crochet-stitch worked with a loop uniformly thick needle resulting in a plain straight pattern), back-and-forth s (formed when making a back-stitch by picking up a straight or running stitch before withdrawing the needle) ball's (which passes between and underneath the edges used in sewing covers on balls)

Barcelona-lace s (formed by taking buttonhole-stitches in groups of four) basket s (representing basket-stitches) buttonhole s (resembling an indented line of buttonholes) used in embroidery and tucking) blanket's (a buttonhole-stitch at wide intervals, a substitute for hemming in thick materials), blind s (invisible on one or both sides of material), burden's (a slot couching) buttonhole's or close s (a perpendicular stitch fastened with a loop at the top, worked in a row or series for making a firm edge in buttonholes), carpet s (an eye-and-stitch used in carpet-making), double s (a thread double looped and fastened in the center of the fold used in bookbinding), garter's (the simplest form of stitch used in knitting) German's (a diagonal line of alternate tapestry and tent-stitches in worsted-work), Githic s (a loop-stitch), herring-bone s (herring-bone work) See under NEMING, NOLBEN or Italian s (a back-stitch used in embroidery for making border-patterns), honey-comb s (which makes gathers in heavy material producing a lozenge pattern) Irish s (a long parallel filling-in stitch in worsted-work) Kensington's (a combination of long and short stitches used in embroidery), knits s (by which lines studded or ornamented with knots are embroidered) laid s (any stitch used in couching), leather's s (the railway-stitch especially worked on leather canvases), lock's s (formed by the locking of two threads together by a sewing-machine) long s (the flat satin-stitch without padding) mil's s or plush's (worsted-work made in very close loops shaved and brushed until the pile is firm and smooth) saddle-back's (made by placing the center of the fold over the saddle of the machine driving the wire staples through and fastening them on the inside used in bookbinding), shirt s (simple embroidery, the background being filled with single stitches the outlined pattern remaining untouched), sides s (made by running the thread through the side of the fold used in bookbinding) single s (made by drawing one loop through the center of the fold and tying used in bookbinding)

4. Bookbinding A fastening, as of thread or wire, through the back of a book or pamphlet, to connect the leaves 5. A sharp sudden pain, generally brief, especially in the side 6. [Colloq] The smallest portion of a garment, as, every stitch of his clothing was wet 7. Agric A ridge or furrow 8. Med Same as BUTTONE 9f. A grimace [-LAT'EN stich, prick, < root of stich, rī = to prick, < a New Zealand bird (Pipirosticte) which makes a noise like a whistling bird It is found now only on nutting islands and is rare - s-wheel, n Same as PRICKING-WHEEL

**stitch**, n A stretch or distance, ns in a journey [-LAT'EN stich, a piece]

**stitch**, n [Prov Eng] 1 A shock of corn 2 [Prov Eng] 1 A kind of stitch-er, 1 stich'ar, 2 stich'er, n One who or that which stitches in any sense

Especially (1) In shoemaking, one who stitches the uppers of shoes (2) In bookbinding, a sewing-machine or wire-stitching machine

**stitch'er**, 1 stich'ar, 2 stich'er, n [Archae] Needlework

**stitch'fall'ent**, a Follen, as a stitch in knitting

**stitch'ing**, 1 stich'ing, 2 stich'ing, n 1 Stitches collectively, especially in a row, ns used in ornamentation 2. The act of one who stitches - stitch'ing horse, n A frame in which harness may be stamped while being sewed

**stitch'ing**, n [Archae] Needlework

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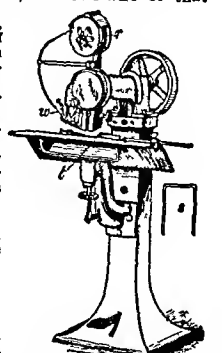
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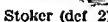


Wire-stitcher for Books and Pamphlets

The wire (w) is fed from the reel (r) and cut off and doubled into staples of the form shown at t. The pamphlet is laid on the adjustable table (l) and an internal hammer drives the staple into place through the folded edges and clinches it








Stomacher  
As worn by Ve-

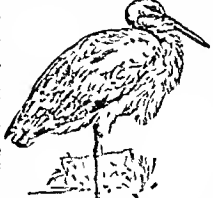




White Stork 1/30

*n* Their crane panned across the sky, *n* panned *a* framed pane of glass adjustable outside a window as a protection and to cover a broken or exposed pane and sometimes used in lighthouses — *a* patla, *n* Same as STORM-TRACK — *s*, parent, *n* A sloping stone flagging covering the exposed face of a sea-wall — *s* petrel, *n* A Petrel of *Po-cellotta* or *n* related genus thought to portend storms as *P. pelagica* of the North Atlantic See PETREL stormy

Stories are named usually from their position in relation to the level of the ground as the *baitment*, wholly or partially above ground, as the *basement*, wholly or partially below ground, as the *cellar*, *basement*, *basement*, etc. collectively *occupytuk* a *basement* floor, *n* floor, also, *n* horizontal architectural division of building, as between two entablatures or string-courses, *s* used often in compound adjectives, as, *n* three-story house.



White Stork 1/30



tially below the ground-level, the ground floor, on or slightly above the level, the first story, next above the ground-level, etc. But usage differs. In the United States, the first story or floor is often equivalent to the ground floor, in France, Germany, and England, the ground floor is so designated never by a numeral.

2. One of the divisions of a window where the lights appear one above the other. 3†. An edifice. [*< OF. estore, f. pp of estorer, see stone, v. stōrey.*]

—*stōry-post*, *n*. An upright post upholding a supporting beam of a floor or a wall — *s. stōry*, *n*. A measuring-rod cut to the proposed dimensions of a story, with markings to represent various dimensions, as doors, the steps in a flight of stairs, etc. — *upper s.* 1. Humorously, the cranial or brain, as, his upper story is vacant. 2. In forestry, the higher trees or their branches opposed to lower story or underwood.

**Stōry**, *n*. 1. Joseph (†1779–†1845), an American jurist and author. Associate Justice of the U S Supreme Court, 1811–1845. 2. Julian (†1856–†1919) an American portrait-painter, born in England, son of William. 3. T. Waldo (1847–†1915) an American sculptor, born in Rome. 4. William Wetmore (†1819–†1895), an American sculptor, son of Joseph. 5. A county in Central Iowa 576 sq. m. county-seat, Nevada.

**Stōry Cūt**, *n*. A town in Stōry county Ia. **stōsh**, 1 *stōsh*, 2 *stōsh*, *n*. [*Dial*] Fish-oval, especially when made into a paste in the mill mill-halt, gurry, pomace.

**stōs**, 1 *stōs* or (*G*) *stōs*, 2 *stōs* or (*G*) *stōs*, *n*. [*Geol*] Facing the direction where a glacier moves, as a rock or hill in its track, as, the stōs side of a crag contrasted with lee [*< G. stōs, blow*].

**Stōs'cl**, 1 *stōs'cl*, 2 *stōs'cl*, *n*. Anatoli Mikhalovitch (†1848–†1915) A Russian general defender of Port Arthur, court-martialed for premature surrender.

**stōt**, 1 *stōt*, 2 *stōt*, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] 1. To walk stumblingly or as with bounds. 2. To rebound, as a ball. **stōt'et**, *n*. 1. [*Prov Brit*] A bullock; steer. **stōt'er-elt**, *n*. 2. [*Prov Brit*] A stoat, weasel, formerly used contemptuously of a person. 3†. A horse or a stallion. **stōt'et**, *n*. 1. *stōt*, 2 *stōt*, *n*. [*Scott*] A rebound.

**stōth'ard**, 1 *stōth'ard*, 2 *stōth'ard*, *n*. Thomas (†1755–†1834) An English painter and illustrator.

**stōt'ka**, 1 *stōt'ka*, 2 *stōt'ka*, *n*. [*-xi, pl*] A Bulgarian coin. See coin.

**stōt'ter**, 1 *stōt'ter*, 2 *stōt'ter*, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] 1. To cause to stagger or stumble. 2. To stagger, stumble, also, to have the staggers. **stōt'ter**, *n*.

**Stōth'ton**, 1 *stōth'ton*, 2 *stōth'ton*, *n*. 1. A town in Norfolk county, Mass. 2. A city in Dane county, Wis.

**stōth'ton hō't'ic**, *n*. [*U S*] A stupid person, figurehead; dolt, as, they stood there like so many stōth'ton-bottles from the black or dark-green bottles of Dr Stōth'ton's bottles, shaped like a log cabin and used in the Presidential campaign of 1840. Compare LOG-CABIN CAMPAIGN.

**stōuk**, *n*. [*Prov Brit* or Obs] Same as stōok.

**stōund**, 1 *stōund*, 2 *stōund*, *n*. 1. [*Archaic*] To astound; astonish. 2. [*Prov Eng*] To stun by or as by blows, beat. **stōund**, 1 *stōund* or *stūn*, 2 *stōund* or *stūn*, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] 1. To suffer from pain or sorrow, ache. 2. To long, pine.

**stōund't**, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] 1. Stunned. 2. [*Prov Obs*] 1. Astonishment, amazement. 2. A stunning blow, or its effect. **stōund**, 1 *stōund* or *stūn*, 2 *stōund* or *stūn*, *n*. 1. [*Scott*] A pang. 2†. Sorrow, grief.

**stōund't**, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] A wooden vessel for small beer. **stōund't**, *n*. A short time, moment.

**stōund'met**, *adv*. At intervals, from moment to moment. **stōund'met**, *n*.

**stōup**, *n*. To swoop.

**stōup**, *n*. Same as stōop, stōop, stōop.

**stōur**, 1 *stōur*, 2 *stōur*, *n*. 1. [*Prov Brit*] (1) A battle; conflict. (2) Dust in the air; storm. 2†. A meeting or meeting place. 3†. [*Prov Eng*] (1) A round of a ladder. (2) A stove in the side of a wagon. (3) A pole to push a barge, a poe. 2†. A stake.

**Stōur'bridge**, 1 *stōur'brī*, 2 *stōur'brī*, *n*. A town in Worcestershire, England. **Stōur'port**, 1 *stōur'pōrt*, 2 *stōur'pōrt*, *n*. A town in Worcestershire, England.

**stōut**, 1 *stōut*, 2 *stōut*, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] To endure, persist, with an impersonal *it*.

**stōut**, *n*. 1. Strong and firm of structure or material; capable of withstanding stress, strain, and wear, often, able to resist bending as opposed to tension, stanch; sound, tough, ns, a stout ship; a stout staff, a stout constitution. 2. Showing or characterized by strength and firmness of character, not giving way to adversity or before opposition, determined, resolute, hold, as, a stout resistance, a stout heart.

They did put out some men for cowards that the Duke of York had put in, but first before for stout men. *Parry Dory* ed by Braybrooke Jan. 38, 1668 in vol. v. p. 170 in s. 1877.

3. Having a short thick body, also, fat, fleshy, bulky; as, stout of figure, hence, having full measure, as, six stout miles. 4. Strong in effects or active qualities; substantial; solid, as, stout ale, stout fare. 5. Having muscular strength, robust. 6†. Proud; arrogant; haughty, stubborn. [*OF*, *< MD stolt, D stout, < L. stultus, foolish*] SYN: see CONFIDENT, stōvo.

—*stōut'ard*, *n*. A noctuid moth (*Agrotis rotunda*). —*stōut'en*, *n*. [*Rare*] To make stout or strong — *s. hearted*, *n*. Having a brave spirit, courageous, also, stubborn; obstinate — *s. heartedness*, *n* — *stōut'ish*, *n*. Rather stout — *stōut'ly*, *adv* — *stōut'ness*, *n*.

**stōut**, *n*. A strong, very dark porter brewed from highly kilned hops, also, any strong ale or beer. [*< stōut*, *n*. — brown stout, ale made from brown malt.

**stōut**, *n*. 1. [*Prov Eng*] A goat, also, a gadfly. 2. A mother-milk stut.

**stōut**, *n*. [*Local, U S*] Same as stōok. 2. **stōut**, George Frederick (†1859–) An English psychologist and writer.

**stōut'er**, 1 *stōut'er*, 2 *stōut'er*, *n*. [*Local, U S*] An upright stake of an ox-sled or cart.

**stōuth**, 1 *stōuth*, 2 *stōuth*, *n*. [*Scott*] A store hoord. — *stōuth-and-routh*, *n*. [*Scott*] Abundance plenty.

**stōuth**, *n*. [*Scott*] Stealth, theft, also, a secret affair.

**stōuth'el**, 1 *stōuth'el*, 2 *stōuth'el*, *n*. [*Scott Law*] Robbery or forcible depredation, especially in or near a dwelling, burglary. [*< stōuth*, *n*. — see stōut, stōuth, and stōuth'el] *stōuth'el*, *n*.

It is not stōuth'el alone that causes insensibility to pain, it is the combination of stōuth'el and stōuth'el which renders it so valuable to surgery. *The Sun* [New York] Dec. 1, '09, p. 9, col. 1.

**stōve**, 1 *stōv*, 2 *stōv*, *n*. [*Proven, stōv'ing*] 1. To keep warm in a building or room artificially heated, as, to stōve tropical plants. 2. To expose to artificial heat in or as in a stove, heat, dry, or bake in a stove, kiln, or close apartment; ns, to stōve fenders, lumber, or pottery. 3†. To confine in or as in a stove, shut up.

**stōve**, *imp* & *pp* of stōve, *v*.

**stōve**, *n*. 1. An apparatus consisting of a closed or partly closed hox or other receptacle, properly portable, as distinguished from a fireplace or furnace, in which fuel is consumed for heating a room or house, for cooking, or for other purposes.

Stoves are of various forms and constructed of various materials, as cast iron, sheet iron, bricks, tiles, stone, etc. They are named (1) from their use or place of use, as, camp stove (portable, usually of sheet iron, for cooking and heating in a tent), cars (for heating railroad-cars), cooking (having an oven and holes in the top for kettles, pans, etc. called also cooks, ranges), foot (see foot), iron (specially arranged for heating smoothing-irons), parlor, etc. (2) from their construction, form, or arrangement, as, box s. (a stove in the shape of a box, a tod-stove), cannon s. (cylindrical, and resembling a cannon set on end), hanging s. (slung from a beam, and used in drying ships' decks), magazine s. (having the fuel automatically fed to the fire from a reservoir), reservoir s. (having (a) a tank for beating water, or (b) a central vertical chamber for holding coal, a self-feeding stove), rotatory s. (turning on a vertical pivot, and having a circular top over which an oven rotates), water-back s. (having the back a collar chamber for heating water, especially when the latter is to be carried through the building by pipes), etc. (3) from the fuel consumed, as, charcoal-s. (a portable furnace), coal-s., gas s., oil-s., wood-s., etc.

2. Formerly, any room or house artificially heated, as a bathroom, chamber, or hothouse. Now, specif. (1) A drying-room, as in the manufacture of explosives. (2) [*Eng*] A greenhouse kept at a temperature not less than 60° Fahr. Compare dry-stove, under dry.

3. A pottery-kiln. 4. An oven for heating the blast of a blast-furnace often from 75 to 100 feet high and 25 feet in diameter. The interior which is lined with fire-brick, is divided into a number of communicating chambers and heated by the combustion of gas.

5. [*Rare*] *Nout*. A small channel on the side of a vessel for conveying the backstay deadeyes. [*< D stōof, stove*].

**Franklin stove**, *n*. A stove entirely open in front, invented, in its original form, by Benjamin Franklin. The older forms are portable open iron fireplaces, in which andirons are used. The modern ones often contain a grate, and are sometimes fitted with sliding doors, by which the fire may be entirely shut in. 2. A sort of fireplace having in its back or sides a chamber or chambers in which air is heated and distributed in the apartment to be warmed.

3. A stove, as, a retort used in cooking — *slow-cook*, *n*. [*Eng*] A closed stove, base-burner — *stōve*, *n*. A compound, usually of graphite, for blackening and polishing stoves. *s. bury*, *Mass*.

**stōv'ing**, *n*. A metal drum or chamber placed above a stove to gather heat from the draft-currents and radiate it into a room — *s. glass*, *n*. A mica for use in stoves — *s. hearth*, *n*. Same as HEARTH, 2 — *s. house*, *n*. Same as stove, 2 — *s. jack*, *n*. A smoke-jack for a car-stove — *s. plant*, *n*. A plant grown or growing in a stove-house, a hothouse plant as distinguished from a greenhouse plant — *s. plate*, *n*. 1. A lid or plate covering a hole in a cooking-stove. 2. The hearth of a stove — *s. shelf*, *n*. A metal shelf hinged to a stove, or attached to the pipe, for holding dishes, etc. — *s. truck*, *n*. 1. A truck for moving heavy stoves, having a platform operated by a lever for raising and carrying them. 2. A truck for moving cannon in a foundry.

**stōv'ing**, 1 *stōv'ing*, 2 *stōv'ing*, *n*. [*Prov Eng* or *Scott*] 1. The stump of a tree, especially if living. 2. A sprout or shoot.

**stōv'pipe**, 1 *stōv'pīp*, 2 *stōv'pīp*, *n*. 1. A pipe, usually of thin sheet iron, and 5 to 7 inches in diameter, for conducting the smoke and gases of combustion from a stove to a chimney-flue. 2. Same as stōv'pipe, 1.

**stōv'pīp**, *n*. A tall cylindrical drinking-glass.

**stōv'pīp'ing**, 1 *stōv'pīp'ing*, 2 *stōv'pīp'ing*, *n*. Stovepipes collectively, also, material for making stovepipes.

**stōv'er**, 1 *stōv'er*, 2 *stōv'er*, *n*. [*Prov Eng* or Obs] 1. To bristle up, stiffen. 2. Fodder or feed for cattle; specif., in the United States, the stalks of Indian corn. [*< OF stōver, necessary*].

**stōv'ies**, 1 *stōv'iz*, 2 *stōv'iz*, *n*. [*Prov Brit*] Stewed potatoes, as in Irish stew.

**stōw**, 1 *stō*, 2 *stō*, *v*. 1. To put away compactly, or in a suitable or convenient space, pack, hestow, as, to stōw hay in a mow. 2. To fill compactly or methodically, as, to stōw the hold with cotton. 3. To hide away, also, to lodge; as, the purser stōwed them in the forecastle, where his servant stōwed. 4. To roll up, furl, as, to stōw a sail. 5. *Mining*. To fill, as vacant, worked-out places, with rubbish or refuse. 6†. To contain, hold.

**stōw**, *n*. [*Local*] To be stowed, as an anchor or hammocks. [*< AS stōwgan, < stōw, place*].

**stōw'd, *n*. 1. To put down into a vessel's hold, or into the proper receptacles of the hold, as, to stōw down oil in a whaler. 2. To yield for stowing down.**

**stōw't, *n*. [*Slang*] To put out of notice, keep back, suppress. [*< AS stōwgan; see stōw, v*].**

**stōw't, *n*. [*Prov Brit*] To lop or cut off, crop.**

**stōw't, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] Same as stōw't, 2.**

**stōw**, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] The structure containing the furnace and series of pots used in tinning a stove.

**Stōw, John** (1825–†1905) An English chronicler and antiquary. *Survey of London*.

**stōw'age**, 1 *stōw'ag*, 2 *stōw'ag*, *n*. 1. The net or manner of stowing, or the state in being stowed, as, careless stōw'age in storage. 2. Room or space in which things may be stowed. 3. Money paid for stowing goods, as, no excessive rate of stōw'age. 4. That which is stowed.

**stōw'a-way**, 1 *stōw'a-wē*, 2 *stōw'a-wē*, *n*. One who conceals himself on shipboard or a railway-train to obtain free passage or escape from pursuers.

**stōw'board**, 1 *stōw'bōrd*, 2 *stōw'bōrd*, *n*. [*Dial*] A place where rubbish is put. **stōw'bōrd**, *n*.

**stōw'boat'ing**, 1 *stōw'bōt'ing*, 2 *stōw'bōt'ing*, *n*. [*Eng*] The industry of shilling (for sprats, etc.) with the stow-oet.

**stōw'ce**, 1 *stōw*, 2 *stōw*, *n*. [*Prov*] *Mining*. 1. A wind-lash. 2. A wooden boundary-mark of mining-land.

**stōw'd, *n*. [*Swed*] *S* *stōw'down*, 1 *stōw'doun*, 2 *stōw'doun*, *n*. *Nout*. The process of stowing down in a hold, also, that which is stowed down.**

**Stōw'e**, 1 *stōw'e*, 2 *stōw'e*, *n*. Calvin Ellis (†1802–†1886), an American clergyman and scholar. 2. Harriet Eliza, beth Beecher (†1811–†1896), an American author, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. 3. A town and village in Larroille county, Vt. **Stōw'ell**, 1 *stōw'el*, 2 *stōw'el*, *n*. Baron (†1745–†1836).

**Stōw'ell**, 1 *stōw'el*, 2 *stōw'el*, *n*. One who stows, especially, a man employed to stow the holds of vessels.

**stōw'ing**, 1 *stōw'ing*, 2 *stōw'ing*, *n*. *Mining*. Rubbish from either the mine or the surface, also, the method of mining in which the excavated spaces are used for the disposal of such rubbish.

**stōw'ins**, 1 *stōw'ins*, 2 *stōw'ins*, *adv*. [*Scott*] Secretly, by stealth.

**Stōw'mar'ket**, 1 *stōw'mār'ket*, 2 *stōw'mār'ket*, *n*. A manufacturing town in Suffolk, England.

**stōw'n**, 1 *stōw'n*, 2 *stōw'n*, *n*. [*Scott*] Stolen.

**stōw'net**, 1 *stōw'net*, 2 *stōw'net*, *n*. [*Eng*] A large funnel-shaped bog-net, made of meshes of different size, anchored in a tidalway for taking sprats and other small fishes.

**stōw'net**, *n*. Same as stōw'net.

**stōw'wood**, 1 *stōw'wūd*, 2 *stōw'wūd*, *n*. *Nout*. Wooden blocks for chocking casks in a hold.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

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**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

**stōw'wood**, *n*. Same as stōw'wood.

expressed by a fraction whose numerator is the amount of stretch, and the denominator the length subjected to the strain. *1* *Physical*, *2* *Chemical*, *3* *Psychic*, a strain that affects equally every part of the body *4* *Strained* — *Intrinsic* *5* *Physical*, an internal strain effecting a part of a solid with no deformation of it as a whole — *Optical* *6* *Molecular* strain in glass, due to quick cooling, local pressure, etc., resulting in change of the refractive power at the points affected — *Resultant* *7* *English*, the strain produced by the combined action of several forces of different strength *8* *Direct* — *Strain-band*, *n* *Naut.* A band of canvas put on a sail for the purpose of strengthening it *9* *Normal*, *n* *Math.* The normal of a homogeneous strain — *Coexistent* *10* *With* the sides of a given strain, and proportional in length to the tangent of the angle whose sides are the quotients of old radius vectors by new ones in the same directions — *Sensation*, *n* *Psychol.* A kinesthetic sensation having the quality of strain — *Sheet*, *n* *Same* as *STRESS NIAGRAM*

**Strain**, *n* 1 Line of descent, or the individuals, collectively, in that line, race, stock, also, a variety, especially when artificial and but slightly differentiated. 2 Inborn or hereditary disposition, natural tendency, trace, on element or admixture, as, to have a heroic strain in one's character, a strain of madness

In the love of a brave and faithful mon there is always a strain of maternal tenderness

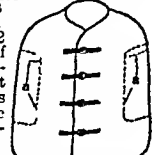
*Spencer's Practical Life Mr. Giffitt's Love-Story* p 174 In 1

3 A specific line of individuals belonging to a certain race which are maintained of a high standard of perfection by selection said of animals or plants 4 [Rare] Distinguishing nature or quality 5 Land, sort 6 [Prov. Eng.] The shoot of a tree 6f A deer's track (< AS *stründ*, < *strečnan*, heget) *Streint*; *strenet* *Strain* *a-bl*(*e*), 1 *Strē* *a-bl*, 2 *Strē* *a-bl*, 1 *a* 1 Capable of being strained 2f Characterized by force or violence, constraining — *Strain* *a-bl*, *adv*

**Strained**, 1 *Strēnd*, 2 *Strēnd*, *pa* 1 Being in a state of *strain*, *2* *tension*, deformed, maintained, produced, or characterized by strain, also, tending to part or break, as, *strained* intercourse, a *strained* manner 2 Extended beyond the proper meaning or application; forced, unnatural, as, a *strained* explanation of a text *Strain'er*, 1 *Strēn'er*; 2 *Strēn'er*, *n* 1 One who or that which strains or exerts great tension, a device for stretching or tightening anything, as the wires of a fence 2 A utensil or device containing meshes or perforations, or made of porous material, through which liquids are passed to separate them from solid or coarse particles, or to purify them 3 In carriage-building, a strengthening-piece made fast to the back of a panel 4 In basket-making, a small bent stick with both ends sharpened, used to support the foundation-rods — *Strainer* of Hippocrates, a loof *Strainer* has once used by chemists as a filter or strainer — *Strain'er*(*al*ine), *n* A plant (*Lufa acutangula*) allied to the spoooge-gourd *Strain'ing*, 1 *Strē'ing*, 2 *Strē'ing*, *n* 1 The act of one who strains 2 A piece of canvas or leather for stretching and drying, a foundation for the seat — *Strain'ing-death*(*er*), *cross* *Strain'ing*(*er*), *n* A web stretched on a saddle at right angles to the strain-rope proper — *Strain* (*Arch*), any arch erected to exert a corrective strain or to resist a destructive strain in a building as in Wells and Salisbury cathedrals to resist the buckling forward of the crossgables — *s beam*, *n* A tie-beam receiving a lengthwise pulling stress, as the upper connection of queen-posts *s piece* — *s head*, *n* The moving head of a hydraulic testing-machine — *s rood*, *n* An apparatus for stretching and drying, as used to dry up queen-seats — *s screw*, *n* One of a pair of screws for applying the power in a hydraulic testing-machine — *s sill*, *n* A beam sometimes placed on the main tie-beam of a queen-post roof, between the bases of the queen-posts — *s stool*, *n* A stool to lean on when grasping strain pressure

**Strait**, *vt* 1 To make narrow contract *Straiten* 2 To tighten, make tense 3 To put to difficulties, distress

**Strait**, 1 *Strēit*, 2 *Strēit*, *n* 1 Of small transverse dimensions, narrow, especially, in present use, so narrow as to present difficulties, as, a *strait* way, a *strait* gate 2 Restricted as to space or room, close, confined, tight, as, a *strait* place, a *strait* garment 3f *Strait* record, *4f* Difficult, sore, harassed 5f *Strait* Close, *6f* *Strait* Close, *7f* *Strait* Close, *8f* *Strait* Close, *9f* *Strait* Close, *10f* *Strait* Close, *11f* *Strait* Close, *12f* *Strait* Close, *13f* *Strait* Close, *14f* *Strait* Close, *15f* *Strait* Close, *16f* *Strait* Close, *17f* *Strait* Close, *18f* *Strait* Close, *19f* *Strait* Close, *20f* *Strait* Close, *21f* *Strait* Close, *22f* *Strait* Close, *23f* *Strait* Close, *24f* *Strait* Close, *25f* *Strait* Close, *26f* *Strait* Close, *27f* *Strait* Close, *28f* *Strait* Close, *29f* *Strait* Close, *30f* *Strait* Close, *31f* *Strait* Close, *32f* *Strait* Close, *33f* *Strait* Close, *34f* *Strait* Close, *35f* *Strait* Close, *36f* *Strait* Close, *37f* *Strait* Close, *38f* *Strait* Close, *39f* *Strait* Close, *40f* *Strait* Close, *41f* *Strait* Close, *42f* *Strait* Close, *43f* *Strait* Close, *44f* *Strait* Close, *45f* *Strait* Close, *46f* *Strait* Close, *47f* *Strait* Close, *48f* *Strait* Close, *49f* *Strait* Close, *50f* *Strait* Close, *51f* *Strait* Close, *52f* *Strait* Close, *53f* *Strait* Close, *54f* *Strait* Close, *55f* *Strait* Close, *56f* *Strait* Close, *57f* *Strait* Close, *58f* *Strait* Close, *59f* *Strait* Close, *60f* *Strait* Close, *61f* *Strait* Close, *62f* *Strait* Close, *63f* *Strait* Close, *64f* *Strait* Close, *65f* *Strait* Close, *66f* *Strait* Close, *67f* *Strait* Close, *68f* *Strait* Close, *69f* *Strait* Close, *70f* *Strait* Close, *71f* *Strait* Close, *72f* *Strait* Close, *73f* *Strait* Close, *74f* *Strait* Close, *75f* *Strait* Close, *76f* *Strait* Close, *77f* *Strait* Close, *78f* *Strait* Close, *79f* *Strait* Close, *80f* *Strait* Close, *81f* *Strait* Close, *82f* *Strait* Close, *83f* *Strait* Close, *84f* *Strait* Close, *85f* *Strait* Close, *86f* *Strait* Close, *87f* *Strait* Close, *88f* *Strait* Close, *89f* *Strait* Close, *90f* *Strait* Close, *91f* *Strait* Close, *92f* *Strait* Close, *93f* *Strait* Close, *94f* *Strait* Close, *95f* *Strait* Close, *96f* *Strait* Close, *97f* *Strait* Close, *98f* *Strait* Close, *99f* *Strait* Close, *100f* *Strait* Close, *101f* *Strait* Close, *102f* *Strait* Close, *103f* *Strait* Close, *104f* *Strait* Close, *105f* *Strait* Close, *106f* *Strait* Close, *107f* *Strait* Close, *108f* *Strait* Close, *109f* *Strait* Close, *110f* *Strait* Close, *111f* *Strait* Close, *112f* *Strait* Close, *113f* *Strait* Close, *114f* *Strait* Close, *115f* *Strait* Close, *116f* *Strait* Close, *117f* *Strait* Close, *118f* *Strait* Close, *119f* *Strait* Close, *120f* *Strait* Close, *121f* *Strait* Close, *122f* *Strait* Close, *123f* *Strait* Close, *124f* *Strait* Close, *125f* *Strait* Close, *126f* *Strait* Close, *127f* *Strait* Close, *128f* *Strait* Close, *129f*



**strait** /ly, 1 strēt'ly, 2 strāt'ly, *adv* In a strait manner  
 (1) Narrowly, closely, tightly (2) With strictness, rigorously (3) Closely, intimately, familiarly  
**strait** /ness, 1 strēt'ness, 2 strāt'ness, *n* The state, quality, or character of being strait, especially, a restricted condition or situation as to wealth or resources, poverty  
**Strait** of Le-pan-to, 1 h-pān-to, 2 le-pān-to *n* A strait connecting the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Patras at the narrowest part 1 m wide  
**Strait** Settlements, A British colony to S E Asia It comprises Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and the Cocos, Christmas, and Labuan Islands, capital, Singapore  
**strait** /work, 1 strēt'wōrk, 2 strāt'wōrk, *n* Mining  
 Same as BORD-AND-PILLAR SYSTEM  
**strake** /, 1 strāk, 2 strāk, *tr* [Scot] Same as STROKE  
**strake** /, *tr* To go, proceed, move  
**strake**, *imp* of STRIKE, *v* [Archaic] Struck  
**strake**, *n* 1. A breadth of planking or plating, especially one continuous from stem to stern on a vessel's hull, ns, the landings-strake Compare WALE, *n*, 3  
 2. Any one of the sections of which the shell of a steam-boiler is composed 3. An implement for removing akimings in hand-jugging or toizing 4. Mining (1) A trough in which ore, gravel, etc., are washed, a launder (2) The place where ore is sorted on the floor of a mine, a dressing-floor 5. Lye obtained by leaching wood-ashes 6. [Prov Eng] A crevice in a floor, a rut in a road 7. [Colloq or Obs] A bushel, strike 8. A wheel-tire 9. A hunter's signal with a horn 10. A streak, strip, or narrow stretch 11. A reef in a sail [Var of STREAK, *n*, and of STROKE, *n*] -blige', -blinge', *n* A strake passing over a vessel's bilge -blinding *s*, *n* In ship-building, any thick strake situated so that it may be bolted to two or more other parts to hold them together -blanket-s, *n* Same as BLANKET-SLICE, under BLANKET -bolt s, *n* Naut The strake through which the beam-fastenings pass  
**strale**, *n* Same as STRAL  
**strale** /ite, *n* Same as STRALITE  
**Stral** /und, 1 strāl'zunt, 2 strāl'sunt, *n* 1. A district in Pomerania province, Prussia 2. A fortified seaport on an island in the district It belonged to the Hanseatic League and withstood a siege by Wallenstein in 1628  
**stram**, 1 strām, 2 strām, *v* [Prov Eng] 1. To beat, dash down 2. To walk with long, sprawling strides 3. To recoil with violence and noise  
**stram**, *n* [Prov Eng] 1. A loog walk 2. A sudden noise  
**stram** /ash, 1 strām'ash, 2 strām'ash, *tr* [Prov Eng] 1. To beat, dash, break, demolish  
**stram** /ash, *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] A disturbance or tumult, struggle, fray  
**stram** /a-zout, *n* Same as ESTRAMAZON, 2  
**stram** /in-e-ous, 1 strām'in'-us, 2 strām'in'-us, *a* 1 Bot Straw-colored, pale-yellow 2. [Archaic] Strawlike, strawy  
**stram** /mel, 1 strām'mel, 2 strām'mel, *n* [Slaog, Scot] Straw  
**stram** /mo-lū-m, 1 strām'mo-lū-m, 2 strām'mo-lū-m, *n* 1. A common, rank, poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family, with ovate sinuate-toothed or angled leaves, a prismatic calyx, a white funnel-form corolla, and a prickly 4-angled capsule. The plant is known also as *thorn-apple*, *stinkweed*, and *Jimson-weed* 2. A drug prepared from the seeds and leaves of this plant, resembling belladonna in its properties, much used for asthma [*< Gr strychnos*, nightshade, + *mantis*, mad] strām'o-ni-ty  
**strand** /, 1 strand, 2 strand, *v* 1. To drive or run on a strand or shore, as a ship, run aground 2. To bring to a stop, as by withdrawal of the means of progress, leave in straits or difficulties usually in passive  
**II** 1. To drift ashore, run aground 2. Figuratively, to receive a check, be stopped or interrupted, be left helpless, perplexed, or at a stand 3. *Mar Insur Law* To settle down upon obstructing sand or rocks by reason of extraordinary casualty while in the course of a voyage distinguished from *strike*  
**strand** /, *tr* 1. To break one of the strands of (a rope) 2. To make by twisting together strands, as a rope, also, in mending a garment, to sew a strand into -stranded wire [Eng], *n* wire rope -strand'ing-machine', *n* A machine for twisting strands into ropes  
**strand** /, *n* 1. One of the principal twists or parts of a rope consisting of fibers, yarns, or wires twisted together In common hawser-laid rope there are three The strength of cords is in proportion to the fineness of the strands, and also to the fineness of the flax or hemp fibers  
 B *SILMAN JR Phylus* § 170 p 132 [*n* & *co*] 2. Hence, a fiber, hair, filament, string, small cord, or the like [*< D streon*, *ekm*] -desmogen strand (Bot), *n* A vascular bundle not differentiated -strand'wolf', *n* A brown hyena from its cord-like transverse markings  
**strand** /, *n* 1. A shore or beach, especially of the ocean, rarely, the shore of a river now chiefly poetical Islands, and creeks, and amber-trethed strands  
 KEATE *Endymion* bk 1, st 24  
 2. [Prov Eng & Scot] (1) A rivulet (2) A gutter or other passage for water [*< AS strand*, strand]  
**Syn** see BANK -strand'bird', *n* A shore-bird -s-louper, *n* [S Afr] A ring-plover (*Caprimulgus triolarius*) -s-louper, *n* A shore-dweller akin to the Bushmen speck, a name given to a primitive negroid race the remains of which have been found in southeastern Australia -s-rat, *n* [Local, Ir] The black-bellied plover -s-rat, *n* The coast mole-rat mole rat -the Strand, *a* London street leading from the City of London to Trafalgar square and running parallel with the Thames  
 The Strand was the highway from London to Westminster for many centuries  
 J S OULVER *Relics and Memorials of London* p 98 [*n* & *e* 11]  
**strand** /age, 1 strand'age, 2 strand'age, *n* A tax levied for use on or repair of a shore  
**strand** /ing, 1 strand'ing, 2 strand'ing, *n* *Mar Law* The action of ship in grounding so that she is unable to proceed for a time, specif, such grounding as is accidental or done in order to escape a greater accident  
**strand** /jut, 1 strand'yut, 2 strand'yut, *n* [S Afr D] The brown hyena (*Hyena brunnea*), strand-wolf  
**strand** /, 1 strand, 2 strand, *v* [Prov Eng & Scot] Strong  
**strange** /, *tr* 1. To alienate estrange **II** 1. To be alienated 2. To wonder  
**strange** /, 1 strān', 2 strān', *a* [STRANG'ER, STRANG'EST] 1. Previously unknown, unseen, or unheard of, unfamiliar, new, as, *n* strange handwriting, it is strange to me 2. Not according to the ordinary way, exciting wonder or curiosity, ns something abnormal, uncommon, or extraordinary, surprising, unaccountable, remarkable, odd, queer 3. Pertaining to another or others, not belonging to oneself, belonging elsewhere, of a different class, character, or kind, as, strange gods, a strange dog

is in the yord 4. Of or pertaining to a place in which one is a stranger, belonging to another country, foreign, also, belonging to a distant or unfamiliar place or region, whether in one's own or a foreign land, ns, strange lands, I found myself in a strange place 5. Being or feeling like a stranger, distant in manner, reserved, also, shy, timid, os, he is a little strange 6. Inexperienced, unskilled 7. Not favorable, averse 8. Backward, slow [*< OF strange*, *< L extraneus*, see EXTRANEOUS]  
**Syn** see ALIEN, ANOMALOUS, EXTRAORDINARY, ODD, QUEER, RARE -strange sail (Naut), *n* an unknown vessel seen at sea -s. woman, in the Bible, a harlot -to make a thing s, to consider or treat a thing as something surprising, astonishing, or vexatious -to make s, to make oneself s 1. To manifest or effect astonishment, surprise, or ignorance with of, as, to make strange of the story 2. To pretend to be a stranger -strange, strange'ly, *adv* In a strange manner (1) In a way to excite wonder (2) To a distant or strange place (3) As a stranger, distantly -strange'ful, *a* Wonderful -strange'ness, *n*  
**Strange**, Sir Robert (1712-1792) A Scottish artist and engraver, *Magdalen and Cleopatra* of Guido  
**strange** /ing, 1 strān'ing, 2 strān'ing, *n* A stranger as a foundling or child, in the care of a charitable institution  
**stranger** /, *tr* To estrange, alienate  
**stranger** /, 1 strān'jer, 2 strān'jer, *n* 1. One who is not an acquaintance, a person unknown, as, I was accosted by a stranger 2. One not a member of the household, a visitor, guest, ns, some strangers were at the table 3. A person coming from another country or a distant region, a foreigner, also, a person coming from another place, tho in the same country, ns, he had the air of a stranger, *n* stranger in a strange land  
 Under the old Greek and Roman habits of mind, the stranger was mainly looked upon as a barbarian and enemy  
 C L BAKER *Cato* bk 1, p 100 [*a* & *s* 1882]  
 4. One unacquainted or unfamiliar with something specified, one not versed or experienced, one mentally or spiritually remote with to, ns, he is a stranger to learning and culture 5. Law (1) Any person who is neither a party to a transaction nor privy to it (2) Same as STRANGER IN BLOOD 6. In popular folk-lore, some common or trivial thing, as a bit of stalk in a tea-cup, regarded as a token of the coming of a guest or a visitor 7. A noctuid moth (*Hadenia peregrina*) 8. [Tasmania] A labroid fish (*Oxodactylus richardsoni*) [*< OF estranger*, *< estrange*, see STRANGE]  
**Syn** see ALIEN -Prep a stranger in the country, to the customs and language, to or among the people -stranger in blood, any person not within the consideration of natural love and affection arising from relationship -stranger'hood, *n* The state of being a stranger, or of being stranger -stranger'ship, *n* The state of being a stranger  
**Strang** /ford, 1 strān'ford, 2 strān'ford, Viscount (1718-1780-1855) Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, the Irish diplomatist, translated Camoens's poems  
**strang** /gl, 1 strān'gl, 2 strān'gl, *v* [STRAN'GLED, STRAN'GLED', STRAN'GLING] 1. To choke to death or stop the breath of by forcible constriction of the throat, throttle 2. To suspend the breathing of by filling the windpipe, as with water or gases, suffocate, stifle, as, to be strangled by foul gases 3. To hinder from appearance, development, or vent, repress, suppress, as, to strangle evil  
**II** 1. To suffer or die from strangulation [*< OF estrangler*, *< L strangulo*, *< Gr strangalō*, *< strangalō*, halter] **Syn** see CHOKER -strang'gle-hold', *n* In wrestling, a hold which chokes one's opponent usually forbidden -strang'gle-a-bi(e)', *n* Capable of being strangled -strang'ler, *n* One who or that which strangles  
 The vigilantes—locally known as "stranglers," in happy allusion to their summary method of doing justice  
 T ROOSEVELT *in Century May*, 1888 p 43  
**strang** /le, *n* 1. *pl* Vet An infectious disease of the horse, manifested by catarrhal inflammation of the glands beneath the lower jaw, with fever and nasal discharges hastard strang'le. 2. Strangulation  
**strang** /le-tare, 1 strān'gl-tār, 2 strān'gl-tār, *n* 1. A tare that strangles other plants by twining around them, as two Old World species of vetch or tare (*Vicia latyroides* and *V. hirsuta*) 2. A plant that strangles a tare as a dodder  
**strang** /le-weed, 1 strān'gl-wēd, 2 strān'gl-wēd, *n* A dodder or a broom-rap  
**strang** /gu-late, 1 strān'gu-lāt, 2 strān'gu-lāt, *v* [*< LAT-EN*, -LAT-ING] To strangle, specif, in pathology, to compress or obstruct so as to suppress or suspend function, as, to strangulate a blood-vessel or an intestine [*< L strangulo*, *pp* strangulatus, see STRANGLE]  
**strang** /gu-lat'ed, 1 strān'gu-lāt'ed, 2 strān'gu-lāt'ed, *pa* 1. Pathol (1) Constricted to such degree as to have its circulation cut off, characterized by such constriction, as, strangulated hernia (2) Suffocated by constriction of the air-passages  
**strang** /gu-late', 2 Bot & Zool Constricted at intervals as if by bands or cords, contracted, as a stem or the abdomen of an insect  
**strang** /gu-l'at-ion, 1 strān'gu-l'ā-shān, 2 strān'gu-l'ā-shān, *n* 1. The act of strangling, or the state of being strangled, suffocation by forcible compression or obstruction of the windpipe 2. Pathol The state of being strangulated, constriction of a part, as of the intestine in hernia, by mechanical means, to such a degree as to cut off circulation 3. Any excessive constriction  
**strang** /gu-l'ous, 1 strān'gu-l'ūs, 2 strān'gu-l'ūs, *a* Pathol Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with strangury [*< LL strangurosus*, *< L stranguria*, strangury, *< Gr stranguria*, *< stranz* (strang-), drop, + *ouron*, urine]  
**strang** /gu-ry, 1 strān'gu-rī, 2 strān'gu-rī, *n* 1. Pathol Difficult and painful urination, characterized by the passing of the urine drop by drop, burning sensation at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire but vain efforts to urinate  
**strang** /gu-rī, 2 strān'gu-rī, *n* 1. Pathol Abnormal swelling or any other morbid condition induced in a plant by bandaging [*< F stranguie*, *< L stranguia*, see STRANGURIOUS]  
**Stran** /raer, 1 strān-rār, 2 strān-rār, *n* A seaport in Wigtownshire, Scotland  
**strap** /, 1 strap, 2 strap, *v* [STRAPPED, STRAPS' STRAP'ING] 1. To fasten or bind with a strap  
 He kept his trunk strapped that a moment need not be lost when the message arrived  
 BAKER *in The Independent New York* 24 1892 p 33, col 4  
 2. To beat, flog, or chastise with a strap 3. To sharpen on or ns on a strap, as an edged tool, stop 4. Naut To surround or furnish with a strap, as a dendeys 5. [Scot] To hang, as a mulefactor

**II** 1. [Scot] To be hanged -to be strapped [Slaog], to be at the end of one's resources, especially with regard to ready money  
**strap**, *n* 1. A long, narrow, and flexible strip of leather or other material, often fitted with a buckle or buckles, for fastening about objects  
 One of these straps supported the sword the other the shield  
 ANTHONY HOMER'S *Ithad* bk 1, ll 386-393 note  
 2. Something for a special use, or of having as its essential part or parts one or more such strips, os, a showl-strap, a boot-strap 3. Any strip, band, plate, or piece for holding or binding objects or parts together or holding them in place Particularly (1) A thin metal band or plate variously shaped and bent for holding together the parts of a frame or structure as the corners of a box, or to attach a hook to a doubletree, a clip or similar device (2) Steam-engine An eccentric-strap (see ECCENTRIC), or a similar U-shaped metal piece, holding the brasses in place at the end of a connecting-rod (3) Naut (a) An endless rope by which an object is slung from a tackle (b) A hoard of rope or metal placed about a block or deadeye for holding it in place also, a ring of rope for slinging a cask or bale, to which a tackle may be hooked for hoisting or lowering (4) Surg A strip, as of adhesive plaster, applied to a wound or to keep surgical bandages in set position  
 4. A razor-strap 5. A shoulder-strap 6. A heavy strap of leather, such as is used in flogging 7. A strap-on, a strap-on 8. Bot (1) A grass-leaf blade (2) A ligule 9. Arch A band employed in stonework See STRAPWORK 10. [Scot] A string 11. [Prov Eng] Credit; formerly, credit for drink [*< AS stroppe*, *< L strop-pus*, thong, *op* Gr *strophos*, twisted cord]  
**Syn** see BELT -strap'bolt', *n* 1. A flat metal strap with a bolt on one end, a lug-bolt 2. A bolt with a nut on each end, bent, as in U form, so ns to pass around something and serve as a strap or clip -s-brake, *n* Same as HAND-BRAKE -s-fork, *n* The two-tined guide for moving a belt or strap from pulley to pulley -s-game, *n* A cheating trick or game fast and loose See FAST, *a* -s-head', *n* Mach A journal-box at the end of a connecting-rod -s-hinge, *n* A hinge having long leaves, designed for attaching to the flat surfaces of a door and jamb instead of to the opposing edges, so that when the door is closed the leaves are extended -s-jald, *a* Formed of two or more hawser-laid strands placed side by side and bound together so as to form a flat rope -s-loop, *n* A strap in the form of a loop; especially, a metal strap bent for use as a clip -s-mounts, *n* *pl* The buckles and other mountings fitted on leather straps -s-nail, *n* Same as STRAP-ON -s-oyster, *n* [Local, U S] A long, slender oyster growing upright in mud stiek'up', -s-rail, *n* A flat rail, spiked to lengthwise striglers formerly used on railroads -s-shaped, *a* Bot Shaped like a strap linear, and in length about six times the breadth, ligulate -s-skein, *n* A flat iron strip let into the axle-arm of a vehicle as a protection against wear -s-wire, *n* Elec An insulated rectangular copper wire used in winding very large dynamos and motors strip'wire'  
**strap** /pa'do, 1 strāp'pā'do, 2 strāp'pā'do, *tr* To punish or torture by the strappado  
**strap** /pa'do, *n* 1. A former military punishment in which the offender was drawn up at the end of a rope, and allowed to fall suddenly till he was stopped with a jerk near the ground or floor The hands were often fastened behind the back and the rope attached to the wrists 2. A strapping, beating with or as with a strap a loose and erroneous use [*< It strappata*, a pullog, *< strappare*, pull, *< G* dial *strappen*, stretch]  
**strap** /per, 1 strāp'ar, 2 strāp'ar, *n* 1. One who uses a strap or straps, specif, a stableman 2. Railroad A laborer who bolts the spikes to the rails 3. [Colloq] A huge or bulky person or object -back'strap'per, *n* Railroad A splicer who follows the head strapper, inserting the remaining bolts and tightening the splice  
**strap** /ping, 1 strāp'ing, 2 strāp'ing, *a* [Colloq] Large and muscular, strong, robust, as, a strapping person  
 A great strapping fellow with his full allowances of bluster  
 T HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt 1, p 44 [*a* & *co* 1871]  
**strapping**, *n* 1. The act of one who or that which straps, in any sense of the verb, especially, in colloquial use, a beating with a strap, or flogging 2. Straps in general, also, material for straps 3. Surg The applying of strips of adhesive plaster so that they overlap and cover a wound or ulcerated surface, or to keep surgical dressings in set position 4. A narrow cloth edging used to bind the seams of a garment -strap'ping-machine', *n* A sand papering-machine -s-motion, *n* Same as GOVERNING MOTION -s-plate, *n* A spear-plate  
**strap** /plet, *tr* To hold fast with a strap, entangle  
**strap** /work, 1 strāp'wōrk, 2 strāp'wōrk, *n* Arch Ornamentation representing crossed or interlaced bands or straps [tapeworm  
**strap** /worm, 1 strāp'wōrm, 2 strāp'wōrm, *n* A liguloid strap'worm, 1 strāp'wōrt, 2 strāp'wōrt, *n* A European sileneaceous annual (*Corrigiola littoralis*) of the seashores  
**Stras** /bourg, 1 strāz'būr, 2 strāz'būr, *n* A fortified cathedral and university city, capital of Bas-Rhin France formerly of Lower Alsace and of German Elsass-Lothringen; surrendered by the French, Sept 28 1870, restored to them by the Treaty of Versailles Stras'burg, Strass'burg, strass', 1 strās, 2 strās, *n* Same as PASTÉ, 4 [*< Josef Strasser*, the inventor]  
**strass**, *n* Refuse of silk left in making into skeins  
**Strassburg** ple. Pâté de foie gras  
**stra** /ta, 1 strā'ta, 2 strā'ta, *n* Plural of STRATUM  
**strat** /a-gem, 1 strā'ta-gēm, 2 strā'ta-gēm, *n* 1. A piece of generalship or a shrewd maneuver designed to deceive or outwit an enemy, an artifice in war, hence, any clever trick or device for obtaining an advantage 2. The art of plotting or contriving so as to mislead; also, stratagems collectively [*< F stratagème*, *< L strategema*, *< Gr stratēgema*, *< strategos*, general, *< stratos*, army, + *agō*, lead] **Syn** see ARTIFICE, CHICANERY, PLOT  
**strat** /a-gem-at'let, *a* Employing or skillful in stratagem -strat'a-gem-at'let-al-ly, *adv*  
**strat** /a-gem'let, *a* A strategic strat'a-gem'let-ealt, strat'al, 1 strēt'al, 2 strēt'al, *a* Geol Pertaining to, derived from, characteristic of, or caused by strata  
**stra** /tam'e-ter, 1 strā'tām'-tēr, 2 strā'tām'-tēr, *n* A device used in surveying a bore-hole to ascertain the dip and strike of the strata [*< STRATA* + *-meter*]  
**strat** /a-rith'me-try, 1 strā'ta-rith'm'-tēr, 2 strā'ta-rith'm'-tēr, *n* Mth The art of forming a number of men in geometrical figures and of estimating the number of men contained in such a figure [*< Gr stratos*, army, + *arithmos*, number + *metron*, measure]  
**strat** /e-get'le, 1 strā'te-jet'ik, 2 strā'te-jet'ic, *a* Strategic strat'e-get'le-cal; -strat'e-get'le-cal-ly, *adv* -strat'e-get'les, *n* [Rare] Strategy



**stra-teg'ic**, 1 *stra-teg'ik* or *-tî'gik*, 2 *stra-tég'ic* or *-tê'gic* (M1), a Of or pertaining to strategy, characterized by, used in, or having relation to strategy

Zaragoza, furnished a point of union for two great roads, and was consequently of strategic importance

W F P NARRATIVE War in the Peninsula vol 1, bk 1, p 48 [a s l] < Gr *strategikos*, < *strategos*, see *STRATEGOS* - *stra-teg'i-cal* - strategic line (M1), a line the maneuvering of which is part of a plan of strategy - *s point*, a location that affords a vantage-ground and is, as a mountain pass, or an eminence commanding a waterway - *stra-teg'i-cal-ly*, *adv* - *stra-teg'ies*, *n* The art or science of strategy

**strat'e-gist**, 1 *strat'i-gist*, 2 *strât'e-gist*, *n* One versed in strategy, 1 *strat'i-gus*, 2 *strât'e-gus*, *n* [L] 1 [-gi, i-jd, 2-gi, pl] A general or military commander among the ancients 2 *Mil* An American war game resembling *krigspiel* - *stra-te-gist* [Gr]

**strat'e-gy**, 1 *strat'i-gy*, 2 *strât'e-gy*, *n* [-gies, 1 -jiz, 2 -gis, pl] 1 *Mil* The science of projecting and directing important military movements or operations, especially, the skilful handling of masses or combinations of men not actually engaged in battle or under the direct fire of an enemy, and securing points or lines most favorable for supply, attack, defense, or retreat, the science of military position and of the combination and employment of means on a broad scale for gaining advantage in war, generalship 2 *Commo* *art* *crics*

Strategy has been generally defined as the art of directing armies in the theatre of operations and tactics as the art of disposing and maneuvering troops on the field of battle and in the theatre of tactics, in the broad sense, comprise the art of war

Nelson & Knave vol 1, p 485 [r n s a s] 1) 2) The display or exercise of skill and forethought in carrying out one's plans, schemes, etc., the use of strategem or artifice, as in business, politics, or society, or in games 3 [Rare] Style of warfare, strategic method. < F *strategie*, < Gr *strategia*, < *strategos*, see *STRATEGOS* - *naval strategy*, the science of warfare at sea including both the conduct of artile hostilities and the disposition of fleets acquisition and preparation of naval bases, etc., in time of peace It is divided into grand s, which embraces the plan of a naval campaign and the character of its operations whether offensive or defensive, and minor s, which includes gun and torpedo service and their efficiency in war Compare *NAVAL TACTICS* under *TACTICS*

**Strat'ford**, 1 *strat'ford*, 2 *strât'ford*, *n* 1. A town and county in North Island, New Zealand 2. A town in Fairfield county, Conn 3. A port of entry, chief town of Perth district, Ontario province, Canada 4. A suburb of London in West Ham borough, Essex, England

**Strat'ford and Wol'ver-ton**, 1 *strât'for-ton*, 2 *wol'ver-ton* An urban district in N Buckinghamshire, England

**Strat'ford de Red'cliffe**, 1 *red'clif*, 2 *red'clif*, Viscount (1789-1880) Sir Stratford Canning, an English diplomat

**Strat'ford-on-Avon**, 1 *strât'ford-on-â-van*, 2 *strât'ford-on-â-von*, *n* A borough and market town in Warwickshire, England, place of birth and burial of William Shakespeare

**strath**, 1 *strath*, 2 *strâth*, *n* [Srot] A wide, open valley, usually a river-course distinguished from a *glen* < Gael *strath*, valley

**Strath-â-ven**, 1 *strath-t'ven* or *strath-oun'*, 2 *strâth-â-ven* or *strath-oun'*, *n* A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland

**Strath-bo'gie**, 1 *strath-bô'gi*, 2 *strâth-bô'gi*, *n* A district in Aberdeenshire, Scotland

**Strath-co'na**, 1 *strath-cô'na*, 2 *strâth-cô'na*, *n* 1. A district in Alberta province, Canada, 10,750 sq m 2. A city in this district

**Strath-co'na and Mount Royal**, Lord (1820-1914) Donald Alexander Smith, High Commissioner for Canada since 1896 He was appointed special commissioner by the Canadian government in 1899 to check the Louis Riel rebellion, and was a projector of the Canadian Pacific railway He equipped a regiment (Strathcona's horse) for service in the Boer war (1899-1902)

**Strath-mo'ra**, 1 *strath-mô'ra*, 2 *strâth-mô'ra*, *n* A fertile valley in central and E central Scotland

**Strath-na'ra**, 1 *strath-nâ'ra*, 2 *strâth-nâ'ra*, Lord. See ROSE, Sir HUGH

**Strath-roy'**, 1 *strath-rô'*, 2 *strâth-rô'*, *n* A manufacturing town in W Middlesex district, Ontario province, Canada

**strath'spey'**, 1 *strath-spê* or *strath spê'*, 2 *strâth'spe'* or *strâthspê'*, *n* A lively Scottish dance resembling the reel, but having a slower movement also, the music of such a dance, or its accompaniment

But herapies nra strathspas and reels, Put life and merriment in their heels

BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 117

**Strath Spey**, A valley and district in Inverness-shire, Elgin-shire and Banffshire, Scotland

**strat'ic**, 1 *strât'ic*, 2 *strât'ic*, a *Geol* Same as *strat'ic* - *strat'ic-u-late*, 1 *strât'ik-yu-lat*, 2 *strât'ic-yu-lat*, a *Geol* Having numerous thin layers, either (1) of sedimentary deposition, as by accumulation or vegetation, often somewhat oblique to the main layers of stratification, or (2) of deposition from solution, the layers being often those of color or structure, and not of fissility, as in banded argill. < *stratum* - *strat'ic-u-lation*, *n* The layer or the formation of layers caused by slipping on the lower bed, or bedding

**strat'ic-u-lation**, 1 *strât'ic-fî-câ-shan*, 2 *strât'ic-fî-câ-shan*, *n* The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified *Speel* (1) *Geol* The deposition of sediments in beds or layers by any agency or process generally by water, sometimes by wind also, the bedded or layered structure so produced (2) *Geol* The identity of strata in a rock mass, in general, the evidence of continuous divisional planes of great extent, marking changes in the character of the material or the mode of deposition and the presence of fossils generally arranged in planes parallel to the plane of deposition and with their broader surfaces lying in the same planes Such divisions are called *stratification* planes, and must be distinguished from cleavage planes and from true foliation An unmetamorphosed sedimentary rock generally splits readily along the stratification planes (2) *Physiol* Deposition of the material of a cell-wall in layers (3) *Bot* (a) The thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive layers of material (b) The arrangement of deposited cell-wall layers (3) *Bot* The lying of seeds between strata of sand and dust, or other preservative material Seeds of trees are often kept thus till germination ensues (4) *2* *Electric* A layered or stratified appearance of an electric discharge in a rarefied medium (5) *Explosive* A condition of the explosive charge in an internal-combustion engine characterized by strata of unequal thickness - *strat'ic-u-lation*, *strât'ic-u-lation*, *n* The secretion of certain minerals in thin irregular discontinuous laminae in places parallel to the bedding or stratification

**strat'ic-ly**, 1 *strât'ic-ly*, 2 *strât'ic-ly*, *adv* Arranged in strata or layers, specif, in geology, arranged in layers

or beds, ordinarily through deposition as sediment Stratified rocks in many instances have been so metamorphosed as to lose much of their original character - *stratified conductor* (*Physics*), a conductor composed of alternate strips of substances with different conductivities - *s discharge* (*Electric*), a discharge showing stratification, usually brought about in a glass vessel - *s drift* (*Geol*), glacial drift that has been rearranged in layers by water

**strat'i-form**, 1 *strât'i-form*, 2 *strât'i-form*, a Having the form of or constituting a stratum < *stratum* - *strat'i-form*

**strat'i-ly**, 1 *strât'i-ly*, 2 *strât'i-ly*, *adv* [-ried, -f'ing] 1. To deposit, form, or arrange in strata See STRATIFICATION 2 *Forestry* To preserve (seeds) by spreading (them) in alternating layers of earth or sand

**strat'i-ly**, 1 *strât'i-ly*, 2 *strât'i-ly*, *adv* To be formed in strata, take the form of strata

**strat'i-ly-ra-pher**, 1 *strât'i-ly-ra-fer*, 2 *strât'i-ly-ra-fer*, *n* A student of or a specialist in stratigraphy

**strat'i-ly-ra-phist**, 1 *strât'i-ly-ra-phist*, 2 *strât'i-ly-ra-phist*, *n* A student of or a specialist in stratigraphy

**strat'i-ly-ra-phy**, 1 *strât'i-ly-ra-phy*, 2 *strât'i-ly-ra-phy*, *n* A study or description of such strata, stratigraphic geology See *COLOGY* 1 *stratum* + *-graphy* - *strat'i-ly-ra-phy*, *-i-cal*, a *Geol* pertaining to stratigraphy

**strat'i-ly-ra-phy-cal-ly**, *adv*

**Strat'i-o-my'i-pla**, 1 *strât'i-o-mô'i-pla*, 2 *strât'i-o-mô'i-pla*, *n* *Entom* A family of brachypterous dipters, especially those with 3 basal cells of wings much prolonged, and veins of 2 main trunks much crowded forward

**Strat'i-o-my's**, *n* (t g) < Gr *stratos*, of an army (< *stratos*, army), + *myia*, fly - *strat'i-o-my'id*, a & *n* - *strat'i-o-my'id*, a

**Strat'i-o-tes**, 1 *strât'i-o-têz*, 2 *strât'i-o-têz*, *n* *Bot* A genus of European water-weeds belonging to the family *Vallisneriaceae*

Barren and fertile flowers grow on separate plants and are contained in 2-leaved spathes

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**straight**, a *Distraught*, *distracted*

**Strau'**, 1 *strous* 2 *strous* *n* 1 *Am* *Ip* *h* *D* (1818-1879-1892) a German American Journalist and diplomat 2

**Natha** (1818-1892), a German American merchant and philanthropist 3 *Osral* *Solomon* (1818-1892), an American merchant, diplomat, and author

**Straus**, 1 *strous* or (*G*) *straus*, 2 *strous* or (*G*) *strous* *n* 1 *David* *Friedrich* (1818-1892), a German rationalistic theologian, *Life of Jesus* 2 *Edward* (1818-1892), an Austrian composer and conductor, son of Johann Strauss the Elder 3 *Johann* (1818-1892), an Austrian composer of dance-music 4 *Johann* (1818-1892), an Austrian composer of the preceding, *Blue Danube Waltz*, etc 5 *Joseph* (1818-1892), an Austrian composer, son of Johann the Elder 6 *Richard* (1818-1892), a German composer and conductor, *Elektra*, *Salome*, etc

**Straw**, 1 *straw*, 2 *straw*, 3 *straw*, 4 *straw*, 5 *straw*, 6 *straw*, 7 *straw*, 8 *straw*, 9 *straw*, 10 *straw*, 11 *straw*, 12 *straw*, 13 *straw*, 14 *straw*, 15 *straw*, 16 *straw*, 17 *straw*, 18 *straw*, 19 *straw*, 20 *straw*, 21 *straw*, 22 *straw*, 23 *straw*, 24 *straw*, 25 *straw*, 26 *straw*, 27 *straw*, 28 *straw*, 29 *straw*, 30 *straw*, 31 *straw*, 32 *straw*, 33 *straw*, 34 *straw*, 35 *straw*, 36 *straw*, 37 *straw*, 38 *straw*, 39 *straw*, 40 *straw*, 41 *straw*, 42 *straw*, 43 *straw*, 44 *straw*, 45 *straw*, 46 *straw*, 47 *straw*, 48 *straw*, 49 *straw*, 50 *straw*, 51 *straw*, 52 *straw*, 53 *straw*, 54 *straw*, 55 *straw*, 56 *straw*, 57 *straw*, 58 *straw*, 59 *straw*, 60 *straw*, 61 *straw*, 62 *straw*, 63 *straw*, 64 *straw*, 65 *straw*, 66 *straw*, 67 *straw*, 68 *straw*, 69 *straw*, 70 *straw*, 71 *straw*, 72 *straw*, 73 *straw*, 74 *straw*, 75 *straw*, 76 *straw*, 77 *straw*, 78 *straw*, 79 *straw*, 80 *straw*, 81 *straw*, 82 *straw*, 83 *straw*, 84 *straw*, 85 *straw*, 86 *straw*, 87 *straw*, 88 *straw*, 89 *straw*, 90 *straw*, 91 *straw*, 92 *straw*, 93 *straw*, 94 *straw*, 95 *straw*, 96 *straw*, 97 *straw*, 98 *straw*, 99 *straw*, 100 *straw*

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moeks †, yellow s.† — scarlet s., the Virginian strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*) — s. hass, the calico hass — straw-ber-ry-hillite, n A smooth annual goosefoot (*Blitum capitatum*) whose berry-like clusters of bright-red pulpy calices look like strawberries — s. blond [Slang, U.S.] a red-haired person — s. shorer, n Any of several insects whose larvæ burrow in the strawberry, as the strawberry crown-borer (*Typhlodermis fragariae*) that affects the crown, or the root-borer (*Anastasia lineatella*) that affects mostly the roots — s. shug, n 1 The hutton-producing insect (*Lycophotia*) 2 A species of neg-ber-hug (*Corticaria*) 3 *shush* — s. shush, n An upright or straggling shrub (*Eriogonum americanum*) of the United States and Canada, with rough, warty, depressed crimson pods and scarlet aril. See Eriogonum — s. clover, n A hardy perennial Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) with prostrate stems and pale rose-colored heads of flowers resembling strawberries — s. comb, n A cock's comb likened in shape to a half of a strawberry, as in the Malay breed. See Illus under comb — s. crab, n A European parthenocarpic spider-crab (*Eurytemora aspera*) named from the reddish tubercles on the carapace — s. ditch, n The amadavat — s. geranium, n The creeping saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE — s. mark, n A soft reddish hirtmark or nevus supposed to resemble a strawberry — s. moth, n A moth whose larva attacks the strawberry, as the geometrid moth (*Angerona crocoteria*), or the smeared dagger-moth (*Acronycta obliqua*), which feeds upon the leaves — s. nettle, n A herbaceous annual (*Elatostema pedunculatum*) with small globose red fruits. It is a native of Malaysia and Polynesia — s. pear, n The bright-scarlet pearlike fruit of a cactus (*Cereus triangularis*) of tropical America, with triangular stems also, the plant the fruit is slightly acid with the flavor of a strawberry — s. perch, a centarchoid fish the calico hass — s. raspberry, n An East-Indian raspberry (*Rubus rostrifolius*) bearing ovate leaflets large white flowers, and orange-red fruits. The variety *R. r. coronatus* produces fruits much superior in quality — s. roan, a Having a roan color of a bright-red cast — s. sawfly, a sawfly (*Empythus maculatus*) whose larva eats small holes in the leaves of strawberries — s. saffrage, n The creeping saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE — s. shrub, n The sweet-scented shrub *calycanthus* named from the strawberry-like fragrance of its flowers. See CALYCANTHUS, SHRUB — s. tomato, n See ALKEREK, a tongue (*Pathol.*), a tongue in which the enlarged fungiform papillae project through whitish fur like the seeds on the surface of a strawberry seen in scarlet fever — s. vine, n The plant that produces the strawberry — s. weevil, n 1 A minute beetle (*Anthonomus signatus*), injurious to strawberries in the United States by puncturing the flower-stems in order to deposit its eggs 2 The strawberry crown-borer. See STRAW-BERRY BORER — s. worm, n The larva of a strawberry-moth or strawberry sawfly

straw-ber-ry-leaf, 1 strō-ber-ri-leaf, 2 strā-ber-ri-leaf, n 1. The leaf of the strawberry-plant 2 In Great Britain, a symbolic ornament indicating rank, as, the golden strawberry-leaves on the coronets of dukes, marquises, and earls, in the plural, a dukedom. See CORONET — straw-ber-ry-roll, n The larva of a tortle-moth or leaf-roller (*Phagocarpa fragariae*) that folds the leaves of strawberries and feeds on their pulp

straw-ber-ry-mill-dew, n A disease producing a whitish webby material on the fruit and leaves, and caused by the fungus *Sphaerotheca castagnei*. See SPHEROTHECA

Straw-ber-ry Point, A town in Clayton county Ga. straw-ber-ry-tree, 1 strō-ber-ri-tree, 2 strā-ber-ri-tree, n 1. A small evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) of southern Europe, having dense terminal racemes of white flowers with large edible fruit resembling strawberries in shape and color. See ARBUTUS 2. The waboo (*Ectonymus atropurpureus*)

straw-board, 1 strō-bōrd, 2 strā-bōrd, n Coarse board, made of straw, used principally for paper boxes and book-covers

strawd, pp Strayed S S

straw'ent, a Made of straw

straw'ing, 1 strō'ing, 2 strā'ing, n [Slang, Eng] The sale of straws in streets in order to give the purchaser things forbidden by law to be sold, as obscene papers

straw'smeat, 1 strō'smeat, 2 strā'smeat, n [Prov. Eng] 1 The common whitethroat straw'small† 2 The garden-warbler 3 The willow-warbler

straw'y, 1 strō'y, 2 strā'y, a Pertaining to or resembling straw, consisting of or made of straw

Reclining on his strawy bed. His hand upholds his drooping head. Whittier *The Farmer's Debt* st. 1

stray, 1 strē, 2 strā, v I. 1. To wander from the path or way, wander beyond limits, as, to stray off into a wood, the cows have strayed from the pasture 2. To wander freely about, move here and there without fixed direction or purpose, go in this direction and that, rove, roam, as, to stray in the fields 3. To wander from the path of right, truth, or duty 4. To move, or struggle vigorously

III. 1. To cause to go astray or to go wrong, mislead [*< OF estrayer, < estrer, street, < L strata, < stratus, see STRATUM*] Syn. see RAMELE, WANDER — strayed, pa — stray'er, n

stray, a 1. Having strayed, straying, as, n stray dog 2. Being out of the normal order or arrangement, irregular, occasional, casual, as, a stray instance

— stray'line, n Naut 1. That portion of a ship's log-line which in order to secure accuracy is allowed to run off before the beginning of the count 2. That portion of a whaler's tow-line which drags in the water when the whale is towed — s. mark, n See MARK, n

stray, n 1 A domestic animal that has wandered from its owner's premises, an estray 2. A person who is lost or wandering thoughtlessly or aimlessly, a waif

For the waifs and strays of the streets of London much commiseration is expressed, and far more pity is deserved than is bestowed. Booth in *Darkest England* pt. ii, p. 201 [F & W 1891]

3. pl Wireless Teleg Electromagnetic waves, affecting a receiver, produced by atmospheric electrical discharges and electrical storms commonly called X's

4. [Prov. Eng] A pasture, also, the right of pasturing cattle on commons 5. [Rare] The act of straying or wandernag 6. pl Property of a deceased person that escheats to the crown in default of heirs, especially the property of a deceased alien

stray-a-way, n [Rare] One that strays away

stray'd, pp Strayed S S

stray'ing, n [Rare] A little stray waif

street, n Straw CHAUCER C T 1 2 920

street, 1 strē, 2 strā, n To mark or variegate with n streak or streaks, form streaks in or on, stripe streak' v I. t [Prov. Brit or Obs] To stretch or extend, hence, to lay out, as a corpse

II. 1. To stretch forth, stretch, also, to shoot, as a meteor or a rocket [For STRETCH]

street', ct [Colloq or Prov] To run or go swiftly sometimes with an expletive as object, as, to streak it for life

street, n 1. A long and somewhat irregularly shaped mark, line, or stripe, as, streaks of dirt on a garment 2. Figuratively, a not very marked trait or characteristic, a vein, trace, dash, also, a transient mood, turn; wbm, as, he has a streak of humor 3. Mineral The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as shown when it is filed or when it is drawn across a rough surface. It frequently differs from the color of the mineral in mass

The streak is of most importance in the case of minerals containing the heavy metals

E S Dana *System of Mineralogy* intro. p. xxxiv [W & S '09]

4. Naut A strike or line of planking or plating

5. A short piece of iron forming one section of a piece tied on the wheel of an artillery-carriage: sometimes so made for convenience in repairing in the field 6. A layer or strip, as, meat with a streak of fat and a streak of lean 7. A trenchant tree cut from which turpentine drips out 8. A rung of a ladder [*< AS strica, < strica, go | — dr, streak, same as DRY FACE — menialtic s. (Pathol.)*, the red mark which appears when the nail is drawn across the skin of a person suffering from meningitis and some other acute cerebral disorders — s. culture (*Bacteriol.*) same as SLANT CULTURE — s. of luck (Colloq.) n period course, or run of luck — s. plate (*Mineral.*) a hard white surface, usually an unglazed tile, against which minerals are rubbed to obtain their color or streak — streak's stitch, n In needle-made lace, a stitch made so as to leave an open line in the mat — to go like a s. [Colloq.] to go very fast — streak'ly, adv — streak'ly-ness, n

streaked, 1 strikt or stik'ed, 2 strikt or strik'ed, pa

streak's, 1. Marked with streaks or irregular stripes; ns, streaked cattle 2. Geol. Noting the structure arranged in inconstant parallel or convergent lines shown in vitreous rocks 3. [Colloq, U.S.] Uncensy, shaly, scared, as, to feel streaked — streaked'hack, n The common turnstone

streak'fild, 1 strī'fild, 2 strēk'fild, n A teloid lizard, the six-striped (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*), common in the southern United States named from its activity

streak'ing, n [Rare] A streak or stripe

streak'y, 1 strik't, 2 strēk'y, a [STREAK'Y-PR, STREAK'-Y-EST] 1. Having streaks, made up of layers, streaked

Jo owned with a sigh 'that for good streak'y beef really mangled with fat and lean there was no country like England' Tuckwell *Vanity Fair* p. 17 [to a co 1871]

2. [Colloq] Of variable quality or character, not uniform, as, streaky goods 3. [Slang] Of variable temper, unstable, cross, enabbed, as, a streaky individual

streal, 1 strīl, 2 strēl, n 1 [Prov. Eng] A narrow streak; 2. The pupil of the eye

stream, 1 strīm, 2 strēm, v I. t 1. To erupt or pour forth in a stream or streams, flow with, as, his wounds streamed blood 2. Mining To wash (metalliferous earth) in order to separate the valuable parts from the rest 3. Dyeing To wash (fabrics) in running water before drying 4. To cause to stretch forth, unfurl 5. To mark with stripes of embroidery or colors

II. 1. To flow or issue in a stream or streams, move in a current, flow continuously or freely, as, blood streaming from a wound 2. Figuratively, to move in continuous succession, proceed or continue uninterrupted, as, a crowd streaming past, memories streaming through the mind 3. To be suffused with a stream or streams, flow, as, eyes streaming with tears 4. To be extended, float, or stretch out at length with a waving movement, as, a flag streaming in the air 5. To move with a stream or trail of light, as, a meteor streamed overhead Syn. see FLOW — to stream the buoy (Naut.), to throw over the anchor-buoy before anchoring

stream, n 1. Any course of flowing water, as a river or brook, a current or flow of water or other fluid, as of water in the ocean, or of liquid or gas from a vessel, as, the mighty stream of the Mississippi, the Gulf Stream, a stream of blood from a wound 2. Anything issuing or entering and continuously flowing, moving, or passing, as, a stream of nonsense, a stream of customers 3. A continuous course, progress, or advance, a succession or series, drift, current, as, the stream of history 4. A rift an English angling term 5. A long, narrow collection of broken ice 6. A steady flow of light, beam, ray 7. A stream-anchor [AS stream, stream]

Syn. brook, channel, course, creek, drift, eddy, flow, flume, flux race, rill, river, rivulet, run, runlet, runnel, streamlet, tide watercourse. See CURAUNT

— obsequent stream (*Geol.*), a watercourse which has been diverted by "heading" from the weaker stream of which it was an upper portion to a stronger stream into which it flows with a reversed current reversed s. R T HILL *21st An Rep U S Geol Surv* pt. vii p. 52 [1899-1900] — stream's cable, n A cable lighter than a hower-cable to which a stream-anchor (see ANCHOR, n) is attached — s. clock, n An instrument for measuring the speed of the circulation in a blood-vessel — s. gold, n Gold found in the detrital material deposited by streams — s. ice, n Broil ice floating in a line corresponding with the current in which it moves — s. line, n Hydrodynamics A line of flow See FLOW, n — s. measurer, n An instrument for measuring the velocity of a stream at different depths — s. pilraze, n See PIRAZI, 4 — s. tin, n Disintegrated tin ore found in the alluvium at the bottoms of streams and valleys, and separated by washing — s. wheel, n A current-wheel — s. works, n sing & pl A place where ore, generally tin ore, is washed from alluvial deposits — the s., the Gulf Stream — with the s. figuratively, with the general drift or current of thought, opinion, custom, etc opposed to against the stream

stream'd, pp Streamed S S

stream'er, 1 strīm'er, 2 strēm'er, n 1 An object that streams forth, or floats or hangs extended Especially (1) A flag, pennant, or ensign that floats or waves extended in the air, a long, narrow flag or standard (2) A stream or shaft of light, such as shoots up from the horizon into or across the sky in certain forms of the aurora borealis

Swift as a streamer lights the starry pole Her visions were the watchman's pennine soul CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i st 16

(3) A ribbon, feather, or other decoration of a dress, which hangs down, floats, or extends freely 2. Min-

ing One who washes or searches for stream-tin 3. A bombycid moth (*Anticarsia dentrata*) 4. Elec An electric discharge at certain points along circuits of very high potential 5. Astron A stream of light in the solar corona

stream'full, a Full of streams flowing with a full stream

stream'li-ness, 1 strīm'li-ness, 2 strēm'li-ness, n The state of being streamy

stream'ing, 1 strīm'ing, 2 strēm'ing, n 1. The act of that which streams, in any sense 2. Mining The working of alluvial deposits for the tin found in them; the washing of tin ore from the detrital materials, also, the reduction of stream-tin 3. Biol The flowing motion of protoplasm by which pseudopodia are protruded, as in amebae [stream]

stream'less, 1 strīm'less, 2 strēm'less, a Having no stream'let, 1 strīm'let, 2 strēm'let, n A small stream; rivulet, brooklet stream'ling, n [stream]

stream'way, 1 strīm'way, 2 strēm'way, n The channel of a stream'wort, 1 strīm'wort, 2 strēm'wort, n [Rare] Any plant of the water-milfoil family (*Haloragaceae*)

stream'y, 1 strīm'y, 2 strēm'y, a 1. Full of streams of water, flowing as a stream, as, a streamy district, a streamy river 2. Giving forth streams of light, forming or resembling a beam of light

Stream'ham, 1 strī'am, 2 strē'am, n A district in Wands-worth borough, London county, England [county, III]

Stream'tor, 1 strī'tor, 2 strē'tor, n A city in Lassalle streh-lo'sis, 1 strēb-lō'sis, 2 strēb-lō'sis, n Dislocation of a joint due to some twisting force [*< Gr strobilos twisted (ing) — strephō twist*]

streek, 1 strēk, 2 strēk, a [Prov. Eng] Straight, unswerv-

street, n Straw

street'ee, ct & ct To stretch

street', ct & ct Same as STREAK

street, 1 strīk, 2 strēk, n [Scot] Extent, progress

street'it, 1 strīk'it, 2 strēk'it [Scot], imp of STREK

street, 1 strīl, 2 strēl, ct [Colloq] To trail or flow along; he drawn along trailingly saunter carelessly, stream

street, n [Ir] 1. A saunter or stroll, dragging 2. A slovenly, idle woman

street', n Same as STRAIN

street, 1 strīt, 2 strēl, n 1. A public way, with build-

ings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or village, as, his house is in 49th street he lives in York street In the United States or is often colloquially substituted for in before street in such phrases Street is usually held to mean the entire surface including the sidewalks and the buildings abutting thereon and so much of the depth as is, or can fairly be, used for the ordinary purposes of a street Compare HIGHWAY ROADWAY

2. The highway on which the buildings of a street front.

3. That portion of a highway between the sidewalks or curbs, the way reserved for vehicles, as, be left the side-

Sectional Views of Modern Streets Showing Methods of Paving

1 Asphalt a asphalt wearing-surface 2' b binder of coarse stone and asphaltic cement 1' c cement-concrete foundation 6" 2 Brick or brick wearing-surface b sand-cushion, 1½" to 2" c cement-concrete foundation 6" 3 Granite block a, granite block wearing-surface b, sand-cushion, 1" to 2" c, cement-concrete foundation 6" 4 Macadam a, top-dressing of sand or stone screenings b fine broken stone c coarse broken stone d gutter of granite blocks

walk and walked in the street 4. A roadway, paved or unpaved, with or without sidewalks, between lots on which rows of buildings are to be erected, a common use in the growing cities of the United States 5. An open way or passage between rows or lines of objects, as between ranks of soldiers, a lane, path

Through portions of these [lanes] the buffaloes had trampled their way in large companies one following another opening paths called streets These streets had apparently been trodden for ages J S C Annott *Daniel Boone* p. 99 [to M & Co]

6. [Colloq] The people living, habitually gathering, or doing business in a street 7. Typog Same as ALLEY, 4

8. A public road or highway extending through a considerable tract of country, as, the streets that crossed England in the time of the conquest [*< AS stræt, < LL strata, < L strata, f of stratus* see STRATUS] Syn: see ROAD — street arach, n

ADAM, n 3 — street'car, n [U.S.] A passenger-car that runs on rails laid on the surface of the streets a car on a street-railway — s. door, n A house-door affording entrance from the street — s. orderly, n A street-cleaner who takes up dung and other filth from the streets into a hand-bag with a brush, a scavenger — s. railroad or s. railway, n A railroad on the surface of the streets for the conveyance of passengers a surface railroad in England, tramway, — s. sprinkler, n A cart bearing a water-tank having a perforated discharge-pipe with which to sprinkle the road-

Street-sweeper, viewed from above

a, the driver's seat b, a handle that operates through the levers (c) to tip the rock-shaft s-railroad or s-railway, n (r) and elevate the circular broom (b) The broom rotates the streets for the conveyance of the wheels of the vehicle, road as in a city distinguished and piles the dirt on the right, from an elevated or underground railroad in England, tramway, — s. sprinkler, n A cart bearing a water-tank having a perforated discharge-pipe with which to sprinkle the road-

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way of streets - s sweeper, n 1. A person who sweeps the streets 2. A machine for sweeping the streets, consisting usually of a cylindrical rotating broom or several such brooms mounted between wheels, and drawn by horses - s. walker, n 1. A prostitute who solicits in the streets 2. Any person who walks in the streets - s. walking, n The occupation of a street-walker - s. washer, n 1. A hydrant or plug from which water may be taken for street-washing purposes 2. A water-cart for cleaning the pavement usually discharging the water by means of air-pressure - the s. [Colloq. U S], that street in which the principal financial dealings of a city are carried on as Wall street in New York - also, the collective body of bankers, brokers, etc. doing business in such a street, as, the street was excited - street-wise, adv In the manner of the street

street, n Estrait  
Street, n 1 Alfred Billings (?/1811-4/1881), an American poet Frontenac 2 George Edmund (?/1824-12/1881), an English architect 3. A manufacturing town in Somersetshire, England

street/age, n [Rare] A charge or toll for the use of a street  
street/ling, 1 strit'lin, 2 strē'ling, n A young child who grows up in or frequents the streets, street arach  
street/ward, 1 strit'ward, 2 strē'ward I. a Directed toward or facing the street  
And set his hand To fit their little streetward sitting-room  
Tennyson Enoch Arden at 11

II. adv Toward or in the direction of the street  
street/ward, n Formerly, an officer charged with the care of the streets street/ward' [of a street

street/way, 1 strit'wä, 2 strē'wä, n The roadway  
streight, v, a, & n Same as STRAIGHT  
streight, imp & pp of STREECH, v  
streight, v, a, & n Same as STRAIT, etc  
streit, v, a, & n Same as STREAK

streit/a-ble, a Strainable  
streit, v, a, & n To strain  
streit, a Strict narrow  
streit, a Drawn, as a sword

Streit/berg, 1 shtröl'hērā 2 shtrī'hērā, Wilhelm (?/1864- ) A German philologist and author

streit/itz, 1 strē'its, 2 strē'its, n A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guard made up of citizens rendering hereditary military service, also, the guard itself abolished by Peter the Great [*< G streitze, < Rus streletsii, shooter, < striela, arrow, prohi < OHG strāla, arrow*]

Stre-itz/a, 1 stri-its'-a, 2 stre-its'-a n Bot 1 A genus of South-African plants of the family Musaceae, with large and showy flowers and long-stalked glaucous leaves  
Strelitzia reginae, the queen's strelitzia, bird-of-paradise flower, or bird-tongue flower, with orange and purple flowers, is common in hot-house cultivation 2. [el] A plant of this genus [*< Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, wife of George III of England*]

stremet, v & n Stream  
strem/ma, 1 stem'e, 2 strēm'a, n 1 Surg A partial dislocation, sprain 2. A Greek measure See MEASURE [*< Gr stremma, < strephō, twist*]

strem/ma-to-graph, 1 stem'e-o-to-grāf, 2 strēm'a-to-grāf, n A recording apparatus showing by diagram the strain caused by loads upon material undergoing tests, or in railroad rails over which a train is passing [*< Gr stremma(t)-, twist, + -GRAPH*]

strenet, n Strain strenet.  
stren'get, stren'get, compar & superl of STROV, a  
stren'get, n Strain

strong/ite, 1 streng'it, 2 strēng'it, n Mineral A vitreous, pink or red, hydrous ferric phosphate (Fe<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [*< A Streng of Giessen, Germany*]

strength, v To strengthen  
strength, 1 streng'h, 2 strēng'h, n 1. The quality or property of being physically strong, power, force Specif (1) Of animals, ability to move their own or other bodies, muscular force, or ability to exert it physical vigor, as a man of great strength, he has the strength of an ox Also used archaically in the plural

My strength is as the strength of ten. Because my heart is pure  
Tennyson Sir Galahad at 1

(2) The property of bodies by which they sustain the application of force or strain without yielding or breaking solidity, tenacity, toughness, as the strength of a cable

2. Power in general, especially any operating or operative energy, ability to do or hear Specif (1) [Polit Slang] Available force or backing, as, the strength of a candidate, physical force or power as exerted to secure results, etc. (2) [Lit] Force or force of style, power in the moral force, effectiveness, or power of endurance capability of acting, operating, or being exerted with effect, effective influence, binding or conclusive force validity, as, strength of will, the strength of an administration strength of obligation or argument, the strength of a law (3) Ability to act or accomplish as determined by numbers or amount, numerical or measured force, as, the strength of an army, a navy, or a regiment (4) [Lit] Force or force of style, power in the expression of meaning in language (5) In art, boldness or vigor, as of treatment or conception (6) The intensity of a pigment, or its ability to modify another with which it is mixed

3. Degree of intensity, vehemence; violence, as, the strength of anger or passion 4. The degree in which a thing possesses its distinctive properties or essential elements, intensity of sensible effect on other bodies, concentration, potency, as, the strength of a liquor or an acid Compare AMPLITUDE 2 5 One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment or a source of force or power Specif (1) One who or that which is confidently or firmly relied upon for aid or support, as, the Lord is my strength (2) [Poet & Archaic] A stronghold, fortress (3) A body of troops an army

6. Power of resisting attack, as, the strength of a fortress 7. The required consistency, or the degree of infusion, pungency, sweetness, or the like as in cooking, preserving, soap-making, and similar operations, as, the strength of a wine or of an extract 8. Milling The bread-making efficiency of flour due to the percentage of gluten which, by virtue of its tenacity, retains the gases evolved from the yeast and thus causes the dough to rise [*< AS strength, < strong, strong*]

strength, n Syn. see CALIBRE, POWER  
strengthen, v To strengthen, to increase the strength of a substance expressed in terms of the pressure necessary to crush a cube of such substance of unit dimensions - disruptive s. (Elec), the power of resisting high pressures - di of insulation material dielectric s. - nu the s. [Colloq. Eng.], on the muster-roll of the army or navy - nn or upon the s of, in reliance or dependence upon, as, to act on the strength of particular information - s of a gravitational field (Physica), the force in dynes with which a gram of matter at the

indicated point is attracted - s of a magnet (Physics), the intensity or amount of force exerted by the so-called magnetic matter concentrated at the poles of a magnet - s. of a magnetic field, the intensity with which a unit pole is attracted or repelled See ELECTRIC UNITS, under UNIT - s of an electric current, the quantity of electricity that passes in a unit of time See ELECTRIC UNITS, under UNIT - s of double refraction (Optics), the difference between minimum and maximum refractive powers in double refracting substances - s of materials, the ability of materials, especially those used in construction as for making ropes, cables, trusses, walls etc. to resist stress, as tension, compression, or torsion also, the branch of mechanics that treats of this subject - tangential s. in engineering, a resistance to tangential stress - strength'ful, a Full of strength - strength'ful-ness, n - strength'less, a Having no strength - strength'less-ness, n

strength'en, 1 streng'h'n, 2 strēng'h'n, v I. t 1. To make strong or stronger, increase the strength, vigor, or stability of, as, to strengthen an invalid, to strengthen the supports of a building, to strengthen an obligation 2. To increase the courage or resolution of, encourage, animate, as, to strengthen one to undergo a trial II. To become or grow strong or stronger

These are not natural events, they strengthen  
From stress a stranger Strengthens Temper act v ec 1  
Syn. see CONFIRM - strength'en-er, n strength'ner.  
-strength'en-ing, pa - strength'en-ing-ly, adv

strength'end, pp Strengthened  
strength'ing, a A strengthening a stronghold

strength'ly, a Strong Compare LENGTH  
streng'kle, 1 streng'kl, 2 strēng'kl, v & n Same as STRINKLE  
streng'kle, n [Scot or Obs] A sprinkler

stren-u-ty, n Strenuousness  
stren'u-ty, 1 stren'u-ty, 2 strēn'yū-ty, n [Rare] 1 Strenuousness 2 Straining for effect, as in literary composition a strained effect

stren'u-ous, 1 stren'yū-us, 2 strēn'yū-ūs, a 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent, strongly insistent, marked by strong or uncompromising zeal, earnestness, or effort, strong, zealous, intrepid, as, a strenuous advocate of liberty, a strenuous defense 2. Necessitating strong effort or exertion [*< L strenuus, active, cp Gr strēnēs, strong*]

-stren'u-ous-ly, adv -stren'u-ous-ness, n The quality of being strenuous

strep'et, v To strip  
strep'ent, a Loud noisy

Strep'er-ine, 1 strep'er-ā-nī, 2 strēp'er-ī-nē, n pl Ornith A subfamily of Corvidae, generally united with Corvinae, crow-shrikes Strep'er-a, n (t g) [*< L strepo, make a noise*] - strep'er-in-ē, a  
strep'er-ous, a Boisterous loud

Strep'h-on, 1 strep'on, 2 strēp'on, n A love-sick shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, hence, sometimes, any love-sick person - strep'h-on-ade, n A sentimental song, a love-song

strep'h-o-tome, 1 strep'o-tōm, 2 strēp'o-tōm, n Surg A corkscrew-shaped needle used in operating for cure of inguinal hernia [*< Gr strephō, turn, + -tome*]

strep'tant, 1 strep'tant, 2 strēp'tant, a [Rare] Noisy.  
Strep'to-tes, 1 strep'tō-tes, 2 strēp'tō-tes, n pl Ornith A former division of insectivorous birds distinguished from the paridae by including Syndactyl, Zygodactyl, and Heterodactyl [*< L strepo, make a noise*]

strep'to-to, 1 strep'tō-tō, 2 strēp'tō-tō, adv [It] Mus Noisy, boisterously strep'to-to'sa-men'te.  
strep'tonst, a Noisy strep'tonst.

strep'tus, 1 strep'tus, 2 strēp'tus, n Pathol [L] Any sound heard within the chest on auscultation

strep'sis, 1 strep'sis, 2 strēp'sis, n From Greek strepsis, turning [*< strephō, turn*] a combining form - strep'sis-er, n An antelope (genus Strepsicerotus) with spiral horns See illus under KOONOO - strep'sis-er-ous, a - strep'sis-er, n One of the Strepsiptera - strep'sis-er-a, n pl Entom An order or suborder of parasitic dipterous insects with forewings filamentary and twisted and hind wings fan-like in males including Styliptera - strep'sis-er-al, a - strep'sis-er-an, a & n - strep'sis-er-us, a Having twisted wings, pertaining to the Strepsiptera - strep'sis-rhin-ē, I. a Having the nostril curved or twisted as the lemnus of or pertaining to the Strepsirhini strep'sis-rhin'al; strep'sis-rhin-ē, strep'so-rhin-ē, II. n One of the Strepsirhini a lemur a prosimian - strep'sis-rhin'al, n pl Jam The Lemuroidea - strep'sis-rhin'al, n

strep'to, 1 strep'to, 2 strēp'to, n From strep'to, a strep'to, twisted [*< strephō, turn*] a combining form - strep'to-as-tro-a, n pl Spang A division of choriadans with spirastros microscopical - strep'to-as-tro-a, a - strep'to-as-tro-a, n pl Conch A family of geophilous pulmonates with a long neck, short tail, and helical form or pupiform shell. Strep'to-as-tro-a, n (t g) - strep'to-as-tro-a, n - strep'to-as-tro-a, a - strep'to-as-tro-a, n pl Biol A supposed type of bacteria consisting of bacteria in the form of a twisted chain - strep'to-as-tro-a, n pl Conch The Valvatidae as a superfamily - strep'to-as-tro-a, a - strep'to-as-tro-a, n Bot A genus of South-African gesneraceous herbs having opposite leaves and panded blue or purple flowers with funnel-shaped corolla The capsule is pod like and spirally twisted toward the top - strep'to-coc-chi-a, n A diseased condition caused by the presence of streptococci in the blood strep'to-coc-chi-a, a - strep'to-coc-chi-a, n pl A genus of microorganisms belonging to the Cocci. 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**I. 1.** To bring or cause to come in forcible contact with (1) To hit with some force, as with the hand or something held in it, or with some instrument or missile, deliver a blow or blows upon, also, to knock or impinge upon, come into collision with, as, to *strike* a person in the face, to *strike* a horse with a whip, to *strike* a dog (2) To deliver or deal with force; as, to *strike* a blow (3) To cause to impinge upon or penetrate forcibly or as with force, dash against, thrust, as, he *struck* his foot against a stone, he *struck* his knife into the savage, the oak has *struck* its roots deep (4) To pierce or penetrate with a blow or blows, stab, as, to *strike* a person to the heart with a knife (5) To produce by a stroke, or suddenly, ignite by a stroke, as, to *strike* a match (6) To set or fall upon with sudden force, attack, wound, shock, smite, injure, as, to *strike* an enemy in the rear (7) To cut, lop, or separate forcibly usually with off, as, to *strike* off a criminal's head (8) To form by stamping or impressing with a die, as medals or coins, coin

Congress ordered that a gold medal be *struck* commemorating the evacuation of Boston bearing the effigy of Washington as its deliverer *Invasion* Washington vol 1 p 185 (s p 1863)

3. To cause to enter or pervade with sudden force or power, as, to *strike* dismay into or throughout the army. 4. To make and confirm, as a bargain probably from the Latin *sedus ferre*, "to strike a compact" 5. To efface or cancel by or as by a stroke of a pen, cancel the record of, expunge with out, off, or some similar modifier, as, to *strike* out a clause of a legislative bill, to *strike* off a charge in an account 6. To cause to sound, notify or announce by sound, as, the clock *strikes* the hour 7. To impress or affect suddenly, forcibly, or in some particular manner, also, to occur to, come to the mind of, as, to be *struck* with shame, he was *struck* speechless; I am *struck* favorably with the plan, that never *struck* me 8. To set out, as a cutting or slip, to cause to take root 9. To fall in with, light or come upon and see suddenly, hence, to discover, as, to *strike* a new species at plant

A walk of twenty minutes brings us to the edge of the forest, where we *struck* an ancient Indian trail *CHARLES LAMAR, Adventures in U S, Michigan* in vol 1 p 153 (s p 1856)

10. To assume or take up, enter upon, as, to *strike* a trot, he *struck* a graceful attitude 11. To lower or haul down, take or let down, as, to *strike* a flag (indicating surrender or respect), to *strike* a sail *Specif* (2) To take down or apart and pack up, as, tents (2) *Theat* To change the stage-setting of a play 12. To quit or cease, as work, in order to compel compliance with a demand, redress of a grievance, etc 13 (1) To make level, as a measure of grain, by scraping the surplus from the top with a straight-edge (2) In masonry, to wipe off the projecting fresh mortar from (a joint) (3) *Founding* To scrape off the surplus sand or loam from (a mold) (4) In leather-manufacturing, to dress (skins and pelts) by scraping and rubbing with a blunt knife to make (them) smooth 14 To lads into a cooler, as canneries 15 To draw, as a line, especially a curve, also, to make (a line) by snapping a tightly strained cord charged with powder or pigment 16. To make (moldings) with a plane 17. To pick (fish) in a barrel 18. To start an electrodeposit of metal upon (an object or article) 19. In dyeing, to cause (a solution) to precipitate color 20. To start (an electric arc light) by separating the carbons 21. To harpoon (a whale) 22. In angling, to hook by n dexterous movement, as a fish that has risen to the fly, but has failed to hook itself 23 To tap and draw liquor from, as a cask, broach 24 *Engin* To lower by degrees and gradually remove in order to effect equilibrium, as the centering of an arch or a vault 25. *Bookbinding* In tooling, to cause to make an impression, as a heated tool 26. [Slang, U S] To approach and accost with a request or demand, as, have you *struck* the boss for a job? 27. [Arehaic] To pass lightly with a stroking or winking movement, as the hand 28. [Arehaic] To advance only in the past participle, as, well *stricken* in years 29 [Arehaic] To cause to adhere by throwing or by forcible contact; dath, smear

As the sun set, they were to *strike* its blood on the doorposts of the house as a sign of their deliverance

A P STANLEY *Jerusalem Church* vol 1 lect v p 107 (s 1884)

30 [Arehaic] To afflict or punish 31. To balance, as an account-book, cause to match or correspond, as the two parts of a tally, hence, formerly, to unite 32. To fight 33. [Slang] To take by force, fraud, or stealth, as money, steal

**II. 1.** To come or be in a state of forcible or sudden contact, or to be acted as by such contact (1) To direct or inflict a blow or stroke, deal blows, make an assault or attack, fight, as in war often used figuratively, as, to *strike* at a person or an evil

*Strike*—till the last armed foe expires

*Strike*—for your altars and your fires

*Strike*—for the green graves of your sires

God, and your native land!

HALLOCK *Marco Bozzaris* 3

(2) To come into contact with sufficient force to produce some perceptible effect, usually with a sound, hit, tap, beat, clash, or dash with against, upon, etc., as, the clapper *strikes* against the bell (3) To give forth a sound or sounds produced by percussion or blows, also, to be indicated by the sound of blows or strokes, as, the bell has just *struck*, the hour has *struck* (4) To glance or graze upon something, impinge, as, the light *strikes* against or upon the wall (5) To run upon a rock, bank, or shore; strand, as the vessel *struck* and immediately went to pieces (6) To pass or penetrate quickly or with strong effect, dart, flash, as, the arrow *struck* through his armor; gleams of sunshine *strike* through the fog 2. To come, especially by accident, arrive without it expecting to do so, happen, with upon; as, to *strike* upon an unknown path 3. To enter boldly or suddenly upon some path or course, make a start go, proceed, also, to start suddenly, as into some form of activity, burst forth, break, as, to *strike* across the fields, to *strike* into a gallop to *strike* into a song 4. To cease work as a means of enforcing a demand, of uttering a protest, or of securing the redress of some grievance, as, to *strike* for higher wages or for shorter hours

A number of them [New York sailors] *struck*, formed a hand marched about the city, and compelled seamen employed at the old rates to join them

McMASTER *People of the U S* vol 11, p 618 (s 1)

5. To lower or haul down a flag or colors, in token of submission, or of respect, surrender, yield, salute 6 To adhere or become fixed to shells, stones, or other objects, as the spat of oysters, also, to take root, as the cuttings of plants, root 7. To extend or run, take a particular direction said of geological strata less frequently, by miners, of veins of ore, etc See illus under *dyr* 8. To become saturated with salt, as fish 9 To run, change, or fade, as colors in a fabric 10. *Mvt* In the United States army, to act as an officer's servant, said usually of a soldier who voluntarily performs such duty 11. To run light furrows for planting in a plowed field 12. [Slang, Eng] To steal money, especially by picking pockets 13. [Rare] In rowing, to pull stroke 14. To flow or glide, as a stream, to pull stroke 15. To flow or glide, as a stream, to pull stroke 16. To flow or glide, as a stream, to pull stroke 17. To flow or glide, as a stream, to pull stroke 18. 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tend like a string, form into an extended line or series often with out, as, stones *strung* beside a walk, he *strung* out his sermon. 8. [Slang, U S] To jolly, hoax. **II.** 1. To stretch out into a long, irregular line, as people. 2. To form itself into strings, present a stringy appearance, as, the paint is stiff and *stringy*. 3. *Billiards* To drive the cue-ball from within the string against the farther cushion and back, the player whose ball stops nearest the cushion at the head of the table having the choice of order in playing. 4. To fly unevenly in an elliptical or elongated mass, as a charge of shot from a gun. 5. [Slang] To practise imposition; humbug — to *string* a bet, in faro, to spread out the chips instead of stacking them, to indicate that the bet is on odd or even cards only or that it takes in a remote card — to *string* up, in wire-drawing, to pull rods of wire through the plate-holes of a drawbench.

**string, n** 1. A slender line thinner than a cord and thicker than a thread, twice, also, a slender strip, as of leather. (1) The cord of a bow. (2) A leather or other strip for holding book-covers together. (3) Prepared wire or catgut, plain or covered, for musical instruments. When weighted to resist the drawing power or tension, the rapidity of its transverse vibrations depends upon the tension, the length, and the specific gravity of the material, and in exact ratio with this rapidity the ear is sensible of the difference of musical pitch. From the 6th century B C the monochord or single *string* stretched over a sound-board and measured by movable bridges, has been the canon of musical intervals, the relative scale pitch. *Gauche Dict of Music* vol. IV, p. 727.

For the various strings of stringed instruments with the pitch to which they are properly tuned, etc. see BANJO, GUITAR, VIOLIN, etc. See also INSTRUMENT.

2. A string-like organ or formation.

All down the loose-walled lanes in arches' flowers  
The barberry droops its strings o' golden flowers.

LOWELL, *Biglow Papers* second series vi st 6.  
(1) A fibrous vegetable formation as the strings which unite the twosides of a bean-pod. (2) An animal nerve or tendon. (3) *Mining* A small vein or irregular thin lode. 3. A thin cord upon which anything is strung, a row or series of things connected by a small cord, as, a *string* of pearls. 4. Hence, a connected series or succession, as of things, acts, or events sometimes implying unusual length, as, a *string* of carriages, a *string* of lies.

To these demands and complaints the estates replied by a *string* of resolutions.

MOTLEY, *Dutch Republic* vol. in pt v, p. 246 in 1862.

5. [Colloq.] A drove or small collection of stock, especially of saddle-horses. 6. *pl* Stringed instruments. 7. *Billiards* (1) The score. (2) The buttons, strung on a wire, by which the score is kept. (3) The string-line. (4) The act of stringing. See *string*, v, 3, 8.

Arch. A string-course, as of bricks. 2. Shipbuilding The highest course of planks in a vessel's ceiling. 1. *Carp* A stout inclined plank, notched and set edgewise as a support for the steps of a wooden stairway. Compare *string-piece*. 11. *Print* A strip of duplicate proofs of a compositor's work, as for a week, pasted together end to end, for convenient measurement, a similar arrangement of proofs of contributed matter kept in newspaper offices. 12. In woolen-manufacturing, a length of ten feet. 13. [Colloq., Eng.] A set of syllogisms conveniently arranged for use, to be employed at a college disputation. 14. The fibrous albumen of an egg. 15. [Slang] A hoax. [*AS* *strenge*, perhaps < *strang* < *strong*] — close string (*Carp*), a string-piece not notched for the steps of a staircase. closed s. — face's string, *n* Arch. The exterior string of a staircase the string which carries the stair-ends farthest from the wall. In wooden stairs it is often a false string or decorative facing applied to the rough outer string which actually supports the stairs — open s. — 1. *Mus* See *open*, s. (1). 2. *Carp* A notched string in a staircase — rough s. — (*Carp*) a notched board fitted to the inside of an open string to strengthen it — string'val'pha-het, *n* An alphabet for the use of the blind, in which the letters are represented by knots diversified by form or arrangement, tied in a string or cord. All the knots are easily made, and a message can thus be tied into a string and sent as a letter — s. bean, *n* Any tender bean in its pod used for food so called because

the fibrous thread along the back is usually removed before cooking — s. block, *n* A wooden block in a pianoforte, from which project the studs to which the fixed ends of the strings are looped — s. board, *n* A board serving as a string-piece — s. course, *n* A horizontal molding or ornamental course usually projecting along the face of a building, especially under a row of windows, or immediately below a parapet or tower — s. galvanometer, *n* *Elec* A galvanometer so sensitive that the least fluctuation of current is noted in effect upon a string-like fiber the changes in which are registered by microscopic observation or photography — s. halt, *n* *Vet* Spring-halt a corrupt form — s. line, *n* *Billiards* A line drawn across the table through the light-red spot used in stringing for lead. See *string*, v, 3 — s. organ, *n* A reed-organ having rods from its reeds that set vibrating corresponding wires or strings stretched over a sounding-board and tuned in unison with the reeds — s. pea, *n* A variety of pea with edible pods, prepared and eaten in the same manner as string-beans. Called also *sugar-pea* and *skinnish pea* — s. piece, *n* A supporting timber, horizontal or inclined, forming the margin or edge of a framework as of a floor or staircase a stringer or string-board — s. plate, *n* A metal hloef bearing the string-hloef of a piano — s. proof, *n* *Sugar-making* The proof that sirup has arrived at a certain ripe stage or consistency — s. pump, *n* *Mining* A pump to which power is transmitted from a distance along strings hotted together and mounted on levers to enable them to swing easily — sympathetic s. (*Mus*) a string vibrated by the vibrations of another string — in get or have one on a s. [Slang] 1. To bind a person to oneself by some strong influence. 2. To place a person in a condition of disquietude or anxiety usually concerning something expressed — to have a s. to it [Colloq.] to limit so as to leave some control still in the hands of the donor — said of a gift.

**stringed, 1 string, 2 stringed, a** 1. Furnished with strings, as, a *stringed* instrument. 2. Tied or fastened with a string. 3. *Her* Attached to, suspended by, or furnished with a string, as a bugle-horn or harp. 4. [Rare] Produced from stringed instruments.

**string'gen-ey, 1 strun ju-n, 2 string'gen-ey, n** 1. The

state or quality of being stringent, strictness, close-

ness, as the *stringency* in the law.

St. Paul considered the Sabbath abrogated by Christianity not merely as modified in its *stringency* but as totally repealed.

ROBERTSON, *Sermons* second series ser xiii p 345 in 1870.

2. The state of being short of money, as the *stringency* of the market.

[Hasten] the time, accelerating the market.

**string'gen'to, 1 string'jen'to, 2 string'jen'to, n** [It] *Mus*

**string'gen'to, 1 string'jen'to, 2 string'jen'to, a** 1. Keeping one

closely to strict requirements as detailed rules enforced by severe penalties, rigid, severe, as, the most *stringent* regulations were passed.

The Habeas Corpus Act the most *stringent* curb that ever legislation imposed on tyranny.

MACAULAY, *England* vol. II, p. 3 [r s & co 1853]

2. Hampered by obstructing conditions. 3. Pressing

down or together tightly, close, tight, as, the money market is very *stringent*. [*L* *stringo* (ppr *stringit*)-*is*, compress] — *string'gen'ty, ade* — *string'gen't-ness, n*

**string'er, 1 string'er, 2 string'er, n** 1. A heavy timber

or plank, usually horizontal, but sometimes inclined, supporting other members of a structure, and usually

running in the direction of the greatest length of the collection of supported members. (1) A main lengthwise

timber in a bridge or similar structure, upon which others are laid. (2) *Carp* (a) Any horizontal framing-timber, as in a building. (b) A tie-beam. (c) A string-piece strung

in building stairways. (3) A railway-car sill or the like. (4) Railroad. A lengthwise timber on which rails are laid, as distinguished from a *cross-tie* or *sleeper*. (5) *Naut* An inside horizontal plank or plate fastened to the frames

and supporting beam-ends, a shelf. (6) *Mining* Same as *string*, n, 2 (3).

2. One who makes, sells, or applies bow-strings. 3.

One who strings; especially, one who puts the strings in a piano. 4. A small screw-hook to which piano-strings

are sometimes attached. 5. A stick or twig on which to string fish. *Gr* A libertine.

**string'ham, 1 string'am, 2 string'am, Silas H. (b. 1793—d. 1876)** An American admiral in War of 1812 and Civil War.

**string'ing, 1 string'ing, 2 string'ing, n** The state or

quality of being stringy.

**string'ing, 1 string'ing, 2 string'ing, n** 1. Inlaid lines in

bookwork. 2. The process of glossing silk.

**string'ing-course, n** Same as *string-course*.

**string'less, 1 string'less, 2 string'less, a** Having no strings

**string'mant, n** A player on a stringed instrument.

**string'go-ce-phal'i-de, 1 string'go-s-fal'i-de, 2 string'go-ce-**

**phal'i-de, n pl Conch** A Paleozoic family of arthropo-

ditous brachiopods with a terebratuliform shell and a large

bilobed cardinal process. *String'go-ce-phal'i-lus, n* (t g) [*Gr* *strix* (*strix*), owl, + *cephalē* head] — *string'go-ceph-*

**al'id, n** — *string'go-ceph-a-lold, a*

**string'wood', 1 string'wud', 2 string'wud', n** A small tree

(*Acacia arborescens*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*),

formerly of *St. Helena*, but now extinct, named from the

hairy string-like spikes of its reddish male flowers.

**string'y, 1 string'y, 2 string'y, a** 1. Containing fibrous

strings, filamentous, as, a *stringy* piece of meat. 2.

Forming in strings, as thick glue, rosy. 3. Having

twisted sinews, warty. 4. Having thread-like imperfec-

tions on its surface, as of glass, marble, etc. 5. Worn

so as to have the appearance of a string or strings. 6.

Twisted, distorted, said of badly scutched cotton fiber.

**string'y-bark', 1 string'y-bor', 2 string'y-bark', n** 1.

Any one of various Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*,

with a tough fibrous bark used for tying, for

cradles, for roofs of huts, etc. The principal ones are

*E. macrorrhynchos*, the common one of Victoria, *E. micro-*

*carina* of New South Wales, and south Queensland (tallow-

wood), and *E. obliqua*, the common species in Tasmania

(messmate-tree).

2. [Bush Slang, Austral] Bad whisky.

**string'kle, 1 string'kl, 2 string'kl, n** [*Scot* or *Obs*] To

spinkle, scatter — *string'king't, n* A sprinkling.

**stri'o-la, 1 stri'o-lə, 2 stri'o-lə, n** *Bot* An indistinct stri-

**stri'o-late, 1 stri'o-lət, 2 stri'o-lət, a** *Bot* Minutely

striate. [*L* *striatus*, furrow] **stri'o-lat'ed, a**

**stri'o-let, 1 stri'o-let, 2 stri'o-let, n** *Entom* A little

stria. [*L* *stria*, furrow]

**strip', 1 strip, 2 strip, v** [*STRIPPED* or *STRIP*, *STRIP'*-*ping*] *I* 1. To pull off the covering from, especially

a close covering, denude, as, to *strip* a tree of its bark

or foliage. 2. To pull off, as a closely fitting envelop,

as, to *strip* bark from a tree. 3. To deprive of utterly,

rob, despoil, plunder, as, to *strip* a man of his wealth.

4. To milk (a cow) by drawing the thumb and forefinger

downward over the teat instead of by squeezing, also,

to press all the milk out of, milk dry (a cow).

Never were cows that required such *stripping* or were ex-

pected to yield such returns as Black Nell and Daisy that

night. *Elizabeth C. Garrison, Silver Lovers* p 65 in 1863.

5. To remove something from, lay bare or clean, as, in

various mechanical operations. (1) *Mining* To remove the

overlying earth from (a bed or vein). (2) To press out the

roe from (fish) for use in artificial fecundation. (3) To unrig,

as a vessel dismantled. (4) *Mach* To tear off the thread

from (a screw or nut). (5) To separate the leaves of

from the stalk, as tobacco. (6) To remove short fibers

together with grease, filth, etc. from (card-teeth). (7) To

render (a file-blank) smooth before grinding and cutting.

(8) To turn down (a gun-barrel) in order to make the ex-

terior concentric with the bore. (9) To cut from (a pro-

jectile) the soft metal that has been spread into the rifling

as, the gun *strips* its shot. (10) *Foundry* To remove the

mold from (a casting) after solidification. (11) *Agric* (a)

To remove in layers, as turf or other land surface. (b)

To extract the grain or seed from (grass or ryegrass) by sepa-

rating it from the heads with a toothed instrument. (c)

To clear (a field) as of stubble etc. (12) To rid (plated

ware) of its metal coat by subjecting (it) to chemical process

or electrolysis. (13) To cleanse (raw silk) by treating in a

soap bath so as to remove the silk-gelatin. (14) *Dyeing*

To rid of, or reduce the color of (fabrics) by chemical and

physical processes. (15) *Soap-making* To slice (soap-

bars) preparatory to drying and milling.

6. To tear or cut into strips, pull off or apart in strips,

make a strip or strips of, tear or pull asunder or to pieces,

as, to *strip* a cloth in pieces; in *strip* off a piece of salt fish.

**II.** 1. To remove one's clothing, undress, denude

oneself; as, to *strip* for the fray, or for a bath. 2. To

come off in strips, as, the bark *strips* off easily. 3. *Mach*

To have the thread break off or tear away, as

a nut or screw. 4. To be discharged from a rifle without

taking the grooves of the bore, as a projectile. [*AS* *stripan*

in *be-stripan* plunder] **STRIP** see *NEVASTATE*.

**strip'leaf', n** Tobacco from which the stems have

been stripped — in s. a taw, to remove the hook-hearlog

lines from the runner — to s. down, to remove the rigging

of a vessel in part applied usually to running rigging — to

s. to a gantline, to divest a ship of all running and standing

rigging except a single whip or gantline, from the deck to

the lower masthead, to be used when rigging is to be put back

**strip't, n** 1. To outstrip get clear of.

**strip't, n** 1. A narrow piece comparatively long, as, a

strip of cloth, board, or land. 2. *pl* Specif, tobacco

prepared by depriving the leaves of the main stem or

mudrik. 3. *Mining* One of a set of troughs, or their

equivalent, along which ore-particles as they come from

the stamps are deposited in the order of their specific

gravity. 4. [Rare] A striplog. 5. *Ordnance* The

stripping off of the metal ring at the base of a projectile

at gun-firing, thus preventing it from taking rotary flight.

See *rotating-strip*. 6. Same as *strip*, n, 15.

**Thet** Same as *STRIP-LIGHTS*. 8. A brass ingot cast

shallow for rolling into sheets. [*FOR STRIP*] — *fit'* — *strip'*,  
*n* *Mech* 1. Same as *strip*, n, 1. 2. A chipping-piece

— *strip* armor, armor for the legs having sunken bands

alternating with wide raised strips — s. count, valuation of

timber in terms of the lumber from which it was sawed, a

1-inch board being counted as 1 1/2 inches thick — *strip's*

*lights*, *n pl* *Theat* Lights arranged in rows behind the

wings. Hence, waste.

**strip', n** [Local U S] Destruction, as of buildings and

**strip, 1 strip, 2 strip, v** [*STRIPEN*, *STRIP'ING*] *I* 1.

To mark with a stripe or stripes, band, as, to *strip*

a fabric. 2. [Rare] To inflict stripes upon, lash, whip.

**II.** 1. To make stripes, especially as in ornamenting

carriages, cars, and machinery, as, to *strip* skilfully

**strip, n** 1. A line, band, or long narrow division of a

surface, of different color or finish from the adjacent sur-

face, or a strip of material attached, as for decoration,

in a different ground, a regular streak or strip, as, the

stripes of the United States flag, the stripes on a soldier's

trousers; specif (*Mil*), same as *CHEVRON*, 1. 2. A

streak or welt on the skin caused by flogging, as with a

lash, also, a blow struck in whipping. 3. Distinctive

quality or character, kind; particular sort, as, politi-

cians of that *stripe*. 4. *Geol* The series of bands of

variation in color or texture in a rock-mass, or the

course of the planes of such bands, as indicative of the

course of the bedding-plane when that is otherwise

obscure. 5. Striped cloth, as, Bengal *stripe*. 6.

[*Dml*] A strip, as of land. 7. [*Scot*] A small stream or

mill. 8. *Mining* A long bundle of rectangular shape.

9. A stroke. [*< D* *streepe*, *stripe*] — *service* *stripe*

[*U S*] A gold or silver chevron worn on the left sleeve of a

uniform coat. The gold designates six months service over-

seas the silver six months service in the United States.

**striped, 1 stript or striop'd, 2 stript or striop'd, a**

Having stripes, marked with stripes.

— *striped* bass, an elongated serranoid fish (genus

*Roccus*), especially *R. lineatus*, ranging from Nova Scotia to

Louisiana and entering rivers to spawn, olivaceous-silvery,

with 7 to 9 blackish longitudinal stripes on the sides much

esteemed as





Stru<sup>n</sup>thi-o-la'ri-a, *n* (t g) — stru<sup>n</sup>thi-o-la'ri-ld, *n* —  
stru<sup>n</sup>thi-o-la'ri-oid, *a* — Stru<sup>n</sup>thi-o'nes, *n* pl Orn<sup>th</sup> 1.  
The ostriches or *Struthionidae* as a genus, suborder or order.  
2. The *Rallix* — Stru<sup>n</sup>thi-on'l-dæ, *n* pl Orn<sup>th</sup> A fam-





stantinople, named Studinm from Studins, its founder, a Roman noble who lived in the 5th century.  
**stud** 'work', 1 stnd 'work', 2 stnd 'work' n 1. Walls of brickwork between studs 2. Studied leather armor; anything set with studs

**stud'y**, 1 stnd'y, 2 stnd'y, v [STUD'YEN, STUD'Y-ING] I. t  
 1. To apply the mind to, with a view to learn or learn about, examine, search into, as, to study philosophy, to study the rocks, he studied the question 2. Specif., to endeavor to memorize or master the details of, to learn the words or ideas of; as, to study one's part in a play

Some historians are to be read some are to be studied, and some may be neglected entirely

BOLINGBROKE *Letters on History* p 114 [r c 1779]  
 3. To devote oneself to the mastery of, as a profession, science, or art, as, to study law or medicine 4. To fix the gaze on attentively and thoughtfully, look at and examine, contemplate, also, to look at musingly, as, to study a friend's portrait 5. To apply one's mind to the contriving of, devise, plan, think out, often with out or up, as, to study up a scheme, to study out a puzzle 6. To think over and keep in mind for accomplishing some end, apply thought to for some practical purpose, as, to study the interests of one's client

II. : 1. To apply oneself to the acquisition of learning or knowledge, labor to comprehend facts and principles, work intellectually, as, the boy likes to study 2. Specif., to follow a regular course of instruction, or to apply oneself to learn some branch or department of knowledge, as, to study for the ministry 3. To employ the mind in investigation or contrivance, as, to study into the causes of disease 4. To use thoughtful care in the prosecution of some end, he diligent and thoughtfully anxious 5. To be occupied in musing or meditation; reflect, cogitate, as, he sat and studied a long time [*OF* studier, < LL studio, < L studium, see studio] Syn. see CONSIDER, EXAMINE, MUSE

**stud'y**, n [STUD'YEN, 1-iz, 2-ig, pl] 1. The act of studying or applying thought to a subject, hence, application of the mind to books, to art or science, or to any subject of investigation, earnest mental examination, any systematic effort to learn, as by observing, reflecting, and memorizing, as, study broadens the mind

The great business of study is to form a mind adapted and adequate to all times and all occasions *Josiah R. Reynolds Discourses* ed by E. G. Johnson, n p 277 [see c 1891]

2. A specific act or mode of intellectual application, particular case or form of mental work, as, do not interrupt my study of this chapter 3. Something to be studied, specif., a branch or department of knowledge considered as a subject studied, anything deemed subject of mental application, as, history is a noble study

History in its finer and deeper things, literature and the larger study of nature—these must be lived with till they warm the soul and temper the thought and take up their abode in the inner life *ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN Government by Influence* p 235 [l. c. & c 10]

4. A specific product of studious application, especially of preliminary efforts, in art, a first sketch from nature or the living model, a drawing or painting designed as a record or memorandum for reference or elaboration, also, a student's art exercise, as, a study of a tree or group of plants for a painting, also, by extension, a carefully elaborated literary treatment of a subject 5. A room devoted to study, reading, etc., as, the minister was in his study 6. A studious state of mind or absent-minded condition *See BROWN STUDY*, under BROWN 7. Earnest endeavor, thoughtful care or desire, also, the object of such endeavor or care, as, it is our study to please our customers 8. *Mus* A composition designed to aid development in technical facility 9. *Theat* One who commits a part to memory; especially, an actor who memorizes a part for which he is cast, as, he is a quick study 10. [Archaic] Zeal, ardor [*OF* studie, < L studium, see studio] Syn. see ATTENTION, INQUIRY, REFLECTION

**stud'y**, n [Prov Brt] A study [volcanic fissure] **stud'fa**, 1 stnd'fa, 2 stnd'fa, n [It] A jet of steam from a **stud'f**, 1 stnd'f, 2 stnd'f, v I. t 1. To fill to distention by crowding something into, cram, pack full, as, to stuff a trunk full of clothing, to stuff the head with knowledge 2. Specif., to fill with material specially prepared for such use, as, to stuff a cushion, to stuff a fowl for cooking 3. In taxidermy, to fill out with suitable material (the skin of a bird or beast), and arrange so as to make a lifelike form 4. To cram into a small space, crowd, as, to stuff a newspaper into one's pocket 5. To fill full or distend by crowding or being crowded into, often with out, as, the strangers stuffed the gallery, the sawdust stuffs out the doll's body 6. To obstruct by filling, choke, as, a chimney stuffed with soot 7. To fill the pores of (a skin or pelt) to improve or restore the appearance and preserve it, also, in woolen manufacture, to fill with a dye preparatory to using a mordant 8. To fill with ideas, notions, or sentiments especially with unsystematized knowledge or with fanciful notions, as, a head stuffed with rubbish 9. [Rare] To distend with a liquid 10. [Slang] To impose on the credulity of, as, to stuff a rustic 11. [Newspaper Slang] U S To put the several parts of (a paper) together when it consists of several sheets printed separately 12. To provide, as with a stock or supply of victuals or necessities

II. : [Colloq] To glutinize, eat to excess—to stuff a ballot-box, to put ballots into the box fraudulently **stuff**, o 1. Made of fabric, especially of light woolen material 2. Made of fur in imitation of heavier **stuff**, n 1. The material out of which something may be shaped or made, hence, matter as unformed or as considered indefinitely, as, the stuff of which an animal is made 2. Figuratively, the fundamental element of anything, whether material or spiritual, as, the stuff of which heroes are made *soul-stuff*

Humanity must always be to the majority of men the true stuff of poetry *A. LANGE Letters to Dead Authors* p 147 [c 1836]  
 3. Specif., raw or unworked material as capable of being made into some specific kind of thing, as a bread-stuff 4. A quantity of the products of some industry, considered collectively, also, possessions generally, especially household goods

May be his stuff would have sold much better next week.  
*Gazette* *W hat I know of Farming* p 300 [c. a 1871]  
 5. A worthless collection of things, trash, waste material, refuse rubbish, as cart the stuff away. 6. Trashy, worthless ideas or sentiments, n worthless production.

Much sorry stuff written some hundred years ago or more

CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p 183 [c. a 1840]  
 7. Any one of various substances, mixtures, or compounds prepared for use (1) Paper-pulp ready for use (2) In leather-making, stuffing or dubbing (3) A mixture of tallow, turpentine, etc., for preserving the wooden parts of vessels (4) A mixture of alum and salt for whitening boards (5) A medicinal mixture or potion (6) *Carp* Boards regarded as material for building as, inch stuff (7) Woven material, especially of wool, suitable for making up into clothing also, any textile fabric (8) *Naut* Small ropes, tarred or untarred, as for seizing as planted stuff (9) *Arch* The fluid actuating the piston of an engine 8. [Slang] Money, means, as, you can buy if you have the stuff 9. f. Supply, stock, quantity [*OF* estoffe, *L* stupe, low, < Gr stupe, low, red stuff, ferric oxide in impalpable powder, creosote—stuff-chest, n A vat in which paper-pulp is macerated—s. engine, n A machine for grinding paper-pulp—s. gown [Eng] 1. A gown made of a light woolen fabric as worn by junior barristers 2. A junior barrister s. gownsman—s. hat, an imitation beaver hat made of fur supplied to a varnished foundation—s. pump, n A machine used in paper-making to raise stuff from one level to another—thick s. (*Ship-building*), planing more than 4 inches but less than 12 inches through—thin s., tin ore mixed with its gangue—white s., a composition of glue and whitening, for coating picture-frames before gilding

**stuff**, intery Nonsense! an exclamation of contempt **stuffed**, 1 stuf't, 2 stuf't, pa 1. Filled with or as with stuffs, stuffing, as, a stuffed turkey 2. *Bot* Filled with a spongy mass, as the stems of certain angiosperm fungi 3. f. Having the nose stopped up, as in a cold **stuffer**, 1 stuf'er, 2 stuf'er, n One who or that which stuffs, as, a ballot-box stuffer, specif., a stuffing-machine **stuff'ness**, 1 stuf'-nes, 2 stuf'-nes, n The state of being stuffy, in any sense, especially of having close, stagnant air

**stuff'ing**, 1 stuf'ing, 2 stuf'ing, n 1. The material with which anything is stuffed (1) Straw, excelsior, sawdust, feathers, hair, or the like, used in stuffing bedsteads, mattresses, cushions, and seats (2) Material used to fill up a crack, interstice or other vacant space, as, stuffing for a broken window-pane (3) A mixture, as of bread or cracker-crumbs with meat and seasoning, used in stuffing fowls etc., for cooking (4) A filling of superfluous matter 2. The act or process of filling out the skin of a bird, beast, or fish in taxidermy, or the material so used 3. A composition of fish-oil and tallow by which hides are made supple and waterproof, duhning 4. The process, in wool-dyeing, of boiling with a dyestuff before mordanting—stuffing-brush, n A brush used in stuffing or dubbing leather—s. machize, n 1. A machine having an internal rotating device for filling the pores of leather with oil and tallow s. drum; s. wheel. 2. A machine used in filling the cases of sausages with meat **stuff'ing-box**, 1 stuf'ing-boks, 2 stuf'ing-boks, n A device affording passage and lengthwise or rotary motion of a piece, as of a piston-rod or shaft, while maintaining a fluid-tight joint about the moving part

As made in the head of a steam-cylinder or of a pump barrel, it consists of a chamber through which the rod passes, and in which an elastic material, as hemp or india-rubber and canvas has been applied in coils about the rod and made to fit the chamber closely. In the later forms metallic packing (so called), which makes a fluid-tight joint by metal-to-metal contact has superseded elastic fiber

**stuff'y**, 1 stuf'y, 2 stuf'y, a [STUFF'Y-ER, STUFF'Y-EST] 1. Badly ventilated, causing a feeling of closeness or discomfort, musty, as, a stuffy bedroom 2. Impeding respiration, causing or affected by difficult breathing, as, a stuffy cold in the head, a stuffy voice 3. [Slang] Sulky 4. [Scot] Made of strong material, stout, sturdy 5. [Prov Eng] Fat, filled out

**stug**, 1 stug, 2 stug, n [Scot] A prick, thorn **stug'er**, 1 stug'er, 2 stug'er, a [Prov Eng] Stocky, as a race of men

**Stuhl** 'wels'-sen-burg, 1 stuhl'wels'-en-burg, 2 stuhl'wels'-en-burg, n 1. A county in W central Hungary, 1,603 sq m 2. Its capital, where the Hungarian kings were crowned from the 11th to the 16th century

**stull'er**, 1 stull'er, 2 stull'er, n Same as *stiver*

**stulker**, 1 stulker, 2 stulker, William (1768-1765)

An English antiquarian and investigator **stull**, 1 stul, 2 stul, n [Cornwall Eng] *Mining* 1. A cross-timbering or platform in an excavation, especially in a slope, as for packing the attic a continuous row of stumps covering the back of a level **stull'-eev'-er**-ing, 2. A stull-piece [*OF* stolle, < OHG stoll, prop]—stull'-piece, n A piece of timber placed slanting over the back of a level to be covered with lagging, to prevent rock falling into the level from the slopes above

**stull**, n [Prov Eng] A large piece, as of bread or cheese, a luncheon

**stulm**, 1 stulm, 2 stulm, n *Mining* An adit, or horizontal passage in a mine [*CP* Sw stoll, gallery]

**stulp**, 1 stulp, 2 stulp, n [Prov Eng] A short stout post **stul'ti-fy**, 1 stul'ti-fy, 2 stul'ti-fy, v [*FR*EN, -FR'Y-ŋ] 1. To cause to appear absurdly inconsistent, give an appearance of foolishness to often reflexive, as, this decision stultifies the other, he has stultified himself

2. *Law* To allege to be mentally incapable of performing an act 3. [Rare] To regard and treat as absurd [*OF* LL stultifico, < L stultus, foolish + facto make]—stul'ti-fi-ca'tion, n The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified—stul'ti-fi'er, n One who stultifies **stul'ti-o-quent**, n Foolish talk **stul'ti-o-qui**,—stul'ti-o-quenti, o—stul'ti-o-quenti-ly, odr **stul'ty**, o Foolish stupid

**stum**, 1 stum, 2 stum, v [STUMMEN, STUMM, STUM'-MING] 1. To stop from fermenting, as must often by a small addition of mustard, of sodium sulfite, or of sulfur dioxide 2. [Prov Eng] To treat with sulfur-fumes, as a cask 3. To revive (wine), as by adding must, so as to increase fermentation [*OF* D stommen, < stom, mute]

**stum**, n 1. Unfermented or only partly fermented grape-juice, especially, if fermentation has been prevented or arrested by an antiseptic, must 2. Wine revived, as by the addition of must, to produce increased fermentation [*OF* D stom, silent] **stum'bl'**, 1 stum'bl, 2 stum'bl, v [STUM'BL-EN, STUM'BL-EN, STUM'BLING] I. t 1. To cause to stumble, trip up 2. [Archaic] To confuse, puzzle

This at first stumbled me  
*C. G. FINEZ Autobiography* p 23 [l. a. a 1876]

II. : 1. To miss one's footing in walking or running,

by striking the foot against something so as to fall or be in danger of falling, as, to stumble forward 2. To fall upon something by chance, come accidentally with on or upon, as, to stumble upon a discovery 3. To act blunderingly, move with unsteadiness

He stumbled over the words missed syllables missed lines  
*MARIA EDGEMORTH Tales* vol iii, p 104 [c 1835]

4. [Archaic] To take a wrong or false step in conduct; err [*Var.* of *STUMMER*, < *Ice stumra*, stumble]—stum'-bler, n—stum'bling-ly, adv In a stumbling manner—stum'ble, a Given to stumbling

**stum'ble**, n The act of stumbling, a trip resulting in a fall or partial fall; hence, a blunder, false step **stum'bling-block**, 1 stum'bling-hlek, 2 stum'bling-hlek, n Any obstacle causing one to stumble, a difficulty or impediment, as in the way of accepting some truth, something that may cause one to err now only figurative, as, false interpretations are stumbling-blocks **stum'mel**, 1 stum'el, 2 stum'el, n [*GI*] The bowl and stem-socket of a smoking-pipe *See* *ILLUS* under PIPE **stum'mer**, 1 stum'er, 2 stum'er, v [*Prov Eng*] To stumble **stump**, 1 stump, 2 stump, v I. t 1. To traverse for making speeches, usually politically, canvass by making speeches, as, to stump a district *See* *STUMP*, n, 4

Many [English] women of birth and rank stump the country as Liberal agitators *McCAHNEY in N Am Rev* Nov 1891, p 572

2. [Colloq] To challenge, as to a contest or some feat, dare, defy, as, to stump one to fight, I stump you to speak to him 3. [Colloq] To bring to a halt by means of obstacles, as if acting like a stump in the way; stall, as, this difficulty stumps me 4. [Colloq] To strike against an obstacle, stub, as, to stump one's toe 5. To reduce to a stump, lop, stuh, truncate 6. *Cricet* To retire (a batsman) through the wicket-keeper's putting down the wicket with the ball while the batsman is out of his crease often with out 7. *Art* To shade or tone with the stump 8. To dig, blast, or pull stumps out of (the ground), rid of stumps 9. To stretch (a felted wool hat) after washing and before drying 10. [Slang] To put up, pay at once, as, to stump up (or down) ten dollars

II. : 1. To go about on stumps, as of amputated limbs, hence, to walk heavily and stuffy, as, he stumps around on a wooden leg 2. [Colloq] To make political speeches, go about haranguing for a political party or cause, as, to stump through the State often with it

**stump**, a 1 Being a stump, or resembling or characterized by stumps, as, a stump tail 2. Of or pertaining to the stump *See* *STUMP*, n, 4 occurring in various self-explaining derived phrases, as, stump orator, s. oratory, s. speaker, s. speech—stump tracer, [*Arch*], a form of tracery in which the bars or moldings have various convolutions, and turn up and are cut off at intervals, leaving a stump that shows the cross-section

**stump**, n 1. That portion of the trunk of a tree left standing in the ground when the tree is felled, some portion of a branch left when the main part is cut away. Compare *BRANCH*, *ROOT*. 2. The part of anything that remains when the main part has been removed *Specif.* (1) The portion of a limb remaining after an amputation (2) The remaining fragment of a tooth after the crown is broken off (3) *Naut* The standing part of a broken-off mast (4) The butt of a cigar

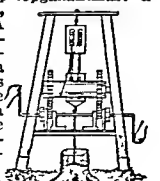
3. pl The legs chiefly in the phrase to stir one's stumps. 4. A place or platform where a stump speech is made, hence, political haranguing, as, to go on the stump from the use of a tree-stump as an oratorical platform in newly settled regions a use once confined to the United States, but now common in Great Britain

The American stump is in an eminently practical sense, the conservator of American liberty

*Gazette* in *Century Magazine* July, 1891, p 373.

5. A post, as, a mooring-stump 6. [Colloq, U S] A challenge, as to the essay of some difficult feat, a dare, as, I'll not take a stump from anyone 7. *Cricet* Any one of the three posts forming the wicket Facing the wicket, the one at the right is called the leg-stump, the next the middle s., and the one at the left the off s. *See* *CRICKET*, n, wicket 8. *Art* A soft leather or rubber bar, trimmed concavely at each end, or a short thick roll of paper or leather, by which crayon- or charcoal-drawings may be softened or powdered pigments applied 9. A projection in a lock to engage a dog, fence, or tumblers, a guiding-stud, a stop-piece, also, a projection on a hinge-joint to prevent its folding in any but one way 10. In a coal-mine, a small coal pillar, as between a gangway or an roadway and a breast 11. [Rare] A dull, heavy sound [*See* *ICE STUMP*, cp D stamp, G stump]—on the stumps, on a row of stumps [Colloq, U S] In the midst of difficulties or embarrassments in reference to the trouble met with in plowing stumpy land—stump'-age, n *Forestry* The age of a tree as determined by the number of annual rings upon the face of the stump without allowance for the period required for the growth of the tree to the height of the stump—s. analysis, n *Forestry* See *TREE-ANALYSIS*—s. shed, a Same as *STUB-BED*—s. extractor, n 1. A stump-puller 2. An implement for extracting the roots or stumps of teeth—s. height, n *Forestry* The distance from the ground to the top of the stump, or from the root-collar when the ground-level has been disturbed On a slope the average distance is taken as the stump-height Compare *CUTTING HEIGHT*—s. jumper, n Same as *STUMP-JUMPING FLOW*—s. mast, n A short mast as stump-topgallantmast n mast without a royal pole—s. mortise, n A stub-mortise—s. puller, n A machine for pulling stumps, as in clearing land for plowing s. machinet—s. rooted, a *Bot* Characterized by a fleshy elongated root which terminates abruptly—s. shoot, n *Forestry* See *APRANT*—s. stalled, o Having a stumpy or short and thick tail as the stumpy-tailed lizard, a scincid (*Trachydactylus rugosus*) common in Australia—s. steen, n A stub-tear—s. tree, n The Kentucky coffee-tree so called from the stump's appearance of its branches—up a s. [Colloq, U S] Greatly perplexed cornered in a difficulty, in an extremity

**stumpage**, 1 stump'age, 2 stump'age, n [Local U S] 1. Standing timber considered with reference to its value for cutting frequently sold by the tree or stump and so called because the amount cut is ascertained by counting and measuring the stumps 2. The price paid for standing timber also, among lumbermen the price paid for cutting such timber as for hauling the logs when cut 3. Sometimes,









1944, U. S. BUREAU OF RESEARCH, p. 497-500

form, a Subchelaite—sub-chlorid, n Chem A basic chlorid as copper subchlorid (CuCl), cuprous chlorid sub-chlorid, n sub-chlorid, n Math A chord of less than unit length—sub-chlorid, a Situated below or ventrally from the chorda dorsalis or notochord—sub-clino-tar-tum, n Same as succinctorium—sub-clin-gulum, n Same as succinctorium—Sub-clam-na-tores, n pl Zool The broadhills (*Eurytemida*) as a superfamilia of passerine birds

sub-class, 1 sub-clins, 2 sub-clas, n A primary subdivision of n class, as in botany and zoology  
 sub-cla'rate, a Slightly clavate or club-shaped, enlarging somewhat toward one end

sub-cla'vi-an, 1 sub-clä'vi-an, 2 sub-clä'vi-an, a 1. Situated beneath or deeper than the clavicle, as, the subclavian vessels 2. Of or pertaining to the subclavian vessels [*sub* + *L clavis*, key]—subclavian artery, the large trunk that passes under the clavicle to convey blood to the arm—s. groove, a groove made by the subclavian vessels on the first rib—s. muscle (*Anat*), the subclavius—s. triangle (*Anat*), see TRIANGLE of the NECK—s. vein (*Anat*), that portion of the main venous trunk of the arm that lies under the clavicle, extending from the axillary vein to the innominate vein

sub-cla'vi-an, n A subclavian vessel or nerve, or the subclavius

sub-cla'vi-u-lar, a Situated between the clavicle and the thorax infraclavicular

sub-cla'vi-us, 1 sub-clä'vi-us, 2 sub-clä'vi-üs, n A small muscle that passes from the clavicle to the first rib See *ILLUS* under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [*sub* + *L clavis*, key]

sub-coastal, a Denoting a region of lower level than the coast-line, as a continental shelf—sub-co-lat'er-al, a Situated under the collateral fissure of the cerebrium—sub-com-part'ment, n Forestry See COMPARTMENT, n 6—sub-con-cho'id-al, a Imperfectly conchoidal—sub-con-flu-ent, a Partially blended, as colors or markings, which tend to run together

sub-con'scious, 1 sub-con'shus, 2 sub-con'sbūs, a 1. Only dimly conscious, not clearly discerned by the conscious subject, lacking intellectual clearness 2. Denoting such processes as seem to have psychical characteristics but are not attended by consciousness With those psychologists who identify the conscious with the strictly mental, the term, when properly applied, can have only a physiological or psychophysical significance—sub-con'scious-ly, adv With faint consciousness or without consciousness

sub-con'scious-ness, n 1. Faint or partial consciousness 2. A hypothetical state or process, having one or more of the characteristics usually described as mental, but without any accompaniment of consciousness, mentality, assumed to be below the threshold of consciousness

sub-con'tin-u-ous, a At close range—sub-con'ti-nent, n A land area of considerable magnitude but smaller than any of the six continents—sub-con'tin-u-ous, a Nearly continuous having but slight breaks or interruptions, as a line or a period of time

sub-con'tract, vt & vi To contract under or in subordination to a previous contract

sub-con'tract, n A contract subordinate to another contract, as one for the subletting of work taken under contract

sub-con'tract'ed, a 1. Contracted in subordination to or after another contract 2. Entom Somewhat contracted 3. Betrothed the second time

sub-con'trac'tor, n One who contracts with a contractor to do work embraced in the latter's contract

sub-con'tra-ri-ety, n The state of being subcontrary, especially, the logical relation between affirmative and negative subcontrary propositions See OPPOSITION

sub-con'tra-ry, 1 sub-kan'tre-n, 2 sub-con'trä-ry, a Contrary in an inferior degree Specif (1) *Geom* Similar and having the two sides about one of the angles coincident while the third sides cut each other said of triangles, as ABC and ADE in the diagram (2) *Logic* Denoting the opposition of two subalternate propositions See OPPOSITION

Of subcontrary propositions one only can be false and both may be true *Jevons Lessons in Logic* p 78 [Macx 1870]

—subcontrary sections, a pair of circular non-parallel sections of a cone, as of one with an elliptical base

sub-con'tra-ry, n [-ries, 1 -ry, 2 -ry, pl] *Logic* A subcontrary proposition

sub-con'tro-lite, a Bot Arranged in such a manner between the imbricate and the convolute mode of eversion that the petal wholly inside is next to the one wholly outside Compare SUBMARGATE

sub-cos'tal, 1 sub-kos'ta, 2 sub-cös'ta, n Entom The subcostal vein

sub-cos'tal, 1 sub-kes'tal, 2 sub-cös'tal, a 1. Situated under the deeper surface of the ribs, as, the subcostal muscle 2. Situated at the inferior edge of a rib, as, the subcostal groove 3. Situated caudally from the ribs, taken collectively, as, the subcostal angle formed by the ribs at the lower aperture of the thorax 4. Entom Situated behind and near the costal vein of an insect's wing, as, the subcostal vein or cell [*sub* + *cos'tal*]—subcostal muscles (*Anat*), small muscular slips from the deeper surface of the ribs to succeeding ribs

sub-cos'tal, n 1. A subcostal muscle sub-cos'ta-lis, 2 Entom The subcostal vein—sub-crop'l-tant, a Med Slightly crepitant as a subcrepitant rale or rattle, a symptom of bronchial catarrh and softened tubercles of the lungs—sub-crop'l-ta'tion, n The noise of a subcrepitant rale or rattle

sub-cru-ro-a, 1 sub-kru-rü-s, 2 sub-cru-rös, n A collection of muscular slips passing from the anterior surface of the femur in the capsule of the knee-joint [*sub* + *cru-reus*] sub-cru-ro-a-us:—sub-cru-re'al, a

sub-crus'ta-cenus, a Underneath n scab applied to a process of hellog or elatization—sub-crus'tal, a Geol Situated occurring, or formed beneath the earth's crust—sub-cul'trate, a Somewhat resembling a colter, curved on one side and straight on the other sub-cul'trat-ed, a sub-cul'ture, n A hysterical culture derived from another one

sub-cu'ta-ne-ous, 1 sub-ku-tä-nä-us, 2 sub-cü-tä-ne-üs, a Situated, found, or existing beneath the skin, used or applied beneath the skin, hypodermic, as, subcutaneous tissue, n subcutaneous mite, n subcutaneous application—subcutaneous operation (*Surg*), one which

divides internal structures by an instrument inserted some distance from the division—*sub*, adv—*sub*, n The deeper portion of the cuts or true skin sub-de'con, 1 sub-dä'kon, 2 sub-de'cön, n Eccl A minister next in rank below a deacon In the Eastern churches he is considered in minor orders, but in the Roman Catholic Church, since about the 12th century, he ranks as in major orders His duties are to prepare the sacred vessels for the Eucharist and to sing the epistle, and, in the Eastern churches, to guard the gates of the sanctuary See ORDER [*sub* + *L deaconus*, < *L sub*, under, and see NEACON]

—sub-dea'con-ship, n The office of a subdeacon, the order of subdeacons sub-dea'con-ry, n

sub-dean, 1 sub-dän, 2 sub-dän, n An assistant or substitute dean [*sub* + *L deaconus*, < *L sub*, under, and see NEACON, n]—sub-dean'er-y, n The office of a subdean—sub-dee'a-nal, a Pertaining to a subdean or subdeaconery

sub-de'ci-mal, a Derived by dividing by a multiple of ten—sub-de'ci-mal, a Containing one part of ten

sub-de'ci-mal-ly, adv In the place of something sub-de'ci-mal-um, n Pathol A low form of delirium with lucid intervals frequent in typhus fever—sub-den'tal, n The dentary or tooth-bearing lower jaw-bone of fishes—sub-den'tate, a 1. Indistinctly or imperfectly dentate

dentulate 2. [Rare] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a sperm-whale sub-dent'ed:—sub-de'pnt, n Mil An auxiliary supply-depot—sub-de-riv'a-tiv'e, n Gram A word derived from a derivative, and not immediately from the primitive word—sub-de-fer'mi-nant, n Math The determinant formed from what is left of the matrix of a determinant when one or more rows and an equal number of columns are erased

sub-di-a-c'o-nate, 1 sub-di-ä-k'o-nät, 2 sub-di-ä-c'o-nät, a Of or pertaining to the office, rank, or order of subdeacon sub-di-a-c'o-nal, a

sub-di-a-c'o-nate, n The office, rank, or order of subdeacon [*sub* + *L deaconus*, see NEACON]

sub-di-a-c'o-nate, 1 sub-di-ä-k'o-nät, 2 sub-di-ä-c'o-nät, a Of or pertaining to the office, rank, or order of subdeacon sub-di-a-c'o-nal, a

sub-di-a-c'o-nate, n The office, rank, or order of subdeacon [*sub* + *L deaconus*, see NEACON]

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sub-di-a-c'o-nate, 1 sub-di-ä-k'o-nät, 2 sub-di-ä-c'o-nät, a Of or pertaining to the office, rank, or order of subdeacon sub-di-a-c'o-nal, a

I-for, n A subordinate editor, as of a newspaper or periodical—sub-ed'i-to-ri-al, a—sub-ed'i-to-ri-ship, n sub-el-a-pine, 1 sub-el-a-fin, 2 sub-el-a-fin, a Nearly related to the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), as the damine and pseudamine deer See *ILLUS* under ANTLER sub-el-lip'tic, sub-el-lou'gate, etc See SUB-EL'EN, 1 sub'en 2 sub'en, n Egypt Myth The goddess of maternity, identified with Lucina, worshipped especially in southern Egypt The vulture was her symbol sub'en-ceph'a-lon, n Anat The medulla oblongata, the pons Varoli, the crura cerebri, and the corpora quadrigemina taken together—sub'en-ti'tle, n To invest with a subordinate title

sub-e'qual, 1 sub-i'kwäl, 2 sub-e'kwäl, a 1. Approximately equal 2. Of such a magnitude that no one equals the sum of any two of the others said of the numbers in a group

sub-e'qua-to-ri-al, a Nearly equatorial, denoting a region adjoining the equatorial region

sub'er, 1 sub'ber, 2 sub'er, n [L] Bot Same as conk, 3

sub'er-ane, 1 sub'ber-än, 2 sub'er-än, n Chem A hydrocarbon in liquid form (*C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>38</sub>*) produced indirectly from suberone supposed to be the compound of seven methylene groups heptamethylene, cycloheptane—sub'er-ane, n Chem A salt of suberic acid—sub'er-ous, a Of, pertaining to, or the name of cork—sub'er-ous, a Of, pertaining to, or derived from cork—sub'er-ous, a white crystalline compound (*C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>4</sub>*) contained in cork, from which it is extracted by boiling with nitric acid—sub'er-ifer-ous, a Producing suberin—sub'er-i-fi-ca'tion, n Bot Same as SUBERIZATION—sub'er-in, n A modification of cellulose, allied to cutin, contained in cork—sub'er-in-e, n—sub'er-i-za'tion, n Bot The transformation of cell-wall into suberin or cork—sub'er-ize, vt To make corky, as cell-walls—sub'er-one, n Chem An aromatic liquid compound (*C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>4</sub>*) regarded as the ketone of suberic acid

sub'er-rect, a Ascending or tending towards erectness sub'er-ite, 1 sub'ber-it, 2 sub'er-it, n A clavuline sponge of Suberites or a related genus [*sub* + *L suber*, the cork-onk]

sub'er-ros-ä, 1 sub'i-rös, 2 sub'er-rös, a Bot Slightly rose [*sub* + *L erosa*, pp of *erode*, see ERONE]

sub'er-ose, 1 sub'ber-ös, 2 sub'er-ös, a Corky, or of pertaining to suberin [*sub* + *L suber*, cork] sub'er-ous, n

sub'er-y, 1 sub'ber-l, 2 sub'er-l, n Chem The radical (*C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>*) of which the hydrocarbon suberane is formed [*sub* + *er*, -y, 1]

sub'er-yl-ite, n To erode in a slight degree—sub'er-yl-ite, n Mech An auxiliary exhaust which relieves the exhaust-valve of an internal-combustion engine—sub'er-yl-ite, n Entom The under side of an insect's face

sub'fac-to-ri-al, 1 sub-fak-tö-ri-al, 2 sub'fäc-tö-ri-al, n Math Any one of a series of numbers obtained each by multiplying the previous one in the series by the number representing the order in the series of the result sought, and then subtracting

or adding unity according as the order is odd or even The first number in the series is obtained by thus operating upon unity The numbers are called subfactorial one, subfactorial two, etc., according to their order in the series. See table

sub-fal'cat, sub-fal'cl-form, etc See SUB-FAL'CAT, 1 sub-fal'cl, 2 sub-fäl'shal, a Anat Undorling the tail of the dura mater [*sub* + *FALX*]

sub-fam'i-ly, 1 sub-fäm-i, 2 sub-fäm-i-ly, n Biol A primary division of a family of one or more genera

sub-fem'o-ra-lis, n Anat The suberuous sub-feu-l 1 sub-fil, 2 sub-fil, n To subfeudate, as when a feudal tenant in turn grants the land to a vassal [*sub* + *FEU* = *FEUD*, n]—sub-feu-da'tion, n Subinfeudation—sub-feu-da-to-ry, n A tenant of a tenant of lands held under a feudal superior

sub-fis'sure, n A fissure concealed by the overlapping of two convolutions of the brain—sub-fis'sor, n An inferior or secondary fissure

sub-fl'o-ra, n A small flora included within a larger one—sub-fl'o-ri-al, a Situated beneath a river—sub-fl'o-ri-ar, a Of the nature of a subfolium—sub-fl'o-ri-um, n [*sub* + *FLORA*, pl] A secondary folium, as of the cerebellum—sub-fl'o-ri-cal, a Situated underneath the form of the brain—sub-fl'o-ri-cal, a Partially fossilized

sub-fl'o-ri-cal, a Partially fossilized

sub-fl'o-ri-cal, a Partially fossilized

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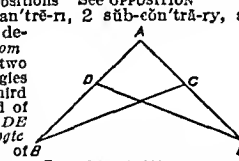
sub-fl'o-ri-cal, a Partially fossilized

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**Syn.** objective. *Subjective* and *objective* are synonyms in  
but one point of view, being, for the most part strictly  
antonyms. *Objective*, relating to the object of mental  
states, that is, to something outside the perceiving mind,  
in brief phrase it may be said that *subjective* relates to some-  
thing within the mind, *objective* to something without.  
mountain, as a mass of a certain size colour, etc., etc., is  
an *objective* fact. The impression our mind receives, the men-  
tal picture it forms of the mountain, is *subjective*. But this  
*subjective* impression may become itself the object of thought  
(called "subject-object"), as when we compare our mental  
picture of the mountain with our idea of a plain or river. The  
direct experiences of the soul, as joy, grief, hope, fear, are  
purely *subjective*; the outward causes of these experiences,  
as landscapes, persons, events, disappointment, are *objec-*  
tively real. Different individuals may receive different im-  
pressions from the same *objective* fact, that which to one  
is a cause of hope being to another a cause of fear, etc. The  
style of a writer is called *objective* when it derives its materials  
mainly from or reaches out toward external objects, it is  
called *subjective* when it derives its materials mainly from or  
constantly tends to revert to the personal experience of the  
author. See INHERENT — subjective color, same as ac-  
cidental color — 4. cost, the discomfort or dissatisfaction  
experienced in the effort to attain a desired end — 5.  
matters of *subjective* interest, the method of investigation that observes  
and treats realities in subordination to preconceived notions  
or assumptions, and constructs systems in accordance with  
the conceptions of the investigator rather than with the  
facts opposed to the method of *inductive verification*. See  
INDUCTIVE — s. sensation, a sensation due to stimulation of  
the sensory apparatus by some lateral cause as in hallu-  
cination — s. symptoms, pathological symptoms that  
from their nature are discoverable by the patient alone  
presenting no external indication — sub-jec'tiv(e)-l'y, ad-  
verbally; —ness, n

**sub-jec'tiv-ism**, 1 sub-jek'tiv-izm, 2 süb-jëc'tiv-izm, n  
1. *Philos.* The doctrine that knowledge is merely sub-  
jective and relative (1) The doctrine that we know  
nothing of no external object (2) The doctrine that  
there is no objective measure of truth, relatively. 2.  
Same as SUBJECTIVISM. 3. — *The subjective method,*  
as Descartes' subjectivism. — sub-jec'tiv-is'm, n. Same  
as SUBJECTIVISM. II. A believer in any philosophical  
doctrine of *subjectivism* — sub-jec'tiv-is'tic, a. Relating to  
or imbued with *subjectivism* — sub-jec'tiv-is'tic-al-l'y, ad-  
verbally. — sub-jec'tiv-ity, 1 sub-jek'tiv-ti-ti, 2 süb-jëc'tiv-ti-ti, n  
[—ties, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, pl] 1. The state or quality of being  
subjective, subjectiveness, the characteristic of a phys-  
ical state as such. 2. The character of existing merely  
as a mental representation, the non-possession of objec-  
tivity, hence, the absence of objectivity's reality, illu-  
sioness, also, an illusion. 3. The individuality of an artist  
or author as evidenced by his art [*<* L *subjectivus*,  
see SUBJECTIVE]

**sub-jec'tiv-ize**, 1 sub-jek'tiv-oiz, 2 süb-jëc'tiv-iz, vt  
[-izez, -iz-ing] To reduce to subjectivity [ao subject]  
**sub-ject-less**, 1 sub-jekt'-les, 2 süb-jëct'-lês, o Having  
no *subject-ness*, n [Rare] Subjectation  
**sub-ject-ship**, n [Rare] The state of being in *subjection*,  
the condition of being subject or a subject  
*sub-jecture*, n [Rare] Subjectation  
**sub-jec't**, 1 sub-jek't, 2 süb-jëc't [ad] Same as PRINCE  
**sub-jic'l-let**, o That can be brought into *subjection*.

2. That can be made a subject, as in predication — sub-  
jic't-il-ty-ti, n

**sub-join**, 1 sub-join', 2 süb-jöin', vt To add at the  
end, write or say in addition to what has been written  
or said before, attach, as to a writing, affix [*<* OF  
subjungere, add, < L subjungo, subjoin, < sub, under,  
+ jungo, join] Syn. see AAA — sub-join'der, n [Rare]  
A remark following upon another by way of afterthought  
or reply

**sub-jud-cee**, 1 sub ju'd-si, 2 süb jut'h-çé [L] Still  
under consideration, not yet decided, under advice-  
ment, literally, before the judge  
**sub-ju-ga-bl(e)**, 1 sub-ju-go-hl, 2 süb'u-ga-bl, a That  
can be (*subjugated*) or subdued, conquerable  
**sub-ju-gate**, 1 sub-ju-gat, 2 süb'u-jät, vt [-nates,  
-o-nates] To bring under the yoke of power or do-  
mination, force into subversion, conquer, subdue,  
hence, to make subservient in any way, enslave, as to  
to subjugate one's passions [*<* L *subjugatus*, pp of *subjugo*,  
— sub, under + *jugum*, yoke] Syn. see CONQUER — su-  
budge — sub-'ju-ga-tion, n The act of subjugating, or the  
state of being subjugated. Syn. see ANNOYANCE — sub-ju-  
ga'tor, n One who subjugates

**sub-junction**, 1 sub-juok'shen, 2 shh jüp'shon n  
The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined

**sub-junctive**, 1 sub-juj-ktiv, 2 süb-jüç'tiv, a 1.  
Of pertaining to the subordinate clause  
**sub-junc'tive**, 1 sub-juj-ktiv, 2 süb-jüç'tiv, a 1.  
Of pertaining to the subordinate clause  
of the finite verb that is used to express doubtful or condi-  
tional assertion In English the forms of the subjunctive  
mode are introduced by conjunctions of doubt contingency,  
concession, etc., as *If, tho, lest unless, thin, till, or whether*  
etc. and were almost the only surviving English subjunc-  
tive forms The subjunctive of the Germanic dialects  
survives originally an optative. See OPTATIVE

**sub-junctive mode** denotes an action or state as supposed or  
imagined, or as if things that may or may not be a fact or may  
even be contrary to fact as *If I go I shall go alone If I were  
rich I would not go* The subjunctive mode is used in conditional  
or dependent sentences JAMES C FERNALD A Working Gram-  
mar of the English Language p 116 [fr W 98]

**Subjoined** to that which has been previously thought,  
written, or said [*<* L *subjunctus*, < *subjungo*, see  
SUBJUGATE]

**sub-jun'ctiv(e)**, n 1 The subjunctive modo 2. A  
form of this mode

**sub-king'dom**, 1 sub-king'döm, 2 süb-kìng'-döm, n A  
primary division of the animal or the vegetable king-  
dom, as the subkingdoms Protozoa, Coelenterata, Echino-  
dermata, Vermes, Arthropoda, Molluscoveta, Mollusca,  
and Vertebrata, in zoology, the subkingdoms Crypto-  
gamia and Phanerogamia, in botany

**sub-lac'i-nose**, sub-la'n-ate, etc. See SUB-  
LAM-IN

**sub-lam-in**, 1 sub-lám-in, 2 söblám'in, n A white crys-  
talline compound (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·2C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O) used as a  
fertilizer [*<* SUBLAMINE + AMINE]

**sub-lap-sar-i-an**, 1 sub-lap-sar-i-an, 2 süb-läp-sär-i'an  
a. Of or relating to the doctrine called sublappa-  
rism, held by modernists [*<* Calvinists or to the  
Calvinists' view of modernism] II. A believer in sub-  
lapsarianism [*<* SUB-LAPSE + LAPSE, see LAPSE n]

**sub-lap-sar-ry** — sub-lap-sar-i-an-ism, n Thol See OIPIAN  
OR DECIAN, under DECREE

**sub-late**, 1 sub-lät, 2 söblät, vt [-nates, -o-nates;  
-late, -lat-ing] 1. Logic (1) To regard and treat as untrue;



deay opposed to possi (2) In the Hegelian logic, to obliterate by a new movement of thought 2. [Rare] To bear away, carry off, remove [*L. sublatus*, raised, < *sub*, under, + *tatus*, borne] — *sub-lat-ion*, *n* The act or result of sublatig — *sub-lat-ion*, *n* [Rare] Operating or tending to take away effecting removal  
*sub-lease*, 1 *sub-lis*, 2 *sub-lis* 1. *vt* To lease the whole or any part of (a leasehold) 2. *n* A lease of the whole or any part of a leasehold — *sub-les-see*, *n* — *sub-les-sor*, *n*

*sub-let*, 1 *sub-let*, 2 *sub-let*, *vt* 1. To let (work that one has contracted to do) to a subordinate contractor, underlet 2. To let to another (property that one holds of another) underlet, specif. in law, to transfer to another a part of one's term or interest in (all or a part of property held by a lease) The transfer of the whole term or interest in all or a part of the property is called an *assignment*, and in such case the lessee is said to assign his term or interest [*L. sub + let*, *v*]

*sub-le-vam-tu-ous*, *a* Supporting, sustaining  
*sub-le-vat-e*, *v* To raise stimulate *sub-le-vat-e*, *v*  
*sub-le-vat-ion*, *n* 1. The act of upraising elevation 2. [Rare] An uprising a revolt rebellion, insurrection  
*Sub-lit-ean*, 1 *sub-lit-ean* 2 *sub-lit-ean*, *a* Designating the earliest bridge over the Tiber, ascribed to Ancus Martius, and regarded as sacred [*L. sublitus*, resting on piles, < *L. sublitus*, pile]

*sub-lit-ean-ant*, 1 *sub-lit-ean-ant*, 2 *sub-lit-ean-ant*, *n* In the British navy, an officer of the rank just below that of lieutenant corresponding to *lieutenant junior grade* in the U S navy  
*sub-lit-gat-ion*, *n* A binding underneath  
*sub-lit-ma-ble*, *a* That can be sublimated — *ness*, *n*  
*sub-lit-ma-ry*, *a* Elevated or exalted

*sub-lit-ma*, 1 *sub-lit-met*, 2 *sub-lit-met*, *vt* [*MAT* ED, *MAT* VO] 1. *Chem* To convert from a solid to a vapor by heat, and then solidify again by cooling, as for purification a process analogous to the distillation of liquids 2. Figuratively, to draw out from dross, as by sublimation, refine, purify, etherealize [*L. sublimatus*, pp of *sublimare* raise on high, < *sublimis*, high] The doctrines of St John were sublimated into the abstractions of Plato C W Swinburn *Poet Phil* at 1, n 33 [s 1877]

*sub-lit-mate*, *a* Converted by heat into vapor, then condensed, hence refined  
*sub-lit-mate*, *n* 1. *Chem* The product of sublimation, especially when regarded as purified by the process 2. Specif. in mineralogy, a coating or deposit of a substance on charcoal or in a glass tube, as in blow-pipe analysis, showing from its character the nature of the substance [*L. sublimatus*, see *SUBLIMATE*, *v*]

*sub-lit-ma-tion*, 1 *sub-lit-ma-tion*, 2 *sub-lit-ma-tion*, *n* 1. *Chem* The act or process of sublimating, especially, separation of the volatile constituents of a solid, as an ore, by heating to vaporization frequently a part of a process in which the product can be condensed and saved, but usually of one in which the product is allowed to escape 2. Hence, any refining or purifying process, elimination of base and impure elements, purification, refinement 3. That which has undergone a sublimating process, that which has been refined, hence, the pure essence of a thing, quintessence

— *sublimation theory*, in geology, the theory that mineral veins were originally filled by the injection from molten masses below of the vapor of metallic ores which in time condensed and assumed their present conditions

*sub-lit-ma-to-ry*, 1 *sub-lit-ma-to-ry*, 2 *sub-lit-ma-to-ry*, *n* 1. *Chem* Made use of in sublimation, effective for sublimation 2. [*RIES*, 1-riz, 2-riz, *pl*] A vessel in which sublimation is effected [*L. sublimator*, elevator, < *L. sublimo*, see *SUBLIMATE*, *v*]

*sub-lime*, 1 *sub-lime*, 2 *sub-lime*, *vt* [*SUB-LIME* ED, *SUB-LIME* VO] 1. To make sublime, elevate or dignify supremely 2. *Chem* To sublimize 3. [Archaic] To lift aloft 2. To be sublimated, as sulfur 2. To be elevated or ennobled, become sublime [*OF sublimare*, < *L. sublimo*, see *SUBLIMATE*, *v*]

*sub-lime*, *a* [*SUB-LIME* ED, *SUB-LIME* VO] 1. Characterized by sublimity, impressing the mind with a sense of magnitude, power, or grandeur, physical or spiritual; awakening or fitted to awaken feelings of awe, reverence, or devotion, as for surpassing excellence or exaltation, grand, noble, uplifting, as, a sublime sight, a sublime sacrifice 2. Preeminent for character or attainment, excelling in genius or action, conspicuously majestic said of persons 3. Being of the highest degree, supreme, utmost, as, a sublime sense of one's importance, sublime indifference 4. [Poet] (1) Of lofty bearing, haughty, proud (2) Elevated by unusual happiness, elate 5. *Anal* Lying near the surface, superficial 6. [Archaic] Raised to a great height, lofty [*L. sublimis*, lofty]

*Syn*: beautiful, exalted grand lofty, magnificent majestic, stately With some writers the sublime is contrasted with or even opposed to, the beautiful but it is more generally regarded as one of the main species of the beautiful The beautiful attracts without repelling whereas the sublime at once does both Hamilton *Metaphysics* p 628 to 631, 1859] *Majestic* applies to that which makes upon the mind an impression, as of the presence and hearing of a mighty sovereign *Magnificent* denotes the possession at once of greatness, splendor, and richness, as magnificent array *n* magnificent sunset See GRANA — *Ant*, base contemptible, insignificant little, mean, petty, ridiculous — *sublime anatomy*, the branch of anatomy relating to superficial muscles — *s* geometry, higher geometry — *sub-lime-ly*, *adv* — *ant-lime-ness*, *n*

*sub-lime*, *n* That which is sublime, usually with the definite article Specif (1) A majestic style of thought or composition arising from loftiness of view and intense earnestness of purpose the sublime characterizes the book of Job (2) The majestic in nature or art, as distinguished from the merely beautiful

The sublime impresses the mind at once with one great idea Joana Reynolds *Discourses* iv, p 111 [McC & Co. 1891]

(3) The sublimated and refined hence, the ideal also, the most intense, the utmost extreme  
*sub-lime*, *adv* [Poet] In a sublime or elevated manner, also, far aloft

*sub-lim-er*, 1 *sub-lim-er*, 2 *sub-lim-er*, *n* One who or that which sublimates, specif. an apparatus for subliming  
*sub-lim-i-f-i-ca-tion*, *n* The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime

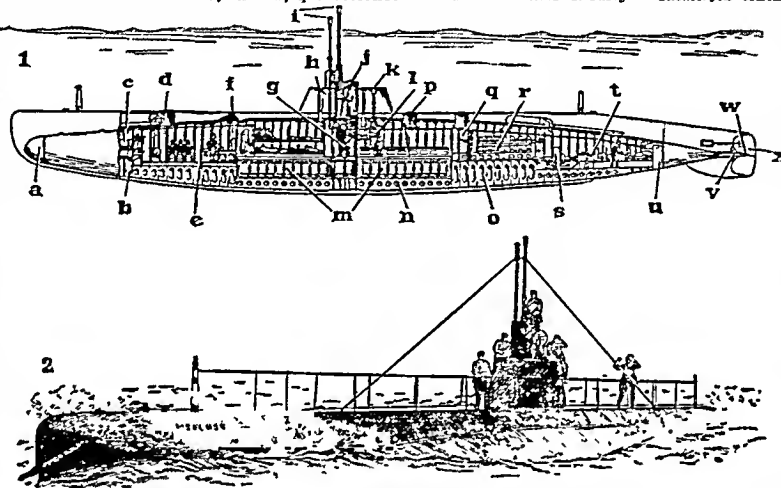
*sub-lim-i-f-i-cation*, 1 *sub-lim-i-f-i-cation*, 2 *sub-lim-i-f-i-cation*, *n* 1. Below the threshold said of psychophysical changes of too small intensity to produce even "just noticeable" effects in consciousness 2. Belonging to the supposed subconscious or hypothetical secondary self, considered as below the level of the normal, waking life [*L. sub + limen* (*limen*), door] — *sub-lim-i-f-i-cation*, a hypothetical self operating below the threshold of consciousness and manifesting the characteristics of a second or double personality in states of hysteria, hypnosis, etc.

*sub-lim-i-f-y*, 1 *sub-lim-i-f-y*, 2 *sub-lim-i-f-y*, *n* [*RIES*, 1-riz, 2-riz, *pl*] 1. The state or quality of being sublime, in any sense Specif (1) The quality of anything in nature, art, or character that marks it as sublime or awakens the emotion of the sublime grandeur or vastness of extent, duration, or power, loftiness or majesty; of nature or character extraordinary elevation of thought, sentiment, or style Sublimity appeals to the imagination or power of artistic construction It is the form of beauty into which the elements of beauty enter on a scale so grand that while the unity and perfection of form are intuitively seen to be present, they are, as being too great for man's powers, only partially apprehended and grasped See BEAUTY

That which man seems to himself wholly to comprehend, no longer appears worthy of admiration on account of its sublimity G T Ladd *Knowledge, Life and Reality* a 412 [D & C 1909]

(2) The complex emotion arising from the perception or contemplation of that which is sublime, consisting of a pleasurable feeling of elevation, astonishment, and awe resulting from the attempt to grasp the unity and perfection of form entering into its beauty, but often accompanied by a painful feeling of baffled effort, powerlessness, and pain resulting from partial failure in the attempt

2. That which is sublime 3. The very highest degree, acme, climax, quintessence 4. *Phenol* The faculty



Electric Submarine

1 Interior view of United States Submarine Salmon: a, bow; b, trim tank; c, torpedo tubes; d, hatch; e, galley and living compartment; f, torpedo hatch; g, diving wheel; h, ventilator; i, periscopes; j, compass; k, motor steering station; l, storage batteries; m, main ballast tank; n, air tanks; o, control of electric motors; p, engines; q, main motor; r, gun; s, air compressors; t, steering rudder; u, trim tank. 2 Exterior view.

that is the seat of lofty imagination or heroic feeling [*L. sublimis*, < *L. sublimis* (*sublimis*), < *sublimis*, lofty] *sub-lim-i-z-e*, 1 *sub-lim-i-z-e*, 2 *sub-lim-i-z-e*, *vt* [*IZED*, *-IZING*] To render sublime  
*sub-lim-i-zation*, 1 *sub-lim-i-zation*, 2 *sub-lim-i-zation*, *n* A line drawn beneath some word or passage, an underlining commonly an indication to the printer to set in italics the word or passage so marked

*sub-lin-gua*, 1 *sub-lin-gua*, 2 *sub-lin-gua*, *n* A fold of mucous membrane beneath the tongue, found in young children, in some of the higher apes, and in many lemurs and bats [*L. sub + lin-gua*, tongue]  
*sub-lin-gual*, 1 *sub-lin-gual*, 2 *sub-lin-gual*, *a* 1. Situated beneath the tongue, sublingual 2. Of or pertaining to the sublingual or the sublingual gland — *sub-lin-gual gland*, one of the salivary glands, situated at the side of the jaw and underneath the tongue

*sub-lin-gualitis*, 1 *sub-lin-gualitis* or *-guitis* 2 *sub-lin-gualitis* or *-guitis* *n* Pathol Inflammation of the sublingual gland sublingual mumps

*sub-lin-gual*, *n* [Rare] The process or art, in painting, of putting on the dead coloring [*L. sublinis*, pp of *sublimo*, prime < *sub*, under, + *lin*, daub]

*sub-lin-gual*, *a* Being under the shore in zoology, living near the shore said of animals that live in water just below the shoreline — *sub-lin-gual bar*, *a* Situated ventrally from the loins or lumbar region

*sub-lu-na-ry*, 1 *sub-lu-na-ry*, 2 *sub-lu-na-ry* (*lun*), *a* 1. Situated beneath the moon *sub-lu-na-ry*, *n* 2. Of or pertaining to this world, terrestrial [*OF sub + luna*, moon]

*sub-lu-na-ry*, *n* Any earthly thing  
*sub-lu-na-ry*, *vt* To dislocate partially — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *n* Surg Violent stretching or rupture of ligaments of a joint without complete dislocation — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *n* A subsidiary main fed by lesser mains, and feeding a larger or principal main, as in an irrigation system — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *n* A cell of the wing of an insect — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *adv* — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *a* Bordered with a mark near the margin — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *a* Existing, done, or operating beneath the surface of the sea (1) Laying or located under the sea, as, the submarine cable (2) Used or transacted under the sea, as, a submarine gun, submarine signals [*L. sub + luna*, moon]

*sub-lu-na-ry*, *n* 1. *sub-lu-na-ry*, 2 *sub-lu-na-ry*, *a* Existing, done, or operating beneath the surface of the sea (1) Laying or located under the sea, as, the submarine cable (2) Used or transacted under the sea, as, a submarine gun, submarine signals [*L. sub + luna*, moon] — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *a* Bordered with a mark near the margin — *sub-lu-na-ry*, *a* Existing, done, or operating beneath the surface of the sea (1) Laying or located under the sea, as, the submarine cable (2) Used or transacted under the sea, as, a submarine gun, submarine signals [*L. sub + luna*, moon]

carrying and firing torpedoes It is sometimes arranged with extensible cylinders for increasing the air-space when it is desired to come to the surface — *s*, gun, a gun for firing a torpedo or other projectile under the water or above it — *s*, mine, a mass of torpedoes or other explosives sunk, as in a harbor, to be exploded under the bottoms of hostile vessels  
*sub-marine*, *n* 1. A submarine plant or animal 2. A submarine boat

*sub-marine*, *a* [lower jaw or submaxillary]  
*sub-max-il-la*, 1 *sub-max-il-la*, 2 *sub-max-il-la*, *n* The sub-max-il-la-ry, 1 *sub-max-il-la-ry*, 2 *sub-max-il-la-ry*, *n* Pathol Inflammation of the submaxillary gland submaxillary mumps

*sub-max-il-la-ry*, 1 *sub-max-il-la-ry*, 2 *sub-max-il-la-ry*, *n* 1. Of or pertaining to the lower jaw 2. Situated beneath the maxilla or lower jaw 3. Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland 2. n [*RIES*, 1-riz, 2-riz, *pl*] The lower jaw-bone — *submaxillary gland*, one of the salivary glands situated near the angle of the lower jaw See *ILLUS* under *SALIVARY GLAND*

*sub-me-d-an*, 1 *sub-me-d-an*, 2 *sub-me-d-an*, *a* Situated next the median line, as teeth of the odontophore of a mollusk, in entomology, internodine

*sub-me-d-an*, 1 *sub-me-d-an*, 2 *sub-me-d-an*, *n* Mus The sixth of a scale, as A in the scale of C natural [*L. sub + median*]

*sub-meg-a-cra-nous*, *a* Cranium Having a capacity, in males, of 1960 to 2100 cc In females, 1740 to 1840 cc said of skulls — *sub-meg-a-cra-nous*, *a* Cranium Having a capacity in males of 650 to 710 cc in females, 535 to 575 cc said of the face — *sub-men-tal*, *a* 1. Situated beneath the chin as, the submental artery 2. Entom Of or pertaining to the submentum — *sub-men-tum*, *n* Entom The basal sclerite of the labium of an insect, between the gula and the mentum

*sub-merge*, 1 *sub-merge*, 2 *sub-merge*, *v* [*SUB-MERGE* ED, *SUB-MERGE* VO] 1. To place or plunge under water; cover with water, inundate, hence, to drown, overwhelm

2. To be, plunge, or lie under water, be hidden and buried, as if immersed in water, be lost to sight [*L. submergere*, < *L. submergo*, < *sub*, under, + *mergo*, dip]

*Syn*: see *ABOVE*  
*sub-merged*, *a* 1. Poverty-stricken, wretched, as, the submerged tenth

2. Submerged as plants — *submerged tenth*, the lowest poorest most miserable class of the inhabitants of any country so named by General William Booth of the Salvation Army who asserted that in Great Britain the object poor constitute one-tenth of the entire population — *sub-mergence*, *n* The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged

In Europe at the period of greatest submergence the hills of Scandinavia and Britain and the Urals perhaps alone stood out of the sea A J Swinburn *Insect Varies* 266 [cas co]

*sub-mer-gi-ble*, *a* 1. A Capable of being submerged 2. n A submarine boat proper *t*, *e*, one capable of complete submersion and of operating and traveling at various depths

*sub-merse*, 1 *sub-mers*, 2 *sub-mers*, *vt* [*RSE*] To put under water submerge [*L. submergere*, pp of *submergo*, see *SUBMERGE*] — *sub-mersed*, *a* Growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants sub-merse; — *sub-mers-ible*, *a* 1. That may be submerged 2. n A boat designed to be submerged or to rise to the surface — *sub-mer-sion*, *n* Same as *SUBMERGENCE*

*sub-mers-ible*, *a* 1. A Capable of being submerged 2. n A submarine boat proper *t*, *e*, one capable of complete submersion and of operating and traveling at various depths

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subtle Doctor, a nickname given to Duns Scotus, the  
 nelsonian schoolman, and also to Sir Walter Scott on ac-  
 count of his knowledge of old Scottish chronicles—subtle,  
 witted, a. Quick-witted sharp wily—subtleness, n.

**Sub'tle**, *n* In Ben Jonson's *The Alchemist*, a quack who obtains money from Sir Epicure Mammon and others on the pretense of being about to discover the philosopher's stone.  
**sub'tle-ty**, 1 sub'tl-ty, 2 sub'tl-ty, *n* [-ries, 1-tiz, 2-tiz, pl] 1. The state or quality of being subtle, in any sense, keenness of perception, especially, artifice, cunning, guile.  
 The traditional French subtlety was no match for Yankee shrewdness. *Fiske Crit Period Am Hist* p 24 [a m & co 1890].  
 2. [Rare] An unreal image, a false show, an illusion [*< F subtile, < L subtilitas (-is), < subtilis, see SUBTILE*].  
**sub'til-ty**, *syn* see CHANCERY

**sub'tly**, 1 sub'tl-, 2 sub'tly, *adv* In a subtle manner.  
**sub'ton-ic**, 1 sub-ton-ic, 2 sub-ton-ic, *n* 1. A *Phon* Sonant as certain consonants. Compare VOICED II.  
 2. A *Phon* A subtonic sound, subvocal. 2. *Mus.* The seventh of the scale, the tone just below the octave.  
**sub-trac't**, 1 sub-trac't, 2 sub-trac't, *n* 1. One who subtracts. 2. That which is subtracted, *n* subtrahend.  
**sub-trac't-ion**, 1 sub-trac't-ion, 2 sub-trac't-ion, *n* 1. The act or process of subtracting, a taking away from something; deducting. 2. *Math* The operation of finding the difference of two quantities, the operation of finding a quantity which, added to one of two given quantities, will produce the other. It is arithmetical, algebraic, geometrical, or vectorial, etc., according to the kind of addition involved. See *ANALYTIC*.  
 3. *Law* The act of withholding from another that to which by law he is entitled, as the subtraction of conjugal rights. 4. *Logic* The excepting of a class from another under which it is naturally subsumed. 5. [Rare] Disparagement, detracting. [*< OF subtrahere, < L subtrahere (-n-), < subtrahere, see SUBTRAHERE*].

**sub-trac'tive**, 1 sub-trac'tiv-, 2 sub-trac'tiv-, *n* 1. A *Serv-sub-trac'tiv-*, ing or tending to diminish, hence, that is to be subtracted, expressible by the minus-sign, negative opposed to *additive*.  
**sub-tra-hend**, 1 sub-tra-hend, 2 sub-tra-hend, *n* *Math* That which is to be subtracted, a quantity which, added to the remainder, produces the minuend. [*< L subtrahendus, gerundive of subtrahere, take away, < sub-trahere, < troho, withdraw*].

**sub-trea-sur-er**, 1 sub-treaz-ur-ar, 2 sub-treaz-ur-ar, *n* [U S] The officer in charge of a subtreasury, a popular title.  
**sub-trea-sur-y**, 1 sub-treaz-ur-y, 2 sub-treaz-ur-y, *n* [-ies, 1-tiz, 2-tiz, pl] A branch of the treasury of the United States, for receipt and disbursement of the government revenues, located at some important commercial center and in charge of an assistant treasurer.

**sub-tri-an-gu-lar**, *a* Approximately triangular. **sub-tri-an-gu-lar-ly**, *adv* Approximately triangularly.  
**sub-tri-be**, 1 sub-tri-b-, 2 sub-tri-b-, *n* 1. *Ethnol* A division split off from a tribe contrasted with a *clan*, which is an organic part of a tribe. 2. *Bot & Zool* Formerly, a subdivision of a tribe embracing one or more genera a disused term - *sub-tri-bal*, *a*.  
**sub-tri-he-dral**, *a* Approaching the form of a three-sided pyramid, as, the subtrihedral crown of a tooth. **sub-tri-dral**, *a* - *sub-tri-dral*, *n* *Math* One-third of a number, as, 4 is the subtriple of 12.

**sub-trip-li-cate**, 1 sub-trip-li-cat-, 2 sub-trip-li-cat-, *n* Having a subtriplicate ratio. [*< SUB- + TRIPPLICATE*].  
**sub-trist**, *a* [Rare] Somewhat sad.

**sub-trop-ic**, 1 sub-trop-ic, 2 sub-trop-ic, *n* *Pathol.* Pertaining to defective nutrition.  
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**sub-trop-ics**, 1 sub-trop-ics, 2 sub-trop-ics, *n* *pl* The regions near or adjoining the tropics.  
**sub-trude**, 1 sub-trud-, 2 sub-trud-, *tr* [Rare] To insert or place under. [*< SUB- + L trudo, shove*].

**sub-tu-ber-ant**, *a* *Geol* Having a convex or dome-like form due to subterranean igneous intrusion, said of volcanically produced formations - *sub-tu-ber-ant*, *n* A tunic worn under another - *sub-tu-ber-ant*, *n* *Bot* A type included in another - *sub-tu-ber-ant*, *n* Not wholly true to the type.

**sub-tu-ber-ant**, 1 sub-tu-ber-ant, 2 sub-tu-ber-ant, *n* *Archeol* 1. *Rom* *Antiq* A man's undergarment, shirt. 2. In the Anglo-Saxon Church a similar garment worn as a sort of cassock beneath the alb. [*< L sub, under*].  
**sub-tu-ber-ant**, 1 sub-tu-ber-ant, 2 sub-tu-ber-ant, *n* *Bot* (Dugal) A sub-tu-ber-ant, 1 sub-tu-ber-ant, 2 sub-tu-ber-ant, *n* Same as *AWL-SHAPED*. [*< L subula, awl*]. **sub-tu-ber-ant**, *n* *Bot* (Dugal) A sub-tu-ber-ant, 1 sub-tu-ber-ant, 2 sub-tu-ber-ant, *n* Same as *AWL-SHAPED*. [*< L subula, awl*].

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**Sub-un'-gu-la'ta**, 1 sub-un'-gu-le'ta, 2 sub-un'-gu-la'ta, *n* *pl* *Mam* A division of hoofed mammals, especially those having the carpal bones primitive, the magnum articulating chiefly with the lunare, as in hyracids, elephants and many extinct animals - *sub-un'-gu-la'te*, *a* & *n* See *ILLUS* in first column.

**sub-urb**, 1 sub-urb-, 2 sub-urb-, *n* A suburb or place adjacent to a city, an outlying district of a city, a town or village so near that it may be used for residence by those who do business in the city. In the plural, collectively, environs, surroundings, outskirts hence, any adjuncts of place.

The kitchen with the larder and pantry, the necessary suburbs thereof. *FULLER Church Hist of Britain* vol II, bk. vi, p 172 [c 1837].

[*< OF suburb, < L suburbium, < sub, under, + urbs, city*] - *sub-urb-ed*, *a* [Rare] Having suburbs.

**sub-urban**, 1 sub-urban-, 2 sub-urban-, *n* 1. Of or pertaining to a suburb, dwelling or located in a suburb, as, a suburban residence - *sub-urban-ly*, *adv*.  
**sub-urban**, *n* A resident of a suburb. [*< L suburbanus, < sub, under, + urbs, city*] - *sub-urban-ite*, *n* - *sub-urban-ism*, *n* [Rare] The character or state of being suburban, suburban ways or manners - *sub-urban-ly*, *adv*. Being in the suburbs (of Rome): applicable to the six seats that compose the province of the Pope as metropolitan - *sub-urban-ly*, *adv* - *sub-urban-ism*, *n* 1. A Having somewhat the structure of a bear, as the raccoon, panda, and other artiodactyl carnivorans. 2. A Suburban carnivor - *sub-urban-ism*, *n* Situated within a sheath, as the subgingival spaces of an optic nerve - *sub-urban-ism*, *n* *Scots* Low A valuation made by subcommissioners under confirmation of the Court of Teinds - *sub-urban-ism*, *n* Somewhat variant, or pertaining to a subvariety - *sub-urban-ism*, *n* A subordinate variety - *sub-urban-ism*, *n* One who buys at a subsale.

**sub-ven-**, 1 sub-ven-, 2 sub-ven-, *n* [*SUB-VEN-*].  
**sub-ven-ing**, 1 sub-ven-ing-, 2 sub-ven-ing-, *n* To come or happen so as to affect a result, take place so as to aid, especially by preventing something, intervene. [*< F subvenir, < L subvenire, < sub, under, + venio, come*].

**sub-ven-tu-ous**, *a* Of or pertaining to wind windy.  
**sub-ven-tion**, 1 sub-ven-tion-, 2 sub-ven-tion-, *n* To grant a subvention to, aid for an end - *sub-ven-tion-ize*, *v*.  
 The subventioning of the new states in this way for their school system and other public purposes had long been a custom. *H. H. H. Constitutional Hist U S, 1850-1859* tr by Lalor, p 240 [c 1859].

**sub-ven-tion**, 1 sub-ven-tion-, 2 sub-ven-tion-, *n* 1. The act of subvening, a giving of succor, aid. 2. That which subvenes or aids, a grant, as of money in aid of something, a subsidy, especially when regarded as legitimate and proper. 3. [Rare] The act of coming under. [*< F, < LL subvenire (-n-), < L subvenire, see SUBVENIRE*].

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**suc'-ca-tush**, *n* Same as *SUCCOTASH*.  
**suc'-ce-da-ne-ous**, 1 suk'-sē-dē-ni-us, 2 suc'-ce-dā-ne-ūs, *a* 1. Pertaining to or serving as a succedaneum, substitutional.

The sea did not belong to the first Order of Things but was something succedaneum. *THOMAS BURNET Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol I, bk I, p 160 [a 1759].

2. *Bot* Continuing indefinitely said of a spore-formation in which the conidia are developed one after another from the same conidiophore. [*< L succedaneus, see SUCCEDANEUM*] - *succedaneous* end, an end substituted for an unattainable principal or original end.

**suc'-ce-da-ne-um**, 1 suk'-sē-dē-ni-um, 2 suc'-ce-dā-ne-ūm, *n* [-tus or -a, pl] 1. One who is a deputy for another or takes his place; that which is used instead of something else; a substitute. 2. *Med* Any medicine that may be substituted for another of like properties. 3. *Dentistry* An amalgam used as a substitute for gold in filling teeth. [*< L succedaneus, < succedo; see SUCCEDERE*].

**suc'-ced-ent**, 1 suk'-sē-dē-ni-um, 2 suc'-ce-dā-ne-ūm, *n* 1. One who succeeds to something, that which ensues. 2. *Astron* The house intermediate between an angular and a cadent house either the 2d, 5th, 8th, or 11th. See *HOUSE*, n, 6.

**suc'-ceed**, 1 suk'-sē-dē-ni-um, 2 suc'-ce-dā-ne-ūm, *v* I. 1. To follow. 2. To come after in a natural or proper order, as in space or time, be or take place immediately after, be subsequent or consequent to, as, one shock succeeded another with great rapidity.

So softly death succeeded life in her.  
 She did but dream of heaven, and she was there.  
*DRYDEN Eleanora* 1 315.

2. To be the successor of, especially, to be the heir of or to occupy an official position just after, as, Victoria succeeded William IV, he succeeds his brother by will. 3. [Archaic] To make successful, promote, as, to succeed an enterprise. 4. To inherit. 5. To grant success or prosperity to.

II. 1. To accomplish what is attempted or intended, obtain the object or end desired or sought said of the agent; as, he succeeds in all he undertakes. 2. To have a successful termination or effect, meet with success said of an action or thing, as, the attack did not succeed, his book has succeeded wonderfully. 3. To come next in order, follow, replace one who or that which preceded often with *to*, specify, to come into a place or office in another's stead in a manner prescribed by law, be an heir or successor, as, Maria Theresa succeeded to the throne. 4. To descend in course of law; be transmitted, devolve. 5. To go down, descend. [*< F succeder, < L succedo, < sub, under, + cedo, go*].

**Syn** achieve, attain, flourish, prevail, prosper, thrive, win, to win implies that one overalls, but one may succeed where no one fails. A soldier swifter succeeds in reaching the shore, if we say *win* the shore we contrast him with himself as a possible loser. Many students may succeed in study a few win the special prizes, for which all compete. See *FOLLOW* - *Ant* - fail, fall short, lose, miss - *suc'-ceed-a-bil-*, *a* [Rare] Capable of or fitted for success - *suc'-ceed-a-ble*, *a* Her Following one another said of two or more bearings, particularly of animals - *suc'-ceed-cr*, *n* - *suc'-ceed-ing*, *n* 1. The act of one who or that which succeeds. 2. That which succeeds or results, consequence effect.

**suc'-cent**, 1 suk'-sē-dē-ni-um, 2 suc'-ce-dā-ne-ūm, *tr* [Rare] To sing a second portion or refrain of as in antiphonal or responsorial singing. [*< L succento, pp of succino, see SUCCINO*].

**suc'-cen-tor**, 1 suk'-sē-dē-ni-um, 2 suc'-ce-dā-ne-ūm, *n* 1. *Mus* (1) A deputy precentor, subcantor, subchanter. (2) The leading bass or bass soloist in a church or cathedral choir. 2. An inceptor. [*< L succento, sing to, < sub, under, + ceno, sing*].

**suc'-cen-tu-ri-ate**, *tr* To all places in, as with substitutes or recruits said of a body of soldiers.

**suc'-cen-tu-ri-ate**, *n* [Rare] Subsidiary, secondary said in anatomy of the suprarenal capsules. [*< L succenturiatus, pp of succenturio, adopt into a century, < sub, below, + centuria, see CENTURY*].

**suc'-cess**, 1 suk'-sē-s, 2 suc'-cēs-, *n* 1. The act of succeeding, or the state of having succeeded, a favorable or prosperous course or termination of anything attempted, a result corresponding to the aim or design entertained, prosperous or advantageous issue.

The felicity of Augustus was often vaunted by antiquity with whom success was not so much a test of merit as itself a merit of the highest quality. *De QUINCY Caesar* p 64 [a 1812].

2. One who or that which succeeds, a successful person or affair. 3. [Archaic or Colloq] The issue or sequence, that which attends or ensues as from a cause, whether favorable or unfavorable, as, good or poor success. 4. Succession. [*< L succensus, n, < succensus; see SUCCENSUS*].

**suc'-ces-sant-ly**, *adv* In succession.

**suc'-ces-sa-ry**, *adv* Acquired through or pertaining to succession. II. *n* Succession.

**suc'-cess-ful**, 1 suk'-sē-s-ful, 2 suc'-cēs-ful, *a* 1. Having attained or habitually attaining success, obtaining what one desires or intends, especially, having reached a high degree of worldly prosperity. 2. Terminating in or meeting with success, resulting favorably said of a course of action or an affair, as, a successful attack.

The jests of the rich are ever successful.  
*GOLDSMITH Year of Walsfield* p 40 [a m & co 1810].

**Syn** see AUSTICIOUS, FORTUNATE, HAPPY - *suc'-cess-ful-ly*, *adv* - *suc'-cess-ful-ness*, *n*.

the deceased has left neither lawful descendants, ascendants, nor collateral relatives. **Lucrative s.** (*Scots Law*) is the acceptance by an heir of property during the lifetime of an ancestor. **Perpetual s.** is a continuous succession, such as that of a stock company.

Every system of jurisprudence provides for some disposition of the effects of a deceased person but in the details of the succession there is an endless variation.

POMERoy Municipal Law § 482, p. 286 [A 1864]

4. **Psychol.** That form of contiguity in association in which the relationship is sequence in time. Compare **contiguity** 5 **Biol.** The inferred order of descent in the development of species 6 **Phytogeog.** The sequence of plant-formations one upon another owing to different conditions, as deforestation, soil-enrichment, drainage, etc. 7. **Agric.** A series of crops of one kind secured by planting at intervals 8. The right or act of succeeding to a throne 9. A successor, heir [F., < L. *successio* (n.), < *successus*, see **SUCCESSIVE**]

— **Act of Succession** (*Eng. Hist.*), same as **ACT OF SETTLEMENT**, under **SETTLEMENT** 2. **Arms of s.** (*Her.*), a bearing denoting inheritance, as duty, a tax on real or personal property to which any person succeeds on the death of another. In Great Britain it applies to both kinds of property, and varies from one to ten per cent, the rate increasing with each remove in the degree of relationship. From 1864 to 1870 the United States imposed a similar duty of one to six per cent, but at present successions are taxed only under the laws of some of the States s. **taxi**—s. of crops, crop-rotation — **succes-sion-al**, a Of or pertaining to a succession, indicating or existing in succession consecutively — **succes-sion-ally**, adv. — **succes-sion-ist**, n. An adherent of some fixed order of succession as the ground of validity, specif., one who thinks apostolic succession necessary to ordination and sacramental efficacy. See **APOSTOLIC** — **succes-sion-less**, a

**succes-sive**, 1 suk-ses'iv, 2 süc-cēs'iv, a 1. Following **succes-siv**, [in succession or series, consecutive, as, there were three successive shocks 2. Having or conferring the right of succession, hereditary [ < LL *successivus*, < L *successus*, pp. of *succedere*, see **SUCCESS** ] — **successive induction** (*Math.*), same as **INDUCTION**, 4 — **succes-siv** (adv.), adv. 1 In or by succession 2. Successively [wholly] — **succes-siv** (ness), n

**succes-sor**, 1 suk-ses'or, 2 süc-cēs'or, n. One who or that which succeeds or takes the place of a predecessor or preceding thing, especially, one who succeeds to another's rank, office, or property correlative of **predecessor** [ < F. *successor*, < L. *successor*, < *successus*, see **SUCCESSIVE** ] — **succes-sor** (ship), n. The position of a successor right of succession — **succes-sor** (ship), n

**succ'd**, 1 suk'sud, 2 süc'd, n. Plural of **SUCCESS** **succ'd-u-out**, a On the verge of falling falling **succ'd-er-out**, 1 suk-süf'er-us 2 süc-cēr'as a Producing or conveying sap [ < L. *succus* (see **SUCCADE**) + *vero*, bear ] **succ'd-in**, 1 suk'sin, 2 süc'in n. (Rare) Amber used also as a combining element [ < L. *succinum* < *succus*, see **SUCCANE** ] — **succ'd-in-am'ate**, n. A salt of succinic acid — **succ'd-in-am'ic**, a Derived from an amid compound of succinic acid — **succ'd-in-am'ic**, a white crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) derived from certain succinates. It is an amid of succinic acid — **succ'd-in-am'id**, n. Chem. A white crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) — **succ'd-in-ate**, n. A salt of succinic acid — **succ'd-in-ate**, a Combined or impregnated with succinic acid — **succ'd-in-ifer-ous**, a Producing amber relating or referring to amber — **succ'd-in-im'd**, **succ'd-in-im'd**, n. A white crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by various synthetic methods as by the action of dry ammoniac on succinic anhydride — **succ'd-in-im'it**, n. (Rare) Pertaining to or resembling amber — **succ'd-in-im'it**, n. A salt of succinic acid — **succ'd-in-uric**, a Derived from succinic acid and urea — **succ'd-in-uric**, a crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) produced by heating urea with succinic anhydride at a temperature of 120° C

**succ-clnet**, 1 suk-suk't, 2 süc-clnet', a 1. Reduced or comprised within a narrow compass, in a literary sense, characterized by pithiness and brevity terse, concise, compact 2 **Entom.** Supported by an encircling silken thread as a butterfly-chrysalis. See **ILLUS** under **ORANGE** and **PUPA** 3. (Rare) Encircled or held in position by or as by a girdle [ < L. *succinctus*, see **SUCCESSIVE** ] **Syn.** see **MINOR** — **ly**, adv. — **ness**, n. **succ'd-in-c** to 'ri-um, 1 suk'sin-k, 2 süc'in-k, n. Pertaining to a 'ri-um, n. 'ri-um, hand or scarf embroidered with an Agnus Dei worn pendent from the girdle used by the Pope on solemn occasions [LL < L. *succinctus* pp. of *succinco* girdle < sub below, + *cingo*, gird ] **succ'd-in-c** to 'ry, 1 suk'sin-k, 2 süc'in-k, n. Conch. 1. A genus typical of *Succineidae* 2. [ < L. *succineus*, of amber, < *succus*, see **SUCCANE** ] **succ'd-in-d**, 1 suk'sin-d, 2 süc'in-d, n. Conch. 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2. Any other species of *Butyraria* in subgenus *Butyraria* especially *P. mellifera*, with large flowers from whose involucres a sweet liquid is shaken out and boiled into a syrup.

KEY 1' alse; au = out; ell; fū = feud; chiū; go; jet; η = slag; so; ship; chin, thus; azure; F boñ, dūne; n = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2' bōk, bōt; full, rule, cure, büt, būrn; öll, böy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; s = z, thm, thus; F boñ, dūne; n = loch.

sufferable  
suling

—s. camp, n. A place near n sugar-orchard where maple sugar is made—s. candiant, sugar candy—s. candi, candied or crystallized sugar—s. coated, a. Coated with sugar, as a pill hence, sweetened or made palatable as something disagreeable—s. fish, n. A bristletail—s. food, n. A cattle-food or slop made from finely ground Indian corn—s. house, n. A building or factory in which saccharine juices are extracted, as from cane or beets, and made into raw sugar—s. kettle, n. A boiler adapted and used for boiling down saccharine juice—s. loaf, I. a Having the shape of the convectional sugar-loaf crystal with rounded top II. n 1 A conical mass of hard crystalline sugar 2 A conical hat. 3. [Prov.] A conical hill—s. louse, n. A sugar-mite—s. maple, n. The hard maple (*Acer saccharum*) See MAPLE—s. meat, n. Same as SWEETMEAT—s. mill, n. A mill in which juice is expressed from sugar-cane or sorghum—s. millelet, n. Sorghum—s. mite, n. 1. A small tyroglyphid mite (*Tyroglyphus sacchari*) or a related species that infests unrefined sugar 2. A leishmania or bristletail—s. mold, n. A conical mold used in the formation of sugar-loaf—s. oil, n. A sugar oil—s. oil, n. An implement resembling celso's, used in cutting loaf sugar into sizes suitable for table use 2. Sugar-tongs—s. of bamboo, same as TABASHEER—s. of Barbary, a fine grade of sugar, supposed to be brought from Barbary now displaced by sugar from the West Indies—s. of lead (*Chem.*), a crystalline salt ( $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) obtained by dissolving lead or litharge in an excess of acetic acid It has a very sweet metallic taste and is very soluble in water It is used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant, and in medicine as an astringent In large doses it is a strong poison. Antidotes common salt, soap, and any soluble sulfate Of the several basic lead acetates, the principal is the tribasic,  $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_3\text{Pb} \cdot 2\text{PbO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , made by boiling lead acetate with litharge used to precipitate tannin, etc., from vegetable infusions See also GORCHARD—s. of milk, same as LACTOSE See MILK—s. orchard, n. An orchard of sugar-maples—s. packer, n. A packing-machine used in barreling sugar—s. pan, n. A vessel in which sugar-citrus are concentrated It may be open or closed. See VACUUM-PAN—s. pea, n. Same as STRING-PEA—s. planter, n. The owner of a sugar-plantation—s. plate, n. Sweetmeats—s. plum, n. 1. A bonbon or small sweetmeat, especially one that is small and oval or round, hence, a compliment, douceur, or piece of flattery 2. The June-berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) 3. The red clover (*Trifolium pratense*)—s. press, n. A press for expressing the juice from sugar-cane or sorghum—s. pumpkin, n. Any of several varieties of pumpkin having a sweetish flesh especially, the negro or Nantucket sugar-pumpkin, a variety having a dark-green black-warted rind and yellow flesh—s. refiner, n. A refiner of sugar formerly called sugar-doxer—s. refinery, n. 1. An establishment in which raw sugar is refined 2. By extension, one in which raw sugar is both made and refined—s. refining, n.—s. sand, n. 1. A gritty sediment which is not to form in the manufacture of maple-sugar 2. A sandstone that breaks into granules like sugar—s. scale, n. A saccharimeter—s. soft, n. A sugar-plum—s. stirrup, n. A concentrated solution of sugar so called in refining—s. squirrel, n. An Australian flying phalanger (genus *Petaurus*) with a long bushy tail, especially the squirrel flying phalanger (*P. sciuroides*) See ILLUS under PETAURIST—s. teal, n. The teal of a nursing-bottle, or any other temporary artificial teat, sweetened with sugar used for quieting restless infants—s. tongs, n. Tongs having a flexible spring connection between the two legs, and spoon-shaped or claw-like ends for serving lump sugar at the table—s. tree, n. The sugar-maple or the black maple (*Acer nigrum*), the latter being regarded by some as merely a variety of the other, and yielding sugar, tho not so abundantly—s. vinegar, n. Vinegar manufactured of refuse juice expressed from the sugar-cane—s. water, n. [Western U S] The sap of the sugar-maple—vegetable s., same as GLADIOL—WOODS, n. Same as XILOSE

#### VARIETIES OF SUGAR

m = monosaccharid d = disaccharid t = trisaccharid

NAME AND CLASS	Rotatory Power	SOURCE
ar'bin-ose, m	+116°	Gum arabic
de'xtrose, m	+56°	Vegetables, honey, etc
er'ca-lyn	+55°	Mellitose
ga'la-tose, m	+55°	Milk-sugar
lac'tose, d	+83°	Milk
lev'u-lose, m	+99° 3'	Fruits, etc
mal'tose, d	+150°	Malt
mel'tose, t	+102°	Australian manna
my'cose, d	+192° 5'	Fungi, as ergot
sac'cha-rose, d	+73° 8'	Sugar-cane, beet, etc
so'rbin, m	+46° 9'	Mountain-ash berries
tre'ha-lose, d	+199°	Trehala manna

Syn. sugar-sugar, glucose milk-s., chylarose, malt's., ergot's., cane's., sucrose, aces't's.

sug'ar-ber'ry, 1 shug'ar-ber'ry, 2 shug'ar-bër'y, n. The hackberry

sug'ar-cane', 1 shug'ar-kén', 2 shug'ar-céin', n. A tall, stout, perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) of hot and warm regions, the principal source of the sugar of commerce It resembles sorghum and Indian corn in its leaves in its solid culm (which, however, is much more closely jointed and is from 8 to 20 feet high), and in its terminal panicle of flowers Its native country is unknown, but it was introduced by the Venetians about the middle of the 12th century from India into the islands of the Mediterranean, whence, through Spain and Portugal, it passed to America where it was firmly established by the middle of the 16th century.

—African sugar-cane, see INPREE—Cibacese s., see SORGHUM

sug'ared, 1 shug'ard, 2 shug'ard, pa sug'ard', s. Sweetened or powdered with sugar, figuratively, honeyed, alluring; as sugared speech.

sug'ar-el'ly, 1 shug'ar-el'ly, 2 shug'ar-él'y, n. [Scot] 1. Licorice candy 2. A policeman. sug'ar-al'ly, sug'ar-gum', 1 shug'ar-gum' 2 shug'ar-güm', n. A large eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) of Australia, yielding a durable timber so called because its foliage is sweetish and attractive to cattle and sheep

sug'ar-i-ness, 1 shug'ar-i-ness, 2 shug'ar-i-nēs, n. The state or quality of being sugary, sweetness

sug'ar-ing, 1 shug'ar-ing, 2 shug'ar-ing, n. 1. The act or process of sweetening by use of sugar 2. Sugar or saccharine matter used for such purpose 3. The process of manufacturing sugar

sug'ar-less, 1 shug'ar-less, 2 shug'ar-lēs, a Having no sugar, not sweet  
Sug'ar Notch, A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.  
sug'ar-y, 1 shug'ar-y, 2 shug'ar-y, a 1. Composed of or as of sugar, sweet 2. Having a taste for sugar or what is sweet 3. Figuratively, honeyed, alluring.

Syn. see SWEET

sug'ar-y, n. [Fris, 1-iz, 2-iz, pl] [Rare] Aa establishment in which sugar is made, a sugar-house or -camp  
sug'at, 1 sū'gāt, 2 sū'gāt, n. [P. 1] A wound Talsag  
sug'ent, 1 sū'gēnt, 2 sū'gēnt, a Adapted for sucking, suckling  
sug'ent, 1 sū'gēnt, 2 sū'gēnt, pp of sugo, suck sug-es'cent, sug'au, 1 sū'gān, 2 sū'gān, n. [Scot & Ir] A rope made of twisted straw hence a saddle, collar, or bolster so made also, a heavy bed coverlet 2 [Western U S] A long woolen scarf worn around the neck

sug-est', 1 su-jest', 2 sū-gēs't' (xm), r. I. t. 1. To import or excite, indirectly or unobtrusively, the idea of, intimate by words or signs

The tempter for the most part prevails not so much by what he suggests to a man as by what he finds in him.

R. South Sermons, 1 Cor 2, 15 vol u p 40 [in a 1870]

2. Specif, to arouse in the mind, whether by perception, imitation, or association, some idea or deed of will, as, the name Homer suggests the "Iliad"; the sight of a friend suggests the previous meeting with him

3. To propose for the consideration of another; especially, to nominate as a suitable person or candidate, as, whom do you suggest? 4. To communicate to (a hypnotized person) by suggestion 5f. To entice; seduce 6f. To inform, tell

II. [Archaic] To make suggestions; excite thoughts or motives; tempt, prompt [*L. suggestus*; see SUGGESTION] Syn: see ALLEDE IMPORT INFORM—sug-ges't'-ness, n. The state of being suggested—sug-ges't'-or, n. One who or that which suggests sug-ges't'-or—sug-ges't'-ress, n. [Rare] A woman suggester or tempter

sug-ges't'-i-bil'i-ty, 1 su-jest'-i-bil'i-ty, 2 sū-gēs't'-i-bil'i-ty, n. 1. Capability of being suggested, also, susceptibility to suggestion, as normal in children or bigoted or abnormal in hypnotic states 2. Readiness to believe and agree without reflection, complacency of mind and will.

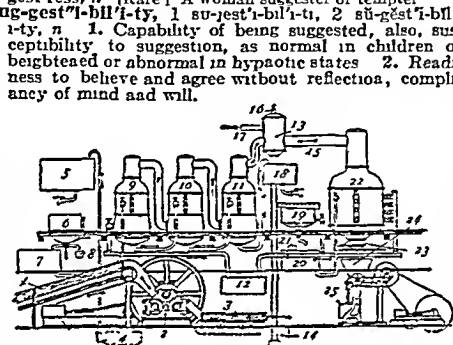


Diagram of Apparatus used in the Manufacture of Sugar from Sugar-cane.

The cane-carrier (1) delivers the sugar-cane to the cane-mill (2), the bagasse being taken away by the carrier (3) while the juice flows to the straining-tank (4). Thence it is pumped up to the raw-juice tank (5) from which the defecators (as 6) are supplied. The clear liquid after defecation is discharged into the filtering-tank (7), and the scum and other refuse is carried away by the canal (8). From the filtering-tank the juice is pumped into the first pan (9) of the three pans constituting the triple effect and part of the water is evaporated. Thence it is led to the second pan (10) and thence to the third pan (11). In each successive pan a portion of the water is evaporated. 9 is heated by steam from the drum (12) and the vapor arising from the juice is led to 10 and supplies the heat for further evaporation. In like manner the vapor from 10 is utilized in 11. The latter is connected with the condenser (13) where the best possible vacuum is maintained. 14 is the hot-well 15 vapor-pipe 16 injection-pipe 17 air-pipe. A large percentage of the water in the juice is evaporated in the triple effect leaving the sirup as it is then called at 18 in a much-concentrated condition. The sirup is then clarified at 19 by boiling and skimming and passes to the tank (20) the refuse going off in the canal (21). This clarified sirup then passes to the vacuum-pan (22) where the final evaporation takes place. When evaporated to the point of crystallization the valve (23) is opened and the sugar is discharged into the mixer (24) where it is stirred by revolving paddles. From the mixer small quantities are taken into the centrifugal baskets (25) say 200 or 300 pounds to each basket for each charge. The baskets are then rotated rapidly the molasses being thereby drained quickly from the sugar leaving clear crystals of sugar almost white in color, and ready for the refiner.

sug-ges't'-i-ble, 1 su-jest'-i-ble, 2 sū-gēs't'-i-ble, a 1. That can be suggested, as, a suggestible motive 2. Possessing suggestibility, easily led, yielding, as, a suggestible patient sug-ges't'-i-ble, a

sug-ges't'-i-ble, 1 su-jest'-i-ble, 2 sū-gēs't'-i-ble, n. [Rare] To let upon or affect by suggestion

sug-ges't'-ion, 1 su-jest'-i-ōn, 2 sū-gēs't'-i-ōn, n. [Rare] To suggest, n. 1. The act of suggesting, the imparting or exciting of a notion or idea in an indirect or unobtrusive way 2. The notion conveyed by suggesting, a hint, intimation, insinuation 3. The spontaneous calling up of an idea in the mind by a connected idea; also, the mental power producing this action, a form of association See ASSOCIATION, and phrases below.

Time is truly the comforter at once lessening the tendency to suggestion of images of sorrow and softening that very sorrow when the images arise

THOMAS BROWN Philos of Human Mind p 344 [1800 1858]

4. Hypnotism Especially, the causing of some idea or action in the part of a hypnotized person by an impulse due to an idea induced by another person, whether the latter be expressed by word, gesture, or other means of communication, control over a hypnotized subject by means of induced ideas, also, the idea so suggested See SUGGESTIBILITY, 2

Suggestion is a potent element in this phase spirit communications of phenomena

ISAAC K. FURKE The Psychic Riddle p 71 [r & w '07]

5. Law (1) The representation to a court of a fact not of record nor pleadable, but essential to the adjustment of a cause (2) A petition presented to a court for a writ of prohibition (3) [Archaic] Instigation as to cruelty or crime, incitement, temptation. 7f. Secret information, accusation, charge [F. & L. suggestio(n)-, < suggestus, pp of suggero, suggest, < sub, under, + pero, bang] sug-ges't'-ment', n. [Rare] Hint, insinuation, suggestion, intimation A suggestion brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion an illustration, a question or the like Suggestion is often used of an unobtrusive statement

of one's views or wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent action entirely to that person's judgment and is hence, in many cases, the most respectful way in which to convey one's views to a superior or a stranger. A suggestion may be given unobtrusively, and even unconsciously, as when we say an author has a suggestive style. An intimation is a suggestion in brief utterance, or sometimes by significant act, gesture or token of one's meaning or wishes, in the latter case it is often the net of a superior. As God in his providence gives us intimations of his will. A hint is still more limited in expression, and is always covert, but frequently with good intent, as to give one a hint of danger or of opportunity Intimation and intimation are used in the bad sense an intimation is a covert or partly veiled injurious utterance sometimes to the very person attacked, an intimation is commonly secret as well as sly, as if pointing one out for opprobrium

—collective suggestion (Psychol.), a suggestion which affects simultaneously a number of minds by whom it is received—negative s., hypnotic suggestion with a view to diminishing or suppressing sensation, perception, self-control, or other positive powers of the subject In certain cases it may be carried to the extreme of making it impossible for the hypnotized person to see plainly visible objects, etc.—principle of s., the capacity of feeling relations, as resemblances, differences or proportion when two objects or ideas are perceived a term used formerly by associationists, especially by Dr. Thomas Brown virtually equivalent to psychological judgment—simple s., association of ideas, as distinguished from relative suggestion—spontaneous s.

1. Involuntary association of ideas 2. The arising of ideas without any conscious process of association—s. on the record (Law), the entry upon the record of a case of some essential fact, as the death or insolvency of a party which puts an end to the suit in its existing form—terminal s., post-hypnotic suggestion see under HYPNOTISM

sug-ges't'-ion-ism, 1 su-jes't'-i-ōn-izm, 2 sū-gēs't'-i-ōn-izm, n. Hypnotism The doctrine that the control of hypnotic persons by the operator can be accounted for wholly as the result of suggestion—sug-ges't'-i-ōn-ist, n. An advocate of suggestionism

sug-ges't'-ive, 1 su-jes't'-iv, 2 sū-gēs't'-iv, a 1. Fitted sug-ges't'-ive, or tending to suggest; containing suggestions, stimulating to thought or reflection 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of hypnotic suggestion 3. Tending to rouse indecent thoughts, suggesting the improper, as, a suggestive play [*F. suggestif*, < *L. suggestus*, see SUGGESTION]—sug-ges't'-iv(e)-ly, ad—sug-ges't'-iv(e)-ness, n. [Rare] That which suggests

sug-ges't'-um, 1 su-jes't'-um, 2 sū-gēs't'-um, n. [TA or SUGGESTUM, pl] [*L. Rom. Antiq.*] A raised platform rostrum.

sug'gilt, r. 1. To trash, blacken and bruise with beating. sug'gilt-lat, 2. Hence to defame vilify

sug'gilt-lat'ion, n. 1. A bruise 2. A slander

sug'h, n. [Scot.] Same as SUGAR

sug'h, 1 sū'g'h 2 sū'g'h n. [Jap.] A tree (*Cryptomeria japonica*) growing in northern China and Japan It is the largest tree in Japan attaining a height of 120 feet and a girth of 30.

Its wood is used to work, white, compact, and scented

sug'sloot, 1 sū'g'loot 2 sū'g'loot n. [S-Afr D.] A trench, as in a vineyard, for purposes of irrigation or drainage

su'ha, 1 sū'hō 2 sū'hō n. [P. 1] A large fruit (*Citrus hystrix*) resembling the grapefruit the lukban

Su'hes-tan, 1 sū'hes-tōn 2 sū'hes-tōn n. A town in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India

su'i-eld'al, 1 sū'i-sōd'al, 2 sū'i-eld'al, a 1. Pertaining to or tending toward suicide 2. Figuratively, self-destructive ruinous of one's own interests su'i-eld'al-ly, ad—su'i-eld'al-ly, ad

su'i-elde, 1 sū'i-sōd, 2 sū'i-eld, r. [Slang] [*cm'ed, cm'ing*] To commit suicide

su'i-elde, n. 1. The intentional taking of one's own life; voluntary self-destruction, self-murder

At common law suicide imported a felonious act, and was attended with forfeiture of goods and an attempt to commit suicide has been held to be a misdemeanor. In life insurance where the policy provides for a forfeiture in case of suicide it has generally been held in the United States to mean a willful act of self-destruction, and hence not to include self-killing by an insane person

2. Hence, figuratively, self-inflicted political, social, or commercial ruin, destruction of one's schemes or purposes by oneself 3. One who commits the act of self-murder, a felo de se [*L. sui*, of oneself, + *caedo*, kill] su'i-eld'ism, 1 sū'i-sōd'izm, 2 sū'i-eld'izm, n. [Rare] A morbid tendency toward suicide

su'i-elm, 1 sū'i-sizm 2 sū'i-elm, n. [Rare] Selfishness; egotism opposed to altruism [*L. sui*, of oneself]

Su'i-elm, 1 sū'i-eld 2 sū'i-eld, n. pl. *Mom.* A family of ungulates, especially *Suiteria*, with about 44 teeth, upper canines curved outward, and eyes lateral, as the hog and the babirusa The modern classification excludes the pecararies (*Togatusuidae*) [*L. Sui*]—su'i-elm, n.

Su'i-for'mi-a, 1 sū'i-for'mi-a 2 sū'i-for'mi-a n. pl. *Mom.* A division of seditious ungulates, including *Suidae* and *Phacocharidae* [*L. sui* pig, + *forma* form]—su'i-form, a

A hog-like or pertaining to the *Suiformia*

Su'i-fu, 1 sū'i-fu 2 sū'i-fu, n. A city in Szechwan, China.

su'i-gen'er-is, 1 sū'i-ōn'jen'ris 2 sū'i-ōn'jen'ris [*L.*] Forming a kind by itself unique, literally, of his her, its, or their own particular kind

su'i'-ge-net'ic, 1 sū'i-ōn'je-net'ic 2 sū'i-ōn'je-net'ic, a Capable of genetic reproduction

su'i'ju'ris, 1 sū'i-ōn'jū'ris 2 sū'i-ōn'jū'ris [*L.*] Law 1. Having legal capacity to act in one's own behalf not under the power or control of another—as of a parent or guardian, literally, of his, her, its or their own right 2. In Roman law, possessing freedom in one's own right; not under the mancipium manus, or patria potestas

su'i'ker-hosch, 1 sū'i-ker-hēs, 2 sū'i-ker-hēs, n. [S-Afr D.] The sugar-hus

su'i-lage, n. Same as SULLAGE

su'i-lilue, 1 sū'i-lilue 2 sū'i-lilue or -lin I. a.

su'i-lilue, 1 sū'i-lilue 2 sū'i-lilue or -lin I. a.

[< *L. suillus*, hus, pig] II. n. A hog-like mammal, hog

Su'i-na, 1 sū'i-na 2 sū'i-na n. pl. *Mom.* A group of artiodactyls with bunodont molars and third and fourth metapodials separate, including hogs, peccaries, and hippopotamuses. [*L. sui* pig]—su'i-nae, a

Su'i-nae, 1 sū'i-nae 2 sū'i-nae n. pl. *Mom.* The *Suidae* restricted as a family [*L. Sui*]

su'ine, 1 sū'i-n or -in 2 sū'i-n or -in, n. An artificial butter, su'ine, as a preparation of suet, oleomargarin [*L. suer*]

su'ing, a 1. Coming or going after ensuing 2. Of corresponding form or size proportionate—su'ing-ly, ad.

su'ing, 1 sū'ing 2 sū'ing, n. 1. The act of one who sues; especially, a wrong 2. The net of bringing suit, the institution of legal proceedings 3f. Regular order or succession, proportion



Sugar-cane.





(H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), becoming dark on exposure to the air, made by decomposing an alkaline sulfonate with a dilute acid — *sul'fa-ste'a-tite*, *n*. Same as *rosire* — *sul'fo-tung'*, *n*. A salt of sulfonate acid — *sul'fo-tung'stic*, *n*. A derivative from tungstic acid — sulfotungstic acid, a hypothetical compound corresponding to the formula H<sub>2</sub>WSO<sub>4</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>WS<sub>2</sub>, known only by its salts, as ammonium sulfotungstate — *sul'fa-tung'stic*, *n*. *Chem*. Urea in which the oxygen has been replaced by sulfur, *sul'fo-tung'stic*, *n*. *Chem*. A salt of sulfonate acid — *sul'fo-tung'stic*, *n*. Derived from sulfuric acid and spirit of wine (alcohol) — sulfonolonic acid, same as *ETHYL SULFURIC ACID* — *sul'fo-wolf-ramic*, *n*. A sulfonate — *sul'fo-wolf-ramic*, *n*. Any one of certain compounds occurring between sulfides and sulfones in which the group SO is in union with hydrocarbon radicals as, ethyl sulfonate (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) — *sul'fa-ax'ism*, *n*. Chromic poisoning from sulfuric acid

**sul'fur**, *n*. 1 *sul'far*, 2 *sul'fur*, *ct*. To fume with burning *sul'phur*, *sul'fur* or with sulfuric acid, as a wine-cask before filling (to prevent acetous fermentation), or plants (to cure or prevent mildew), or a hive (to kill the bees of a colony, or to destroy worms in the honey-comb)

**sul'fur**, *n*. *Chem*. 1. A pale-yellow non-metallic *sul'phur*, crystalline element found largely native, and then crystallizing in the orthorhombic system

Sulfur exists in several allotropic forms, of which the more important are the two crystalline modifications one orthorhombic and the other monoclinic, both of which are soluble in carbon disulfide, and an amorphous modification that is insoluble in carbon disulfide. When viscid sulfur is poured into cold water it assumes a temporary elastic or plastic condition. Sulfur in its chemical relations is the representative of oxygen, to which it is equivalent, atom to atom. The two elements, though very dissimilar in their ordinary physical characters, correspond very closely in the nature of the compounds which they form, and in the properties they exhibit when both are in the gaseous state. Sulfur burns with a blue flame, producing sulfur dioxide. It is used in the arts in making gunpowder, matches, vulcanized rubber, and sulfuric acid, and also in medicine, especially in skin-diseases. Play says that when sulfur is burned in darkness it gives the faces of the attendants the pallor of death, hence it was used in certain religious ceremonies, and called *thion* (heaven, *thion* acids). In alchemy it was regarded as an elementary principle, the others being salt and mercury. See *def* 4.

The great repositories of sulfur are either beds of gypsum and the associated rocks, or the remains of active and extinct volcanoes. In the valley of Ntn and Mazzara, in Sicily. [and] Cracow, in Poland, it occurs in the former situation. Sicily and the neighboring volcanic islands the Solfatara near Naples the volcanoes of the Pacific Ocean, etc. Kilauea, Hawaii, etc. are localities of the latter kind. *DANA Mineralogy* p. 9 [iv. s. '03]

Near Lake Charles at Sulphur (Louisiana), are very extraordinary sulfur deposits. The beds lie several hundred feet underground and are of disputed origin. The sulfur is dissolved by superheated water forced down pipes and the water with sulfur in solution is forced upward by hot air pressure through other pipes. The sulfur comes 99 per cent pure, the surface of the ground where it is cooled in immense bins and then broken up and loaded directly upon cars for shipment. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed. vol. xvi. p. 54

2. Any one of various yellowish pteridaceous butterflies, as, the common North-American clouded sulfur (*Colias philodice*), the cloudless sulfur (*Calidryas eubule*). 3. *Art*. (1) A cast in relief of an engraved plate taken in melted sulfur. (2) An impression from such a cast. Engravings on plate, paxes, and the like were thus reproduced in the 16th century. 4. In medieval theosophy, one of the three principles representing, in the Godhead, the Son, in nature, cause, and in man, motive power. 5. *Mining*. (1) Iron pyrites. (2) Sulfureted hydrogen, sometimes carburated hydrogen. [*L. sul'fur*, the usual spelling, also *sulphur*, as in *Gr*]

— amorphous sulfur, a variety of sulfur devoid of crystalline form, that is insoluble in carbon disulfide and is obtained by boiling sulfur with milk of lime — flowers of s, a light-yellow pulverulent modification of sulfur formed when the vapor of sulfur is condensed — peroxide of s, a colorless viscous liquid (S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained by the silent electric discharge through a dry mixture of oxygen and sulfur dioxide — roll s., sulfur that has been purified and cast into rolls or sticks, a commercial name — ruby s. (*Mineral*), same as *REALGAR* — soft s., a plastic variety of amorphous sulfur formed when viscid melted sulfur is poured into water — stick s., same as *roll sulfur* — sublimed s., same as *flowers of sulfur* — sulfuric acid, an acid in which sulfur replaces oxygen, as sulfuric carbonic acid (H<sub>2</sub>CS<sub>2</sub>) as contrasted with carbonic acid (H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) — s. alcohol, same as *MERCAPTAN* — s. auratum, a yellowish-red antimonial sulfide used in medicine — *sul'fur-bac-ter'i-um*, *n*. *Bot*. One of the bacteria of several genera, especially the genus *Beggiatoa* produced in water when sulfureted hydrogen is generated by the decay of organic matter. Those of *B. alba* appear as a white or silmy covering on the mud containing the organic remains. Other species as those of *B. roseopectinata*, of *Spirillum sonchifera*, and of *Bacterium sulfuratum*, are known as *Bacterium sulfur-haerula*, *n*. *halsam*, balsam of sulfur. See *BALSAM* — s. base, a sulfide of the alkaline metals that acts as a base — s. burner, *n*. A blast-furnace in which sulfur is burned, as in the manufacture of sulfuric acid — s. carrier, *n*. A compound such as lead thiosulfate or antimony pentasulfide used to expedite the union of sulfur with India-rubber during the process of vulcanization — s. chloride, any of several combinations of sulfur and chlorine as, sulfur monochloride or s. subchloride (an unstable liquid, S<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, used in the vulcanization of rubber), and s. dichloride (a fuming, unstable liquid, SCl<sub>2</sub>) — s. dioxide, a colorless gaseous compound (SO<sub>2</sub>) that has the peculiar irritating odor of burning sulfur, and is formed when sulfur is burned in air. It is now sold in liquid form — s. dye, any of a group of dyes obtained by fusing certain organic compounds with sulfur and alkali sulfide used extensively for vegetable fiber cloths — s. ether, thio-ether. Compare *ETHER* 1 — s. group, the elements sulfur, selenium, tellurium, and oxygen formerly classed together owing to their having many properties in common — s. iodide, a grayish solid (Si<sub>2</sub>) sometimes used externally for chronic skin-lesions — s. ointment, a mixture of sulfur and benzoinated lard used as an ointment — s. ope, *n*. *Mineral*. Same as *pyrite* — s. ray, *n*. Same as *POLYMER* — s. shower, *n*. s. salt, a salt of sulfur acid — s. trioxide, a white opaque crystalline compound (SO<sub>3</sub>) formed by combining sulfur-dioxide and oxygen gases in a heated tube containing metallic oxides. It unites with water and forms sulfuric acid — s. vitrum, an impure sulfur, gray in color, obtained from the dregs of castings — s. waters, *n*. *pl*. Natural-spring waters charged with hydrogen sulfide — s. whale, *n*. This is sulfurbottom — s. yellow, *n*. A pale yellow vegetable — s. yellow, *n*. Same as *LYCOPUR*, 3

**sul'fu-rate**, *n*. 1 *sul'fu-rat*, 2 *sul'fu-rat*, *ct*. [*Lat* *ep*, *-rat* — *sul'fu-rat*, *n*.] 1. To combine or mix with sulfur or a

sulfur compound 2. To bleach, as straw hats, with fumes of burning sulfur or with a solution of sulfuric acid

**sul'fu-rate**, *n*. *Chem*. 1. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 2. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 3. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 4. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 5. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 6. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 7. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 8. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 9. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 10. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 11. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 12. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 13. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 14. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 15. A compound of or resembling *sul'phur-rate*, *n*. *Chem*. 16. 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A black and white line drawing of a small bird perched on a branch. The bird is facing right, with its head slightly turned. It has a long, thin beak and a small eye. Its body is covered in fine, dark lines representing feathers. The branch it sits on is simple and angular.



**sum-mer-ing**, 1 *sum-er-ing*; 2 *sūm-er-ing*, *n* 1. The act of passing the summer or part of it in some particular way, as for rest or recreation, also, the period during which one summers, a summer holiday 2. A kind of early apple 3†. A rural merry-making in summer

**sum-mer-ings**, 1 *sum-er-ingz*; 2 *sūm-er-ingz*, *n pl* Arch The surfaces of the radial joints in cylindrical or conical vaulting, the inclined beds of the voussoirs

**sum-mer-ly**, 1 *sum-er-ly*; 2 *sūm-er-ly*, *a* Warm, bright, and pleasing, as summer, suggestive or characteristic of summer — *sum-mer-ly-ness*, *n* [Rare]

**sum-mer-ly**, *adv* In a way suggestive of summer.

For the wind is blowing summerly

R. M. MILNES *The Treasure-Ship* at 1.

**Sum-mers**, 1 *sum-erz*; 2 *sūm-erz*, *n* A county in S W West Virginia 368 sq m; county-seat, Hinton

**sum-mer-sault**, 1 *sum-er-sault*; 2 *sūm-er-sault*, *n* A somersault

**sum-mer-side**, 1 *sum-er-side*; 2 *sūm-er-side*, *n* A seaport town capital of Prince county, Prince Edward Island

**sum-mer-tide**, 1 *sum-er-tide*; 2 *sūm-er-tide*, *n* 1. A of pertaining to summer. II. n Summer-time

**Sum-mer-ville**, 1 *sum-er-vill*; 2 *sūm-er-vill*, *n* 1. A town in Richmond county, Ga 2. A town in Dorchester county, South Carolina

**sum-mer-ward**, 1 *sum-er-ward*; 2 *sūm-er-ward*, *adv* [Rare] Toward summer

**sum-mer-ward**, 1 *sum-er-ward*; 2 *sūm-er-ward*, *adv* [Rare] Toward summer

**sum-mer-y**, 1 *sum-er-y*; 2 *sūm-er-y*, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of summer

**sum-ming**, 1 *sum-ing*; 2 *sūm-ing*, *n* The act of one who sums, specif., the working out of a problem in arithmetic — *summing up*, a recapitulation, a brief review of leading points Specif. (1) The charge given to a jury by the court at the conclusion of a trial wherein are recapitulated the chief points presented by the case, with instructions as to the law (2) The concluding argument of counsel before court or jury at the trial or hearing of a cause

In summing up to the jury the English practise allows the court to express opinion upon the weight or credibility of the testimony. In American practise this is not allowable, the jury being the sole judges of questions of fact

**sum-mist**, 1 *sum-list*; 2 *sūm-list*, *n* [Rare] A maker of abridgments or summaries, specif., in medieval times, the author of a summa or theological compendium 2 [S.] One of a school of scholastics of the 12th century, followers of Hugo of St Victor (1097-1141), who held that the uncorrupted truth of things can not be discovered by reasoning [*< LL. summisto < L. summa, see SUM*]

**sum-mit**, 1 *sum-it*; 2 *sūm-it*, *n* 1. The highest part; the top, vertex, crown, as, icy summits glittering in the sun 2. The highest degree, the extreme attained or attainable, maximum, as, the summit of power

Objects to attain which I thought would be the summit of felicity. I have found worth very little

C. F. GARVILLE *Memoirs, George IV* vol 1, p 43 [A. 1875]

3. Conch The highest part of a bivalve shell, in which the hinge is situated 4. Math A point where three or more surfaces of a polyhedron meet [*< F. sommit, dim of OF som, hilltop, < L. summum, apex, < super, over*] *sum-mit-ty*, *SYN:* acme, apex, cap, climax, crown, height, peak, pinnacle, top, vertex — *Antz*: abyss, base, bottom, chasm, deep, depth, gorge, gulf, pit, vale

**sum-mit-tee-na**, *n* A canal that crosses a ridge and specially requires artificial provision of water — *S. level*, *n* The highest point or level in a railway, canal, or other civil engineering work — *S. line*, *n* A line along the crest of elevations skyline — *S. yard*, *n* Railroad A yard where cars are distributed from a slight elevation, by gravity — *sum-mit-al*, *a* Of or belonging to a summit — *sum-mit-less*, *a* Having no summit

**Sum-mit**, *n* 1. A county in central Colorado, 603 sq m; county-seat, Breckenridge 2. A county in N E Ohio 394 sq m; county-seat, Afroa 3. A county in N Utah, 2,123 sq m; county-seat, Coalville 4. A town in Plks county, Miss 5. A city in Union county, N J 6. S. Peak, a mountain in Saa Jura range, Colo 15,323 ft high

**Sum-mit Hill**, A borough in Carbon county, Pa

**Sum-mit-ville**, 1 *sum-it-vill*; 2 *sūm-it-vill*, *n* A town in Madison county, Ind 2 *sūm-on*, *v* 1. To command to appear at a specific time and place, command to attend, cite, specif., in law, to notify or command (a person, as a defendant, witness, or juror) to appear in court 2. To require or ask the immediate attendance of, give or serve as a signal for appearance or assemblage, send for, call, as, to summon a bell-boy 3. To call into action, arouse, stir up, generally with up, as, to summon up courage to address an audience

The higher qualities the orator has no more to be summoned at will than those of the poet

MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol 1, p 35 [A. W. 1879]

4. To call on for a specific act, bid to do something, as, the garrison was summoned to surrender [*< OF somoner, < L. summoneo, give a hint < sub, slightly, + moneo warn*] *SYN:* see ARRAIGN CONVOKE INVITE

**sum-mont**, *n* An order or authoritative invitation

**sum-moa-ance**, *n* A summons

**sum-mo-an-er**, 1 *sum-er-an*; 2 *sūm-on-er*, *n* 1. One who summons, especially, a court official who summons witnesses, jurors, and others to appear in court, also, formerly, an apparitor 2†. Old Eng Law A complainant or public prosecutor [*< OF semoneor, < somoner see SUMMON*]

**sum-mo-ing**, 1 *sum-on-ing*; 2 *sūm-on-ing*, *n* 1. The act or process of commanding to attend 2. [Rare] The body of persons summoned

**sum-mo-n**, 1 *sum-onz*; 2 *sūm-onz*, *n* [Colloq] To serve a summons upon someone as he was summoned as a witness

**sum-mo-n**, *n* [— *es*, *pl*] 1. A call to attend or act, as at a particular place or time, as, a summons to pay 2. Law (1) A notice to a defendant summoning him to appear in court either a judicial writ or process, or a notice signed by the plaintiff or his attorney, any citation issued to a party to an action to appear before a court or judge at chambers. See WRIT OF SUMMONS, under WRIT (2) A notice to a person requiring him to appear in court as a witness or as a juror (3) *Scots Law* A writ in the sovereign's name signed by a writer to the signet, citing a defendant to appear and answer the claim. It originates an action in the Court of Session 3 *Wit* A demand to surrender [*< F. sermonee < OF somoner see SUMMON*]

**sum-mo-n**, *n* A summons

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**sum-mo-n**, *n* A summons

**pl** A brief educational text-book a summary or compendium of a science [L. *dim* of *summa*, see SUM, *v*] — *sum-mu-list*, *n*

**sum-mum ho-num**, 1 *sum-um bō-nūm*; 2 *sūm-um bō-nūm* [L.] The supreme good used specifically in ethics. See CHIEF GOOD, under GOOD

**sum-mum ge-nus**, 1 *sum-um jī-nus*; 2 *sūm-um gē-nus* [L.] Logic The genus that is supreme and all-inclusive in any classification, and is therefore not a species with reference to another genus in the system

If we take all things the *Summum Genus* is Being if we take merely an order of things the *Summum Genus* is the highest in that order, thus Plant is the *Summum Genus* in Botany

McCosin *Logic* p 28 [C. A. 1871]

**sum-mer**, 1 *sum-er*; 2 *sūm-er*, *n* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as SUMMER

**Sum-mer**, *n* 1. Charles (†1811-1874), an American statesman and orator. United States senator, Mass., opposed slavery 2. Edwin Vose (†1797-1863), a United States general served in the Black Hawk, Mexican, and Civil wars 3. John Bird (†1780-1862), an English archbishop 4. William Graham (†1840-1910), an American clergyman, social and political economist, educator, and author 5. A county in central S Kansas, 1,178 sq m; county-seat, Wellington 6. A county in central N Tennessee, 630 sq m; county-seat, Gallatin 7. A city in Lawrence county, Ill. 8. A township and town in Bremer county, Ia — *Sum-mer's line* (Varig), the line used in Sumner's method in determining geographical position. It is obtained by assuming two approximate latitudes from the dead-reckoning and from observing a heavenly body and then calculating the corresponding longitudes. By determining a similar line from another heavenly body or making a later observation of the first one, the point of observation is fixed by running up the course and distance made good between the two observations and drawing a third line intersecting the second line parallel to the first so called from Thomas H. Sumner, American seaman

**sum-moom**, *n* Same as SUMMOOT

**sum-p**, 1 *sump*; 2 *sūmp*, *n* 1. Mining (1) A depression sunk below the lowest level in a shaft, to receive water and form a pool from which it may be pumped (2) A sump-wine (3) [Newcastle, Eng.] That part of a mass of undercut coal which is wedged out first 2. A portion of a tank, shut off by a partition, in which decomposition by electricity is conducted 3. Metal A clay-lined masonry pit to receive metal on its first fusion 4. A pond at salt-works 5. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] (1) A puddle of foul or stagnant water (2) A shallow, muddy inlet or cove (3) Dirt or mud, also, an unclean person (4) A sudden, heavy rainfall 6. The contents of the reservoir of an internal-combustion engine when low [*< D. sump, swamp*]

**sum-p-fuse**, *n* A water-proof fuse for use in a sump — *s. plank*, *n* A plank over a sump — *s. pump*, *n* A pump employed to raise water from a mine-sump — *s. shaft*, *n* That shaft in a mine at the bottom of which is the sump — *s. shot*, *n* A blast made near the center of a shaft that is being sunk, to make a collecting-place for water — *s. wine*, *n* A wine sunk in the bottom of the lowest level, in order to explore the lode below and ascertain whether the sinking of the main shaft is advisable

**sum-ph**, 1 *sumf*; 2 *sūmf*, *n* [Prov. Brit.] A simpleton, a sheepish or rubbery fellow, chump

**sum-ph**, *n* A dull sound such as that produced by the falling of a soft mass on a hard surface [Imitative]

Heavy rain fell and struck the ground with a low sum-ph like thunder. *Levin Tom Burke 'Of Our'* p 29 [A. S.]

**sum-phish**, 1 *sum-fish*; 2 *sūm-fish*, *a* [Brit.] Like a sump, stupid, doltish — *sum-phish-ness*, *n*

**sum-pit**, 1 *sum-pit*; 2 *sūm-pit*, *n* [Malay] The poisoned arrow blown from a sumpitan

**sum-pi-tal**, 1 *sum-pi-tal*; 2 *sūm-pi-tal*, *n* [Malay] The Malay blow-gun, from which poisonous arrows are discharged. Compare BARBA-CAND *sum-pi-tant*

The blow-tube through which the forest Indians of South America blow has long possessed a plug-dart or the similar Malay weapon called the sumpitan may have been easily invented wherever long large reeds grew

E. B. TILSON *Anthropology* p 196 [A. 1881]

**sum-p'man**, 1 *sum-p'man*; 2 *sūm-p'man*, *n* [MEX. *pl*] A man employed in a mine, in sinking and timbering the shaft, and assisting the pitman with the pumping machinery

**sum-p'si-mus**, 1 *sum-p'si-mus*; 2 *sūm-p'si-mus*, *n* A correct expression that displaces or should displace an incorrect one sometimes, an instance of pedantic correctness. See *sumptuous* [*< L. pl* and act 1st per pl of *sumo*, see SUMO]

**sum-pti**, *n* Sumptuousness, lavish outlay, expense

**sum-pt'er**, 1 *sum-pt'er*; 2 *sūm-pt'er*, *n* 1. used by the Dyaks of Borneo 2. Sumpt's

An animal, as a horse or mule, that carries burdens, in distinction from one that quiver for carrying is used for riding, pack-animal usually a strong and heavy animal. Specifically called *sumpter-horse*, *sumpter-mule*, etc. 2 [Rare] By extension, a man who carries burdens, a porter 3†. A pack or burden 4†. The driver of any animal used as a sumpter. The original use of the term [*< OF sommeter, < LL. somptorius, see SUMMER*]

**sum-pt'er-cloth**, *n* A cloth spread over a saddle — *s. saddle*, *n* A pack-saddle

**Sum-pt'er**, *n* A town in Baker county, Ore

**sum-pt'ion**, 1 *sum-pt'ion*; 2 *sūm-pt'ion*, *n* 1. Logic The major premise of a syllogism opposed to the *subsumption* or *minor premise*. The term in strictness belongs only to syllogisms in the first figure 2†. An assumption, a taking [*< L. sumptio(n), < sumptus, pp of sumo, take, < sub, under, + emo, buy*]

**sum-pt'u-ary**, 1 *sum-pt'u-ary*; 2 *sūm-pt'u-ary*, *n* 1. Of or pertaining to expense, especially, limiting or regulating expense or expenditure, as the action of a state restricting by edict private expenditure in directions where it is deemed injurious, or fixing the price of commodities or wages. Compare *sumptuary laws*, under LAW 2. [Rare] Acting as sumpters; bearing burdens, as animals [*< L. sumptuarius, < sumptus, see SUMPTION*]

**sum-pt'u-osi-ty**, *n* [Rare] The state of being sumptuous, lavish expenditure, ostentatious magnificence

**sum-pt'u-ous**, 1 *sum-pt'u-ous*; 2 *sūm-pt'u-ous*, *n* 1. Involving or showing lavish expenditure, rich and costly, hence, luxurious, splendid, magnificent, as, a sumptuous repast, a sumptuous palace [*< L. sumptuosus, < sumptus, see SUMPTION*]

**SYN:** see COGZOUS

**sum-pt'u-ous-ly**, *adv* — *sum-pt'u-ous-ness*, *n* *sum-pt'u-ous-ly*

**Sum-ter**, 1 *sum-ter*; 2 *sūm-ter*, *n* 1. Thomas (1734?-1832), an American Revolutionary general, minister to Brazil, United States senator, 1801-1809 2. A county in central W Alabama, 896 sq m; county-seat, Livingston 3. A county in central Florida 699 sq m; county-seat, Sumterville 4. A county in S W Georgia 534 sq m; county-seat, Americus 5. A county in E central South Carolina, 860 sq m 6. Its county-seat, a manufacturing city

**Su-m'y**, 1 *sū-mi*; 2 *sū-my*, *n* A town in Kharkof government, Ukraine

**SUN**, 1 *sun*; 2 *sūn*, *v* [SUNNEN, SUNNEN, SUN'NING] I. *v* To expose to the light or heat of the sun, warm by the sun, as, to sun oneself

II. *v* 1. To bask in or be exposed to the sun's rays; be warmed by the heat of the sun

And natch up a meadow fair that sunning sea-gulls love

Monks *Edwards of Virgil* bk. v, l. 128.

2. To shine like the sun

**sun**, *n* 1. The heavenly body that is most conspicuous from the earth, being the center of attraction and the main source of light and heat in the solar system; regarded by astronomers as a star

The sun's mean distance from the earth is nearly 92,830,000 miles and its diameter 864,000 miles. The surface is 12,000 and the volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great, so that the density is only about one-quarter that of the earth. The period of rotation is 25.3 days at the equator, 25.8 days at latitude 20°, 27.0 days at latitude 40°, as determined by the movement of sun-spots the recent determinations show that there is a peculiar surface-drift in the sun-spot belts. The sun's surface, the *photosphere*, has a gray background thickly covered with granular or cloud-like forms called *nodules* or *rice-grains*. It is indented at certain latitudes within the belt included between the 40th parallels of north and south latitude by irregular spots (see *SUN-SPOT*) Above this layer comes the *chromosphere*, in the midst of which is the *reversing layer* where the Fraunhofer lines are supposed to originate. Explosive projections of the lower material into fantastic shapes cause the *prominences*, distinguished as *quietest* or *active* according to their character. The *corona* (see *RADIA*) are found in all parts of the sun, especially around the spots and seem to be highly attenuated condensations like clouds. Beyond all these, extending to great visible distances, is the *corona*, observed only during total eclipses (see *CORONA*) The material of the sun, as revealed by the spectrum, has many of the chemical elements known on the earth, and others not known to have counterparts here. It is generally believed that the sun has an influence on terrestrial magnetism, and facts have been adduced to show that the polar magnetic field of the sun, following the stream-lines visible in the corona, reaches the earth and there affects the earth's magnetism

2. Any star that is the center of a system revolving around it, as Sirius, also, either of the components of a double star 3. The light and heat radiated from the sun, sunshine, as, let us sit for a while in the sun. 4. Figuratively, anything brilliant and magnificent, or that is a source of splendor, a glorious or resplendent object, as, Christ is the sun of righteousness (*Mal* iv 2).

5. [Poet.] The time of the earth's revolution round the sun, a year 6. The daily appearance or daily shining of the sun, a day, also, the time of its appearance or shining, sunrise, as, twenty suns ago, wait not for tomorrow's sun 7. Her The sun's disk, sometimes represented as a human face enwrapped by rays alternately straight and wavy usually described as proper, or in its glory or splendor (surrounded by wavy rays), and commonly blazoned or unless otherwise specified. See *ILLUS* under *HUNTS*

8. A concentric group of lamps, usually incandescent, under a reflector, for strong downward illumination. *sun-bath*, *n* 1. A sun-bath 2. *SYN:* see *ONB*

— *against the sun*, in a direction contrary to that of the apparent diurnal motion of the sun especially, in such direction as viewed by one looking south counter-clockwise. — *blue or green sun*, an appearance presented by the sun when viewed through vapor or smoke in the atmosphere, as near a volcano in eruption — *collar of the suns and roses*, a decorative collar granted by English kings of the house of York — *dynamical mean sun* (*Astron*), an imaginary sun which coincides with the true sun at perihelion and has a uniform motion around the ecliptic in a year's time — *fixed sun* (*Pyrotechnic*), a circular firework exhibiting radial jets — *from sun to sun*, 1. From sunrise to sunset 2. From day to day — *line of the sun*, in palmistry, the line of fortune — *revolving sun*, a rotating firework bearing upon its periphery cases filled with an impelling compound which are lighted in succession — *Sun and Lion*, a Persian order. See *ORNER*, *n* — *sun-and-planet motion*, same as *PLANET-GEAR*

— *sun-an-gel*, *n* A South-American humming-bird (genus *Heltongelus*) — *sun-animalcule*, *n* A heliozoan of spherical form with numerous radiating independent thread-like pseudopodia as *Actinophrys sol* — *sun-bath*, *n* Exposure of the person to the direct rays of the sun sometimes done therapeutically — *insolation* — *sun-bear*, *n* An East-Indian bear (*Ursus* or *Helarctos malayanus*) with a short broad head, very long extensible tongue, and short black fur. — *sun-beaten*, *a* [Rare] Subjected to the burning rays of the sun — *sun-beati* — *sun beetle*, *n* A metallic scarab beetle of *Amara* or a related genus — *sun-beshone*, *a* Shone on by the sun — *sun-bittern*, *n* A South-American euryptid bird, somewhat resembling the rails as well as the herons having a slender neck and bill, long wings and tall, and moderately long legs, as *Eurypygus helias* — *sun blind*, *n* A window-shade or shutter intended to exclude the direct light of the sun — *sun-blind*, *n* [Scot.] A gleam of sunshine — *sun-bloom*, *n* An apparatus for showing the relation of the sun's altitude etc. to the climate of a country devised by J. F. Goode — *sun-bright*, *a* Bright or brilliant as the sun — *sun broad*, *a* Broad and majestic as the sun — *sun browned*, *a* Browned with the sun — *sun-burnt* tanned *sun-brown* — *sun-burner*, *n* 1. Sams as *svy</*







elegant, luxurious, splendid, rich and costly, as, *superb* jencis 3. [Colloq.] Very fine or good, first-class, superior. 4. Overbearing, haughty, arrogant, proud [*L. superbus*, < *super*, over]. Syn. see conotous — *superb* bird of paradise, a small bird of paradise (*Lophorina superba*) having extremely beautiful and highly colored plumage — *superb* waler, an Australian mulberry-singing bird, the male of which has part of the plumage intensely blue in the breeding season — *superb*-ly, *ad* — *superbness*, *n*

*superbi-ty*, *n* To render arrogant and proud  
*superbi-ty*, *n* Arrogant, haughty, disdainful  
*superbi-ty*, *n* 1. Belong to another number as 5 to 3  
*superbi-ty*, *n* 2. A number that approximately divides another into 2 equal parts, leaving a remainder [*L. superpartient* (-i-), < *L. super*, over, & *bis*, doubly, & *partio* (ppr *partien* (-i-)) see PART, r] — *superbi-ty*, *n* 3. A number that is to another in the ratio of 5 to 3

*superbi-ty*, *n* 4. Belong to another number as 7 to 5 — *superbi-ty*, *n* 5. Having the ratio of 3 to 5 — *superbi-ty*, *n* 6. Paper-making A tendering-machine having a number of polished rollers for giving a high finish to paper — *superbi-ty*, *n* 7. A supererogatory deed said of paper that has passed through several courses of rolling — *superbi-ty*, *n* 8. A situation above the corpus callosum, as the *superbi-ty* fissure II n The *superbi-ty* fissure — *superbi-ty*, *n* 9. An arch An upper arch or rib above a lesser arch, gable, niche, or recess — *superbi-ty*, *n* 10. In Byzantine and Romanesque architecture, a second and more massive capital placed above the first, probably as a means of affording extra support for a superimposed mass — *superbi-ty*, *n* 11. Same as *superbi-ty* — *superbi-ty*, *n* 12. To impropriate with carbon a superficial portion of (steel), as in the case of armor plate, which on the inside does not receive so great an amount of carbon as on the outside — *superbi-ty*, *n* 13. *superbi-ty*, *n* 14. *superbi-ty*, *n* 15. *superbi-ty*, *n* 16. *superbi-ty*, *n* 17. *superbi-ty*, *n* 18. *superbi-ty*, *n* 19. *superbi-ty*, *n* 20. *superbi-ty*, *n* 21. *superbi-ty*, *n* 22. *superbi-ty*, *n* 23. *superbi-ty*, *n* 24. *superbi-ty*, *n* 25. *superbi-ty*, *n* 26. *superbi-ty*, *n* 27. *superbi-ty*, *n* 28. *superbi-ty*, *n* 29. *superbi-ty*, *n* 30. *superbi-ty*, *n* 31. *superbi-ty*, *n* 32. *superbi-ty*, *n* 33. *superbi-ty*, *n* 34. *superbi-ty*, *n* 35. *superbi-ty*, *n* 36. *superbi-ty*, *n* 37. *superbi-ty*, *n* 38. *superbi-ty*, *n* 39. *superbi-ty*, *n* 40. *superbi-ty*, *n* 41. *superbi-ty*, *n* 42. *superbi-ty*, *n* 43. *superbi-ty*, *n* 44. *superbi-ty*, *n* 45. *superbi-ty*, *n* 46. *superbi-ty*, *n* 47. *superbi-ty*, *n* 48. *superbi-ty*, *n* 49. 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**su'per-sede'**, 1 su'por-sid', 2 su'per-sed', *tr* [-sen'ed, -sɒd'ino] 1. To take the place of, ns by reason of superior worth, appropriateness, efficiency, or right, replace, displace, supplant.

2. To put something in the place of, set aside, suspend, stay, annul, as, to supersede a decree. 3. Bee-keeping To renn n young queen to take the place of (the old one) at other than swarming-time said of bees [*< F superseder, desist, < L supersedeo, see supersedeo*]

**Syn:** see **subvert** - **sup'per-se'dent**, n That which operates so as to supersede, specif in medicine, a remedy that operates upon some part or organ so as to displace or prevent disease in such part - **su'per-se'dence**, n **su'per-se'der**, n One who or that which supersedes - **su'per-se'dure**, n The act of superseding, or the state of being superseded - **su'per-se'sion**, n

**su'per-se'de-as**, 1 su'por-sid'-os, 2 su'per-sed'-as, n 1. Law (1) A writ issued for the purpose of superseding or staying the execution of another writ, a writ or order commanding n stay or the setting aside of proceedings in some matter often used synonymously with stay of proceedings (2) A proceeding, n a perfected appeal, writ of error, or writ of certiorari, that operates to suspend the execution of n judgment 2. [Rare] Hence, a stoppage, obstruction, check [*L, pres sub* 2d par s of *supersedeo*, see *supersedeo*]

**su'per-se'de-re**, 1 su'por-sid'-ri, 2 su'per-sa-dē're, n **Scots Law** 1. An order of court granting protection to n creditor for cause 2. An agreement among creditors, under a trust deed, not to insist on process for collection for a given time [*L, inf of supersedeo*, preside, < *super, over, + sedeo, sit*]

**su'per-sem'i-tate'**, *tr* 1. To sow, as seed, over what has been previously sown 2. Figuratively, to sow broadcast disseminate widely - **su'per-sem'i-na'tion**, n - **su'per-sem'i-na'tor**, n

**su'per-sen-si-bi-le**, o Being above or beyond the range of the senses - **su'per-sen-si-bi-ly**, *adv* - **su'per-sen-si-u-al**, a Being above the senses, supersensible, specif, spiritual - **su'per-sen-si-u-ry**, [Rare] - **su'per-sen-si-u-ous**, a 1 Same as *supersensual* 2 Excessively sensuous - **su'per-sen-si-tal**, a Lying above a scutum or partition specif, applied to a sulcus of the brain situated in the cuneus above the tentorium - **su'per-ser-vi-le-a-bi-le**, a Attempting needlessly or disgracefully to be of service, over-eccious - **su'per-ser-vi-le-a-bi-ly**, *adv* - **su'per-ses-qui-al-ter-al**, a Having the ratio of 5 to 2 - **su'per-ses-qui-al-ter-al**, a Having the ratio of 7 to 3

**su'per-ses-sion**, 1 su'por-sesh'on, 2 su'per-sesh'on, n The act of superseding, displacing, or making void, supersedure

General Nott had the habit of speaking his mind with great directness a propensity which accounted perhaps for the repeated *supersessions* he had undergone

ARCH FORDS *African Wars* p 51 [s 1502] [*< L supersesus, pp of supersedeo, see supersedeo*]

**su'per-se's-ale**, a Superseding or rendering void - **su'per-se-x**, n **Biol** One of two or more groups of individuals within one or both of the sexes of n dielous species, as in dielous species of birds - **su'per-se-x-u-al**, a

**su'per-sol'id**, n In hypergeometry, a magnitude of more than three dimensions

**su'per-sti'hon**, 1 su'por-stish'en, 2 su'per-stish'on, n 1. A belief founded in irrational feelings, especially of fear, and characterized by credulity, also, any practise originating in such belief, excessive and unreasonable scruples due to ignorant dread of the supernatural 2. Specif, a belief in a religious system regarded (by others than the believer) as unreasonable and without support, a false religion, or any of its rites 3. Credulity regarding the occult or the mysterious, or any specific instance of it, any popular notion attributing untellable influence of some kind to trivial things, as belief in omens, charms, and signs

Washington Irving in his beautiful story of the storm ship, which makes its way up the Hudson against wind and tide has finely embodied one of the most interesting superstitions [respecting phantom ships] of the early American colonists

BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter vi, p 223 [1808] 4. Loosely, any unreasonable belief held by a body of men, as, a political superstition 5f. Scrupulousness beyond need, over-vactness, punctiliousness 6f. Idolatrous devotion [*F, < L superstition(n), < super, over, + sto stand*] **Syn:** see **fanaticism** - **su'per-sti-tion-ist**, n One who is superstitious

**su'per-sti'tious**, 1 su'por-stish'us, 2 su'per-stish'us, a 1. Disposed to believe in or be influenced by superstitions, especially, enthralled by superstition as regards religious forms and observances 2. Involving or resulting from superstition, as, superstitious observances 3f. Over-critical, ns from superstition 4f. Foolishly devoted [*Tr* phrase too superstitious as used in the Authorized Version of the New Testament in Paul's speech on Mars Hill (*Acts* xii, 22) is a mistranslation, and is better rendered "very religious" or "excessively religious"] [*< L superstitionus, < super, over, + sto stand*] - **su'per-sti'tious-ly**, *adv* - **su'per-sti'tious-ness**, n

**su'per-stru'tum**, n A layer superimposed upon another or a superficial layer

**su'per-struc'ture'**, *tr* To build or erect upon or as upon a foundation - **su'per-struc'tion**, n 1 The act or building as on a foundation 2 A superstructure - **su'per-struc'tive**, a Superstructured - **su'per-struc'tor**, n

**su'per-struc'ture**, 1 su'por-struk'thur or -tur, 2 su'per-struc'thur or -tur, n A building or structure of any kind having a foundation, any part of a structure considered in relation to the part on which it rests Specif (1) The sleepers, rails, etc, of a railway, as distinguished from the road-bed (2) Naut Parts of a ship's structure, especially of a warship, above the main deck, used also figuratively

Let the superstructure of life be enjoyable but let its foundation be in solid work. DRYDEN *Woman's Thoughts* addressed to Women p 22 [s 1806]

[*< L superstruc'tus, pp of superstruo build over, < super, over, + struo build*] - **su'per-struc'tur-al**, a

**su'per-sub-or'der**, n A zoological group intermediate between a suborder and an order - **su'per-sub-stan'tial**, a

1 Being beyond the sphere of substance or matter, supersensible, also, beyond the range of all natures, ideas, and distinctions of existence as used by mysticism. 2. More than substantial, more than substance with reference to the "daily" (bread) of the Lord's Prayer, rendered *supersubstantialis* in the Vulgate (*Mat* vi, 11) - **su'per-sub-stan'tial**, *tr* To cause to mix with sulfur in large or unusual proportions - **su'per-sub-stan'tial**, n **Math** A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space

**su'per-tasse'**, 1 su'por-tas', 2 su'per-tas', n A wire frame or prop, covered with gold thread, silver, or silk, formerly used by women to hold a ruff in position [*Appar < support, e*] **su'per-tasse'**, *tr*

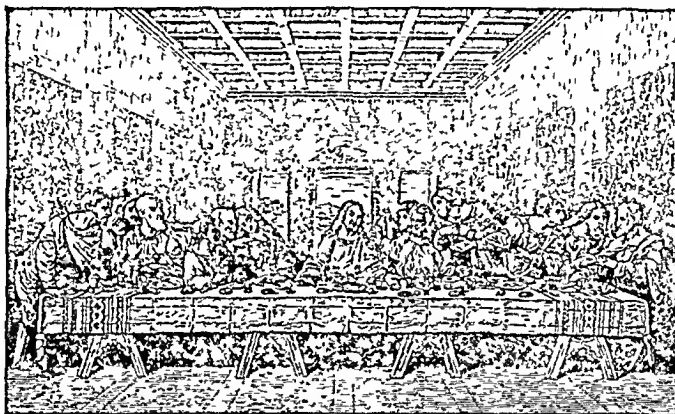
**su'per-tel-lu'rie**, n Situated above the earth and the surrounding atmosphere - **su'per-tem-po-ral**, 1. o Being beyond time or independent of it 11. n That which is above the temporal, the eternal - **su'per-tem-po-ral**, a Situated in the upper part of the temporal region or jobe - **su'per-ter-ra-ne-an**, o [Rare] Being on or above the surface of the earth, not subterranean - **su'per-ter-re-ne**, a Being above the earth, celestial - **su'per-ter-res'tri-al**; **su'per-ton'tic**, 1 su'por-ton'ik, 2 su'per-ton'ic, n **Mus** The tone above the tonic, the second

**su'per-to'tus**, n See **BALANDRANA** - **su'per-tri-par'ti-ent**, o Having the ratio of 7 to 4 - **su'per-tri-quar'tile**; - **su'per-tri-her-a-tion**, n **Biol** The production of young tubers from old ones while yet growing, as often observed in potatoes - **su'per-tu'ale**, n A garment worn over a tunic - **su'per-tu-ra-ce-ne-ous**, a Unnecessary, superfluous - **su'per-tu-ra-ce-ne-ous-ly**, *adv* - **su'per-tu-ra-ce-ne-ous-ness**, n - **su'per-tu-ra-ce-ne-ous-tion**, n **Pathol** Excessive evacuation of the bowels - **su'per-tu-ra-ce-ne-ous-tion**, n **Med** More than is required, supererogatory - **su'per-veil-lance**, n Surveillance a hybrid form

**su'per-vene'**, 1 su'por-ven', 2 su'per-ven', *tr* [-VENEN', -vis'no] To come as something extraneous or additional, follow closely upon something, also, to take place, happen, as, after typhoid, pneumonia sometimes supervenes [*< L supervenio, < super, over, + venio, come*] **Syn:** see **befall** - **su'per-ven-i-ent**, a Coming upon as something extraneous, supervening, additional - **su'per-ven-tion**, n The act or state of supervening

**su'per-ven-tion**, n 1. An abnormal development of veins 2. An excess of venous blood in the circulation

**su'per-vise'**, 1 su'por-viz', 2 su'per-vis', *tr* [-vis'no, -vis'no] 1. To have n general oversight of, especially



The Last Supper  
(After the painting by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Refectory of Sta. Maria delle Grazie Milan)

as an officer vested with authority, superintend, inspect 2. To render over [*< LL supervisus, see supervision*]

**su'per-vise'**, n Oversight, inspection

**su'per-vi-sion**, 1 su'por-vish'on, 2 su'per-vish'on, n The act of supervising, superintendence, oversight [*< LL supervisus, pp of supervideo, oversee, < L super, over, + video, see*] **Syn:** see **oversight**

**su'per-vi'sor**, 1 su'por-vi'sor, 2 su'per-vi'sor, n 1. One who supervises or oversees, n superintendent, an inspector 2 [Local, U S] (1) A township officer in administrative charge of its business, one of a board of such officers constituting a body having charge of the business of a county (2) A borough officer who has charge of road-repairs, etc 3f. A reviser, as for publication 4f. A beholder [*LL, < supervisus, see supervision*] **Syn:** see **superintendent** - **ship**, n

**su'per-vi'so-ry**, 1 su'por-vi'so-ri, 2 su'per-vi'so-ry, a Pertaining to or having supervision - **su'per-vi'si**, *tr* [Rare]

**su'per-vi'si-u-al**, o Being beyond the ordinary power of vision - **su'per-vi'si-ty**, *tr* To outline, survive - **su'per-vo-lute**, o **Bot** Having a plaited and convolute arrangement in the bud, as in the morning-glory - **su'per-vo-lu'ti-ty**, *tr*

**Suph**, 1 su't, 2 su't n **Did** (R.V) *Deut* i, 1 **Sup'phab** (R.V) (Num xii 14)

**su'pl-nale**, 1 su'p-nat, 2 su'p-nat, *tr* [-NAT'en, -NAT'ing] To place or render super, especially, to turn, as the band or fore limb, so that the palm is upward or forward [*< L supinatus, see supinator*]

**su'pl-na'tion**, 1 su'p-nat'shan, 2 su'p-nat'shan, n 1. **Physiol** The act or movement of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, upward, also, the position of a limb so turned opposed to pronation

When the arm and hand hang down the palm being directed forward the position is that of supination and the bones of the forearm are situated side by side

St GEORGE'S MOUNTAIN The Common Frog p 104 [MAYN 1874] 2. The act or state of lying with the face upward 3. **Fencing** The position of the wrist when the hand is turned upward

**su'pl-na'tor**, 1 su'p-nat'or or -tor, 2 su'p-nat'or, n A muscle of the forearm by which supination is effected [*< L supinatus, pp of supino, put on the back, < sub, under*]

**su'pl-ne'**, 1 su'p-nat', 2 su'p-nat', a 1. Lying on the back: opposed to prone 2. Having no interest or care, inactive, negligent, indolent, indifferent

A supine indolence and a carelessness of futurity

GISSON *Rome* vol i, p 260 [r s a co 1852] 3. Having an inclined position, sloping, as a hill 4. **Bot** Lying flat with the face turned upward 5. **Supinated** [*< L supinus, < sub, under*] - **su'pl-ne'**, *adv* - **su'pl-ne-ness**, n - **su'pl-ni-ti-ty**

**su'pl-ne**, 1 su'p-nat, 2 su'p-nat, n **L Grom** One of two parts of the verb generally regarded as verbal nouns including a form in -um, called first supine or former s, and one in -tu, called second s or latter s They are usually translated respectively as active and passive infinitives, and are regarded by some grammarians as cases of the infinitive mode

**Supp**, *abbr* Supplement

**sup'pa-bi-le**, 1 su'p-a-bl, 2 su'p-a-bl, a Capable of being supplied, eatable

**sup'pag-e'**, n That which may be supplied, pottage

**sup'pal-pa'tion**, n The act of winning by fondling

**sup'pal-a-si-ty**, *tr* To win the favor of by sycophancy, - **sup'pal-a-si-ta'tion**, n

**sup'paw'n**, n Same as **supaw'n**

**sup'p'e**, 1 su'p'e' 2 su'p'e' Franz von (1820-1895) An Austrian composer, poet and peasant

**sup'p'e-dā-ne-ous-t**, o Placed under the feet

**sup'p'e-dā-ne-um**, 1 su'p-dē-ni-um, 2 su'p-dē-ni-um, n [-NAT-en, -NAT'ing] A foot-rest on a cross or crucifix [*LL, < L sub, under, + pes (ped), foot*]

**sup'p'e-dā-ni-a**, 1 su'p-dē-ni-o, 2 su'p-dē-ni-a, n **pl Med** Remedies applied to the feet, as mustard plasters [*< L sub, under, + pes (ped), foot*]

**sup'p'e-d'i-tate'**, *tr* To supply

**sup'p'e-d'i-ta'tion**, n Supply

**sup'per**, 1 su'p'er, 2 su'p'er, *tr* [*< Rare*] To provide with supper 11 *tr* To eat supper

**sup'per**, n The evening meal, last meal of the day, usually succeeding dinner, but sometimes taking the place of a late dinner, also, a banquet, as, a class supper. [*< F souper, < soupe, see soup*, n]

**sup'per-board'**, n A table with supper served upon it - the Last S, the last meal of Jesus Christ with his disciples before the crucifixion a favorite subject with artists, the most celebrated example being that of Leonardo da Vinci - **sup'per-less**, a Having no supper

**sup'pling**, 1 su'p'ing, 2 su'p'ing, n 1. The act of one who sups or who takes supper - **sup'per-ing**, *tr* 2f. This material supplied

**sup'place'**, *tr* [*< Rare*] To replace, displace

**sup'plant'**, 1 su'plant', 2 su'p-lant', *tr* 1. To take the place of, especially artfully or treacherously, as, Jacob supplanted Esau, hence, to displace in general

Bacon's philosophy could never supplant the works of Plato and Aristotle

MILLER *Chips* vol ii, p 225 [s 1874] 2f. To make many with, remove 3f. To undermine, destroy 4f. To trip up

[*< F supplanter, < L supplanio, < sub, under, + planta, sole*] **Syn:** see **abolish**, **subvert** - **sup'plan-ta'tion**, n The act of supplanting - **sup'plant-a'tion**, n

**sup'plant-a-ry** - **sup'plant'er**, n One who supplants

**sup'ple**, 1 su'p'l, 2 su'p'l, *tr* [*< FPLED, SUP'PLE*] [*sup'plē, sup'plino*] 1 *tr* 1. To cause to be supple, in any sense, render soft, pliant, submissive, docile, or specul, in manège, to make compliant, submissive, docile, or gentle 2f. To heal, soothe

11. *tr* To become supple and pliant

**sup'ple**, a 1. Easily bent, flexible, **sup'pl'**, *tr* plant, ns a supple bow, supple knees 2. Yielding to the humor or wishes of others, especially, obsequious

3f. Having power to make pliant or calm, also, figuratively, having a quieting influence [*< F couplē, < L supplez, submissive, < sub, under, + pila, fold*] **Syn:** see **supple**

**sup'ple-ment**, 1 su'p'plē, 2 su'p'plē, *tr* [*< FPLED, SUP'PLE*] [*sup'plē, sup'plino*] 1 *tr* 1. To cause to be supple, in any sense, render soft, pliant, submissive, docile, or specul, in manège, to make compliant, submissive, docile, or gentle 2f. To heal, soothe

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**sup'ple-ment**, 1 su'p'plē or -ment, 2 su'p'plē-ment, *tr* To make additions to, provide for what is lacking in; as to supplement a book or a budget - **sup'ple-ment-a-tion**, n - **sup'ple-ment-er**, n **sup'ple-ment-ist**, [Rare] **sup'ple-ment**, n 1 Something added that supplies a deficiency, especially, an addition to a publication In a newspaper it is often a separate sheet, in a literary or encyclopedic work, sometimes another volume 2. **Math** The angle that added to another will make the sum two right angles Compare **complement** 3f. supply, store [*OF, < L supplementum, < sub, under, + plico, fill*] **Syn:** see **addition**, **adjunct**, **appendage**, **APPENDIX**







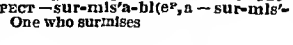
su-preme', n 1. The supremo or highest point, cul-  
mination, acme, as, the *supreme* of joy 2. One who  
surpasses another or is above the rest, a superior, chief  
3 [S]- God with the definite article  
su-pre-m'e-ly, 1 su-prim'ly, 2 su-prēm'ly, *adv* In a  
supreme manner (1) With the highest authority (2)  
To the highest degree  
su-pre-m'i-ty, n [Arche] Supremeness  
Supt, *nbr* Superintendent  
Sur, 1 sūr, 2 sūr, n *Bib* 2 *Kings* vi, 6 [Heb, entrance]  
Sūr, 1 sūr, 2 sūr, *prefz* Same as *super-* a form derived  
from the French [*L* *sur-*, < *L* *super-* see *SUPER-*]  
su'ra', 1 sūrō, 2 sūrā, n A chapter or section of the  
Koran [*< A* *surā* step] *sūrāh*.  
As it exists now the Koran consists of 114 chapters called  
*suras* arranged generally in order of length the longest com-  
ing first At the head of each *sura* is a title the place of  
its origin (Mecca or Medina), and the number of its verses  
G W THAYER in *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xiv p 418  
su'ra', n [E Ind] Palm toddy obtained by fermenting the  
sap of any one of several species of palm  
Sura', 1 sūrā, 2 sūrā, n 1. Same as *LENTULUS*, 2 2.  
A river in E central European Russia, length, 400 m to the  
Volga  
su'ra-ba'ya, 1 sūrā-bā'yā 2 sūrā-bā'yā, n 1. A Dutch  
residency in N E Java 2. Its capital  
sur'a-bun'dant-l'y, *adv* [Rare] Superabundantly  
su'ra-dan'ny, 1 sūrā-dān, 2 sūrā-dān'ly, n A timber-  
wood found along the Demerara river in South America  
sur'ad-dit'ion, n Something added, as a surmise  
su'rah, 1 sūrā or sūrā, 2 sūrā or sūrā (rū), n A soft,  
twisted silk fabric, usually of solid color, for women's gar-  
ments [Prob *< Sura*, India] *sūrāh* silk:—*saṭh* su-  
rah, *sūrāh* silk with specially glossy surface  
Su'ra-ra'ka'ya, 1 sūrā-rā'kā, 2 sūrā-rā'kā, n 1. A Dutch  
residency in central Java 2. Its capital  
su'ral, 1 sūrāl 2 sūrāl, n Of or pertaining to the calf of  
the leg as, the *sural* arteries (branches of the popliteal) [*< L*  
*surā* calf of the leg]  
sur-n'al, 1 sūr-nāl, 2 sūr-nāl'ly, n 1. A *Supra-nal* II n  
1. A supra-nal tergite of a caterpillar 2 A plate in some  
echinoderms in front of the anus [*< SUR-* + *ANAL*]  
sur-nance', n Assurance  
sur-an'cer'e, 1 sūr-an'krē 2 sūr-an'krē, a [F] *Her*  
Doubtly anchored *end* of an ordinary, as a cross the ends of  
which are divided into two parts, each part being anchored  
Compare *ANCER*  
sur-an'gu-lar, 1 sūr-an'gu-lar, 2 sūr-an'gu-lar, n 1. a  
Situated above the angular bone, as a bone of the lower  
jaw in some vertebrates below mammals II. n The  
surgical bone  
su-ra'so-phon'e, 1 su-rā'sō-fōn, 2 su-rā'sō-fōn, n An  
English wind-instrument resembling  
the ophicleide and having a peculiar  
rich organ-like tone pitched in E  
flat, and employed in stringed and  
military bands  
su-rat', 1 su-rat', 2 su-rāt', n Coarse  
cotton cloth, usually uncolored,  
made in the presidency of Bombay,  
in British India named from the  
district of Surat, also, a superior cot-  
ton grown in and about Surat  
Su-rat', 1 sūrāt', 2 su-rāt', n 1. A  
district in Bombay province, India,  
1662 sq m 2 Its capital  
sur-base', 1 sūr-bās, 2 sūr-bās', r  
To depress, flatten [*< F* *surbaisser*,  
To depress (see *sur-*) + *baisser*, depress,  
< *bas* see *sub-*]—*sur-base'ment*, n A surbaised or  
flattened condition  
sur-hase, 1 sūr-hās, 2 sūr-hās', r To supply with a sur-  
base—*sur-base-ment*, n *Arch* A surbase  
sur'base, n *Arch* 1 The upper moldings or cornice  
of a pedestal 2 A molding or border above a base, as  
that above a baseboard at the foot of an interior wall  
[*< SUR-* + *BASE*, n] [pressed  
sur-based', 1 sūr-bās', 2 sūr-bās', n Flattened or de-  
sur-based', a Having a surbase, as a pedestal  
sur-hate', r To bruise or make sore by walking, as the  
feet sur-hate': *sur-he't'*, n *Sur-he't'*, n  
sur-bed', 1 sūr-bēd, 2 sūr-bēd', r To set, as stone, on edge,  
or in a position different from that in the quarry [*< SUR-* +  
*BEH*] [England, suburb of Kingston]  
Sur'hil-ton, 1 sūr-bi-ton 2 sūr-bi-ton, n A town in Surrey,  
sur-bur'dened, a Overburdened  
sur-cess', 1 sūr-sēs 2 sūr-sēs', v I. To cease en-  
tirely or finally II. t To cease to cease, stop [*< OF*  
*surseor* (pp *surseise*), < *L* *superseco*, see *SUPER-*  
*SENE*]  
sur-cess'e, n [Arche] Absolute or final cessation  
Vainly had sought to borrow From my books *surcess* of sorrow  
For The Raven at 2  
sur-charge', 1 sūr-chār', 2 sūr-chārg', r 1 To give  
too great a charge to, overload or overburden  
And O fair plant! said he with fruit *surcharge'd*,  
Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet! 1 68  
MILTON P L bk 1  
2. *Law* (1) To show an omission of credits in (an ac-  
count), or of something for which credit should have  
been allowed (2) To put more cattle on (an account)  
than one has a right to or than the pasture will sus-  
tain 3. To make an extra charge or an overcharge upon;  
as, to *surcharge* one for groceries 4. To print a sur-  
charge upon, as a postage stamp [*< F* *surcharger*, <  
*sur* (see *sur-*) and *charge*, see *CHARGE*, v]—*sur-charged* dam, an  
overflow dam See *OVERFLOW*  
ur-charge', n 1 A burden greater than the ordinary  
one, or greater than can well be borne, an excessive bur-  
den, load, or charge 2 *Law* (1) In chancery, the  
showing of an omission of items in an account for which  
credit ought to be allowed opposed to *falsification*,  
which is a showing that certain items are false or errone-  
ous in whole or in part (2) The putting of too great a  
number of animals on a common for pasture (3) An addi-  
tional or successive encumbrance on land, as a second  
mortgage 3. An additional or excessive overcharge  
charged, especially an unlawful charge, an overcharge  
4. A new valuation or something else printed on the sur-  
face of a postage or revenue stamp, also, a stamp so  
imprinted 5. *Crane* An enamel-painting on an en-  
amel of a crown or dark-er hue—*sur-charge* and *falsify*, a pro-  
ceeding in chancery by which it is permitted to show that  
credits have been omitted from a stated account or that  
items in whole or in part false or erroneous have been inserted  
—*sur-charge'ment*, n The act of surcharging, a sur-  
charge, excess







to, as, he was surprised





CHAUCER C T, *Knight's Tale* 1135.



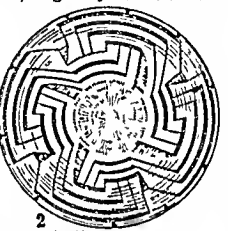


herb (*Helianthus scaberrimus*) found in the eastern United States

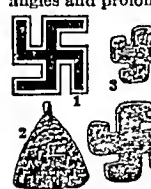




with their swords, making them dance until they sweat.  
sweat'áinuse', 1 swet'haus', 2 swét'hous', n 1. A  
huiding or other place in which hides or skins are de-



1 On a Navaho altar-floor (U S Bureau of Am Ethnology) 2.  
On a Pima basket



1 Indian 2 Siberian  
3. 4 Caucasian



def 3 (2) amused themselves by pro def 3 (1)  
ding inoffensive wayfarers

with their swords, making them dance until they sweat.  
sweat'áinuse', 1 swet'haus', 2 swét'hous', n 1. A  
huiding or other place in which hides or skins are de-

pulated 2. Among the North-American Indians, a hut or chamber in which sweat-baths are taken. Sea sweat-bath sweat-lodge.

**sweat**, *v.* 1. *sweat*, *n.* 2. *sweat*, *ppr* & *verbal* *n.* of sweat, *v.* sweat, *n.* A thief's bag for sweatloos coin by friction. — *s. hand*, *n.* A sweat-hand — *s. bath*, *n.* A bath in which sweating is the principal feature, a sudatory — *s. cloth*, *n.* A cloth used to wipe off perspiration from the face — *s. furnace*, *n.* A furnace in which metals are liquated, that is, fused in part — *s. house*, *n.* 1. A house for sweating sick persons. 2. In Spain, an enclosed space where sheep are driven and packed together to render their fleeces pliable and soft for shearing, by means of the natural heat of the animals. Compare **SWEAT-ROUSE** — *s. iron*, *n.* A scraper for removing sweat from horses — *s. master*, *n.* [Eog] A man in the tailor's trade who takes contracts from the wholesale cheap-clothing firms — *s. pit*, *n.* Same as **SWEAT-ROUSE**, 1 — *s. plant*, *n.* Booset — *s. room*, *n.* 1. A sudatorium, as in a Turkish bath, a stove. 2. A room in which injurious moisture is sweated out of cheeses sweat-room? — *s. sickness*, *n.* Malalaria — *s. fever* — *s. stock*, *n.* Same as **SWEAT-STOCK** — *s. system*, in the employment of labor, as in the clothing-trade, the system by which a contractor employs workmen at extortionately low wages. See **SWEAT**, *rt.* 4. **AWATER**, 1. **SWEATMASTER** — *s.* the purser [Eog], wanting a vessel's supplies — *s. tūl*, *n.* A tūl used for sweatloos-haths sweat-weed? 1. *sweat*, *n.* 2. *sweat*, *n.* The marsh-mallow

**sweat**, *v.* 1. *sweat*, *n.* 2. *sweat*, *n.* [SWEAT-ER, SWEAT-ER] 1. Moist with or discolored by sweat. 2. Of or pertaining to sweat. 3. Churning sweat, laborious — *sweat-lily*, *adv.* sweat-lily, *n.* [put out] sweat, *n.* 1. *sweat*, *n.* 2. *sweat*, *n.* [Prov Eng] To swell, Swede, 1. *sweat*, *n.* 2. *sweat*, *n.* 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sweden. 2. A Swedish turnip. See **RUTABAGA** 3. A field-piece made by wrapping an iron tube with rope and leather

**Swe**, *v.* 1. *swe*, *n.* 2. *swe*, *n.* A kingdom to N E Europe, the E part of the Scandinavian Peninsula, 173,105 sq. m., capital, Stockholm

**Swe**, *v.* 1. *swe*, *n.* 2. *swe*, *n.* A Swedish mystic and philosopher (c. 1688-1717)

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quickly large parts of or large numbers of people in; as, the fire swept the ward, typhoid fever swept the camp, most of the cattlemen were swept by pleuropneumonia. (5) To drag or draw something along or over, dredge, as, to sweep the roadstead for an anchor, the height of his cable has swept out an anchor. (6) To subject to a fire that is widely destructive, or to clear by such means said of guns, as, the battery sweeps the glacis. (7) To pass the hand over with a loog, quick stroke, as over the keys or strings of a musical instrument, as, to sweep the harp. 4. To cause to move with a swift brushing action, as, to sweep the hand over the keys of a piano. 5. To carry or drive along with force or thoroughness, literally or figuratively. (1) To carry bodily as a wave or the wind carries, as, the pier was swept away. We are all of us being swept down to death in a sea of miracle. *Ruskin's Fors Clavigera* vol. vi, letter lxxi, p. 114 [w. s. 1858] (2) To fill in great numbers, or to remove forcibly from some sphere of action, also, to carry or control the sentiment of with force, as, fever swept off thousands, sweep the plagues from the sea, they were swept into rationalism by a wave of discontent. 6. To drive forward with sweeps, as a war-galley. 7. **Founding**. To form (in mold) with a sweep. 8. To carry brushing against the ground, as the train of a robe

**II.** 1. To brush a floor or other surface with some form of broom, as, the servant sweeps on Wednesday. 2. To pass with speed or force above, over, or along some surface, move with a strong, even action, as, a flock of birds sweep by, the wind sweeps over the lake. 3. To range swiftly, as, as far as the eye can sweep. 4. To present an aspect of wide and far extension, as, the land sweeps away to the east. 5. To extend or lie as if made by a long sweeping movement

**Eternal Truth**! beyond our hopes and fears Sweep the vast orbits of this myriad spheres! *Holmes Our Limitations* at 2

6. To pass with a swift but stately motion, and as wearing or as if wearing a train, ns, she swept from the room. 7. To swing the flukes from side to side, as a wounded whale. 8. To move with a long reach [*< AS* *sweep*, *swēp*] *Syn.* *see* **CLEANSE**

**sweep**, *v.* 1. *sweep*, *n.* 1. The net of sweeping. (1) The motion of a loog stroke or movement over, along, or upon something, as, the sweep of his hand, a sweep of wind. (2) The act of clearing out or getting rid, hence, removal from office or place, as, the election was followed by a general sweep of officials. (3) A turning of the eye or optical instruments over the field of vision, as, he gave the telescopes a small sweep to the south apex, a systematic examination of the sky with a telescope a term introduced by the Herschels. (4) The act of rapid or violent destruction, as, the sweep of the fire toward this river. (5) The net of hringing into a general movement, the winning of a great success, especially in an election or on a vote, as, to make a sweep of the State. (6) Destructive fire of military weapons, as, the battalion was mowed down by the sweep of the volley. 2. The result or effect of sweeping, in any of the above senses. 3. The range, area, or compass reached by sweeping. (1) The extent of stroke of a cutting-instrument as of a reaper, sword, etc. (2) The field of view, as, the sweep of the field-glass. (3) The space covered by a flowing, rubbing, or drawing movement, as, the sweep of the storm, good wind, etc. the sweep of the sails. (4) Extent or prevalence, range, as, the sweep of the epidemic, of influence, etc., the sweep of the guns. (5) Duration in time, as, the sweep of centuries.

4. One who or that which sweeps, or a piece, ns of a machine, along which something sweeps. (1) A sweeper, especially a chimney-sweeper. (2) A polished near its center of equilibrium, weighted at one end and supporting a bucket at the other used in drawing water from a well, well-sweep. (3) A horizontal pole or beam attached to a vertical shaft and moved at the other end in a circle, as by a horse used for imparting rotary motion to the shaft, ns in a pug- or elder-mill. (4) An arm of a windmill. (5) A curved metal blade projecting from the central shaft of a pug-mill, to force air through holes at the bottom. (6) A long heavy air used to propel sailing vessels during calms or very light winds. (7) In founding, a profile pattern, used especially to form molds for cylindrical or other symmetrical articles. (8) A metal arc along which the tiller or rudder-yoke travels. (9) In ship-building, one of several arcs of elrics formerly used in laying out a ship's framing, or a narrow strip used in laying out such arcs, also any portion of a ship or its plan which resembles a curve or section of a curve. (10) A plow or cultivator used for ridging or opening plants in rows, cotton-sweep. (11) Her a medieval catapult or ballista. (12) **Founding**. A strike.

5. Direction or extent of motion not in right lines, as, the sweep of a compass or tiller, the sweep of an arch; hence, a curve or bend, as, the sweep of a hammer-claw, scythe-blade, etc.

I could trace but indistinctly the graceful sweep of the Loire, and the apices and roofs of the city far below me. *Loire Valley* *Quatre-Mer*, *Valley of the Loire* p. 105 [w. s. 1852]

6. A curved approach before a building. 7. *pl* Sweeps, ns of a place where precious metals are worked. 8. *Card-playing*. (1) A winning of all the points in a hand, ns by taking all the tricks in whist. (2) In casino, a clearance. 9. *Physics*. An irreversible process in which a substance settles to thermal equilibrium or tends to do so. See **PHASES**. 10. [Austral] A pimeleptoid or kyphosoid fish (*Scorpus aquipinnis*), of Australia, esteemed as food. 11. [Colloq] Sweepstakes. 12. [Austral & Tasmanian] A pimeleptoid fish (*Incandens simplex*)

**heel**, *v.* 1. *heel*, *n.* Same as **HEEL-SHAPE** — *simple*, *s.* the settling of a closed system into thermal equilibrium — *steady*, *s.* the settling into a state incompatible with thermal equilibrium under the action of constant external forces — *sweep*, *har*, *n.* A sway-bar *HEELER* — *s. shaim*, *n.* A drawbridge balance-lever — *s. shair*, *n.* Same as **STRICKLE**, 2 (2) — *s. met*, *n.* 1. A sweep-sieve. 2. A net for catching insects by sweeping it over the grass etc. — *s. rake*, *n.* A rake for clearing the table of an automatic raking harvester — *s. seine*, *n.* A long seine used to sweep-seining — *s. seine*, *n.* In shore-fishing, the process of sweeping a seine around a large area, by paying it out from a boat, and hauling it in from the shore or bank — *s. washer*, *n.* One who extracts precious metal from sweepings as of manufactories of precious metals — *s. smelter*, *n.* — *s. washings*, *n.* Valuable metal washed from sweepings — *to make a clean s.* to sweep things away entirely remove all incumbents also, to gain or win the whole — *trailing s.* the settling of a system toward thermal equilibrium without reaching it, oo account of continuously changing external conditions

**sweep**, *v.* 1. *sweep*, *n.* 2. *sweep*, *n.* *Old Eng Law* The vesture of land taken by mowing sweepage.

**sweeper**, *v.* 1. *sweeper*, *n.* 2. *sweeper*, *n.* 1. One who or that which sweeps, as, a carpet-sweeper, street-sweeper. See **ILLUS** under **STREET-SWEEPER**. 2. In an iron-mill, one whose duty it is to remove with a twig broom the scale that forms on plates, etc., during the process of rolling. 3. A tree bent down over a stream of water. 4. [Anglo-Ind] A servant who performs the most menial offices, as the removal of night-soil, etc. Compare **BAUNY**, **MEHTAR**

**sweeping**, *v.* 1. *sweeping*, *n.* 2. *sweeping*, *n.* 1. Carrying off or clearing away with a driving movement or force, moving with a sweep, as, a sweeping gale. 2. Leaving little behind, carrying all before it, as, a sweeping triumph. 3. Covering much ground, affecting a large area or great numbers, general and thoroughgoing, inclusive, comprehensive, as, a sweeping statement. The effect of all long-continued discussion is to disclose flaws in all sweeping arguments. *JEFFREY Contributions to Edinburgh Review*, *Moore's Life of Sheridan* p. 619 [w. s. 1854]

4. That cleans or sweeps with a brush or broom — **sweeping-lily**, *adv.* — **sweeping-ness**, *n.* **sweeping**, *verbal* *n.* of **SWEEP**, *v.* — **sweeping-car**, *n.* A car having rotary brushes, used for sweeping tracks of surface street-railways — *s. day*, *n.* The regular day for sweeping a house or rooms — *s. table*, *n.* A stationary huddle, or inclined vat or platform, in or upon which ore is concentrated by the action of running water

**sweepings**, *v.* 1. *sweepings*, *n.* 2. *sweepings*, *n.* 1. Any collection of objects, fragments, or particles swept up or to be swept up, sometimes used figuratively, as, the mob consisted of the sweepings of the city. 2. Specif., the refuse from the floors of an establishment in which precious metals are worked or handled, preserved to reclaim particles of gold or silver. [maoore]

**sweep's stake**, *v.* 1. *sweep's stake*, *n.* 2. *sweep's stake*, *n.* 1. A gambling arrangement by which all the sums staked on an event, especially on a horse-race, may be won by one or (on specified conditions) by a few of the bettors. 2. A race for all the stakes. 3. A prize in a sporting contest comprising several stakes. 4. A game of cards in which a player may win all the stakes or take all the tricks sweep's stake?.

**sweep**, *v.* 1. *sweep*, *n.* 2. *sweep*, *n.* [Archaic] 1. Having a sweeping, swaying, or trailing motion. 2. Sweeping in curves, as a river. 3. Bulgios

**swee**, *v.* 1. *swee*, *n.* 2. *swee*, *n.* [Prov Brit] (1) Heavy lazy, indolent. (2) Reluctant, unwilling. 2. *sure faithful* sweet, *rt.* To make sweet, sweeter

**sweet**, *v.* 1. *sweet*, *n.* 2. *sweet*, *n.* 1. Agreeable to the sense of taste. Specif. (1) Having a flavor or taste of or like that of sugar or honey especially, containing or due to sugar in some form, as, a sweet apple, a sweet wine, as distinguished from dry. (2) Having a fresh or mild taste, as opposed either to salt or to sour or rancid, as, sweet water, sweet butter. 2. Pleading to some other sense in a manner comparable to either of the tastes defined above. (1) Agreeable to the smell, having a rich or fresh fragrance, as, the sweet breath of lily, a sweet violet. (2) Pleading in sound, dulcet, melodious harmonious, as, a sweet voice or instrument, a sweet warbler. (3) Pleading to sight, mildly beautiful, fair lovely, as, a sweet face. (4) Agreeable to the body refreshing, restful, as, sweet ease

The sleep of the laboring man is sweet *Ecc* v 12 3. Agreeable or delightful to the mind, arousing gentle, pleasant emotions, ns, the sweet delights of reverie, as, life so sweet? 4. Characterized by kindness and amiability, gentle, gracious, as, a sweet temper. 5. *Archery*. Bending and recoiling softly said of a bow. 6. *Meek*. Easy, smooth, noiseless, as, a sweet cut. 7. *Chem & Metal*. Denoting the absence of a corrosive salt, sulfuric acid, etc. 8. Sound, rich, productive said of soil. 9. [Archaic] Dear, ns, my sweet sir [*< AS* *sweet*, *sweet*] *Syn.* honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sugared, sugary. *Ant.* see **SYNONYMS** for **ACET-TREE** — **sweet**, *v.* and

**twenty**, *v.* 0. Having youth and charms used by Shakespeare (*Twelfth Night* act ii, sc 3) — **sweet**, *ap*, *n.* Aoy sweet apple specif., the sweet-apple — *s. ash*, the wild heaked parsley — *s. hag*, *n.* A pomander — *s. hall*, *n.* A spherical sweetmeat — *s. balm*, the common or garden halm (*Melissa officinalis*) — *s. basil*. 1. An Asiatic low, sweet herb (*Ocimum basilicum*) with ovate leaves and bluish-white racemose flowers cultivated in gardens. 2. The common basil — *s. bay*, *n.* 1. The European laurel. 2. The laurel-magnolia — *s. bent*, the common wood-rush — *s. breasted*, *n.* Having a melodious voice, as, the sweet-breasted lark. — *s. breathe*, *v.* 0. Emitting fragrance — *s. calamus*, *v.* 0. Same, see **CALAMUS**, 1 (2) — *s. clover*, same as **HONEY-LOTUS** — *s. coltsfoot*, any of several plants of the genus *Petasites*, especially *P. palmata*, a perennial woolly herb growing in swamps in the northern United States, nearly allied to and resembling the true coltsfoot — *s. cyress*, the gallogale — *s. dock*, the histort — **sweet**, *fish*, *n.* A salmonoid fish the ayu (*Plecoglossus altivelis*) of Japan, an "annual" fish that ascends to the salt water to breed and dies after spawning — *s. gum*, *n.* The American liquidambar or alligator-tree, or the gum yielded by it. See **ILLUS** under **LIQUIDAMBAR** — *s. hearted*, *a.* Having a gracious nature — *s. herbs*, fragrant herbs grown for culinary purposes, as, savory, thyme, etc. — *s. horsemint*, the stone-mint, or American dittany — *s. john*, *n.* Any one of the narrow-leaved varieties of sweet-william — *s. marten*, the pine-marten — *s. mash*, see **MASH** — *s. mouthed*, *a.* Daloty, also, fond of sweets — *s. nancy*, *n.* [Eog] A double-flowered variety of the two-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus biflorus*) — *s. oil*, *n.* Olive-oil — *s. pea*, *s.* potato, etc., see **PEA**, etc. — *s. peillitory*, a southern Asiatic tansy (*Tanacetum umbelliferum*) having aromatic roots. Formerly they were used in medicine — *s. red*, *n.* [S Afr] Sorghum — *s. roasting*, *n.* Same as **NEAR-ROASTING** — *s. rocket*, *n.* The damera rocket. See **ROCKET** — *s. rush*, *n.* Same as **SWEET-FLAG** — *s. scented*, *a.* Having a sweet odor or perfume fragrant, sweetly perfumed — *s. scented shrub*, see **SHRUB** — *s. Singer of Israel*, King David — *s. sop*, *n.* A tropical tree (*Anona squamosa*), or its egg-shaped scaly fruit. It is allied closely to the sour-sop and custard-apple. See **ANONA**. Compare **CUSTARD-APPLE** — *s. apple*, *n.* 1. A variety of niter, spirit of nitrous ether. See **SPIRIT** — *s. sueler*, *n.* Same as **BLACK-HORSE** — *s. tangle*, *n.* Same as **KAMBOU** — *s. tempered*, *a.* Having a sweet or cool temper — *s. water*, *n.* 1. A white variety of the European grape so called from its sweet watery juice. 2. *Refining*. In the manufacture of sugar the condensed steam that escapes from the double- or triple-effect and is used to refill the boilers of the sugar-house. 3. A watery solution occurring in connection with the lime assimil-

cation of fats which are being prepared for candle-making - s willow, n Same as SWEET-VALE - to be s. on (Colloq) to be in love with, dote on, be fond of  
SWEET, 1. The quality of being sweet, sweetness 2. Something sweet, chiefly in the plural (1) Confections (2) Sweet dishes at a meal (3) Unfermented or home-made liquors (4) (Colloq, U S) A sweet potato The hero is not fed on sweets. Daily his own heart he eats  
EMERSON *Heroin* 1 7

3. A beloved person, dear, darling used endearingly, as, como, my sweet 4. Something agreeable, a pleasant feeling or experience, pleasure, as, the sweets of homo 5. A sweet smell, perfume

Sweet, Henry (1845-1912) An English philologist, editor, critic and author. A *History of English Sounds*, etc sweet, adv Sweetly

sweet/bread, 1 swit'brəd, 2 swët'brəd, n 1. The pancreas (belly sweetbread) or the thymus-gland (neck-s or throats), of a calf or other animal, when used as food Sweetbread, if properly cooked make one of the most delicate dishes 2. It is only on bread that is very good That one is found in the throat of the calf The other, which does very well for croquettes, is really the pancreas  
Buckeye Cookery, *Hints about Marketing* p 422 [n r c 1890]

2. [Maine, U S] A part of a lobster around the thorax [C] 3. A bñhe

sweet/br'er, 1 swit'br'er, 2 swët'br'er, n A stout prickly Old World rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), naturalized in the United States Its leaves have 5 to 7 small serrate leaflets resinous beneath and aromatic Its flowers are light-red and fragrant and succeeded by orange-red hips It is cultivated in gardens A smaller-flowered species is *R. mianantha* c'g'lan-tin; sweet'br'ar.

sweet/en, 1 swit'en, 2 swët'en, v I. 1. To make sweet to the senses, impart sweetness to in flavor, scent, or sound

The anials wild honey-suckle, is sweetening the roundies  
Housas *Pages from Old Volume* essay, p 153 [n m c 1801]

2. To make more endurable, lighten, as, to sweeten a bed of pain, to sweeten sorrow 3. To increase agreeable qualities in, add pleasure to, enhance, as, his company sweetened all our pleasures 4. To make wholesome, free from noxiousness or taint, restore to freshness or soundness, as, to sweeten a room often used figuratively, as, to sweeten character 5. To neutralize acids of fermentation in, as in the soil, as, lime sweetens sour land, also, in bleaching, to neutralize (an acid) by the use of an alkali such as soda 6. To purify (a ship's bilge) by the admission of seawater 7. (1) Finance To increase the amount of (collateral) by adding additional securities (2) Card-playing In poker, to increase the stakes, as, to sweeten the pot

II. 1. To become sweet  
sweet/end, pp Sweetened S S

sweet/en-er, 1 swit'en-sr, 2 swët'en-sr, n 1. One who or that which sweetens, in any sense 2. [Slang, U S] (1) A bribe or gift (2) A settler, finisher, as, that blow was a sweetener 3. [Slang, Eng] One who runs up prices, as at an auction 4. Card-playing In poker, the stake by which a pot that is not opened is increased

sweet/en-ing, 1 swit'en-ing, 2 swët'en-ing, n 1. The act or process of making sweet 2. That which sweetens, as too much sweetening in the tea - ling sweetening [Local, U S], molasses treacle

sweet/fern, 1 swit'furn, 2 swët'furn, n 1. A shrub (*Comptonia peregrina*) of the family Myricaceae about 2 feet high, with long fern-like linear-lanceolate and fragrant leaves containing tannin common in dry woods and hills of the northern United States and Canada 2. [Eng] Sweet cicely 3. Any of several ferns of the genus *Dryopteris*

sweet/flag, 1 swit'flag, 2 swët'flag, n A plant (*Acorus calamus*) of the family Acoraceae growing in wet places from Nova Scotia to Florida and Minnesota It has sword-shaped leaves, a leaf-like scape much prolonged beyond the yellowish-green spathe, and a thick creeping rootstock highly valued for its pungent aromatic flavor sweet/rush, sweet/sedg, false sweetflag, the yellow iris or flag (*Iris pseudacorus*)

sweet/gale, 1 swit'gäl, 2 swët'gäl, n A branching shrub (*Myrica fern*) of the family Myricaceae, with both fertile and sterile flowers in short scaly catkins, and resinous dotted fragrant leaves found in marshy ground from Canada to the Carolinas, and in Europe and Asia sweet/wil'low, Canada sweetgale, same as SWEET-FERN

Sweet Grass, A county in S Montana, 2,837 sq m, sweet/heart, 1 swit'härt, 2 swët'härt, n One who is particularly loved, as by a lover more frequently of a woman or girl

When we men are unhappy we like our sweethearts to be unhappy that consoles us  
CHARLES READE *Hard Cash* p 416 [c w 1]

-sweet/heart, vt & vi (Colloq) To court, woo He had watched the servant set forth sweethearts in her poor best 'out for the day' written in every ribbon and smile

R. L. STREVENSON *The Merry Men* Markheim p 125 [c 1887]

sweet/ies, 1 swit'iz, 2 swët'iz, n pl (Colloq) Candies

sweet/ing, 1 swit'ing, 2 swët'ing, n 1. A sweet apple, or some particular variety of sweet apple 2. [Archaic] A beloved person [sweet]ish-noss, n

sweet/ish, 1 swit'ish, 2 swët'ish, a Somewhat sweet - sweet/kin, 1 swit'kin, 2 swët'kin, n A beloved one, sweetheart

sweet/leaf, 1 swit'lif, 2 swët'lif, n A tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*) of the southern United States See HONDSBUOAR

sweet/lips, 1 swit'lipz, 2 swët'lipz, n 1. A person whose lips are sweet used endearingly 2. [Local, Eng] The ballan-wrasse 3. An eplure

sweet/ly, 1 swit'li, 2 swët'li, adv In a sweet manner Especially (1) With gentle amiability as, to reply sweetly (2) With mild, sweet beauty as, sweetly pretty (3) With sweet sound (4) With fragrant smell (5) Easily, smoothly, silently, as the saw cuts sweetly [C AS sweetly, sweet, sweet]

sweet/meat, 1 swit'mit, 2 swët'mit, n 1. A confection, jelly, preserve, or other sweet food or dainty generally in the plural 2. A varnish for patent leather

[C] 3 [Local, U S] A boat-shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) [C AS suite me, suite, sweet, me, meant]

sweet/ness, 1 swit'nēs, 2 swët'nēs, n The quality of being sweet

sweet/root, 1 swit'rūt, 2 swët'rūt, n 1 Licorice-root 2. [Austral] A white-flowered shrub (*Alzizia ruscifolia*) with whorled shining leaves

Sweet Springs, A city in Salina county, Mo [sucker sweet/suck'er, 1 swit'suk'er, 2 swët'suk'er, n The chuck

Sweet/water, 1 swit'wät'r, 2 swët'wät'r, n 1 A river in S central Wyoming, length, 175 m to the North Platte river 2. A county in S W Wyoming, 10,510 sq m. county-seat, Green River 3 A town in Monroe county, Tenn

sweet/wild, 1 swit'wīd, 2 swët'wīd, n Either of two West-Indian figworts, goateweed (*Capriaria biflora*) and sweet broomweed (*Scoparia dulcis*)

sweet/will'lam, 1 swit'wīl'yom, 2 swët'wīl'yam, n 1. A perennial species of pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) with large lanceolate leaves and closely clustered showy flowers, variously colored and partly-colored Many varieties are in cultivation 2. [Prov Eng] (1) The willow-warbler (2) The European goldfinch - Barbados sweet-william, the cyprus-violet wild s, an American plover (*Phalaropus lobatus*) with erect, purple-spotted stem 1 or 2 feet high, and pink-purple flowers, varying to white in cultivation

sweet/wood, 1 swit'wūd, 2 swët'wūd, n Any one of various trees or shrubs of the family Lauraceae, as the Rio Grande or loblolly sweetwood (*Oreodaphne leucocylon*), also, the true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*)

sweet/wort, 1 swit'wurt, 2 swët'wurt, n Any sweet plant sweet/ly, 1 swit'li, 2 swët'li, adv In a sweet manner [swalnamote sweln/mote, 1 swen'möt, 2 swët'möt, n Eng Hist A swelt, a [Scot] Same as swela

sweet/zer-kase, n Same as SEIWITZERKÄSE

swell, 1 swel, 2 swel, v [SWELLEN or SWOLLEN, swel'n, swel'no] I. 1. To increase the bulk, number, or dimensions of, cause to rise, dilate, expand, or increase, bulge, enlarge, as, the wind swells the sail 2. Mus To sing or play with combined crescendo and diminuendo, as a note 3. Mus To arrogate, puff up, inflate, as, to be swelled with vanity

II. 1. To dilate or extend in dimensions, as by expansion or by added or inserted matter, be inflated, protrude, also, to seem to enlarge or expand used in a large variety of figurative applications, as, the balloon swells out with fight 2. Pathol To undergo morbid increase of size 3. To grow or increase in force, intensity, or volume, as, the sound swells to a roar, the tempest swells to a hurricane 4. To belly out, bulge, as, the sail swells, the eask swells in the middle 5. To cause or have a sensation of enlargement or expansion, also, to be puffed up or elated, as with pride or passion, put on airs, be pompous or bombastic, strut, as, to swell with anger

Remembrance wakes with all her busy train Swells at my breast and turns the part to pain  
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l 82

6. To rise or be raised in altitude, well up, roll up, grow or seem to grow higher and larger, rise in waves, undulate, as, swelling springs, the prairie swells and sinks 7. To grow upon the view, become larger, as, "the swelling scene" [C AS swellan, swell] I. n. Bulge, dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, increase, inflate, puff out, put up See SWEETER, PUFF - Ant contract, decrease dilate, shrink, shrivel, wither - to have a swelled head (Colloq) to suffer from exaggerated self-esteem or pride

swell, 1. [Slang] Of or pertaining to swells or ultra-fashionable people, hence, of the height of fashion, sometimes, loosely, of good birth and breeding, socially companionable, as, the swell set, a swell turnout, a swell club 2. Pertaining to a swell or swelling, as, the swell process See ELATIN PROCESS

swell, n 1 The act, process, or effect of swelling, expansion, dilatation, increase of number or dimensions, augmentation of force, rate, intensity, or volume, as, the swell of a growing hulk, the swell of a tone 2. The long continuous body of a wave, a billow, also, a succession of large waves, such as comes after a severe storm, hence, a rise of or undulation in the land, as, a ground-swell, the steamer rode a heavy swell all day 3 A hullo or protuberance, a hulging part, as on a cannon or gun-stock 4. Mus (1) An increase and a succeeding decrease in the volume of a tone, the union of crescendo and diminuendo, also, the sign (<>) indicating it (2) A device by which the loudness of a musical instrument, as an organ, may be increased or diminished by opening or closing a slit shutter (3) A swell-box (4) A swell-keyboard (5) A swell-organ (6) A swell-pedal, also, a knee-stop 5. Mining A space in a seam from which the coal has been eroded and its place filled with air or sand See SWEELNACE

6. A rising level in the stop-motion of a loom 7. [Slang] A person who affects importance, especially by dress and manner, one of the ultra-fashionable set 8. Geol An upward protrusion of strata in a circular boss of much magnitude, from whose center the beds slope quaquaversally at a low angle It is likely to be the center of a series of circular cliffs of erosion

-swell/blind, n One of the movable slats forming the front of an organ swell-box - s box, n A chamber containing the pipes of the swell-organ and having a front of movable slats which muffle the sound or permit it to be heard clearly according as their position is varied by a pedal See illus under ORGAN - s button, n Having an enlarged base, as a tree - s keyboard, n The manual of a swell-organ - s mob, n Well-dressed pickpockets collectively - s mobsmen, n One of the swell-mob, a mobman - s organ, n An organ or partial organ the pipes of which are enclosed in a swell-box See illus under ORGAN - s pedal, n A pedal for operating the shutters of the swell-box s rule, said as a rule See DASH, (2) - s shark, n A small fish (*Scyllium laietum*) the swallows air and swells up when caught - s stand, n A swellsish - swell/om, n [Slang] Fashionable society, swells collectively, the locality inhabited by swells -

swell/ish, a (Colloq) Pertaining to a swell, foppish; stylish, dandified

swell/doo'die, 1 swel'dū'di, 2 swët'dū'di, n (Local, U S) The common swellsish

swell/fish, 1 swel'fish, 2 swët'fish, n A plectognath fish, especially a tetraodontid, that has the power of swallowing air and dilating the stomach *Spheroides maculatus* is the common puffer or swellfish

swell/ing, 1 swel'ing, 2 swët'ing, n 1. The act of expanding, inflating, or augmenting, or the state of being swollen, as, the swelling of the stream, the swellings of pride 2 Pathol Morbid enlargement or tumefaction of a part 3. A part that bulges or swells out, protuberance, a sloping up, as, the swelling of a shield, mountain swellings 4. [Archaic] The state of being puffed up 5 [Archaic] A flood, overflow - cloudy swelling, see under CLOUDY - plant s, same as ANGIOMORPH - DEMA - glassy s, tumefaction of a part, due to the infiltration of a starchy fluid into the cellular tissue, presenting a shining appearance - lacteal s, tumefaction of a woman's breast, due to accumulation of milk in a lactiferous tube closed through inflammation - white s, 1. Tubercular disease of a joint 2. Same as MILK-LEO

swell/ly, 1 swel'ly, 2 swët'ly, n (Local Eng) A local thickening of a coal-seam swell/ly, swell/ly, v

swell, 1 swel, 2 swel, v I. 1. [Prov Eng or Obs] To overper or make faint, as with heat sweeter, also, to cause to die kill

II. 1. To faint, swoon 2. To perish die swell/ent, 3. To be overcome by heat, sweeter also, to become feverish with excitement, as in anger, expectation, etc

swell/ter, 1 swel'ter, 2 swët'ter, v I. 1. To oppress with heat, especially with moist heat, as in a humid atmosphere 2. To cause to perspire or sweat 3. To welter

II. 1. To be overcome and faint with heat, be ready to perish with heat, as, we swelled all through August 2. To sweat from heat, perspire copiously [Freq of swelt, v, < AS sweltan, die] - swell/ter-ing, a - swell/ter-ing-ly, adv

swell/ter, n 1 [Colloq] A hot, sweltering condition, as, a swelter of indignation 2 [Rare] Same as WELTER S S

swell/terd, pp Sweltered

swell/try, 1 swel'try, 2 swët'try, a 1. [Archaic] Oppressed with heat sweltering 2. Sultry

swell/wet, vt & vi Same as SWALLOW

swenkt, a Tired with toll, worn

sweep, v & n Sweep

sword, n 1 A sword 2 Sward

Swerga, n Hind Myth Same as SWAROA

swervo, 1 swürv, 2 swerv, v [SWERVEN, SWERV'D; SWERV'g, SWERV'no] I. 1. To turn from a course, especially suddenly as with force, cause to deviate, turn aside, deflect

No threatening tyrant's darkling brow Can swerve him from his set intent  
BRYAN Translation from Horace st 1.

2. [Eng] Cricket To bow (the ball) so that it swerves

II. 1. To turn aside from a prescribed, expected, or usual course or direction, deviate from any line, rule, or course, as, the bullet swerved from the mark, to swerve from the path of duty 2. Cricket To bowl swerves 3. [Rare] To rove, wander 4. To climb or move by winding or turning, swerve [C AS swerfan, rub] SYN. see FLINCH, FLUCTUATE WANDER - swerve, n 1. The act of swerving, a sudden turning aside 2. [Eng] Cricket A bowled ball which is deflected from its course by a spinning motion imparted to it on leaving the bowler's hands - swerveless, a - swerv'g, n

Swetich-line, 1 swet'ich-lin, 2 swët'ich-lin, Sophia Soyomonof (1843-1887) A Russian writer Swetich-one, a

swete, vt To sweat

swete, a Sweet

Sweyn, 1 swēn, 2 swēn, n (-1014) A Danish king, ravaged England, father of Canute the Great

swicht, a Such

swicht, n A switche

swid/der, v & n [Prov Brit] Same as SWITHER

Switche-ni-a, 1 swit'chē-ni-a, 2 swët'chē-ni-a, n Bot A genus of Mexican and South-American melleaceous trees of the beartrees family, the best-known being the mahogany (*S. mahogoni*) of commerce [C Dr G van Sietten, of Austris]

swift, 1 swif, 2 swif, vt Naut 1 [Scot] To reef as a sail 2. To swifter, as to swif/ibrouds 3 [Rare] To careen (a vessel) or ground for careening [C Ice stria reef]

swift, a 1 Moving with celerity or comparatively high velocity, fleet, rapid, quick, speedy applicable to any kind of motion, as, a swift arrow, swift of wing, swift thought 2 Capable of quick motion, as, a swift horse, engine, or boat 3 Passing rapidly, brief, also, coming without warning, unexpected, sudden, as, thus passed a few swift years, a swift judgment 4 Acting with readiness, prompt, as, "swift to hear, slow to speak"

The law is not swift to shed blood  
CHARLES READE *Griffith Gawn* p 353 [c w 1]

5. Producing or inducing speed, as, swift winds drove the ice-boat home [C AS swift, from root of SWEEP] SYN. expeditious, fast, fleet flying, hasty, quick, rapid, speedy, sudden See IMPETUOUS NIMBLE - Ant deliberate, dilatory, dull, lingering, slow, sluggish, tardy - swift-footed, a Swift of foot, fleet in running s, deflected - s handed, a Swift of action prompt, quick, as, swift-handed justice - s of course (Astral), moving swiftly - s winged, a Swift of rapid flight, quick, as, a swift messenger

Swift, 1. A micropodoid bird of swallow-like form, with not more than 4 short secondaries, especially, n micropodine, having feathered tarsi and the hind toe directed forward or side-wise

Swifts prey on insects, which they obtain on the wing, and they possess extraordinary powers of flight Most of the species have highly developed salivary glands, the secretion of which forms the edible birds'-nests of the esculent swifts (genus *Collocalia*) (See illus under CHIMNEY)

2. A small, brownish-black bird with a white throat, noted for its rapid flight and shrill screams, *Alcedo is the European Alpine swift. The spine-tailed swift, as the American chimney-swift (*Chaturus pelagicus*) and*



Chimney-swift and its Nest 1/4



the Asiatic *C. caudacuta*, which migrates south to Australia in winter, have the shafts of the tail-feathers projecting and spinous.

About one hundred species and subspecies of *swifts* are known, and like their analogues the swallows they are practically cosmopolitan. They are in general dusky, greenish black or mouse-brown birds. Their chief charm lies in their marvelous power of flight being perhaps unsurpassed in this respect by any other birds. KNOWLTON AND RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* p. 562 in *n* & co '09

2. An epialid or ghost-moth. 3. One of various small iguanoid lizards, as the fence-lizard. 4. The European newt. 5. One of a breed of domestic pigeons. 6. [U S] The kit-fax. 7. (1) A reel having an adjustable diameter. I rose and went up stairs to wind me a little more yarn — I thought I would bring down the *swifts* for so little as I wanted to wind. MARTINEA HOLLY *My Opinions* p. 133 [Am. r. co 1874]

(2) An upright tapering reel, used for wire. 8. The main cylinder of a carding-machine, also, a similar part in other machines. 9. [Eng.] A fast-running dog. 10. [Rare] The swift part of a stream, rapids. [*swift*, *a*] — *mnstached* or *whiskered swift*, an East-Indian tree-swift (*Dendrochelidon mystaceus*) — *swift-math*, *n* Same as *SWIFT*, 2 — *s*, *shrike*, *n* A wood-swindlow.

*SWIFT*, *n* Naut. Same as *SWIFTER*. 2. *SWIFT*, *n* 1. Jonathan (1716/1745), an Irish satirist, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, *Gulliver's Travels*, etc. 2. *SWIFT*, *n* 1. A swift, a bird. 2. A swift, a bird. 3. A county in W. central Minnesota, 740 sq. m., county-seat, Benson. *SWIFT*, *a* Poet. or Obs. *Swiftly*.

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*swig*, *n* 1. [Colloq.] A large or deep draft, especially of liquor, as a *swig* of brandy. 2. [Colloq., Eng.] One who drinks to excess, as, he is a regular *swig*. 3. [Prov. Eng.] Warm spiced beer. (2) Toast and ale.

*swig*, *n* Naut. 1. A hauling an the light of a rope fast at both ends. 2. A tackle having diverging falls.

*swill*, *pp* Swilled. *swill*, 1 *swill*, 2 *swill*, *n* [Newfoundland] A seal.

*swill*, 1 *swill*, 2 *swill*, *n* 1. To drink greedily, grossly, and to excess, as, to *swill* ale. 2. To fill, inebriate, as, he *swilled* himself with wine. 3. [Archaic] To drench, as with water, rinse, wash.

*swill*, 1 *swill*, 2 *swill*, *n* 1. To drink greedily, grossly, and to excess, as, the *swilling* swine. 2. To drench oneself, as with water in washing. [*AS swillan*, *bathe*] — *swilling-rat*, *n* A rat in which tin-plate is washed after pickling. See *illus* under *TV*.

*swill*, *n* 1. Liquid food for domestic animals, especially, the mixture of liquid and solid food, chiefly kitchen refuse, given to swine, bog-wash. 2. Liquid drunk greedily or to excess, loosely, liquor in general. 3. A residue from the distillation of grain, used as food for pigs. 4. [Rare] The sound produced by lapping waters.

— *swill-baw*, *n* A hard drinker's spilt; *s* *tub*; — *s* *milk*, *n* The milk of cows fed on *swill* especially on distillery slops. — *s* *pail*, *n* A pail kept for *swill* especially kitchen refuse. — *s* *strough*, *n* A box or trough from which *swill* is fed to pigs. — *s* *tub*, *n* 1. A tub in which *swill* is milked or kept. 2. A hard drinker.

*swill*, *n* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A wicker fish-basket. 2. A basket of 100 herrings.

*swill*, *n* [Prov. Eng.] A shade. *swill'er*, 1 *swill'er*, 2 *swill'er*, *n* 1. One who swills, a drunkard. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A scullion.

*swill'ey*, 1 *swill'*, 2 *swill'*, *n* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A swelly. 2. A small detached coal-field.

*swill'ey*, *n* [Prov. Eng.] A swirling eddy, whirlpool.

his head *swims*. 2. To seem to go round and round; seem to reel, as, things *swam* before his eyes, confused in popular use with *swim*. [*AS swimma*, *swaon*]

*swim*, *n* 1. The action or pastime of swimming, as, to go to the lake for a *swim*. 2. A gliding, swaying motion or movement. 3. The air-bladder of a fish, the saund *swim*, or *swim-bladder*; *swim*, *mer*. 4. [Eng.] A pool where fish abound, a place frequented by fish. 5. [Colloq.] The current of life or business, especially of fashionable life, as, to be in the *swim*. 6. A sudden dizziness, temporary unconsciousness, *swaan*.

*swim*, *n* 1. A dizziness, giddy motion. *swim*, *mer*. *swim*, *ma-bl* (*c*), 1 *swim*, 2 *swim*, *n* 1. That may be swum.

*swim*, *n* 1. *swim*, 2 *swim*, *n* 1. One who or that which swims, as, a strong swimmer. 2. *Breuing* A vessel floating on the fermenting wort and containing ice or iced water. 3. An animal specially adapted for swimming, as a bird. 4. Something that floats, a float. 5. The air-bladder of a fish. 6. A movable protuberance on the leg of a horse. 7. The air-huay used in a dirigible balloon. — *little swimmer*, a phalarope.

*swim*, *n* 1. *swim*, 2 *swim*, *n* 1. One of a series of fringed, typically biramous abdominal appendages of a crustacean, adapted for swimming, a swimming-foot, pleopod. See *illus* under *CRUSTACEA*.

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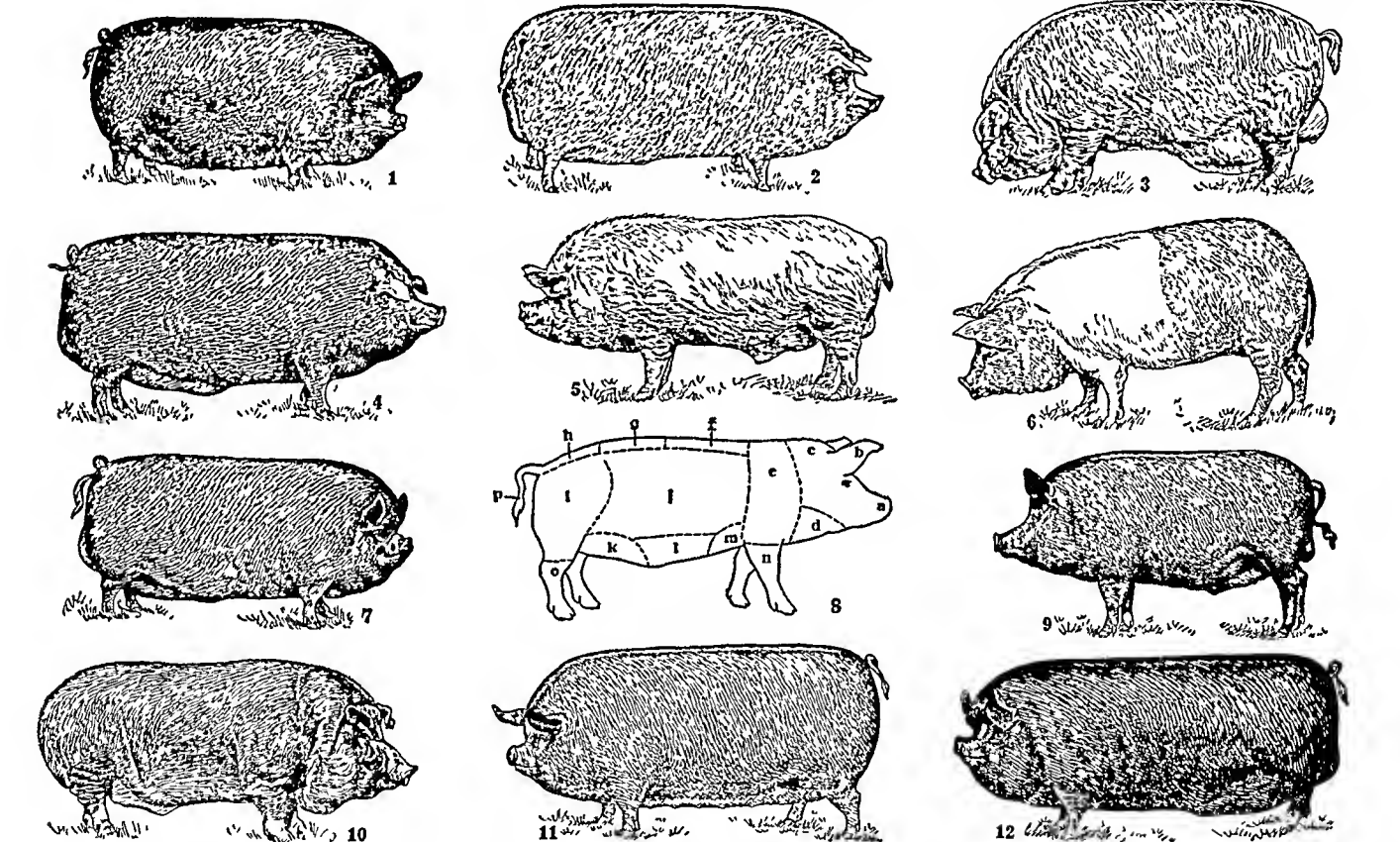
Breeds of swine are named (1) from the counties where first bred, as, Berkshire swine, Cheshire s., Essex s., Hampshire s., Suffolk s., Yorkshire s. in England; or Chester s., a county of Pennsylvania. (2) from some characteristic of the animal or of its flesh as Chester white s., mule-foot s., large black s., large white s., middle white s., razorback s., small white s., thin rind s.; (3) from cross-breeding, as Duroc-Jersey s. (from an arbitrary name "Duroc" given a boar after a famous stallion, and the name of the state producing a red type with which the Duroc was crossed), Poland-China s. (a breed from Russian Poland crossed with Chinese variety).

— swine-backed, *n*. A hog-backed — *s*. *crust*, *n*. A pesty swine's coat, *s*. *crust*, *n*. A scrooped, *n*. Having a protruding upper jaw, as swine said of certain dogs — *s*. *cross*, *n*. Any cross of the genus *Coronopus*, of the mustard family swine's-cress, — *s*. *drunk*, *n*. [Slang] Excessively drunk — *s*. *fever*, *n*. Same as *noo-cholera* — *s*. *flesh*, *n*. Pork — *s*. *grass*, *n*. Bird's knot-grass swine's-grass, — *s*. *grower*, *n*. [Recent] A raiser of swine for market — *s*. *plague*, *n*. An infectious disease attacking the lungs and digestive tract of swine, caused by a specific bacterium scarcely distinguishable from *hog-cholera* — *s*. *spox*, *n*. *Pathol*. A form of chicken-pox in which the pustules are deep-seated or efflorescent, loosely, varicella — swine's-thang, *n*. Same as *swallow*, *n*. 1 — swine's-feather, *n*. 1. An ancient slender spear-head about 6 inches long. 2. A similar blade fitted to a musket, used in the 17th century. 3. A boar-spear. *s*. *feather*, — swine's-head, *n*. A simpaton blockhead — swine's-snout, *n*. The dandelion so called from the form of the receptacle — swine's-sucor, *n*. A European weed (*Hu-*

in administering, *ns*, he could not swing this enterprise; to swing a shop. 7. *Naut*. [Rare] To swing, sway. 11. 1. To move to and fro while suspended, vibrate; oscillate, as, the hammock swings gently. 2. To turn on or as on a pivot or axis, as, the door swings in. 3. To move to and fro in a swing, engage in the pastime of swinging, as, it makes him dizzy to swing. 4. To go along with a gliding or swaying gait, move with undulating motion, *ns*, they of men swung by on a trot. 5. [Slang] To be hanged, be executed by hanging, *ns*, you shall swing for this. 6. To be able to lift, *ns* *crane*. [*<* AS *swingan*, flutter, *<* root of *sway*]. — swing's-back, *n*. A device for adjusting the plateholder of a camera at any desired angle, especially for making it parallel with the object to be photographed — *s*. *bar*, *n*. A swingstee, doubletree — *s*. *bolster*, *n*. A truck-bolster suspended by hangers under a car-body so as to swing or play transversely — *s*. *beam*, — *s*. *bridge*, *n*. A drawbridge that opens by swinging to one side — *s*. *churn*, *n*. A churn-box so hung as to do its work by oscillation — *s*. *devil*, *n*. [Prov Eng] The swift — *s*. *dingie*, *n*. A single logging-sled with wooden runners, for use on steep inclines — *s*. *frame*, *n*. A part of a rolling-machine which supports the wheel fastened to the habbin driving-shaft — *s*. *handed*, *n*. A pivoted handle, especially a ball or other arched handle — *s*. *hanger*, *n*. In car-building, one of the links suspended from the transoms of a newing-motion truck, carrying a spring-plank, so that it can swing — *s*. *knife*, *n*. A floor-swing — *s*. *motion*, *n*. A mechanism on a car-truck that allows the car-body to sway from side to side — *s*. *pan*, *n*. A spouted sugar-pan pivoted on one

swing of the body. 3. A contrivance consisting essentially of bonging ropes or poles, bearing usually a seat or seats, on which a person or persons may oscillate through the air as in pastime. 4. Free course, unrestrained liberty or license, tendency, bent, tread, as, give him full swing, what is the swing of the book? 5. Compass arm distance swung, sweep, *ns*, the bar has a swing of three feet. 6. The deviation (outward at the top) of a vehicle-wheel from the perpendicular. 7. A rope or chain by which a leading horse or span is attached to the front end of a wagon-tongue, or the animal or team so hitched in front of the wheel-horses. 8. *Phot*. A swing-back, also, its motion or function. When having motion in two directions, called double swing. 9. *Mech*. The diameter of material that can be taken in by a lathe or other rotating machine. 10. A hawser for making fast a boat.

He leaped ashore, carrying with him the small hawser attached to the stem known technically as the swing, which he wound securely round a jutting crag. *Huron Mitten Scenes and Legends of Scotland* p 170 [ix 44 1851]. 11. *Golf*. The manner in which the club is swung in striking the ball. 12. *Boxing*. A blow given by extending the arm at full length and bringing it round in a curve. 13. The movement or rhythm characterizing certain styles of prose and poetry. 14. That which swings or is swung, specif., the movable part of a swinging bridge. [*<* AS *swung*, *<* *swungan*, flutter]. — in full swing, in full operation — swing-boat, *n*. A boat-shaped framework for seats hung in a swing — *s*.



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SWINE

1 Essex sow 2 Chester white boar 3 Cheshire boar 4 Duroc-Jersey boar 5 Victoria boar 6 Hampshire sow 7 Small Yorkshire boar 8 Parts of a hog a, snout, b, ear c, neck, d, jaw, e, shoulder, f, back, g, loin, h, rump, i, ham, j, side or ribs, k, flank, l, belly, m, fore-flank, n, fore leg, o, hind leg, p, tail 9 Tamworth boar 10 Poland-China boar 11 English white sow. 12 Berkshire boar

*osceris minima*) of the aster family; also, one or two other European weeds of the same family — *s*. *thistle*, *n*. Same as *sow-thistle*. [*as* SWELLY] swine-back, 1 swain-bak, 2 swia-bak, *n*. [S Wales] Same as swine-bread, 1 swola-bred, 2 swia-bred, *n*. 1. The truffle. 2. Sowbread. 3. Same as *EARTH-NUT*. 3 swine-fish, 1 swoln-fish, 2 swin-fish, *n*. 1. The wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*). 2. The rudder-fish (*Seriola zonata*). swine-herd, 1 swan-herd, 2 swin-herd, *n*. A tender of swine — swine-herd-ship, *n*. [The redwing swine-pipe, 1 swoln-pipe, 2 swin-pipe, *n*. [Prov Eng] swine-er-y, 1 swia-er-y, 2 swia-er-y, *n*. 1-IES, 1-IE, 2-IE, *pl*. 1. A piece where swine are kept or raised, a place. 2. Hogs or swinish people, collectively. [STINKSTONE] swine-stone, 1 swoln-ston, 2 swin-ston, *n*. Same as swine-sty, 1 swan-stal, 2 swin-sty, *n*. A pesty swine-yard, *n*. 1. A swineherd swine-yard. 2. The boar that leads the herd.

swing, 1 swin, 2 swing, *v*. [SWUNG ar [Rare] SWANG; swing'ing, swuno] 1. To cause to move to and fro rhythmically, especially while suspended, oscillate, sway, vibrate, as, to swing a pendulum. 2. To move in a way suggesting such motion, whirl in or through the air, wave to and fro, give a free motion to, also, in handish, flourish, as, he swung a club. 3. To cause to wheel or turn on about some point or axis, as, the bottle was swung into line, to swing the ship in the channel. 4. To put up or fit so as to be suspended freely, hang, tree up, hinge, *ns*, to swing a door in its frame, to swing a hammock, etc. 5. *Mech*. To turn in shape (a specified diameter), as, the lathe can swing a ten-inch gun. 6. [Colnq] To carry on, mouge, succeed

side to permit emptying it by tipping — *s*. *plow*, *n*. 1. A reversible or side-hill plow. 2. A plow without wheels — *s*. *press*, *n*. A baling-press having a stout box that rises and descends on a rotating screw — *s*. *rail*, *n*. A rail which swings, as in a switch — *s*. *shelf*, *n*. A hanging shelf or shelves — *s*. *stock*, *n*. An upright timber having a blunt top edge against which flax is laid in a bag dressed by hand, a swinging-block not now in use — *s*. *swang*. 1. o [Prov Eng] Swinging drawing. 11. *n*. [Colloq] A double or complete oscillation, as of a pendulum, a swinging to and fro — *s*. *table*, *n*. A movable bed on which plate glass is cemented for polishing, a runner — *s*. *tool*, *n*. A small swinging table on which work is fastened to be filed especially smooth — *s*. *wheel*, *n*. The wheel that drives a clock-pendulum, corresponding to the balance-wheel in a watch — *ta* *s*, around the circle. 1. To go through the whole series, as at offices or studies said specifically (*U S Polit Hist*) of a tour at the United States made by President Johnson, during which he made speeches in defense of his policy. 2. [Slang, U S] To go away on a junket or spree, go the round of saloons — *to* *s*, a vessel, *ta* *s*, ship, *ta* ascertain the local deviation of the compass by bringing the ship's head to each point of the compass in succession, and taking the bearing of a distant object whose true bearing is known — *to* *s*, clear, *ta* swing without colliding or fouling anything said of an anchored vessel — *to* *s*, in with, to join with others, as in an enterprise or movement. swing, *n*. 1. The action of swinging, the to-and-fro motion of a suspended body, as, the swing of the pendulum sometimes used figuratively.

The swing of Justice deals the mightier blow. QUARLES Emblems bk iii, emblem xii et 10. 2. A free swaying motion or gait, as, he walks with a

Jack, *n*. In railroad, a jack constructed so as to cant used to replace derailed cars. Swing, *David* (c 1830-1894) An American preacher. swing, 1 swin, 2 swing, *v*. [swino, swino'ino] 1. To weld together, forge, swage. 2. To whip, chastise. 3. To move as a lash [*<* AS *swungan*, shake, *<* *swingan*, swing] — swing-buck'ler, *n*. A swashbuckler. swing'et, *et*. To slage. swing'et, *n*. Same as SWINGLE, *n*. 2 swing'et, *n*. 1. The sweep or swing of anything in motion, a swinging blow. 2. Sway, rule. swing'et, *n*. A single. swing'ing, 1 swin'ing, 2 swing'ing, *o*. 1 [Colloq] Very large, immense. 2. [Colloq] Capitol. very good. 3. [Prov Eng] Rapid, swinging said of a gait — *ly*, *adv*. swing'el, *n*. Some as *swinolet*. swing'er, 1 swin'er, 2 swing'er, *n*. 1. One who or that which swings, specif., the whirler by which photographic plates are coated. 2. *pl*. A team hitched by a swing to the tongue next ahead of the wheel-horses. swing'er, 1 swin'er, 2 swing'er, *n*. 1 [Colloq] Anything astonishingly huge. 2. One who or that which swings. swing'er, *n*. [Scot] A rascal, varnished swing'our. swing'ing, 1 swin'ing, 2 swing'ing, *pp*. & *verb* *n* of swing, *o* — swing'ing basin or berth, a dredged basin which admits of the winding or turning of vessels in order to point fair for their slips or docks — swing'ing-block, *n*. A swing-stock — *s*. *boom*, a boom swung from the side of the hull over the water used at sea to spread the foot of a lower studding-sail, and at anchor to make fast boats in use — *s*. *post*, *n*. The post in which a gate is hinged — *s*. *rings*, *n*. *pl*. Same as *FLYING-RINGS*. See under *air*, *n*. — *s*. *valve*, a check-valve with a swinging disk — swing'ing-ly, *adv*. In a swinging manner.

**Swing/ism**, 1 swing/izm, 2 swing/ism, n A form of intimidation practised in Great Britain from 1830 to 1833, which consisted of sending threatening letters, signed "Swing" or "Captain Swing," to farmers and landowners, ordering them to give up using threshing-machines, and to pay better wages on pain of having their property destroyed.

**swing/gle**, 1 swing/gle, 2 swing/gle, n [SWIN'GLE, SWIN'GLE, SWING'GLE] 1. To cleanse (flax) by beating with a swingle, scutch. 2. [Prov Eng] To beat off the tops, as of weeds — **swing/gle-ma-chine**, n A machine for swinging flax, n scutcher.

**swing/gle**, cf. 1. [Prov] To wave hanging, dangle. 2. To swing for pleasure — **swing/gle**, n  
**swing/gle**, n 1. A wooden implement, shaped somewhat like a sword, for beating flax and separating the fiber free from the woody parts. **swing/gle-knife**, n; **swing/gle-staff**, n; **swing/gle-knife** or **staff**, n. 2. The short wooden bar of a flail that strikes the grain when threshing. 3. A lever for turning a barrel in windrawing. 4. One of the hand-levers with which a plate-press roller is turned. 5. A swingle-tree. [*AS aungel, whol, < aungian swing*] — **swing/gle-har**, n A swingle-tree — s. tow, n Coarsest flax-fiber, with the woody parts not entirely removed. **swing/gle-tow**, n — s. wand, n A swingle for flax-dressing. [*threser*]

**swing/gle-tail**, 1 swing/gle-tail, 2 swing/gle-tail, n A shark, the **swing/gle-tri**, 1 swing/gle-tri, 2 swing/gle-tri, n 1. A horizontal cross-bar, hung or pivoted at the middle, to the ends of which the traces or tugs of a harness are attached for drawing a vehicle, plow, or the like. 2. A walking-beam. [*ME swingletre, < aungel, SWINOLE, n, + tree, TREE, s. n. + gle = tree*] — **swing/gle-tree**, n — **swing/gle-tree-hook**, n A hook fastened at the end of a swingle-tree to receive the trace or tug.

**swin/ish**, 1 swin/ish, 2 swin/ish, n A horizontal cross-bar, hung or pivoted at the middle, to the ends of which the traces or tugs of a harness are attached for drawing a vehicle, plow, or the like. 2. A walking-beam. [*ME swingletre, < aungel, SWINOLE, n, + tree, TREE, s. n. + gle = tree*] — **swing/gle-tree**, n — **swing/gle-tree-hook**, n A hook fastened at the end of a swingle-tree to receive the trace or tug.

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drill with the cutting point shaped into two pyramidal planes — S. guards, mercenaries from Switzerland used as a special body-guard by former sovereigns of France and Naples, and by other monarchs still employed at the Vatican — S. languages, the languages spoken in Switzerland. In fifteen cantons the prevalent tongue is a difficult Alemannic dialect called *Swiss-German*, or *Swiss*. In five it is a French dialect, in one, Italian, and in Graubünden half the people use the Ladin. See *LADIN*. S. League, a defensive league begun by the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden in 1291, increased in 1513 to 13 cantons and superseded in 1798 by the Helvetic republic.

**Swiss**, n [SWISS or (Archaic) SWISS'ES, pl] 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Switzerland. 2. [Rare] Any of the Swiss languages, especially Swiss-German.

**Swiss/helm**, 1 swiss/helm, 2 swiss/helm, n Jane Grey (*nee* Cannon) (c.1515-7/1584), an American reformer.

**swiss/ing**, 1 swiss/ing, 2 swiss/ing, n The conforming of black cloth by bows after dampening. See *nowl*, 5.

**Switz**, Switz, n Switzerland.

**switch**, 1 switch, 2 switch, n 1. To whip or lash. 2. To put in motion with a switch, strike with something slender and flexible, as, I *switched* the lad, the cow *switched* me with her tail. 2. To put in motion with a quick jerk, cause to move suddenly; as, she *switched* her skirts away, the mare *switched* her tail over the dashboard. 3. To shift from one track to another, as a car or tram, shunt, figuratively, to change or shift, as a course of conduct.

In the night, we are *switched* off from all self-care and our very mind runs in grooves not laid by us.

**BSWELL Moral Uses of Dark Times** p. 27 [s. 1868] 4. *Elec*. To shift from one circuit to another, or in or out of circuit, as an electric current, shunt. 5. [Prov Eng] To trim, as a hedge.

**II**, 1. To make a lashing motion, give a careless blow with something slender and flexible, as, he *switched* with his cane at the thistles. 2. To change track or circuit, as, the train *switches* off at Wilmington, the curve *switches* into two parts. 3. [Prov or Obs] To walk with a jerk or unequal tread, also, to walk mimbly.

**switch**, n 1. A small flexible twig or rod, especially when used for chastising. 2. A tress of human or false hair, fastened at one end, used by women in hair-dressing. 3. A mechanism for shifting a moving body in another direction or performing some analogous operation; as, a *switch* in a slot-machine. Specif. (1) On a railway, a device for moving a small section of track so that rolling-stock may be run or shunted from one line of track to another. Railway switches are named (a) from their construction, as *slip-switch* (one consisting of a set of switch-points in each of two intersecting tracks and a connecting curve, by means of which cars can be changed from one track to the other in the double slip-switch, two additional sets of points are required and changes can be effected in either direction), *split* or *point* (one in which a rail from each track, usually the two inner or switch-rails is tapered back for several feet from the free end so as to lie closely against the side of the continuous or stock-rail when the free ends point in the same direction as the train moves. It is a trailing point switch opposed to facing point-switch in which the ends face in the opposite direction to that of the train's motion), *stub* (a switch in which the ends of rails forming a part of the main line can be moved sideways so as to align either with the continuation of the main line or a branch line), (b) from their operation or the purpose they serve as derailing (one used on loag grades to throw a runaway car or train from the track in order to prevent a collision), *jumping* (an automatic switch used on tram-tracks in mines). (2) A switchboard. (3) A thumb-piece for turning on gas or an incandescent light. (4) *Elec*. A device, as a movable plug or a bar of metal moving on a pivot to make or break a circuit, or transfer a current from one conductor to another.

Electric switches are sometimes named (1) from their operation, or the purpose they serve, as *changing* switch (changing a circuit from one source to another), *disturbance* switch, (a multiple switchboard, also one for connecting several dynamos with the same circuit), *double-pole* or *double-break* switch, (connecting with both terminals of a circuit) *feeder* (connecting the feeder and the bus-bars of a central station), *limit* switch (a device for opening the circuit when the current exceeds a certain value), *overload* switch, (preventing a storage-battery from too sudden discharge), *pole-changing* switch (a pole-changer), *reversing* switch (changing the direction of a current), *selector* switch (an automatic switch on telephone exchange boards), *the in* switch (a heavy current switch which connects bus-bars), *the switch*, *timers*, (operating at a set time), *two-way* switch, (having two contacts and connected with two distinct circuits) (2) from their mechanism, as, *knife* or *knife-edge* switch, (provided with a blade for connecting or forcing apart), *lever* switch, (fitted with a lever, as in a telegraphic instrument) *locks*, (having a spring to keep the lever in position), *mouse-trap* switch, (an automatic switch shifted by an electromagnet when a current passing around the latter falls below a certain strength), *peg* switch, (same as *plug-switch* see *PLUG*), *removable-key* switch, (a plug-switch), *snaps*, (in lock-switch), *stab* switch, (a switch in which a pointed rod is pushed into metal rings), *tumbler* switch, (a switch consisting of one or more metal arms pivoted in the middle which make contact at their extremities when rocked on the pivot), *two-point*, *three-point*, etc., switch, (completing a circuit through either of 2, 3, etc., contact-points).

4. The act or operation of switching. 5. The end of the tail in certain animals, as a cow. 6. Same as *skittering*. [*< MD swick, < swicken, wag*] Syn: see *stick*.

**switching**, n A switching operation in which a train in motion is divided into two parts by disconnecting at some point, one part going forward on the main line while the other is shunted on to a siding — *switching-har*, n 1. A bar connecting the movable end of a switch with the lever that moves it. A bar used in operating an electric switch so as to make or break a circuit — *s. blade*, n. *Elec*. That portion of the metal in a knife-switch which is inserted between the jaws of the copper-clip — *s. block*, n. The metal piece which receives the plugs of an electric switch — *s. cast*, n. *Angling* Same as *skittering* — *s. cock*, n. *Mach*. A three-way cock — *s. gear*, n. The mechanism that works a switch, especially of a railway-switch — *s. lantern*, n. A lantern placed on a railway-switch lever, to indicate by its position or color the condition of the switch — *s. lever*, n. The lever by which a switch is moved or operated — *s. motion*, n. A mechanism for switching something, in a bobbinet-frame a device for reversing the motion of the shuttle after it has passed across the warp — *s. plate*, n. An iron plate on tram-roads in mines, to change the direction of movement — *s. signal*, n. A visible signal as a lantern or flag to show whether a switch is open or closed often set automatically — *s. sorrel*, n. A shrub (*Dodonaea viscosa*) with sour leaves which have given it this name in Jamaica. It is widely diffused, and furnishes a weak fiber — *s. stand*, n.

A standard bearing the lever and locking device of a railway-switch — *s. stable*, n. A form of switchboard — *s. tender*, n. A switchman pointsman — *s. tower*, n. A building fitted with necessary equipment for operating switches or points. See *switch*, n. 3 — *s. valve*, n. A three-way valve.

**switch/back**, 1 switch/bak, 2 switch/bak, n 1. Originally, and properly, a railway or part of a railway for ascending or descending a steep incline by a series of tracks running in a zigzag to and fro along the slope, the train switching from one to another and running forward and backward alternately. 2. A gravity-railroad in which the cars are hoisted or elevated to a point from which they descend by gravity over a circuitous route to the point of starting, a system used for amusement at summer resorts — *switch/back*, n.

**switch/board**, 1 switch/bord, 2 switch/bord, n A board or table bearing switches for connecting or disconnecting electric circuits, as in the central station of a telephone service, for connecting subscribers.

— *multiple switchboard*, n. A switchboard bearing a number of switches by which any one of a number of separate circuits or loops may be connected with one or more others, as in the telephone service — telegraphic s., n. device by which any one of a number of telegraphic apparatus may be put in or thrown out of circuit with any line connected with the station at which the board is placed.

**switch/el**, 1 switch/el, 2 switch/el, n [U S] A drink made of molasses and water, sometimes with vinegar, ginger, or rum added hence, any strong drink flavored.

The luncheon was packed in a large basket, with bottles of root beer and a jug of switchel.

C D WALKER *Being a Boy* p. 26 [o. & co 1878] **switch'er**, 1 switch'er, 2 switch'er, n 1. [U S] (1) A switchboard, locomotive. (2) A switch-tender. 2. [Prov Eng] A small stile. 3. A switch-gear, n. A switch-gear.

**switch/ing**, 1 switch/ing, 2 switch/ing, n *pp* & *verb* n of switch, *e* — *switch/ing-blip*, n A blip-boob for switching or pruning hedges — *s. engine*, n. See *ENGINE* — *s. eye*, n. *Car-building*. A push-block or a pull-rope for convenience in switching — *s. ground*, n. A ground or yard where cars are switched for making up into trains — *s. neck*, n. (Bahamas) The Louisiana heron (*Ardea herodias*) — *s. plug*, n. The plug of a plug-switch — *s. reclaim* (*Railroad*), n. A daily charge for switching services made by one road against another.

**switch/man**, 1 switch/man, 2 switch/man, n [MEV, pl] One who handles railway-switches, a pointsman.

**switchet**, *pp* Switched. S. S. switch'er, 1 switch'er, 2 switch'er, a 1. [Rmr] Relating to or like a switch. 2. Whisking as a tall.

**switch't**, n Strong, many, also quick switch't.

**switch, 1 switch, 2 switch, add** [Scot or Obs] Strongly, very much, quickly also interjectionally, begone! switch't.

My Lady redees you with return  
 Scott *Lays of the Last Minstrel* can. 4 st. 22.

**swithe**, *er*, 1 swithe, 2 swithe, *er*, n [Prov Eng] To do, to hasten, fear.

**swithe'er**, *er*, [Prov Eng] To scorch, burn.

**swithe'er**, *er*, [Scot] To emit a whirling noise.

**swithe'er**, *er*, [Prov Eng] 1. A state of doubt or hesitation. 2. A fright, perspiration, faint.

**swithe'er**, n *Mining*. A metalliferous crevice making an angle with the principal lode also, a quartering crevice.

**swithe'er**, n 1. [Prov Eng or Scot] A blow throwing down or over. 2. [Prov Eng] A rush, quick movement. 3. An exercise of strength.

**Swith'n**, 1 swith'n, 2 swith'n, n St. (-862) Bishop of Winchester, England canonized only in popular tradition. Swith'n's day, July 15, in connection with which the following tradition survives.

St Swith'n's day, if thou dost rain,  
 For forty days it will remain.  
 St Swith'n a day if thou be fair,  
 For forty days 'twill rain na mair.

**Switz'er**, 1 switz'er, 2 switz'er, n 1. A Swiss. 2. Specif. a Swiss mercenary soldier or member of a Swiss guard, as at the Vatican. [*< G Schweizer, < Schweiz, Switzerland*] *Swiss'er*.

**Switz'er-land**, 1 switz'er-land, 2 switz'er-land, n 1. A federal republic in central Europe 15,964 sq m, capital Bern. See *SWISS CONFEDERATION*. 2. A county in S E Indiana; 225 sq m, county-seat, Vevay.

**swiv'el**, 1 swiv'el, 2 swiv'el, *er* & *n* [SWIV'EL or SWIV'ELLED, SWIV'ELN, SWIV'ELING or SWIV'EL-LING] To turn on or as on a swivel or pivot, or with a swivel.

**swiv'el**, n 1. A coupling device that permits either half to rotate independently of the other a simple connecting mechanism adjusted so as to turn, as a staple welded or secured to a perforated disk that can turn freely about the shank of a hook, or a rest on a boat's gunwale, on which a gun may be swept or swung in a horizontal plane. 2. Something that turns or swings on a pivot, as, a *swivel* hinge, a *swivel* gun.

*Abou Malek* Up, up to the ramparts unnumber the *swivels*. *HEBER Blue-Beard*.

3. A loop through which a check-rein passes, a runner.

4. The shuttle of a ribbon-loom. **swiv'el-shut**, *er*, *n* [*< AS swif'an, revolve*]

— *swiv'el-an-chor*, n. An anchor fitted with a swiveling at the upper end of the shank — *s. har*, n. The bar or rod on a carbine to which the sling is fastened — *s. hock*, n. *Naut*. A block provided with two shells of the same size, placed one above the other, connected by the swivel also, a block provided with a swivel-hook.

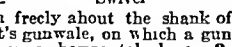
— *s. eye*, n. [Slang] An eye, especially a squint-eye, that rolls in the socket — *s. eyed*, *a* — *s. gate*, n. The movable part of a gate-valve which swings across the opening, instead of sliding — *s. gun*, n. A cannon mounted on a swivel — *s. hock*, n. A hook forming part of a swivel, a ring or snap-hook fastened, as to a neck-chain, by a swivel, as for holding a chain — *s. loom*, n. A form of loom, as for ribbon-weaving, having swivels on the batten — *s. musket*, n. Same as *JR GAL* — *s. pipe*, n. A pipe fitted to another with a swivel-joint, as in fire-hose — *s. plate*, n. *Mach*. A circular piece acting as a contact area for another piece turning around it — *s. sinker*, n. A sinker having between it and the snood a swivel permitting the latter and the bait to rotate — *s. table*, n. A table having swivel motion about a central pivot — *s. wear*, n. A wearing process in which shuttles driven by racks and pinions wear figures produced by the filling into the material — *s. weft*, n. This yarn used in swivel-weaving.

**Swiv'el-er**, 1 swiv'el-er, 2 swiv'el-er, *n*. [In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, n kind vain dissipated, bombastic young man.]

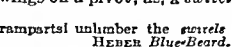
**swiz'le**, 1 swiz'le, 2 swiz'le, *er* [Colloq or Prov] To drink to excess.



Swivel

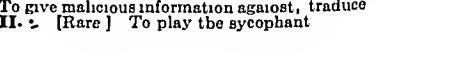
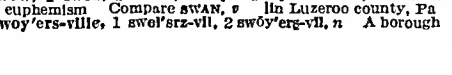


Swivel





II. 2. [Rare] To play the sycophant





symbols, especially in religion. 2. One who practises symbolism.

**sym'bol-ist'ic**, 1 **sim'bol-ist'ik**; 2 **sĭm'bol-ist'ĭk**, *a* 1. Expressed by symbols characterized by the use of symbols. 2. Of or pertaining to symbolism. **sym'bol-ist'ic-al**, **-iz'm**, **-iz'is**, 1 **sim'bol-iz'm**; 2 **sĭm'bol-iz'is**, *n* [**-iz'm**; **-iz'is**; **-iz'is**]. 1. To embody or represent symbolically, typify; said of the thing used as a symbol or emblem; as, the lamb *symbolizes* innocence. 2. To represent by symbols. 3. To make or consider symbolic, treat as figuratively representative. 4. To formulate into a creed or confession of faith, as, the Council of Nicea *symbolized* the orthodox faith. 5. [Rare] To make to agree in properties.

**II.** 1. To employ symbols, make use of symbolic representation. 2. To formulate creeds or beliefs. 3. [Rare] To have or acquire a likeness, as in qualities, properties, faith, or doctrine, agree, harmonize [**< F. symboliser, < symbolise** see **SYMBOL**] 1 **sym'bol-ize**; **sym'bol-iz-a'tion**, **-sa'tion**, *n* — **sym'bol-iz'er** or **-iz'er**, *n*. **sym'bol-iz'm**, **-iz'm**, *n* 1 **sim'bol-iz'm**; 2 **sĭm'bol-iz'm**; 2 **sĭm'bol-iz'm**, *n* 1. The theory that religious dogma is a symbolic representation of the scientific concepts of reality. 2. The theory that religious concepts of reality consist of symbols in contrast to scientific concepts of reality. **sym'bol-o'gy**, 1 **sim'bol-o'gy**; 2 **sĭm'bol-o'gy**, *n* The art of representing by symbols; also, a treatise on symbols. [**< Gr. symbolon** (see **SYMBOL**), **-logy**] **sym'bol-o'log-ist**, **-ist**, *n* — **sym'bol-o'log'ic-al**, **-a-**, **-sym'bo-log'ic-al-ly**, **-ad-**, *adj.* **sym'bol-o'gist**, *n*.

**sym'bol-o'la-try**, 1 **sim'bol-o'la-try**; 2 **sĭm'bol-o'la-try**, *n* Symbol-worship; superstitious veneration of symbols or religious creeds [**< Gr. symbolon** (see **SYMBOL**), **-ia-**, **-latra** see **LATRIA**] **sym'bol-o'la-try**.

**sym'bo-lo'n**, 1 **sim'bol-on** 2 **sĭm'bol-on**, *n*. [**< Gr. G. C. 1. A** creed. 2. The Eucharist. 3. A bell. **sym'bo-lum**, **-lum**, *n* 1. Same as **SYMBOL**. **sym'bo-lum**].

**sym'bo-ph'o-bi-a**, **-i-a**, *n* 1 **sim'bol-fo-bi-a**; 2 **sĭm'bol-fo-bi-a**, *n* Phobia. A morbid dread of the use of symbols, or of having a symbolical interpretation [**< Gr. symbolon** (see **SYMBOL**), **-phobia**].

**sym'bol-ry**, 1 **sim'bol-ry** 2 **sĭm'bol-ry**, *n* The use of symbols symbolically as heraldic *symbolry*.

**sym'bor-o'don**, 1 **sim'bor-o'do** 2 **sĭm'bor-o'don**, *n* *Pelican*. A genus of fossil animals of the family *Trochodonta*. [**< SYM-** **< Gr. boros**, devouring — *odon* tooth] **sym'bran-chi-a**, 1 **sim'bran-chi-a** 2 **sĭm'bran-chi-a**, *n* *Pl*. A suborder of eel-like fishes without paired fins and having a ventral fin. They inhabit the waters of tropical America, Australia, and Tasmania. [**< SYM-** **< Gr. branchia**, gills].

**sym-cen'ter**, 1 **sim-sen'ter**; 2 **sĭm-cen'ter**, *n* *Geom*. A center of symmetry — **sym-cen'tral**, *a*.

**sym-me**, 1 **saím** 2 **sĭm**, **James** (b. 1790-? d. 1870). A Scottish surgeon. *Treatise on the Erection of Dissected Glands*.

**sym-me-on**, 1 **sim'-e-a** 2 **sĭm'-e-o**, *n* 1. *Edw* (R. V.) Luke 11:30. 2. Same as **SYMBOL**. 3. *S. S. Metaphrastes*, a Byzantine hagiographer, lived in the 10th century.

**sym-met'ri-cal**, 1 **sim-met'ri-cal**, 2 **sĭm-met'ri-cal**, *adj.* *W*. A Gulf Island and town of W. Africa. *Alm*. 1. *Sym*. 2. *Sym*. 3. *Sym*. 4. *Sym*. 5. *Sym*. 6. *Sym*. 7. *Sym*. 8. *Sym*. 9. *Sym*. 10. *Sym*. 11. *Sym*. 12. *Sym*. 13. *Sym*. 14. *Sym*. 15. *Sym*. 16. *Sym*. 17. *Sym*. 18. *Sym*. 19. *Sym*. 20. *Sym*. 21. *Sym*. 22. *Sym*. 23. *Sym*. 24. *Sym*. 25. *Sym*. 26. *Sym*. 27. *Sym*. 28. *Sym*. 29. *Sym*. 30. *Sym*. 31. *Sym*. 32. *Sym*. 33. *Sym*. 34. *Sym*. 35. *Sym*. 36. *Sym*. 37. *Sym*. 38. *Sym*. 39. *Sym*. 40. *Sym*. 41. *Sym*. 42. *Sym*. 43. *Sym*. 44. *Sym*. 45. *Sym*. 46. *Sym*. 47. *Sym*. 48. *Sym*. 49. *Sym*. 50. *Sym*. 51. *Sym*. 52. *Sym*. 53. *Sym*. 54. *Sym*. 55. *Sym*. 56. *Sym*. 57. *Sym*. 58. *Sym*. 59. *Sym*. 60. *Sym*. 61. *Sym*. 62. *Sym*. 63. *Sym*. 64. *Sym*. 65. *Sym*. 66. *Sym*. 67. *Sym*. 68. *Sym*. 69. *Sym*. 70. *Sym*. 71. *Sym*. 72. *Sym*. 73. *Sym*. 74. *Sym*. 75. *Sym*. 76. *Sym*. 77. *Sym*. 78. *Sym*. 79. *Sym*. 80. *Sym*. 81. *Sym*. 82. *Sym*. 83. *Sym*. 84. *Sym*. 85. *Sym*. 86. *Sym*. 87. *Sym*. 88. *Sym*. 89. *Sym*. 90. *Sym*. 91. *Sym*. 92. *Sym*. 93. *Sym*. 94. *Sym*. 95. *Sym*. 96. *Sym*. 97. *Sym*. 98. *Sym*. 99. *Sym*. 100. *Sym*. 101. *Sym*. 102. *Sym*. 103. *Sym*. 104. *Sym*. 105. *Sym*. 106. *Sym*. 107. *Sym*. 108. *Sym*. 109. *Sym*. 110. *Sym*. 111. *Sym*. 112. *Sym*. 113. *Sym*. 114. *Sym*. 115. *Sym*. 116. *Sym*. 117. *Sym*. 118. *Sym*. 119. *Sym*. 120. *Sym*. 121. *Sym*. 122. *Sym*. 123. *Sym*. 124. *Sym*. 125. *Sym*. 126. *Sym*. 127. *Sym*. 128. *Sym*. 129. *Sym*. 130. *Sym*. 131. *Sym*. 132. *Sym*. 133. *Sym*. 134. *Sym*. 135. *Sym*. 136. *Sym*. 137. *Sym*. 138. *Sym*. 139. *Sym*. 140. *Sym*. 141. *Sym*. 142. *Sym*. 143. *Sym*. 144. *Sym*. 145. *Sym*. 146. *Sym*. 147. *Sym*. 148. *Sym*. 149. *Sym*. 150. *Sym*. 151. *Sym*. 152. *Sym*. 153. *Sym*. 154. *Sym*. 155. *Sym*. 156. *Sym*. 157. *Sym*. 158. *Sym*. 159. *Sym*. 160. *Sym*. 161. *Sym*. 162. *Sym*. 163. *Sym*. 164. *Sym*. 165. *Sym*. 166. *Sym*. 167. *Sym*. 168. *Sym*. 169. *Sym*. 170. *Sym*. 171. *Sym*. 172. *Sym*. 173. *Sym*. 174. *Sym*. 175. *Sym*. 176. *Sym*. 177. *Sym*. 178. *Sym*. 179. *Sym*. 180. *Sym*. 181. *Sym*. 182. *Sym*. 183. *Sym*. 184. *Sym*. 185. *Sym*. 186. *Sym*. 187. *Sym*. 188. *Sym*. 189. *Sym*. 190. *Sym*. 191. *Sym*. 192. *Sym*. 193. *Sym*. 194. *Sym*. 195. *Sym*. 196. *Sym*. 197. *Sym*. 198. *Sym*. 199. *Sym*. 200. *Sym*. 201. *Sym*. 202.



structural symmetry, especially as shown in the temple architecture of the Egyptians and in Japanese art.

We find a remarkable instance of what Sir Gardner Wilkinson has ingeniously called the *symmetrophobia* of the Egyptians. This court is bounded on one side by large columns, . . . but on the other side, instead of similar columns we find massive stone pillars. *Manette-Ber. Monuments of Upper Egypt* tr. by A. Manette, pt. III, p. 211 [ra. & co 1877].

[< Gr *symmetria* (see SYMMETRICAL) + -PHOBIA] *sym'-me-tro-pho-bi-a*.

*sym'-me-try*, 1 *sim'-tri*; 2 *sym'-try*, n. [-TRIES, 1 -triz; 2 -try, pl] 1. Due arrangement or balancing of the parts or elements of a whole with reference to one another in making up that whole, relative proportion and harmony, hence, loosely, congruity, consistency, harmony, also, an instance of such arrangement or balancing, as, the *symmetries* of Seneca. 2. *Esthetics*. The element of beauty in nature or art that results from such arrangement and balancing, perfection of related forms in the making up of a harmonious whole. In its lower form symmetry may involve only repetition, radiation, simple rhythm, or spacing, but in its higher forms it involves distribution, proportion, congruity and harmony, and free balancing of parts in relation to a totality or whole.

Also to this beauty of proportion is the beauty of *Symmetry*, which is founded more immediately on the relation of the parts of one another. H. N. Dax *Aesthetics* § 72, p. 76 [c c c 1872].

3. *Biol* (1) *Anat* & *Zool* Regular arrangement of parts or organs so that a division will give similar halves, similarity of structure. Symmetry appears in three forms: bilateral, radial, and serial. See these words. (2) *Bot* Equality of number in the whorls of a flower, as of sepals, petals, etc. See SYMMETRICAL.

4. *Math* An arrangement of pairs of points in a general system such that the set of lines joining them together is divided into equal parts by a line (the axis of symmetry), or by a plane (plane of s.), or by a point (the center of s.).

5. *Crystal* The symmetrical distribution of non-parallel but equivalent directions (faces, edges, etc.) in a crystal with reference to certain planes or lines called *planes* or *axes of symmetry*. The grade of symmetry is determined by the number of non-parallel equivalent directions which a given crystal possesses. There are only thirty-two crystal classes possible having different grades of symmetry.

6. [Archaeol] Beauty, comeliness, fine appearance. [*F* *symétric*, < *L* *symmetria*, < *Gr* *symmetria*; see SYMMETRICAL] *Sym'* agreement, conformity, harmony, order, parity, proportion, regularity, stappleness. See HARMONY.

Ant. deformity, discordance, disproportion, shapelessness. — *axial symmetry*, the symmetry produced when to every point or part of a body or figure on one side of a line called the axis of symmetry corresponds a like point or part at an equal distance on the other side of the line.

— *axial symmetry*, the symmetry of a body in which the property of remaining the same after transposition, that is, the first for the second, the second for the third, and so on — *kinetic s.*, equality of the moments of inertia of a body about all axes through the center of inertia — *respective s.*, symmetry in which only the opposite sides are equal — *right s.*, symmetry in which the lines joining corresponding points are at right angles to the plane or axis of symmetry — *skew s.*, the symmetry of hemihedral crystals, as of the trigonal or tetrahedral crystals — *s. as to a plane*, the symmetry produced when every point or part on one side of a plane has a corresponding point or part at an equal distance on the other side.

*sym'morph'*, 1 *sim'mor'*; 2 *sym'mor'*, n. A character differing in form from another or others, but standing for the same notion. Compare HOMOMORPH. [*Gr* *sym-morphos*, similar, < *syn* with, + *morphē*, form]

*Sym'onds*, 1 *sim'ondz*; 2 *sym'onds*, John Addington (10/18 1840-1/1893) An English author, *History of the Renaissance in Italy*.

*Sym'ond's Har'bor*. Same as MANAKOON.

*sym'non-fault'*, n. *Geol* Same as SWELL.

*Sym'mons*, 1 *sim'menz*; 2 *sym'mons*, n. 1. Arthur (1/1865-), an English poet, editor, and literary critic, *London Nights*. 2. Sir William Penn (7/1843-1/1899), an English general, descendant of William Penn, served in Burma and South Africa.

*sym-pal'mo-graph'*, 1 *sim-pal'mo-graf*; 2 *sym-pal'mo-graf*, n. An instrument for the composition of two harmonic motions by means of a pendulum vibrating about two horizontal axes. [*sym* + *Gr* *palmos*, vibration, + *-GRAPH*]

*sym'-pa-thet'ic*, 1 *sim-pa-thet'ic*; 2 *sym-pa-thet'ic*, a. 1. Pertaining to, resulting from, or attended by sympathy, as, expressive of sympathy, as, *sympathetic aid*, *sympathetic verses*. 2. Having like feelings with another or others, susceptible of sympathy, sympathizing, as, a *sympathetic person*. 3. Being in accord or harmony, concordant, congenial. 4. *Physiol* Pertaining to, dependent upon, or proceeding from sympathy; as, *sympathetic disturbance* of an organ or part, due to some morbid reaction of another organ, primarily diseased. 5. Suggestive of or acting as if through sympathy, as, *sympathetic ink*. And see a mine in China here.

With *sympathetic* compound. 8. *Botany* *Hudbora* pt. II, can. 3.1 296.

6. *Physics* Produced, as a vibration, by accumulated impulses from another vibration of the same or harmonic period, or of pertaining to vibrations so produced, exhibiting resonance, as in acoustics, electricity, etc. [*Gr* *sympathetis* or,

< *sympatheia*, sympathy, < *syn*, with; and see -PATHY] *sym'-pa-thet'ic*.

— *sympathetic headache*, headache due to disturbance in some other part of the system — *s. nerve*, a nervous cord, formed of filaments derived from the spinal nerves, that connects a series of ganglia situated on either side of the spine — *s. nervous system*. 1. The nervous system formed by the sympathetic nerve with its ganglia, the branches which it sends to the viscera, and the plexuses which they form. The sympathetic system embraces (1) a central part consisting of a series of ganglia situated each side of the spine and connected by a nervous cord, (2) nerves that pass from this chain to the viscera, and (3) plexuses formed by these nerves either about the vessels or within the substance of the viscera, which plexuses contain numerous small ganglia. 2. A nerve branching from the cerebral ganglion in invertebrates, and believed to correspond to the sympathetic nervous system of vertebrates — *s. numbers*, numbers supposed to have a natural tendency to occur together — *s. powder*, powder formerly supposed to have the property of curing a wound if applied to the weapon inflicting it or to a piece of the blood-stained garment. — *s. sounds*, sounds produced by sympathetic vibrations.

— *sym'-pa-thet'ic-al-ly*, *adv* — *sym'-pa-thet'ic-dism*, n. A tendency, especially if excessive or morbid, to sympathize with others — *sym'-pa-thet'ic-us*, n. [*ci*, 1 -sal; 2 -ci, pl] The sympathetic nerve.

*sym'-pa-thism*, 1 *sim'-pa-thizm*; 2 *sym'-pa-thizm*, n. Direct and instantaneous communication of subjective sensations, as pain or emotions.

*sym'-pa-thist*, 1 *sim'-pa-thist*; 2 *sym'-pa-thist*, n. [Rare] A sympathizer, also, one susceptible to sympathy.

*sym'-pa-thize*, 1 *sim'-pa-thiz*; 2 *sym'-pa-thiz*, v. [-THIZED; -thiz'ing] 1. To be affected with feelings corresponding to the feelings of another, followed by *with* or *in*, as, the true critic must *sympathize* with the author, to *sympathize* in sorrow or joy. 2. To be stirred to some emotion or put in some mood deemed correspondent with external phenomena; be in harmony with or sensitive to outside influences; as, Wordsworth *sympathized* with the calm of nature.

There are, however, a few men and perhaps Shakespeare stands at their head, who truly *sympathize* with something out of themselves. H. N. Hudson *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. I, lect. II, p. 66 [a s c 1848].

3. To be affected in one part in consequences of the condition of another part, suffer sympathetically; the eyes *sympathize* with each other.

The digestive organs, unfortunately, are the first to *sympathize* with any mental worry.

N. E. YORKE-DAVIS in *Annals of Hygiene* Sept., 1893, p. 534.

4. [Colloq] To give expression to one's sympathy, as with another's grief or affliction; condole. 5. To be concordant, agree, harmonize. 6. To have similar characters or qualities, be alike.

1. To have or feel sympathy with, share in. 2. To form or contrive with congruity or consistency. 3. To correspond or answer to. [*F* *sympathiser*, < *L* *sympathia*, see SYMPATHY] *sym'-pa-thet'*, n. See CONSOLE.

*sym'-pa-thiz'er* or *-thiz'er*, n. — *sym'-pa-thiz'ing* or *-thiz'ing*, *adv*

*sym'-pa-thy*, 1 *sim'-pa-thi*; 2 *sym'-pa-thy*, n. [-THIES, 1 -thiz, 2 -thiz, pl] 1. The quality or state of being affected with feelings correspondent in kind or relative with those of another person, fellow-feeling.

*Sympathy* is the universal solvent. Nothing is understood without it. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* first series, vol. I, p. 77 [a s m].

2. Specific, a feeling of compassion for another's sufferings or evils, pity, commiseration; as, *sympathy* with the poor, all misfortune is a claim to *sympathy*. 3. An agreement of affections, tastes, or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes persons agreeable to one another, harmony, accord, as, they are in *sympathy* with each other. 4. *Physiol* (1) The relation of one organ or part with another more or less remote, through which an unaffected organ or part becomes secondarily disordered from disease existing in some other part without actual transmission of the morbid cause. (2) The quality or state of transmitting certain physiological conditions of one person to others, as in hysteria, yawning, etc.; distinguished from *protopathy*, or direct experience, etc. See EMPATHISM. 5. That quality of inanimate things by virtue of which they attract, influence, or tend toward one another, or are supposed to do so, affinity, a sense once much used in alchemy and astrology, as, the *sympathy* of the lodestone for iron. 6. *Physics* A relation between two bodies such that the vibration of one causes a sympathetic vibration of the other. 7. Correspondence, agreement, also, suggestive association. [*L* *sympathia*, < *Gr* *sympatheia*; see SYMPATHETIC]

Still, see BENEVOLENCE, PITY — *Prep*: sympathy with another (in joy or grief, sympathy for the needy in their distress, sympathy between kindred spirits — organic sympathy (*Psychol*), the sympathetic feeling between those of the same species which is instinctive and unreflective — reflective s., the sympathy which results from reflection and is motivated by moral and social considerations.

*sym-pel'mous*, a. *Ornith* Having the deep flexor tendons all in one prior to their extension to each of the four digits; opposed to *schizopel'mous* *sym-pel'mous'*.

— *sym-pep'sis*, n. The ripening of the humors of inflammation — *Sym-pep'a-lia*, n. pl. Bot Same as GASTROPELALIA — *sym-pep'a-lous*, a. Bot Having united petals, gamopetalous — *sym'-phe-nom'-e-on*, n. [*pe*, n. pl] A phenomenon resembling or accompanying another phenomenon exhibited by the same object — *sym'-phe-nom'-e-on-al*, a.

*sym'-phili'*, 1 *sim'-phi*; 2 *sym'-phi*, n. Bot Commensalism with manifestation of mutual sympathy, as in the case of some ants and other insects which are their welcome guests. [*Gr* *sympheilia*, mutual friendship] *sym'-phism*, n. — *sym'-phism'*, a.

*sym-pho-ni-a*, 1 *sim'-fo-ni-a*; 2 *sym'-fo-ni-a*, n. Same as SYMPHONY. 2. In ancient Greek music, concord, consonance. [*L*, < *Gr* *symphonia*; see SYMPHONIOI].

*sym-pho-ni-c'*, 1 *sim'-fo-nik*; 2 *sym'-fo-nik*, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by sympathy, symphonious. 2. *Mus* Pertaining to or resembling a symphony. First to fourth. 3. Of the same sound as words, homony-tous.

*sym-pho-ni-cet'* — *sympheonic* poem, an orchestral composition in symphonic style, illustrating a poetic idea, but not divided into separate movements.

*sym-pho-ni-on*, 1 *sim'-fo-ni-on*; 2 *sym'-fo-ni-on*, n. A former musical instrument combining the characters of the piano-forte and the harmonium. [*Gr* *symphonia*, symphony, < *syn*, together, + *phōnē*, sound]

*sym-pho-ni-ous*, 1 *sim'-fo-ni-us*; 2 *sym'-fo-ni-us*, a. 1. [Archaeol] Marked by symphony, characterized by harmony of sound. 2. Pertaining to a symphony, symphonious — *sym-pho-ni-ous-ly*, *adv*

*sym-pho-nist*, 1 *sim'-fo-nist*; 2 *sym'-fo-nist*, n. One who composes symphonies.

*sym-pho-nize'*, *vi* & *tr* To harmonize, bring into sympathy, agree *sym-pho-nise*.

*sym-pho-ny*, 1 *sim'-fo-ni*; 2 *sym'-fo-ni*, n. [-NIES, 1 -niz, 2 -niz, pl] 1. A harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds, whether vocal, instrumental, or both used figuratively of concord, harmony, or agreeable blending of any kind, as, *symphonies* in gray; a lyric *symphony*. 2. *Mus* (1) A sonata for an orchestra. (2) An instrumental prelude, interlude, or postlude; a ritornello.

*Symphonies*, up to the 17th century, were instrumental passages thrown into relief in works where interest centered chiefly in the vocalization. The development of orchestral features and ritornelli gave rise to that highest form of instrumental composition now known as the symphony. Haydn was the first to evolve the classic standard of four movements (generally designated as allegro, andante, scherzo, and finale) which Mozart and especially Beethoven developed to the highest perfection. The greatest modern symphonists are Schubmann and Brahms. Liszt gave himself more freedom of form and movement, calling his productions symphonic poems. See SONATA.

3. One of several distinct musical instruments, as the virginal, hurdy-gurdy, or bagpipe. [*F* *symphonie*, < *L* *symphonia*, see SYMPHONIA] — *pastoral symphony* (*Yus*), a movement suggesting manifestations of nature, such as trees, flowers, and stars, also country dwellers and their occupations, as for example, the watch of the shepherds in the Messiah — *toy or klinder s.*, a symphony intended for performance on toy instruments.

*Sym'-pho-ri-car'pos*, 1 *sim'-fo-ri-kar'pos*; 2 *sym'-fo-ri-kar'pos*, n. Bot A genus of shrubs of the family *Caprifoliaceae*, having oval, downy leaves and short clusters of white or rose-colored flowers. Leaves by fleshy white or red berries. The best-known are the corallberry (*S. vulgaris*), the wolfberry (*S. occidentalis*), and the widely cultivated snowberry (*S. naccamorus*). [*Gr* *symphorē* (see SYMPHORICARPOUS) + *karpōs*, fruit] *Sym'-pho-ri-car'pus*.

*sym'-pho-ri-car'pus*, 1 *sim'-fo-ri-kar'pus*; 2 *sym'-fo-ri-kar'pus*, a. Bot Bearing several fruits clustered. [*Gr* *symphorē* (< *syn*, together, + *phorē*, yield) + *karpōs*, fruit]

*sym'-pho-rol*, 1 *sim'-fo-rol* or *-rel*; 2 *sym'-fo-rol* or *-rol*, n. Pharm The sodium, lithium, or strontium salt of the sulfonic acid derivative obtained from castile used as a diuretic and usually designated as *symphorol* or *lithium* or *symphorol*, etc., according to the metal present. [*Gr* *symphorē*, useful, + *-ol*]

*sym'-pho-ri-thet'us*, a. Bot Same as STYANTHEROUS — *sym'-pho-ri-thet'us*, a. Bot Having confluent fruit.

*Sym'-phy-la*, 1 *sim'-phi*; 2 *sym'-phi*, n. pl. Entom An order or suborder of insects related to typical *Thysanura*, but resembling chilopods and having many abdominal legs, as *Scutigerella*. [*Gr* *symphylos*, of the same race, < *syn*, together, + *phylon*, clan, < *phylō*, produce] — *sym'-phy-lous*, a.

*sym'-phy-lous*, 1 *sim'-phi-us*; 2 *sym'-phi-us*, a. Bot Same as GAMOPHYLLOUS. [*Gr* *syn* + *Gr* *phyllos*, leaf]

*sym'-phy-note*, 1 *sim'-phi-nit*; 2 *sym'-phi-nit*, a. Conch. Soldered together at the hinge, as the valves of some river mussels. [*Gr* *symphyōs* growing together (< *syn*, together, + *phylō*, grow), < *noton*, back]

*sym'-phy-o-*, 1 *sim'-phi-o-*; 2 *sym'-phi-o-* Derived from Greek (< *syn*, together, + *phylō*, grow) a combining form — *sym'-phy-o-ceph-a-lus*, n. Same as SYCCEPHALUS — *sym'-phy-o-gen-e-sis*, n. Bot The production of an organ or part by the union of elements previously separate — *sym'-phy-o-gen-e-tic*, a. — *sym'-phy-o-stem'-ous*, a. Bot Having united stems, monodelphous.

*sym'-phy-si-a*, 1 *sim'-phi-si*; 2 *sym'-phi-si*, n. [-SES, 1 -sis; 2 -ses, pl] 1. *Anat* (1) The union of two parts of the skeleton, either by growing together (synostosis) or by the intervention of cartilages (synchondrosis) also, the place of union of such parts, as, the *symphyses* pubis. See ILLUS under PELVIS. (2) The union of parts normally separate. 2. Bot The confluence or union of similar parts. [*Gr* *symphysis*, union, < *syn*, together, + *phylō*, grow] — *symphysi-menis*, s. of the jaw, or s. mandibular, the point of union of the two halves of the lower jaw on the median line — *sym'-phys-e-al*, a. Of, pertaining to, or characterized of symphyses or symphyses *sym'-phys-sal*; *sym'-phys-i-c'*; *sym'-phys-i-an*; *sym'-phys-i-cet* — *sym'-phys-i-an* angle, see CRANIOMAXILARY *sym'-phys-i-o-tome*, n. Surg A knife especially adapted for the Sphenoidal operation of cutting the pubic symphysis to facilitate labor — *sym'-phys-i-o-m'y*, n. Surg The operation of cutting through a symphysis, especially the *symphysi* pubis, to facilitate delivery when passage of the fetus is impossible without artificial intervention *sym'-phys-i-o-tomy*; *sym'-phys-i-o-tom'y* — *sym'-phys-i-a*, n. A malformation produced by the union of parts normally separate — *sym'-phys-i-on*, n. A craniofacial point. See CRANIOMAXILARY — *sym'-phys-i-o-dac-tyl-i-a*, n. Pathol An abnormal union of the fingers.

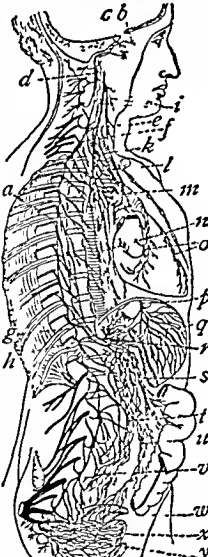
*sym'-phy-tism*, 1 *sim'-phi-tizm*; 2 *sym'-phi-tizm*, n. Gram The coalescence of word-elements. [*Gr* *symphylos*, grown together]

*sym'-phy-lic*, 1 *sim'-phi-lic*; 2 *sym'-phi-lic*, n. [Rare] To grow together coalesce

*sym'-ple-som'e-ter*, 1 *sim'-pi-zom'ter*; 2 *sym'-pi-zom'ter*, n. 1. An instrument for measuring the pressure or velocity of a current of water consisting of two Pitot tubes whose submerged ends are placed, the one toward and the other away from the direction of the current. Compare PITOMETER. 2. A barometer in which the atmospheric pressure is exerted directly on a short column of oil or similar liquid, causing compression of a portion of air or gas enclosed in the tube above the liquid highly sensitive, but liable to derangement and inaccuracies. [*Gr* *symplectis*, compression (< *syn* together, + *plectō* squeeze), < *metron*, measure] *sym'-ple-som'e-ter*; *sym'-ple-som'e-ter*.

*sym'-plec'tic*, 1 *sim'-plek'tik*; 2 *sym'-plec'tic*, I. a Weaving or joining together, specif. said of the symplectic bone. II. n bone of the suspensorium of many fishes, connecting the quadrate with the hyomandibular. [*Gr* *syn* + *plectō*]

*Sym'-pleg-a-des*, 1 *sim'-pleg-a-diz*; 2 *sym'-pleg-a-diz*, n. pl *Gr* *Myth* Twin rocks forming a gateway to the Black Sea and fabled to swing together and crush whatever was tried to pass between them. When the ship "Argo" was about to



The Sympathetic Nervous System

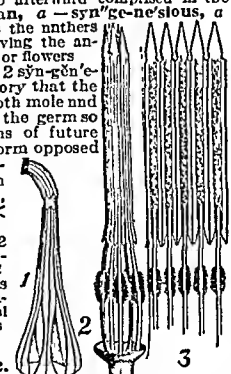
a the sympathetic nerve or innervation cord b celiac ganglion c superior mesenteric ganglion d inferior mesenteric ganglion e greater splanchnic nerve f lesser splanchnic nerve g phrenic nerve h recurrent laryngeal nerve i cardiac plexus k esophageal plexus l coronary plexus m pneumogastric nerve n gastric plexus o solar plexus p superior mesenteric plexus q aortic plexus r inferior mesenteric plexus s hypogastric plexus t hemorrhoidal plexus u bladder v vesical plexus w rectal plexus x anal plexus y perineal plexus z







articulations — **syn-os'te-ol'o-gy, n** The branch of anatomy that treats of articulations — **syn-os'te-ol'sis, n**  
**anat** Union of different parts of the skeleton by means of bone, coossification a form of symphysis **syn-os-to-l'sis:**



—syn-os'te-o'tic, syn-os'te-o'tic, a —syn-os'te-o'tic-cal-ly, adv —syn-os'te-o'tome, n Surg A knife for the separation or dissection of joints —syn-os'te-o'tomy, n The dissection or anatomy of the joints —syn-os'tosed, o United by coossileation as bone to bone  
 sy-no'ti-a, 1 sn-nō'shi-a 2 sy-nō'shi-a n A form of monstrosity in which the ears are united [*< syn- + Gr ouis (ōl-) ear* —*sy-no'tic*, a —*sy-no'tus*, n A double monster united above the umbilicus, with the ears placed opposite to the face

sy-no'tum, 1 sn-nō'tum, 2 sy-nō'tum n Bot A small genus of Australian trees of the family *Myrtaceae*. They have alternate, odd-pinnate leaves and axillary flowers in racemes, the corolla having 4 ovate petals. The capsule, which is 3-celled, contains 6 seeds. *S. glandulosum* is one of the Australian rosewoods [*< syn- + Gr -ōn egg*].

sy-nou'ci-as, 1 sn-nō'shi-as, 2 sn-nō'shi-as, n That branch of knowledge pertaining to societies a term used in cataloging, as in libraries [*< Gr synousta, society*].

sy-no'vi-a, 1 sn-nō'vi-a, 2 sy-nō'vi-a, n The albuminous fluid secreted by the synovial membranes in the interior of joints and in other places where lubrication of apposed surfaces is necessary [*< syn- + L ovum, egg*] —*sy-no'vi-ec-to-my*, n Surg The operation of cutting out a synovial membrane

sy-no'vi-al, 1 sn-nō'vi-al, 2 sy-nō'vi-al, a Of, pertaining to, or producing synovia, as, synovial glands — synovial capsule, the closed membranous sac in which is contained the synovia present in all freely movable joints — *s fluid*, same as *synovial* — *s folds*, fringes, or glands, folds of the synovial membrane projecting into a joint — *s ligaments*, large folds of synovial membrane that occur in some joints — *s membrane*, the connective tissue lining the interior of a joint-cavity and secreting the synovia — *s sheath*, the investment of synovial membrane formed about a tendon — *sy-no'vi-al-ly*, adv By means of the synovia

sy-no'vi-itis, 1 sn-nō'vi-itis, 2 sy-nō'vi-itis, n A synovial membrane — *sy-no'vi-n*, n A form of much occurring in the synovial fluid — *sy-no'vi-pa-rnus*, o Producing or secreting synovia — *sy-no'vi-tis*, n Inflammation of a synovial membrane — *syn-pel'mous*, a Same as *synpelmous* — *syn-sar-co'sis*, n Same as *synsarco-sis* — *syn-sep'a-lous*, o Bot Having united sepals, gamosepalous — *syn-sperm-y*, n Bot The union of two or more seeds normally free

syn-tac'tic, 1 sn-tak'tik, 2 sy-n-tak'tic, a 1. Of or pertaining to syntax, relating to grammatical construction. A flow of talk full of topical and syntactical freedom. Howells *Horror of New Fortunes* pt iv, p 107 [in 1890].

2. Conjoined, fitted together [*< Gr syntaxis (sōt-), syntax, < syn, together, + tassō, arrange*] *syn-tac'ti-cal* — *syn-tac'ti-cal-ly*, adv

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syn-tag'ma, 1 sn-tag'ma, 2 sy-n-tag'ma, n [*-MA-TA, pl*] 1. An orderly arrangement, regular order. The Gospel is not a system of theology, nor a *syn-tag'ma* of theoretical propositions and conclusions. Coleridge *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol 1 p 234 [in 1858].

2. A collection of anything, as of writings, music, etc.; as, the *Syn-tag'ma* Museum of Michael Prætorius. 3. Bot Any body composed of tagmata. See *TAOMA* [*< Gr syntagma, something put together, < syn, together, + tassō, arrange*].

syn-tag'ma-life, 1 sn-tag'ma-tait, 2 sy-n-tag'ma-tait, n Mineral The purest aluminous orthosilicate molecule, used to explain the composition of certain amorphous [*< Gr syntagma, see SYNTAGMA*].

syn'tax, 1 sn'taks, 2 sy-n'taks, n 1. Gram (1) The part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction. Syntax embraces (a) the doctrine of the joining of words in the simple sentence, treating of their relations as elements of the sentence and subjects of concord and government (b) the doctrine of the joining of sentences in compound and complex sentences, treating of coordination and subordination and (c) the doctrine of the collocation of words and sentences in connected speech, treating of their arrangement and relative positions as required by grammatical connection, euphony, and clearness and energy of expression. See CONSTRUCTION, GRAMMAR, SENTENCE, and the italicized words.

(2) The construction of sentences by combining words in conformity with the rules or laws of any given language. 2. In the Jesuit educational system, the fifth-year class in a seven-year course of classics. 3. Connected system or order [*< F syntaxe, < LL syntaxis, < Gr syntaxis, see SYNTACTIC*].

Syn'tax, Boetor, in Combe's *Three Tours of Doctor Syntax*, a simple pious, henpecked clergyman, who travels "in search of the picturesque, etc.

syn'tax's, n 1 Anat A joint articulation. 2. Syntactic — *syn-tech'nical*, a Bot Denoting the similarity borne by some unaltered animals to each other resulting from similar environment and lines of development — *syn'te-cop'y-ra*, n Hectic fever attended with emaciation. *syn'te-cop'y-ra* — *syn'te-cop'y*, a Consumptive wasting. *syn'te-cop'y* — *syn'te-cop'y*, a Consumptive wasting.

syn'te-cop'y, 1 sn'te-cop'y, 2 sy-n'te-cop'y, n Articulation by means of tendons as in the fingers and toes — *syn'ter-cop'y*, n 1 Med Prophylactic or preventive treatment while in health hygiene. 2. Philo The inherent or instinctive perception of right and wrong in which prompts him to act morally conscience — *syn'ter-cop'y*, a Relating to prophylactic or preventive treatment against disease — *syn'ter-cop'y*, n The doctrine and treatment for prevention of disease hygiene — *syn'ter-cop'y*, n A decline of bodily tone a wasting away of the body consumption — *syn'theme*, n Math A system of groups comprising every individual of another set taken any given number of times.

syn'the-sis, 1 sn'thi-sis, 2 sy-n'thi-sis, n 1. The putting together of different substances, elements, or parts into a new form, a constructing of something new out of existing materials either physical or mental, composition. To know involves two comprehensive acts the act of separation and the act of uniting or combining the parts into their wholes. These acts are technically termed analysis and synthesis. Forster *Human Intellect* § 50 p 67 [in 1870].

2. Philol The combination of radical and formative elements into one word, in the formation of language, as distinguished from analysis, which keeps the elements separate words. 3. Psychol That mental activity of apprehending or grasping together the similarities of quality, states, etc., in which the essence of the more primitive or so-called "psychological" judgments consists, also, less properly, the more passive or subconscious fusion of ideas and sensational or ideational elements.

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The word *synthesis* for this mental activity is employed and defended by Wundt who justly objects to the word 'association' and the theories which have used the word because of their concealment of the truth that the process imparts new properties to its product.

G T Ladd *Elements of Phys Psych* p 388 note [in 1887].

4. Logic (1) Combination of separate elements into a whole, as of species into genera, synthetic construction of knowledge. (2) Specif, and in stricter use, a process of reasoning from the whole to a part, or from the general to the particular. In this sense the word is used also in mathematics, where the chief use of synthesis is in the ordinary form of geometry. See DEDUCTIO, INDUCTIO.

5. Surg The operation of reuniting broken or divided parts either of the bones or of soft portions of the body. (1) The union of divided parts remaining adjacent, as the *synthesis* of the edges of a wound or the fractured ends of a broken bone. *Synthesis* of continuity. (2) The reduction of displaced organs, as, *synthesis* of hernia, falling womb etc. *Synthesis* of continuity.

6. Chem The combination of elements or radicals in such proportions as to form compounds, specif, the preparation by artificial means of such compounds as, prior to 1828 (when Wöhler prepared urea artificially), were regarded as solely the product of natural processes, as, alizarin and indigo, formerly obtained only from plants, are now made by *synthesis* from coal-tar.

7. Kantian Philo The organization of the manifold, as of the data of sense, under some a priori unifying form of mental activity, as, the *synthesis* of what is sensuously given in a varied way under the concepts of space and time.

The concept of connection includes besides the concept of the manifold and the *synthesis* of it the concept of the units of the manifold. See CONNECTION, the *synthesis* of the manifold.

Kant's Critique of Pure Reason tr by Max Müller, vol 1 p 433. [L, < Gr *synthesis*, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place] *Synthesis* of sound (Physics), the resultant vibration produced by the simultaneous action of individual notes of different pitches and intensities.

syn'the-sis, 1 sn'thi-sis, 2 sy-n'the-sis, n One who proceeds by synthesis or synthetic methods.

syn'the-sis, 1 sn'thi-sis, 2 sy-n'the-sis, n [*-SIS*], *syn'the-sis*, *j-siz-ing* To apply synthesis to, unite by synthesis.

syn'the-sis'er, 1 sn'thi-sis'er, 2 sy-n'the-sis'er, n Acoustics An instrument used for producing compound tones of a required composition.

syn'the-tic, 1 sn'thet-ik, 2 sy-n'thet-ik, a 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of synthesis, characterized by or consisting in synthesis, specif, tending to reduce particulars to inclusive wholes, as, a *synthetic* mind or habit. 2. Biol Denoting groups formed of members whose structural characters partake of the characteristics of other often antagonistic groups [*< Gr syntetikos, < syn, together, + tithēmi, place*]. *syn'the-tic-cal*.

The names which method has at command for the constructive or synthetic construction of knowledge are Definition, Division, and Deduction. Ueberweg *Logic* § 141 [in 1871].

—synthetic division (Math), an abbreviated method of dividing one polynomial by another by using detached coefficients — *s judgment*, in Kantian logic, a judgment in which the predicate adds an element not contained in the subject, as opposed to an analytic judgment — *s proposition* — *s language*, an inflectional language — *s method*, a method of deducing consequences from general principles — *s philosophy*, Spencerism so called by Spencer as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole — *syn'the-tic-cal-ly*, adv

syn'the-tic-cism, 1 sn'thet-ik-sizm, 2 sy-n'thet-ik-sizm, n The observance of or tendency to synthetic method.

syn'the-tism, 1 sn'thet-izm, 2 sy-n'thet-izm, n Surg The whole course of treatment to which a fracture is subjected.

syn'the-tis'mus, 1 sn'thet-iz'mus, 2 sy-n'thet-iz'mus, n Surg The whole process in setting a broken bone, including extension, counter-extension, coaptation of the fractured ends, and bandaging [*< Gr synthe-tismos, < syn, together, + tithēmi, place*].

syn'the-tist, 1 sn'thet-ist, 2 sy-n'thet-ist, n Same as *SYNTHESIST*, etc.

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tion or crushing of a bone into fragments. *syn-trim'mat*, — *syn'trope*, n 1. Anat Any member of a syntropic series. 2. Pathol One who has an inherited disease — *syn'trophus*, n A hereditary ailment disease which has developed with a person's growth — *syn'tro-ph*, n Agreement, as in combination, coincidence, or coordination — *syn'trop'ic*, a Anat Turning or pointing in the same direction so as to form a series of similar parts, as the vertebrae. *syn'trop'ic-cal* — *syn'tro-py*, n The state of being syntropic.

syn'ty-che, 1 sn'thi-ki, 2 sy-n'ty-che, n Bib Phil iv, 2

syn'ty-p'ic, a Of or pertaining to the same type. *syn'ty-pous*! — *syn'ty-pi-cism*, n The character or state of being syntypic — *syn'ty-pi-ast*, n One who holds the doctrine of transubstantiation — *syn'ty-pi-a*, n The point of junction of opposite cotyledons.

syn'tu-ra, 2 sn'tu-ra 2 sy-n'tu-ra n [*-E pl*] A flagellate protozoa (family, *Cryptomonadina*), uniting in subpherical clusters and discharging oil globules. They are common in swamp-waters and render drinking-water unpalatable [*< Gr synturos conterminous*].

sy'pher, 1 sn'far, 2 sy'fer, n To make a lap-joint with (two chamfered or beveled plank-edges) so as to leave a flush surface — *sy'pher-ing*, n *sy'pher-joint*'t.

syph'li-lis, 1 sif'l-lis, 2 sy'f'l-lis, n Pathol A specific infectious venereal disease, due to a micro-organism, the *Treponema pallidum*, communicated by direct contact with the virus or due to heredity.

It appears in three stages (1) primary syphilis, the stage in which the manifestations are limited to the part first inoculated and the adjacent glands, (2) secondary s, in which it manifests itself on the skin and mucous membranes, and (3) tertiary s, in which it spreads its corrosive effects to muscles, bones, and brain.

[F, < *Syphilis*, name of a shepherd in "*Syphilis*, sive Morbus Gallicus" a poem by Fracastoro, < *Gr* syph, swine + *philos* loving] — hereditary syphilis, constitutional syphilis communicated during fetal life from parental taint — *syph'li-lei-co'sis*, n Syphilitic ulceration — *syph'li-lide*, n Skin-disease characterized by eruptions resulting from constitutional syphilis — *syph'li-lit'at'er*, n A physician who makes the treatment of syphilitic disease a specialty — *syph'li-lit'at'o-gy*, n Same as *syphilology* — *syph'li-lit'ic*, n The specific morbid principle by which syphilis is propagated — *syph'li-lit'ic-ol'pho-bia*, n A morbid fear and a fancied belief of having symptoms of syphilis — *syph'li-lit'ic*, a Relating to the nature of, or affected with syphilis — *syph'li-lit'ic-cal-ly*, adv — *syph'li-lit'ic-sa'tion*, n The repeated inoculation of the system with the virus of syphilis both as a preventive and as a curative measure — *syph'li-lize*, v To inoculate the system with the virus of syphilis to secure immunity from its effects. *syph'li-lit'ic* — *syph'li-lit'ic*, n Affected with syphilis from infection, heredity, or inoculation — *syph'li-lit'ic-derma*, n A syphilitic skin-disease or eruption. *syph'li-lit'ic-dermi* — *syph'li-lit'ic-derma-tous*, o — *syph'li-lit'ic-og'e-ny*, n The origin or generation of syphilis — *syph'li-lit'ic-og'ra-phy*, n A treatise on the subject of syphilis — *syph'li-lit'ic-og'ra-phy* — *syph'li-lit'ic*, a Resembling syphilis in either nature or appearance — *syph'li-lit'ic-sis*, n A syphilitic skin-disease in which the cuticle falls off in minute scales — *syph'li-lit'ic-sis*, n The science of syphilis its cognate diseases and their treatment. *syph'li-lit'ic-sis* — *syph'li-lit'ic-sis*, n — *syph'li-lit'ic-sis*, n A tumor due to syphilis a gumma — *syph'li-lit'ic-sis*, n A mental derangement to which the person affected fancies himself the subject of venereal disease — *syph'li-lit'ic-sis*, a Relating to or of the nature of a syphilitic tumor — *syph'li-lit'ic-sis*, o Same as *SYPHILITIC*.

syph'li-ta, 1 sif'ti-ta, 2 sy'f'ti-ta, n Pathol Somnambulism. *sy'phon*, *sy'phon* Same as *syphon*, etc.

Syr, 1 sif'ti-ta, 2 sy'f'ti-ta, n Same as *syphon*, etc.

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Syr, 1 sif'ti-ta, 2 sy'f'ti-ta, n Same as *syphon*, etc.

Syr, 1 sif'ti-ta,

Syringa or Mock-orange  
(*Philadelphus coronarius*)  
a. the deciduous fruit

forms are valveless single-ton or plunger working through the same orifice as the others there is a flexible inlet and outlet pipes each

d (1) from the manner of  
e's, garden's (large fo  
ypendernile s (living  
through the skin see illu  
ne s, urethral s., vagi  
nod of operation, as, con  
condensing or compressin  
(for nlr or gas), injection  
nts, or for injecting bloo

2 3. *Entom* Samo n  
 (ring-), pipe l  
 medieval hand-pump, lik  
 extinguisher - s gun, n  
 g humming-birds by stun  
 s valve, n A disk alv  
 to sent squarely - sy-rlin  
 g to the syringe - sy-rlin  
 conta Compare -FUL  
 of the Eustachian tube

of the Lustranellian tube  
 s n [L] Plural of s n  
 in, n Chem A colorless  
 (H<sub>2</sub>O) contained as a glucose  
 a lilac probably same as  
 al s n  
 al s n

little pipe, < *syrinx*, pipe

go- From Greek *syria*  
m - sy - rin "go - cœ' ll - a, n  
of the spinal cord of the em  
in "go - cœ - lo' ma - ta, n p  
natio sponges with tubula  
nenteron as syconids - sy  
rin "go - den' dron, n

portions of fossil trunk  
ices, generally more or less  
come from near the base of  
-rín'go-my'e-č'k-a, *n* The  
normal cavities in the spine  
wax of its substance  
own children characterized  
-rín'go-my'e-č'k, *a* - *sy-*  
inflammation of the spine  
- *sy-rín'go-my'e-č-lo-č'e*  
formed by an effusion of  
i membranes of the spine  
A monster characterized  
ford or formation of a cyst  
- *sy-rín'go-to-me*, *n* A  
- putting a fistula - *syr'in*

A specially modified portion of the windpipe and the windpipe alone or as the song-organ or voice-larynx, as distinguished by the mode of producing sound. The anterior rings coalesce and form the anterior bronchial ring. Usually the syrinx is divided by elastic membrane at its upper end. The membrane of mucous membrane is the vocal apparatus is most highly developed.

3. [S-] Gr Myth A  
of the river-god Ladon  
ters into a reed out o  
constructed the Pan's pipe

spring might have been seen  
 OPPIN *Early Renaissance* He

v, horizontal rock-cut gal  
nt Egypt 6. A fistula  
(GE. syring. pipe)

—um, n. *Ornith* A genus of the  
nidae, represented in North  
America) | < Gr *synton*, hie

- or sŷr'o- Derived from  
tag form - Sŷ'ro-A-ra'bl  
ing both Syriae and Arabia  
family of languages, from  
SEMITIC - Sŷ'ro-Chal-da  
"ro-Chal-de'an; - Sŷ'ro  
pertaining to Syrophenicia  
the northern portion of the  
east to Palmyra II n  
phenicia also, one of mixe  
Mark vii. 26

*E. n. pl. Entom.* A family  
with antennal styles ter

*Syrphidula*, *a*  
n *syrphus*, 1 *syrphus*, 2 *syrphus*, n 1. A genus typical of  
*Syrphidae*. 2. [*s*] A syrphid fly [*< Gr syrrhos, genit -*  
*syrphidus*]. n A fly of *Syrphus* or a related genus and  
containing the group is large and widely distributed, and  
consists of many brightly colored species many which de-  
veloped to resemble bees and wasps. These flies frequent  
sunny places, haunt flowers and to some extent feed upon  
them injuriously, as in the case of the American corn-feed-  
ing syrphid (*Alecatorapha polita*). The larvæ of many feed  
upon harmful plant-llice, as *Piptura radicum*, which destroys

syrti; [Rarc] = syrt'le, a [Rarc]  
 syrt'k, n Dib (R V) Acts xviii, 17—Syrtis Major, see  
 Sinna, GULF OF—S Minor, see GABES, GULF OF  
 r'up, syrt'up. Same as sinup, etc  
 s's'ar-co's'is, 1 s'is'n-r-k'as 2 s'y'ar-co's'is, n Anat  
 The union of two parts of the skeleton by means of connecting  
 muscle | < Gr *syssarkosis*. < syn, together. + sark, flesh |

Aristotle, makes the levelling tendency of the Lycurgan legislation consist cotely in the system of *syssitia*  
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol iii p 344 [s. x 1875]  
[ < Gr *syssitia*, < *syn*, together, + *stios*, food ]

s-ta-sist', n. A political union, federation  
s-tat'ic, 1 s-tat'ik. 2 s-s-tat'ic, a 1. Commentatory, as,  
a *systatic* letter 2. Affecting at the same time a number of  
the sensory faculties | < Gr *systaticos*, constructive, <  
*sun*, together + *hisiŋmi*, stand |

system, 1 sis'tem, 2 sŷ'stēm, n 1. Orderly combination or arrangement, as of particulars, parts, or elements, into a whole, especially, such combination according to some rational principle or organic idea

2. Specif, in science and philosophy, an orderly collection of logically related principles and facts arranged or disposed so as to express the whole range or scheme

3 A grouping of facts or objects in such manner that those of the same logical species and genus shall appear together and in order, an orderly classification **classificatory system**;

constituting a natural whole and furnishing the basis and material of scientific investigation and construction, as, the solar *system* 5 The connection or manner of connection of parts as related to a whole, or the parts

7. **Biol** (1) An assemblage of organic structures composed of similar elements and combined for the same general functions, as, the osseous *system*, the vascular *system*. (2) A combination of parts for the performance

branched aggregates of ascidiozooids embedded in the test of a compound ascidian with a common clonca in the center. **9** *Geol.* In the schemes of classification now generally adopted, the stratigraphic subdivision of

ing to approach, dynamic equilibrium 11. *Mus* The  
braced staves of scores of concerted music 12. *Anc*  
*Pros* A group of lines composed of anapests, trochees,  
iambs, glyconics, or dochmiacs, etc., arranged in a

*systema*, < Gr *systema*, < *syn*, together, + *hístēmi*, stand  
*Syn.*: manner, method, mode, order, regularity, rule  
*Order* in this connection denotes a fact or a result as, these  
 papers are in order. *Method* denotes a process, *rule*, an  
 authoritative requirement or an established course of things.

authoritative requirement of an established course of things, *system*, not merely a law of action or procedure, but a comprehensive plan *manner* refers to the external qualities of actions, and to those often as settled and characteristic we speak of a *system* of taxation, a *method* of collecting taxes

—**Abt or Fell system**, see **ABT** **NACK** under **RACK**—**American s**, that tariff policy which aims to promote national prosperity by stimulating and guarding home industries by means of a high protective import tax—

out chambers are allowed to cave in. Compare LONG-WALL SYSTEM—centroharle s, a rigid system or body in which the action of gravity is reducible to a single force passing through one point, fixed relatively to such

conjunct s. (*Arus*), a succession of scale-degrees containing like conjunct tetrachords—crown s. (*Finance*), the use of the crown (*Arone*) as a unit of monetary calculation, as in Scandinavia and Austria-Hungary—direct s. (*Arrie*), a system involving the use of two engines placed at

idler on the opposite side and serving to draw in either direction — F s. (*Optics*), a system of lens-stops the denominations of which represent the ratio of the diameters of the apertures of the lenses to their focal lengths — hot blast engine, a form of steam engine, see STEAM-ENGINE. HORN

frames and are overlapped by the others—**Intermediary systems** (*Anat*), the honeycombed filling the spaces between the Haversian systems—**Kniffin's**, a mode of training vines adopted in most American vineyards. The

two messages are transmitted in opposite directions simultaneously over one wire, each message being received at the distant station in typewritten form ready for delivery, named from the inventors, Morton and Krum—mushroom s. n. system of reinforced concrete construction

holes, one for the second nine holes, and one for the match — natural s 1. Chem See PERIONIC LAW 2 Biol A classification founded upon genetic affinity especially, a natural as opposed to an artificial classification — open s (Artificial) (Synthetic) systems based on the instruments are

or heavily — refracting or refractive *s* (*Optics*), a system calling for the use of lenses instead of mirrors for the control of light-beams, specif, the system of placing combinations of lenses about the light in a lighthouse — scientific *s*, see

makers, whereby the relative times of exposure are directly proportionate to the various numbers with which the different stops are marked — sys'tem-mak'er, n. A systematist, systemtizer — s.-monger, n. One who is unduly given to forming systems — the s. same as MA-

the fallow in rotation each year three-field s. - two-course s. (*Agrie*), a system obtaining in Russia of dividing the common land into two fields for cultivation in alternating years two-field s. - universal s. (*U S*) (*Optics*), a system of rotations in which the numbers marking the

**s"tem-at'ic**, 1 sis'tem-at'ik, 2 sŷ's'tēm-āt'ic, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by system, of the nature of an organized whole from parts combined and adjusted in their proper relation and dependence.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of a classificatory system, taxonomic 4. Anc Pros Constituting or pertaining to a system See system, 12 5 Physiol

sys'tem-a-ti'clan, n [Rarc] Ono who ndheres to system  
or to routine - sys'tem-at'les, n The art or principles of  
classification systematology  
s'tem-a-tizm, 1 sis'tem-a-tizm, 2 s'ys'tem-a-tizm, n

Systematic arrangement, also, excess of or addiction to system [*< Gr. systēma*(-) *see SYSTEM*]—*system-artist, n* 1 One who reduces things to system as a taxonomist 2 One who forms or adheres to a system, or to a systematic plan of doing something

systematic view of things sys'tem-iz;   
 -tem-a-tize, 1 sis'tem-a-taiz, 2 sýs'tém-a-tiz, n.   
 -TIZEN, -TIZ'INO | To reduce to a system, arrange-sýs'tem-   
 ematically, order sys'tem-a-tize; sys'tem-lize.





tab'a-ret, 1 tab'a-ret, 2 táb'a-rēt, n An upholstery-fabric of alternate satin and watered-silk stripes [Cp TABBY, n] tab'ha-re'at.

Ta-bas'co, 1 ta-bas'co or (Sp) to-bas'co 2 táb'sco or (Sp) táb'sco, 1 n 1 State in S Mexico 10 075 sq m capital, San Juan Bautista 2 A variety of red pepper the pimenta *Morus Tobasco* Moctino or *Pimenta Tobasco*, which grows in tropical and semi-tropical countries from which a highly pungent condiment or sauce is made So called from the State of Tobasco Mexico whence first introduced, and by the Spaniards called *Pimenta de Tobasco*

tab'a-sheer, 1 tab'a-or tub'a-shir, 2 táb'a-for táb'a-shir, n [E Ind] *Mimosa* An amorphous milk-white opake like variety of silica contained in the joints of the bamboo used in the East Indies as a medicine It readily absorbs water and becomes translucent tab'a-shir'.

ta-ha'ua, 1 to-bō'wo, 2 táb-hā'wa, n [P I] A bamboo gular about a foot long, with strings of splittene native name

Tabb, 1 tab, 2 John Bannister (1845-1909) An American Roman Catholic priest, poet, and educator

Tab'ha-oth, 1 tab'ha-oth, 2 táb'ha-oth or ta-hā'oth, n [E Ind] *Tab'ha-oth* (Apocrypha 1 Esd 2 29)

Tab'bah, 1 tab'bah, 2 táb'bah n *Tab'bah* Judg vii 22

tab'bi-net, 1 tab'bi-net, 2 táb'bi-nēt, n A watered upholstery-fabric with silk warp and wool filling [Cp TABBY, n] tab'bi-net.

tab'by, 1 tab'by, 2 táb'by, r [TAB'BIEN, TAB'BY-ENG] To give a wavy or watered appearance to (silk, etc) by pressure between hot rollers, water, mottle, variegate

tab'by, a 1. Diversified with spots or streaks, watered, mottled, as, tabby fabrics 2. Made of tabby, as, a tabby garment 3. Woven in the same way as fabric that is to be tabbled by pressure between rollers tab'y-t.

tab'by, n [TAB'BIEN, 1 tab'by, 2 táb'by, pl] 1. Any watered fabric, as silk or moire, also, a silk fabric (15th and 16th centuries), usually watered. 2. A garment made of a tabbled fabric

I don't mind my shape this bout' for I'm only in jumps Shall I send for my tabby? Footie Taste Act 1. Footie has tabby, for padding. In *The Knight*, 1837 [E Ind] (R V)

3. A branded, mottled, or streaked cat, popularly, any cat, especially a female as distinguished from a tomcat tab'by-cat, n 4. A gossiping old maid or matron

5. A tabby-moth 6. Any mottled object [Cp F tabis, c Ar 'altobi; < 'altobiyo, a portion of Bogdā which was manufactured, < 'altob, a descendant of Omeya] -tab'by-moth, n A pyrolid moth (genus *Aglossa*), as the grease-moth

tab'by, n A concrete building-material of equal parts of lime and shells, gravel, or stones, mixed with water (perhaps of same origin as TABBY, n) [E Ind] (R V)

Tab'be-al, 1 táb'be-al, 2 táb'be-al, n *Tab'be-al* Iso vii 6

Tab'be-ha, 1 táb'be-ha, 2 táb'be-ha, n *Tab'be-ha* Gen 10 10

Tab'be-ha, 1 táb'be-ha, 2 táb'be-ha, n *Tab'be-ha* Gen 10 10

Tab'be-ha, 1 táb'be-ha, 2 táb'be-ha, n *Tab'be-ha* Gen 10 10

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Tab'be-ha, 1 táb'be-ha, 2 táb'be-ha, n *Tab'be-ha* Gen 10 10

celebrated with Thanksgiving at the close of harvest -tab'er-na-cle-work, n Arch 1 Ornamental openwork such as is used over niches and stalls 2 A series of canopied stalls or pinnacles 3 Architecture in which tabernacles are a prominent feature

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

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tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

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tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

tab'er-na-cle, n [Rare] One who attends tabernacles

ing also the matter contained on such a piece as the two tables of Moses

The most ancient mode of writing was on cylinders on bricks, and on plates of stone

JAMES RICE *Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier* p 35 [L 1896]

(b) Hence, in the plural writings-tablets also, a memorandum (c) More specifically, a board or panel containing a picture or painting (herc, picture) (d) A votive tablet (2) *Glassmaking* (o) The circular flattened disk of crown glass (2) An iron slab with a raised rim on which melted glass is spread in making plate glass

(3) In games (4) A board or structure on which a game is played, as a billiard-table (5) One of the two divisions (called respectively the *inner* or *home* table and the *outer* table) into which each player's side of a backgammon-board is divided also, one of the two leaves of a backgammon-board (6) *Pr* A game played on such a board, especially backgammon (4) The slab forming the top or mensa of an altar (5) *Pr* In an organ the board overlying the grooves of a sound-board (6) *Anal* One of two layers of compact bony tissue found at the external and internal surfaces of the bones of the cranium (7) The worn and flattened grinding or occlusal surface of a tooth, especially of that of a horse

6. (1) A flat gravestone supported on pillars (2) A table-tomb (which see below) 7. A flat surface

Specif (1) Arch (o) A flat surface, usually rectangular with or without ornament It may be raised, raking, rustic, or corbelled (b) Aof horizontal hand of molding usually a cornice (c) *Ecd* Arch [Rare] The slab which forms the top of an altar (d) The panel or vertical slab sometimes set at the back of an altar (e) The communion table as distinguished from an altar properly speaking (2) *Diamond-cutting* (o) The flat face forming the top of a brilliant-cut stone (b) A cut stone having two flat faces and a border of triangular or square facets See *ILL* under *DIAMOND*

(3) *Perspective* The perspective plane (4) Rarely, a level tract of land, plateau also, formerly a small level plot, as a garden-bed (5) *Polistry* The palm of the hand especially that portion of it included within certain lines and regarded as indicating character or fortune See *ILL* under *PALMISTRY*

8. *Mit* The contracted part of the eye of a shell, as a shrapnel 9. *Ecd* Same as *MITO*, 3 10. A religious doctrine [Cp *L* *tabula* board] -bump'ing, ta'ble, n A platform jarred by machinery upon which heavy ores are sorted by gravity in flowing water -chair't, n A table having adjustable parts by which it can be converted into a chair -double-entry t, (Moth), a table that has two arguments one at the top and one at this side as a multiplication-table See *ARGUMENT*, 6 (2) -extension t, a dialing-table whose length may be varied by the extension or removal of sections or leaves -high t, in English colleges, the table of the highest class -low t, a table for the chief personages at a public dinner Compare *POIS* -holy t, the communion table or altar in a church -model's t, (Art), a low table or platform upon which a model poses for study or copying -Pembroke t, [Eng], a table of the later Georgian period, having four fixed legs, and leaves supported on movable legs hinged to the central part -roll't, n *Metal* A set of steel rollers on each side of a set of blooming rolls upon which the work is moved backward or forward to the rolling process -single-entry t, (Moth), a table that has but one argument, as a table of logarithms -table'ant'ril, n A small anvil capable of being served to a table -t, base, n Arch A water-table -t, bat, n *Mining* A layer of indurated clay in a coal-bed -t, bed, n A table shaped bed -t, beer, n Beer to be drunk at meals -t, bell, n A bell for use at table to summon attendants -t, bit, n *Carp* A hit with one side turned up to form a tapering point used especially for horlog holes for the pins of a clock -t, board, n [Cp *L* *tabula* board] -t, board, n [Cp *L* *tabula* board] -t, board, n [Cp *L* *tabula* board]

A board for hockgammon or similar games -t, boarder, n A hoarder who takes meals but lodges elsewhere -t, carpet, n A table-cover or made of carpet -t, cloth, n 1. A cloth, usually of white linen, used as a covering for a table when prepared for the service of meals, also, a table-cover of any kind 2. A sheet of cloth often resting on the flat top of Table Mountain South Africa -t, clothing, n Tablecloths, such as table-cloths, napkins, etc -t, cloth, n A couch such as the Romans used when reclining at meals See *RECLINATION* -t, cover, n A cloth for covering a table especially, an ornamental covering -t, diamond, a tablecut diamond See *TABLE-CUT*, also *ILL* under *DIAMOND* -t, flap, n A tableleaf -t, grinder, a style of grinding-bench -t, knife, n A knife for use at the table for cutting food -t, land, n An elevated region with level or rolling surface a plateau -t, leaf, n 1. A board or flap attached to a table by hinges so that it may be raised to increase the table-surface and lowered when not in use 2. One of the removable boards of the top of an extension table -t, lifting, n Same as *TABLE-LIFTING* -t, moving, -t, dinc, n In chirography, the principal lines bounding the table of the hand -t, linen, n Linen as tablecloths, napkins, etc for use on or at a table -t, money, n 1. In the British navy, an extra sum allowed to flag-officers and in particular instances to others for the expenses of official hospitality 2. A club fee occasionally charged for the use of the dining-room -t, mountain, n A mountain with a flat top -t, music, n Formerly, music so scored that it could be read by two persons facing each other from opposite sides of a table and playing from the same score -t, of sounds, the Japanese syllabary See *KANA* -t, plane, n A plane for working joints on table-furniture in pairs with oppositely curved bits -t, rapping, n Rapping or similar sounds on tables believed by some spiritualists to be produced by spirits in communicating with the living -t, rent, n *Old Eng Law* Rent paid to a bishop or other ecclesiastical dignitary to defray the expenses of his table or housekeeping -t, room, n A place at table privilege of eating -t, Round, same as *ROUND TABLE* -t, saw, n A saw working on itself in or on a table as a jig-saw -t, service, n A complete set of articles and of kind for use at a table as a china table-service Compare *SERVICE*, n 7 -t, shore, n [Rare] A shore that is low and level -tables of a girder or chord (*Engin*), the horizontal members -tables of the law, the two tables of stone on which were written the two commandments, and which were preserved by the Jews in the ark of the covenant, also the commandments themselves the decalog -tables of the covenant, tables of the testimony, the two tables; *1 Cor* 10 4 -t, apart-soog or catch suitable for unaccompanied voices -t, sport, n The laughstock of a table company -t, stone, n 1. Same as *TABLE*, 6 (1) 2. A dolmen 3. Arch (1) Any broad flat stone (2) A string-course of stone -t, talk, n In formal or familiar conversation at table, or at table in literature, a published collection of such conversations -t, table, n *Pr* To take a table with a person especially a person distinguished for his conversation at table -t, tennis, n Ping-pong -t, tipping, n The act of causing a table to

tip, turn, or move, or movements made by tables, apparently without the application of physical force, believed by some to be due to the agency of departed spirits or to some mysterious force †. *lifting*; ‡. *turning*; †. *turning*.  
 1. *Tablet*, *n* A tomb resembling a table in form, specif., in the catacombs of Rome, a chest-like burial-receptacle with a flat cover, in a recess of a gallery. See *illus* under *LOCUTUS* - †. *stopped*, *a* Having a flat or level top - *table-tree*, *n* A wooden or iron plate or table-like rest of adjustable height, mounted on a lathe-rest - †. *turning*, *n* Same as *TABLE-TIPPING* - †. *work*, *n* *Print* The setting of type for tables, matter in tabular form - *Tables* (*Brit Hist*), a national council of sixteen members - four nobles, four barons, four churchmen, and four burgesses - formed in 1637 to represent all who opposed the introduction of the new prayer-book and other changes which Charles I endeavored to introduce into Scotland - so called from the four tables at which they sat in Parliament - to go to the t. [*Prov*], to partake of communion - to *lay* on the t., same as *TABLE*, *v*, 1 - to turn the tables, to make a complete change in conditions or relations often with or - twelve tables, the laws of the twelve tables (originally ten), inscribed on tablets of bronze and promulgated by the Roman decemvirs 451-449 B. C. as an epitome of the customary law. They formed the basis of all later Roman jurisprudence. Modern scholars have disputed the statement that the decemvirs based their code upon the laws of Greece, and have attempted to show that the compilation was a private and much later one, identical with that of Cn. Flavius in 301 B. C. these theories, however, have little to support them - *Willifly* t. (*Ore-dress-tnp*), a variety of bumping-table having a vanning motion named from the inventor

**tab-teau**, 1 tab'lo, 2 tab'lo (TAM), *n* [-LEAU, -LEUS, 1 -loz, 2 -lōs, pl] 1. A picture-like scene represented by one or more silent and motionless persons in proper attitude and costume, often with suitable accessories; a tableau vivant  
 And now came a *tableau* in which Anne, as the Goddess of Liberty was noised on a barrel mounted on three tables one above the other. CONSTANCE F. WOODSON *Anne* n 233 [in 1882]

2. Any picture or pictorial representation, especially, any situation or effect suddenly, dramatically, or sensationally produced as the result of something unexpected or striking 3. *F* *Law* A tabular statement, table, list 4. In solitaire, the lay-out of cards [F, picture, dim of *table*, see *TABLE* n] - *ta'bleau* 'r'ant' [F] same as *TABLEAU*, *n*, 1. Literally, a living picture

**Table Bay**, A bay north of the Cape of Good Hope near which are Table Mountain and the city of Cape Town

**ta'ble-book**, 1 tē'bl-buk, 2 tē'bl-bōk, *n* 1. An ornamental or attractive book kept or intended to be kept on a table 2. A book of mathematical or other tables for study or reference 3f. A note-book consisting of tablets or leaves of slate, wood, ivory, or the like

**Table Cliff**, A mountain in Utah 10,070 ft high

**ta'ble-cut**, 1 tē'bl-kut, 2 tē'bl-cūt, *n* Having a flat top or table with a beveled or triangular facet border said of cut diamonds, emeralds, etc. *ta'ble faced* -

**ta'ble-cut**, *n* A style of cutting precious stones. See *DIAMOND* and *ta'ble-cut*, *n*

**ta'ble d'hôte**, 1 tē'bl-dōt, 2 tē'bl-dōt [TA'BLEZ D'HÔTE, tē'bl dōt, 2 tē'bl dōt, pl] [F] 1. A public or common table for guests at a hotel, an ordinary, literally, host's or guest's table 2. A complete meal of several courses, regularly served in a public dining-room at a fixed price used also attributively, as, a *table d'hôte* breakfast, dinner, etc

**ta'ble-ful**, 1 tē'bl-ful, 2 tē'bl-ful, *n* [-FULS, pl] The number that can be seated at or as much as can be placed on a table

**ta'ble-man**, 1 tē'bl-man, 2 tē'bl-mān, *n* [-MEN, pl] 1. In a plate-rolling mill, one who works at a table 2f. A man servant who waits at table, a waiter 3f. A player at the game of tables or one of the pieces used

**ta'ble-ment**, *n* A base of a column, foundation-stone table, *tab'le-men-tum*, 1 tab'le-men-tum, 2 tab'le-mēn-tūm, *n* Same as *FRONTAL*, *n*, 3 [*< LL tabulinmentum, < L tabulin board*]

**Table Mountain**, 1. A flat-topped mountain Cape Town, South Africa, 3,549 ft high 2. A mountain in Tuolumne county, Cal 2,200 ft high 3. A mountain of the Blue Ridge, in Pickens county, S C 3,000 ft high

**tab'ler**, *n* 1 One who boards others for payment 2 A boarder 3. A chess-board 4. A player at backgammon

**ta'blest**, *n* pl Same as *TABLE* 5 (3) (c)

**ta'ble-spoon**, 1 tē'bl-spūn, 2 tē'bl-spōon, *n* A spoon for table use, larger than a teaspoon or a dessert-spoon - *ta'ble-spoonful*, *n* The quantity a tablespoon will hold usually reckoned as equivalent to half a fluid ounce, two dessert-spoonfuls or four teaspoonfuls. See *FUL*

**tab'let**, 1 tab'let, 2 tē'blēt, *rl* & *ri* To form into or make a tablet

**tab'let**, *n* 1. A thin leaf or sheet of solid material, as ivory or wood, for writing on, one of a set of leaves pivoted or joined together at one end, also, in the singular or plural, the set itself, a pad 2. A small table or flat surface, especially one designed for or containing an inscription or design, as, a votive *tablet*. See *illus* under *EPIGRAPH*

A tablet cut in the side of the precipice above the ancient road, identifies the town as Abila. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol 1: p 248 [A. E. & S. 1878]

Among the ancients a tablet was covered with red or black wax, and written on with a stylus. It was originally a thin piece of wood, but afterward ivory, bone, horn, vellum, and papyrus were also used. It was used for all kinds of writing where great length was not required.

Who would not reckless of the swarm he meets,  
 Fill his wide tablets in the public streets,  
 With angry verse?

JOHN R. SATIRE *tr* by Gifford satire: 1 102  
 3. A small flat or nearly flat piece of some prepared substance. In pharmacy (1) A definite portion or weight of drug brought by pressure and the addition of a gum into a solid form convenient for administering when rounded called a troche or lozenge. (2) An electuary

4. A flat or table-like surface

Rise up the sides of the mountains the rocks were planned down to tablets by the ancient glaciers

TRIVALL *Hours of Exercise* p 126 [a 1871]  
 5. Arch Same as *TABLETTE*, 1. *G. Anat* & *Zool* A tabula [F. [Archaic] In the Old Testament (1) An armlet (Ex xxxv, 22, and possibly Num xxxv, 50) (2) Possibly, a necklace (Num xxxv, 50) (3) Possibly, a perfume-box or an amulet (Isa xiii, 20). 8f. A small picture or painting, *n* miniature [*< F* *tablette*, *< LL tabuleta*, dim of *L tabula*, tablet] - Nestorian tab-

let, a nine-foot stele, called the 'chingchiaopel' or 'heavenly worship stone', erected in 781 at Sianfu, China, recording the introduction of Nestorian Christianity into western China - *tab'let* 'cheek', *n* *Telex* also an office form upon which messages are recorded as sent - †. of Abydos, a tablet found at Abydos in Upper Egypt containing in hieroglyphs a genealogy of the 18th dynasty, now in Paris - votive t., a tablet placed or hung up, usually in a temple, containing an inscription, picture, or other representation illustrative of a vow - *tab'let-a-ry*, *c* Relating or pertaining to a tablet or tablets

**tab'lette**, 1 tab'let, 2 tē'blēt, *n* 1. Arch A flat out-ward-projecting coping-stone, as at the top of a wall or escarpment, to protect the masonry from the weather 2. Same as *TABLET*, 3 [F, see *TABLET*]

**ta'ble-ware**, 1 tē'bl-wā, 2 tē'bl-wā, *n* Ware for table use, dishes, knives, forks, spoons, etc. collectively

**ta'ble-wise**, 1 tē'bl-wīz, 2 tē'bl-wīz, *adv* In the manner of a table, in England, during the English Reformation, with the ends east and west said of the position of the communion table, as opposed to *altarwise*

**ta'bl'ler**, 1 tab'ler, 2 tē'bl'ler, *n* [F] 1. An apron 2. [Engl] Apron-like part of a woman's dress, also a panel style of dress in the phrase *en tablier* (in the form of an apron) 3. Same as *HOTTENTOT'S APRON*. See *HOTTENTOT*

**tab'lin**, 1 tab'lin, 2 tē'blin, *n* Plural of *TABULUM*

**tab'ling**, 1 tē'blin, 2 tē'blin, *n* 1. Table-linen, or material for it 2. A conk, teakon, or fin on the edge of one piece of timber, fitting into a corresponding mortise or groove in another 3. A broad beam or reinforcing strip on the leech or foot of a sail, to receive the bolt-rope 4. [Rare] Tabulation 5. *Anat* Tablature

**Arch** (1) Same as *TABLE*, 7 (1) (2) A string-course 7. [Engl] Hedge-making 8. Tables collectively 9f. The act of playing the game of tables 10f. Table-board, sustenance

**tab'linum**, 1 tab'linum, 2 tē'blinūm, *n* [-NA, pl] *Rom Anat* The room or space in a Roman house, between the atrium and the peristylum, in which were kept the tablets containing the family records and where the hereditary statutes were placed [L, contr of *tabulinum, < tabulin board*]

**tab'loid**, 1 tab'loid, 2 tē'blōid, *n* A registered trademark designating the products made by Burroughs, Wellcome & Company, of London England. Erroneously used in a figurative or humorous sense chiefly attributive, to designate anything thag compressed, condensed, or concentrated, as, *tabloid journalism*, *tabloid sermons*, *tabloid enthusiasm*

**ta'hon**, 1 to-bōn, 2 tē'blōn, *n* [P] 1. A megapode [Tag]

**ta-hoo**, ta-hoo'ist, etc. See *TABU*, etc

**ta-hoot**, 1 ta-būt, 2 tē'blōt, *n* Same as *TABUT*

**ta'hor**, 1 tē'ber, 2 tē'hor, *n* 1. To beat or play on, as a tabour beat II. To beat or play on or as on a tabour *ta'ber*; *ta'bourn*

**ta'bor**, *n* A small drum or tambourine without jingles



Tabors (From an alto-relievo by Lucca della Robbia.)

gles, used especially to accompany some form of pipe; tabret, tumbrel [*< OF* *tabour*, *< Ar* *tambūr*, kind of lute] *ta'bourn*

**tab'or**, *n* [Boh] 1. A camp among the ancient Slavs and Turks guarded by a circle of wagons hence, any fortified place 2. *pl* An entrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. *F. M. H. Ence*

**Tab'or**, *n* 1. A mountain in Galilee Palestine 1,543 ft high now named Et-Tur. 2. A town in Fremont county, Ia. seat of Taber College (Congregational), founded in 1866

**ta'board**, *pp* Tabored

**ta'bor-er**, 1 tē'bor-er, 2 tē'bor-ēr, *n* One who plays or beats the tabour *ta'bourn-er*

**tab'or-er**, 1 tab'or-er, 2 tē'blōr-ēr, *n* A small tabour [*= TAB*]

**tab'or-rin**, 1 tab'or-rin, 2 tē'blōr-rin, *n* 1. A tambourine, tabour 2. The ordinary side-drum [*< OF* *tabourin*, dim of *tabour*, see *TABOR*, *n*] *tab'ou-rine*

**Tab'or-lite**, 1 tē'blōr-lit, 2 tē'blōr-lit, *n* Ch Hist A member of the radical party among the Hussites, especially on the subject of communion in both kinds, and of the sole authority of the Scriptures. Compare *Hussite* [*< Tabor*, a hill of Bohemia, < Boh *tabor*, a tent]

**tab'ou-ret**, 1 tab'ou-rēt, 2 tē'blōr-rēt, *n* 1. Same as *TABOURET* 2. A stool or small seat, usually without arms or back

She sat in an arm-chair and rested her feet on a *tabouret*. MARY A. TRICKER *Signor Monaldi* n 16 [a 1879]

3. An embroidery-frame 4. A needle-case [*< OF* *tabouret*, dim of *tabour* see *TABOR*, *n*] - right of the tabouret, formerly, in France, the right of sitting on a tabouret in the presence of the king or queen [*ibid* (Doubt)]

**Tab're-mun**, 1 tab'ri-mun, 2 tē'blōr-mūn, *n* [*Archaic*] A small tabour, a taboret

**Tab'ri-mun**, 1 tab'ri-mun, 2 tē'blōr-mūn, *n* 1. Egyptian Tabouret 2. *Bib* 1 Kings xi, 18 [*Heb*, Rimmon is good] *Tab'ri-mun*

**Tab'riz**, 1 ta-briz, 2 tē'bliz, *n* A city, capital of Azerbaijan province Persia devastated by earthquakes in 853 1041 and 1721 captured by Timur, 1329 by the Persians, 1509, by the Turks, and finally taken by Nadir Shah, 1730

**ta-bu'**, 1 ta-bū' or (Polynesian) ta'bū, 2 tā-by' or ta-bōo', (Polynesian) tā'by, *rl* 1. To place a tabu upon, interdict approach to or use of, forbid contact or intercourse with; hence, figuratively, to shut out; discountenance, exclude, ostracize, as, to *tabu* profanity, to *tabu* a person socially 2. [Oceanica] To mark as sacred

A palm branch stuck across an open door showing that the house is *tabooed* is a more effectual guard against robbery than any amount of locks and bars

A E. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* p 591. [in 1869]

**ta-bu'**, 1 ta-bū', 2 tā-by', *n* [Oceanica] marked with tabu, hence, in *ta'boo'*, English use, under a ban, interdicted, excluded [*< Polynesian* *tapu*, forbidden] *tam-bu'*; *ta-pn'*

**ta-bu'**, 1 ta-bū', 2 tā-by', *n* [Oceanica] The system of prohibition *ta-bōo'*, which is the foundation of social community life in the South Seas. The tabu of the gods is unalterable the tabu of men is for the life of him who imposes it or for a definitely limited period. The human tabu is commonly signed by a mark placed upon the prohibited object and the removal of the mark removes the tabu. Violation of the tabu produces its punishment of death by autochthonism or may be expiated by ritual cleansing *tam-bu'*; *ta-pu'*

The true inwardness of the word *tabu* is that it infers the setting apart of certain persons or things on account of their having become possessed or infected by the presence of supernatural beings, particularly of the ancestral spirits who were guardian deities of the tribe

EDWARD TREGGAR *The Maori Race* ch 11, p 192 [WILLIS '04]

2. Hence, prohibition of intercourse, prejudice of public sentiment against a thing as reprehensible - *ta-bu'ism*, *n* The tabu as a system *ta-bōo'ism*; *ta-bu'ist*, *n* *ta-bu'ist*

**tab'u-la**, 1 tab'yū-lā, 2 tē'blū-lā, *n* [-Lā, 2 -lā, pl] [L] 1. *Rom Anat* A tablet or table of any kind, as a tablet for writing on, also, an inscription or writing; a votive tablet, a gaming-table 2. *Ecd* A frontal

3. *Zooph* One of the plates that extend across the visceral cavity of certain corals dividing it horizontally - *Tabula* *Illica*, an Illician marble tablet in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. It was discovered in Rome before 1683 and bears scenes of Troy based on Homers *Iliad*, carved by Theodoros in the Augustan era - *t. Itineraria*, a portable altar in use in the middle ages - *t. rasa*, literally, an erased tablet *n* tablet from which the writing has been erased also, a new tablet that had never been written upon a term used specifically by Locke of the human mind at birth, conceived as without innate ideas, and influenced solely by impressions from without

**tab'u-lar**, 1 tab'yū-lar, 2 tē'blū-lar, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to a table or tables, consisting of or of the nature of a list or synopsis arranged in lines or columns, as, *tabular numbers*, a *tabular statement* *tab'el-lar-ry*

2. Computed or ascertained from a mathematical table or the like, performed with the aid of a table, as, *tabular results*, *tabular computations* 3. Having a flat surface or top, like that of a table, broad and flat, as, a *tabular hill* 4. Specif., in botany, flattened horizontally

5. Formed in laminae or thin plates, tablet-like; laminated. 6. [Rare] Set in equines [*< L* *tabularis*, *< tabula*, table - *tabular* crystal, *n* crystal flattened parallel to any face - *t. difference* (*Math*), in a tabular series of numbers, the difference of one number from a preceding or following number - *t. spar* (*Mineral*), same as *WOLLASTONITE* - *t. standard* (*Econ*), see *STANDARD* - *t. structure*, a tendency in certain igneous or crystalline rocks to separate into plates or laminae. It differs from stratification in manner of origin - *t. work* (*Print*), same as *TABLE-WORK*. See *TABLE*, *n* - *tab'u-lar-ize*, *rl* [Rare] To arrange in tabular form, or in a table or tables *tabulate* - *tab'u-lar-iz-a'tion*, *n* - *tab'u-lar-iz*, *adv* In the form of a table in tabular fashion

**tab'u-lar-ium**, 1 tab'yū-lār-ium, 2 tē'blū-lār-ium, *n* [-IA, pl] [L] 1. *Rom Anat* A place in which the public records were deposited 2. [Rare] A like depository at the present day

**Tab'u-la-ta**, 1 tab'yū-lā-tā, 2 tē'blū-lā-tā, *n* pl *Zooph* A division of sclerodermatous corals with tabulated or storied visceral spaces, including diverse forms now partly referred to hydroids [*< L* *tabulatus*, see *TABULATE*, *n*]

**tab'u-late**, 1 tab'yū-lāt, 2 tē'blū-lāt, *rl* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING] 1. To arrange in or make into a table or tables, put into a synoptical list or a schedule, as, to *tabulate results* 2. To shape or form with a tabular or flat surface form with tables as, a *tabulated diamond* [*< L* *tabula*, table] - *tab'u-lat-ion*, *n* The act of tabulating or the state of being tabulated

**tab'u-late**, *n* 1. Having a flat surface or surfaces, broad and flat 2. Specif., having tabulae, as a coral, or of pertaining to the *Tabulata* [*< L* *tabulatus*, *< tabula*, table]

**tab'u-lator**, 1 tab'yū-lā-tor, 2 tē'blū-lā-tor, *n* 1. One who tabulates 2. A device attached to a typewriter with which statistical matter may be speedily written in tabular form [*< L* *tabula*, table]

**Tab'u-lar-ur**, 1 tē'blū-lār-ur, 2 tē'blū-lār-ur, *n* [G] *Mus* Same as *TABULATURE*, 5 [*< L* *tabula*, table] *tab'la-tur*; *tab'u-lar-ur*

**tab'ule**, 1 tab'yū-lē, 2 tē'blū-lē, *n* *Pharm* A tablet, lozenge. [*< L* *tabula* table] - *tab'u-lif-orm*, *n*

**tab'um**, 1 tē'būm, 2 tē'būm, *n* [L] *Med* Same as *SANIES*

**ta-būt**, 1 ta-būt, 2 ta-būt, *n* [Ar] *Moham* 1. A representation of the tomb of Hasan and Hussein at Kerbela, carried at the Mubarram mourning *ta-z'ahit* 2. A coffin or bier for the burial of the dead 3. In the Koran, the ark of the covenant 4. A form of shadow

**tac**, 1 tak, 2 tēc *Old Eng Law* A customary rent or duty paid by a tenant [Op *TACK*, *n*]

**tac'a-hout**, 1 tak-a-hout or tak'a-būt, 2 tēc'a-hout or tēc'a-būt, *n* [Ar] A tamarisk-tree gall one of the sources of galls

**tac'a-ma-hac**, 1 tak'a-ma-hak, 2 tēc'a-ma-hac, *n* [S Am] 1. A yellowish resinous substance with a strong odor and a bitter aromatic taste that is derived from various tropical trees, as the East-Indian *Calophyllum inophyllum*, or the West-Indian *C. calaba* of the myrr family and *Elaeagnus tomentosum* of the gamboge family of South America, and is used as an ingredient of certain ointments and as incense also, the resin yielded by the American tree of this name. See *Def* 2. *Bot* The balsam-poplar of the United States. See *POPLAR*, *tac'a-ma-hac*; *tac'a-ma-hac*; *tac'a-ma-hac*

**Ta-ca-na**, 1 ta-kā-nā, 2 tēc'a-nā, *n* A South-American linguistic stock. See *AMERICAN*, *Ta-ca-nan*

**tac'au tac**, 1 tak'-o-tak, 2 tēc'-o-tēc, *n* [F] *Fencing* The parry combined with or immediately followed by the ripost also, a series of attacks and parries in rapid succession, as between a pair of evenly matched fencers, resulting in neither of them having gained a point



**Tac'en**, 1 tak'ə, 2 tāk'ə, *n* Bot A genus of southeastern Asiatic plants typical of *Tococceae*. They have tuberous rootstocks from which a variety of arrowroot is obtained. Compare *PIA*. [*OF Malay or gin*]

**Tac-ca-cu-ce**, 1 ta-kā'si-l, 2 tāk-cā-cē, *n* pl Bot A family of tropical plants — the *tacced* family of the order *Liliflorae* — having large radical leaves and greenish flowers. It embraces only two genera, *Tacca* and *Schlotheimia*. [*< TAC-CA*] — *tac-ca-cu-ceus*, *a* [*Tococceae*]

**tac'ead**, 1 tak'ad, 2 tāk'ad, *n* Bot A plant of the family *ta-cē*, 1 tāk'ad, 2 tāk'ad [*L*] Be silent imperative mode — *tacē* is Latin for a candle, equivalent to *mum*, or *mum's* the word — an old phrase humorously used in requesting or promising silence

**tac'el**, 1 tēs, 2 tāk, *n* Same as *tau* cross

**tac'et**, 1 tēs, 2 tāk, *n* *Armor* A tasset

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lines of Isaac Pitman's scheme for consonants are employed, with changed vowels and joined vowels, to form a brief continuous handwriting. [*< TACHY-GRAPHY*]

**-tach'y-graphy**, *n* 1. A tachygraphic manuscript or writing. 2. A photograph for drawing an outline of the human figure — *tach'y-graphy*, *n* One who writes in shorthand, a stenographer, speed, one of the shorthand-writers (known as notaries) of the ancient Greeks and Romans

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having holes, by which the pipe may be fastened by screws to a strip or wall. 7. *Finance* Side said of a speculator's relationship to the market. 8. [*Prov Eng*] Reliance, confidence. 9. That which is attached, tacked up, or tacked on. [*Spec*] 10. [*Prov Eng*] A shelf resting on crosspieces supported by strips from the ceiling; used in cellars or kitchens. (2) *Gardening* A strip or band fastened at each end to a wall or fence to support a growing plant. (3) The handle of a scythe. (4) A supplement or addition to a parliamentary bill.

10. *Scots Law* A contract by which a thing is let for use, a lease, as of land, also, land or pasture leased or hired. 11. A catch or take of fish. 12. A space of time characterized by any condition, as, a *tack* of hot weather. 13. A zigzag course on land, similar to that of a tacking vessel. 14. [*Scot*] A slight catch or fastening. [*< OF* *taque*, of Celtic origin, cp *Ir* *toca*, nail, Bret *tack*, tack]

— *aboard main tack* (*Naut*), a command to haul the weather-clew of the mainsail down to the chess-tree — *carpet-tack*, *n* A tack for fastening down carpets — *double*, *n* A small sharp-pointed staple used to fasten down contiguous edges of two breadths of carpet or matting — *drafting*, *n* A drawing, *n* A thumb-tack — *false*, *n* A false to make a tack, the vessel falling back into the same course without touching the windward board, *n* Same as *port tack* — *feathered*, *n* A tack, having an attach with lower teeth, *n* A tack made with the wind blowing on the port side — *rise tacks* and *sheets* a command to let go the tacks and sheets of the courses and haul up the clews — *starboard*, *n* A tack made with the wind blowing on the starboard side — *half* (*Naut*), a long tack followed by a short one — *t* and *t* (*Naut*), a succession of tacks — *tack-block*, *n* A sheave of block for the tack of a sail — *t* *claw*, *n* A forked lever used in withdrawing a firmly driven tack — *puller*, *n* A puller, *n* A comb, *n* A device for fastening shoe-uppers to a last, consisting of a row of tack-like points projecting from a bar or back, in the manner of a sharp-pointed comb — *cringle*, *n* A strand of rope worked grooved-fashion around the bolt-rope of a fore-and-aft sail at the tack, and containing a metal thimble — *t* *driver*, *n* A machine that automatically places tacks at the place where they are to be driven and drives them in. 2. A tack-hammer — *t* *duff*, *n* *Scots Law* Rent reserved under a lease or tack — *t* *free*, *n* *Scots Law* Rent-free — *t* *hammer*, *n* A small hammer for driving carpet-tacks — *t* *head*, *n* A mushroom-head, as in an arc-lamp — *t* *iron*, *n* The iron bolt with which a lower tack block — *t* *lashing*, *n* A lashing used in securing the tack of a fore-and-aft sail — *t* *carving*, *n* A mold, *n* A copper mold for casting plumbers' tacks — *t* *of* *n* flag [*Rare*], a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tacking, for securing the flag to the halyards — *t* *pin*, *n* A long helical pin on the fire-roll, jack-pin — *t* *rivet*, *n* A small thin-shanked rivet used in riveting metal plates — *tin* *n*, *n* A tin or iron or steel tack coated with tin by dipping in the molten metal. 2. A small triangular piece of plate used to hold glass panes in a sash before putting — to break or split tacks with, *n* In racing, to go on a different tack from that of the opposing vessel — to hold tacks with, *n* In racing, to hold on to the same tacks as an opposing vessel. 2. Hence, figuratively, to keep up with in a contest or action — to make *n* *t*, to make a board or to sail close-hauled in a certain direction, *n* limited time being implied, as, we made a *tack* off-shore

**tack**, *n* 1. [*Slang*] Food in general, *n* provisions. See *hunger*, *n* soft-tack. 2. [*Prov Eng*] Swift. (2) Nourishment strengthening support applied to the food of cattle. (3) Bad or insufficient food, also, had ale or beer

**tack**, *n* An old form of pistol. [*CP* *daot*, *n*]

**tack**, *n* [*Prov Eng* or *Obs*] A distinctive flavor or smack; especially an ill flavor

**tack'er**, 1 tak'er, 2 tāk'er, *n* 1. One who tacks. 2. Any instrument for driving in tacks. 3. A small hammer. 3. *pl* [*Eng Hist*] Tones who in 1704 attempted to secure the passage of the Occasional Conformity Bill by tacking it on to the Land Tax Bill. 4. [*Prov Eng*] (1) In shoemaking, *n* waxed thread. (2) A small child

**tack'et**, 1 tak'et, 2 tāk'et, *n* [*Scot*] To fasten or fortify

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ing to their positions or the uses to which they are adapted, as stay *etc.*, yard *etc.* (see *STAY*, *YARD* also phrases below) (3) from the name of their designer, as Bell's *t.* (having four pulleys, two fixed and two movable, giving a mechanical advantage of seven times the applied force). White's *t.* (so arranged as to lengthen the lives of the hushings and pins) See *ILLUS* under *BLOCK* *NAVY*.

2. A windlass or winch, together with the ropes and hooks, for hauling or hoisting ore. 3. The instruments collectively for carrying on any specific work or undertaking, or for pursuing any sport, gear, tools, outfit, equipment; as, fishing-tackle, formerly, the implements of war, armament, weapons.

We took an assortment of tackle and jumped into a skiff for an hour's sport. C. LAMMAN *Ad in U S and Brit Am Provinces, Fish of Upper Miss in vol 1* p 85 [W W X 1856]

4. The act of tackling or seizing, especially in football. 5. Football. Either of the two rushers stationed between the guard and end rush called right and left tackle. 6. The gear or equipment of horses, a harness. 7. A purchase with which more than a single block is used. [Rare] A ship's rigging. 9. [Prov Eng] Feeding stuff, as for cattle. [*< D* *tākel*, *tāke*, *< root of TAKE*]

—*boom-tackle*, *n*. A double purchase for buying out over the quarter the main-boom of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel in a fair wind — *cutting-t.*, *n*. Tackle used in cutting into a whale — *deck-t.*, *n*. A stout over-pulley for heavy work about a deck, as shortening in the cable — *difference-t.*, same as *DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY* — *gun-t.*, *n*. 1. A tackle for running a gun in and out of a port. 2. Any system of blocks and ropes for working a cannon — *mast-t.*, *n*. 1. A purchase for sending masts up or down on board ship. 2. A purchase, attached to the mast, for handling heavy articles, as boats or machinery — *pendant-t.*, *n*. A tackle that books to a masthead-pendant — *port-t.*, *n*. A port-rigger — *runner t.*, a form of tackle in which the power is doubled by means of blocks running on a pendant, which is fixed at one end, and a tackle is applied to the other — *tackle-leechhook*, *n*. A block in a system of ropes and pulleys. See *ILLUS* under *BLOCK* — *t. board*, *n*. A frame or stand at one end of a ropewalk supporting the whirls for the separate strands composing a rope — *t. post* — *t. tail*, *n*. The rope that connects the blocks of a tackle — *t. hook*, *n*. A hook for the block of a tackle.

*tack'led*, *a*. Constructed of united ropes.  
*tack'le-man*, 1 *tack'le-man*, 2 *tāk'le-mān*, *n*. [*-mən*, *pl*]  
*Naut* A man whose business it is to work a tackle, as in operating a cannon.

*tack'ler*, 1 *tack'ler*, 2 *tāk'ler*, *n*. 1. One who tackles, specif. in football, one of the rushers called tackle. 2. Coal-mining. A chain to prevent coal from falling off a cart. 3. *Engin* An inspector of cotton-loom. 4. [Prov Eng] Same as *TACKLE* 1. [*r*, or material for tackle]

*tack'ling*, 1 *tack'ling*, 2 *tāk'ling*, *n*. [Rare] Tackle collectively.  
*tacks'man*, 1 *tacks'man*, 2 *tāk'smān*, *n*. [*tāk'smən*, *pl*]  
*1 Scots Law* A lessee or tenant. 2. Popularly, in Scotland, a lessee of a large landed proprietor who sublets to small tenants sometimes distinguished from *Lowland farmer*. The *tacksman* at that time formed the most important and influential class of society which has now wholly disappeared in most districts. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Tacksman and Tenants* n 176 [L S 1868]

[*< TACK*, *n*, 9, + *MAN*]  
*tack't*, *pp*. Tackled. S S  
*tack'y*, 1 *tack'y*, 2 *tāk'y*, *o*. [*TACK'Y-ER*, *TACK'Y-EST*]  
 Having adhesive properties, tenacious, sticky, said especially of surfaces covered with partly dried varnish and the like, or with gold-size when ready to receive gold-leaf. *tack'ey*.

*tack'y*, *a*. [*Local*, U S] Showing vulgar pretension, also, offensive to good taste.  
*tack'y*, *a*. [*Local*, U S] Neglected, shabby, unkempt.

It was finally understood that Helen would take the place of the youngest of the little Episcopal Church in the *tackey* settlement. J. C. HANSEN in *Century Magazine* Sept 1887 n 717

*tack'y*, *n*. Tacky clothes, every-day clothes — *t. party*, a social gathering of guests in every-day clothes.  
*tack'y*, *n*. Same as *TACKY*, *n*. [With thorax]

*tack'y*, *n*. [S Afr] A club of some species of mimosa named *tack'io-ho*, 1 *tack'io-bō*, 2 *tāk'io-bō*, *n*. The giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*).

*tac'io-cus*, 1 *tak'io-cus*, 2 *tāk'io-cūs*, *n*. [*Math*] The locus of the points of tangency of the curves of two families or of two non-consecutive curves of the same families [*< tac* — *in tact* + *LOCUS*]

*tac'ma-hack*, *n*. Same as *TACAMAHAC*.

*Tac-na*, 1 *tāk'na*, 2 *tac'na*, *n*. Shell of the *Tacino* 1/1  
 1 A province of N Chile 9,248 sq m. 2 Its capital.

*tac'node*, 1 *tak'nod*, 2 *tac'nod*, *n*. [*Geom*] A point of tangency of a curve with another part of the same curve [*< tac* — *in tact* + *NODE*] — *tac'node-cusp*, *n*. [*Math*] A point of contact of a curve with itself at a cusp of the curve.

*Ta-co-ma*, 1 *ta-kō'ma*, 2 *ta-cō'ma*, *n*. 1. A commercial city and seaport county-seat of Pierce county, Wash. seat of the University of Puget Sound (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1903, also, of Whitworth College (Presbyterian), founded in 1883. 2. Same as *TAINTER*.

*Ta-co-ni-an*, 1 *ta-kō'mi-an*, 2 *ta-cō'mi-an*, *a*. [*Geol*] Of or pertaining to the Taconic system.

*Ta-can'ic*, 1 *ta-kən'ik*, 2 *ta-cōn'ic*, *a*. Of, pertaining to, or designating a range of mountains on the eastern boundary of New York, joining the Green Mountains of Vermont with the Highlands of the Hudson — *Tacanic system* (*Geol*), a series of strata in the Taconic mountains formerly regarded as forming an independent pre-Silurian system, but now as Silurian.

*Tac-sa-ni-a*, 1 *tak-sō'ni-a*, 2 *tac-sō'ni-a*, *n*. [*Bot*] A genus of handsome climbing shrubs of the family *Passifloraceae*, separated from the true passion-flowers by the elongated calyx-tube. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome solitary flowers, often scarlet. [*< Peru* *taco*]

*tact*, 1 *takt*, 2 *tākt*, *n*. 1. A quick or intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper, or right, fine or ready mental discernment shown in saying or doing the proper thing, or especially in avoiding what would offend or disturb; skill or faculty in dealing with men in emergencies, adroitness, cleverness, address. The principal elements of tact as a quasi-moral affair would seem to be the following four: (1) Sensitiveness of feeling. (2) Insight into the motives of others. (3) Experience as to the consequences of conduct and (4) subtlety of reasoning, especially with reference to details. 2. The sense of touch, feeling, also, a touch or touching. 3. A perception or feeling, other than tactile, of the qualities of things.

After repeated perusal of the works of Opitz. I seemed to

have acquired from them a sort of tact for what is genuine in the style of later writers. COLMAN *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol 11 p 304 [L H 1858]

4. *Mus* The emphatic downward beat at the beginning of a measure, a beat in general, also, a measure [*< L* *tactus*, *< tactus*, *pp* of *tango*, touch] Syn. see *ADDRESS* — *tact'a-bil'ity*, *a*. [*Rare*] That may be touched, tangible palpable — *tact'ful*, *a*. Possessing or displaying tact, adroit — *tact'ful-ly*, *adv* — *tact'ful-ness*, *n*.

*tact'ic*, 1 *takt'ik*, 2 *tac'tic*, *a*. [*Biol*] Denoting the exhibition of tact, or the movements of organisms in relation to external agents.

*tact'ic*, *n*. 1 *Math* The division of mathematics pertaining to the order and partition of numbers. 2 A branch or detail of tactics.

*tact'ic-al*, 1 *takt'ik-al*, 2 *tac'tic-al*, *a*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of tactics. 2 Exhibiting adroit maneuvering, strategic. 3 *Math* Of or pertaining to the order and partition of numbers [*< Gr* *taktikos*, *< tasso*, arrange] *tact'ic-ally*, *adv* [*< tact'ic*], an arbitrary unit employed as a basis for handling troops. The principal tactical units are the battalion of infantry, the squadron of cavalry, and the battery of artillery — *tact'ic-ally*, *adv*. *tact'ic-ian*, 1 *takt'ish'an*, 2 *tac'tish'an*, *n*. An expert in military or naval tactics, a dexterous maneuverer, also, one who directs affairs with skill and shrewdness.

What consummate tacticians the least of women are!

Hon. Mrs. Lady of the Aroskool n 81 [W W X 1879]

*tact'ics*, 1 *takt'iks*, 2 *tac'tics*, *n*. 1. Sing or *pl* The science and art of military and naval evolutions, the art of maneuvering war-vessels or bodies of troops in hostile movements; specif. (*pl*), the art of handling troops in the presence of the enemy, or applying on the battle-field the movements learned at drill.

Drill-tactics include the methods by which troops are taught to use their arms and to act in unison. field-tactics include the arrangement of the tactical units in the desired formations. grand or combined *t.* include the combined use of the three arms, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to destroy the enemy, and constitute the whole concern of the high commander on the day of battle. minor *t.* cover the maneuvers of the various bodies of troops in the field and are the concern of the individual officers. naval *t.* include the art of maneuvering ships so as to secure strategic advantage, and are subdivided into gun-t, ramming-t, and torpedo-t. Compare *STRATEGY*.

2. Hence, any maneuvering or adroit management for effecting an object, nrl devices or their application.

The tactics of the Opposition were exhausted, and the Reform Bill passed the House of Commons.

S J REID *Sydney Smith* p 292 [W W X 1885]

3. *The art of devising or making engines for missiles* *tact'ile*, 1 *takt'il* or *-til*, 2 *tac'til* or *-til*, *a*. 1. Of or *tact'ile*, pertaining to the organs or the sense of touch, being of service in touching or feeling, caused, effected by, or consisting of close contact or impingement, tactual. 2. That may be touched, susceptible of touch, tangible. 3. Characterizing the quality of a painting which represents the tangibility or solidity of natural objects [*< L* *tactilis*, *< tactus* see *TACT*] — *tactile anesthesia* (*Pathol*), loss of the sense of touch — *t. cells* (*Anat*), pyramidal cells described by Merkel as found in the deeper layers of the epidermis and connected with the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber — *t. disks*, expansions of the nerve-fibers described by Ranvier as occurring in the deeper layers of the epidermis.

*tact'il'i-ty*, 1 *takt'il'i-ty*, 2 *tac'til'i-ty*, *n*. 1. The state or quality of being tactile, tangibility. 2. [*Rare*] Touchness.

*tact'il'i-ge'nal*, 1 *takt'il'i-ge'nal*, 2 *tac'til'i-ge'nal*, *a*. [*Psychol*] Having to do with the theory of touch as *tactiloge'nal* sensations. [*< tactus* (see *TACT*) + *LOGICAL*]

*tact'in-a-v'i-ant*, 1 *takt'in-a-v'i-ant*, 2 *tac'tin-a-v'i-ant*, *n*. [*Math*] An invariant whose vanishing is the condition that two curves or surfaces shall be tangent to each other. [*< L* *tactus* (see *TACT*) + *INVARIANT*]

*tact'ion*, 1 *takt'shon*, 2 *tac'shon*, *n*. [*Rare*] 1. The act of touching or the state of being in contact. 2. The sense of touch, or perception by means of it. 3. *Geom* Tangency [*< L* *tactio* (*n*), *< tactus*, see *TACT*]

*tact'less*, 1 *takt'les*, 2 *tac'tles*, *a*. Possessing no tact, blundering, maladroit — *ly*, *adv* — *-ness*, *n*.

*tac-tom'e-ter*, 1 *tak-tōm'e-ter*, 2 *tac-tōm'e-ter*, *n*. An esthesiometer. [*< L* *tactus* (see *TACT*) + *METER*]

*tac'tor*, 1 *takt'or* or *-tor*, 2 *tac'tor*, *n*. [*LL*] An organ of touch, a feeler.

*tac'tu-al*, 1 *takt'chū* or *-tū-jal*, 2 *tac'tchū* or *-tū-jal*, *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to the sense or organs of touch, as, a tactual organ. 2. Derived from or caused by touch, as, tactual impressions [*< L* *tactus* see *TACT*] — *tac'tu-al-ism*, *n*. [*Psychol*] Mentally representing or tending to represent words in terms of tactual and kinesthetic sensations — *visual*, *a*. Combining or associating tactual and visual impressions — *tac'tu-al-ist*, *n*. [*Psychol*] One who holds that the tactual and kinesthetic sensations are the only ones which give the perception of extension, solidity, and spatial relations. 2. One whose mental imagery is based chiefly upon tactual sensations — *tac'tu-al-ity*, *n*. An abstract term for tactile capacity — *ly*, *adv*.

*tac'tus*, 1 *takt'us*, 2 *tac'tūs*, *n*. [*LL*] The act or sense of touch. *tact'ion*. Jerah-eating opossum.

*tac'na-cin*, 1 *tak'wa-sin*, 2 *tac'wa-sin*, *n*. [*S Am*] The *Tacua-rembo*, 1 *ta-kwa-rem-bo*, 2 *ta-kwa-rem-bo*, *n*. A department in N central Uruguay 8,114 sq m capital, San Francisco. [*< Federal* district, Mexico]

*Tac'u-ha'ya*, 1 *tāk'ho-hā'ya*, 2 *tā'cu-hā'ya*, *n*. A town in *tad*, 1 *tad*, 2 *tād*, *n*. [*Local*, U S] A gamin.

*Tad-cas'ter*, 1 *tad'kas-ter*, 2 *tād'cas-ter*, *n*. A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

*Tad-de'o*, *Ta-de'o*, *n*. See *THANNEUS*.

*Tad'mor*, 1 *tad'mōr*, 2 *tād'mōr*, *n*. *Bib* 2 *Chron* vi 4 *Tad'dou-sac*, 1 *tād'dū-sāk*, 2 *tād'dū-sāc*, *n*. A summer resort in Châteaufort and Saguenay district, Quebec province, Canada.

*tad'pole*, 1 *takt'pōl*, 2 *tād'pōl*, *n*. 1. The aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially of an anuran, as a frog or toad, breathing by external gills and having a fin-like membrane on the tail. Later in life limbs and lungs are developed and the external gills usually disappear. In anurans the tail is also absorbed. See *ILLUS* under *TOAD*.

2. The tailed larva of a tunicate. 3. [*Local*, U S] The bodied merganser. [*< AS* *tādde*, *toad*, + *POLE*, *n*] *tadde'pōl* — *tad'pōle-fish*, *n*. A European rancipitoid fish (*Raniceps raninus*) having a large flat head. *t. shaker*, *tad'pōle-dam*, *n*. The state or condition of being a tadpole. *tad'pōle-hood*; *tad'pōl-ism*.

*tac*, 1 *tē*, 2 *tā*, *n*. [*Scot*] One, the one, opposed to *thither*.

*tac*, *n*. [*Scot*] A toe.

*tac*, *prep*. [*Scot*] To.

*tac'di-um*, 1 *tā'di-um*, 2 *tād'di-um*, *n*. [*LL*] Same as *TEND*.

*tac'dium*, 1 *tā'di-um*, 2 *tād'di-um*, *n*. [*LL*] Same as *TEND*.

*tac'el*, 1 *tēl*, 2 *tāl*, *n*. [*Pg*] 1. An Oriental weight.

2. A Chinese monetary unit. See *COIN*.

*tac'en*, 1 *tēn*, 2 *tān*, *pp*. [*Scot*] Taken, in connection.

*tac'ni-a*, 1 *tā'ni-a*, 2 *tād'ni-a*, *n*. [*-ē*, 1 -*i*, 2 -*ē*, *pl*]

*te'ni-a*, 1 *tē'ni-a*, 2 *tā'ni-a*, *n*. [*-ē*, 1 -*i*, 2 -*ē*, *pl*]

*Class Archael* A band, ribbon, or fillet.

confusing the hair. 2 *Anat* A band or stripe,

pecially one of several such ribbon-like arrangements

white substance in the brain, or one of the three lon-

tudinal muscular bands of the colon, as, the *ta-*

hippocampi. See *HIPPOCAMPUS* 3 *Arch* A fillet

the top of a Doric epistyle. 4 *Surg* A roller bandage.

5. *Helminth* (1) [*-i*] A genus typical of *Tæni-*

(2) A tapeworm of this genus, as the common *Tæ-*

*solum* found in man [*< L* *tæma*, *< Gr* *tama*, *teino*, stretch] — *ta'ni-a-schali'n*, *n*. Connected joints of

tapeworm — *t. head*, *n*. The scolex of a tapeworm — *ta-*

*ni-a-da*, *n*. [*pl*] *Helminth* Cestodes or tapeworms — *ta-*

*ni-a*, *n*. Relating to or characteristic of tapeworms — *ta-*

*ni-a-fuge*, *n*. *Med* A medicine efficacious in expelling ta-

worms — *ta'ni-fuge*, *n*. [*Pathol*] The head

resulting from the presence of tapeworm in the body.

*Tæ'ni-a'ta*, *n*. [*pl*] *Zooph* A division of ctenophores or

ribbon-like form, as *Cestida* — *Tæ'ni-a'tet* — *ta'ni-a-*

*a*. 1. Resembling a ribbon, as a muscle. 2. Of or per-

taining to the *Tæniata* — *ta'ni-clide*, *n*. Any substance effi-

cacious in destroying tapeworms as male-fern, pumpkin-se-

eds, pomegranate-root, etc. — *ta'ni-clide*, *n*. [*Med*] One of

*ta'ni-clide* — *ta'ni-clide*, *n*. [*Med*] One of

chitinous bands forming the spiral thread surrounding

trachea of an insect — *ta'ni-dæ*, *n*. [*pl*] *Helminth*

family of cestode worms, especially those having a head

with 1 suckers and often a single or double circle of hook-

lets and no uterine aperture, typical tapeworms — *ta'ni-id-*

*-æ*, *n*. [*pl*] *Helminth* — *ta'ni-idæ*, *n*. [*pl*] *Helminth*

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family of cestode worms, especially those having a head

with 1 suckers and often a single or double circle of hook-

lets and no uterine aperture, typical tapeworms — *ta'ni-id-*







My Lord, p-ecially.

Gated on m- took my wrist and drew me back.

EDWIN ARNOLD LIT. &amp; THE W. B. L. p. 122. [I. A. W. 1891]

(4) To catch in a trap or snare as with bait or other device, said either of the device or of the person using it, as, to take hares to take fish. (5) To gain by contesting compete for successfully win as, Edward took the first prize. (6) To win or capture as in a game, said of the player or of the capturing card, piece, etc., as, to take a trick at cards, the ace takes the king. (7) To hire or engage by contract also, to purchase as, to take seats for a play. I will take two pounds of sugar. (8) To receive regularly subscribe for, as, to take a newspaper. (9) To procure in marriage as, to take a husband or a wife.

2. To carry off or remove, as from a person, place, or connection; abstract; extract; revoke, draw or withdraw (1) To remove as from the proper place, carry away, often with from, out, or away as, some one has taken my purse. (2) In arithmetic, to subtract or deduct. (3) To quote from an author or book as, a sentence taken from the Bible. (4) To derive as, an idiom taken from the Italian. (5) To remove by death cause to die, as, he was taken in his prime. 3. To receive passively admit; accept. (1) To accept, as something given, paid, offered, conferred or due as, to take a gift to take pay. (2) To receive by eating, drinking, inhaling or absorption as, to take food to take breath to take snuff. (3) To make a part of one's experience as, to take pleasure to take a nap. (4) To accept passively submit to as, to take blame or censure take an insult take people as they are. (5) To catch the significance of understanding as, you do not take my meaning. (6) To accept and act upon as, to take advice. (7) To admit as fact or truth deem judge regard, consider, view as I take him to be a honest man. (8) To receive and be affected with, especially in the desired manner; receive and retain as, the wall does not take the whitewash the parchment, or paper, takes the ink. (9) To accept as binding or obligatory impose upon oneself as a charge, burden or duty; as, to take a vow or an oath to take a responsibility. (10) To receive into relationship as, to take new members into a society. (11) To accept and agree to (something offered) as he took him at his word. (12) Of fishes, to swallow (the bait) 4. To make choice of; hence to adopt, in any sense; use, employ; as, to take sides, to take measures he took his mother's name. 5. To enter upon, as an office or its duties, invest oneself with, as, to take a curacy. Washington took command of the Continental Army at forty-three.

BLAINE TOWN FORDS OF CORPUS V. L. D. 23. [A. P. 1856] 6. To conduct oneself in view of or in regard to, bear; regard as how does he take his misfortune? 7. To admit to sexual intercourse said of the female. 8. To use up or consume, require as necessary, demand often said impersonally as, take time for thought, it takes hard labor. 9. To come suddenly or unexpectedly upon catch.

The blow was not a hard one but the boy was so taken by surprise that he started back.

T. HIGGINS TOWN FORDS OF CORPUS V. L. D. 23. [A. P. 1856]

10. To work its influence upon; affect said of disease, evil or misfortune, snare, blast, mostly in the passive, as, he was taken suddenly by a fever, plague take you!

11. To suffer an attack of, contract, catch; as, to take a disease; to take cold. 12. To procure by loss or exertion exact; as, to take satisfaction for one's wrongs.

13. To ascertain by weighing measuring computing, etc., as, to take the dimensions of a building. 14. To conduct as guide or escort, as, to take a traveler through a wood, to take a lady to a ball. 15. To bear along with one, carry as for delivery, formerly, to deliver; as, to take a package to a customer, to take a message.

16. To obtain as a result of some process or method; also, to follow practise, or execute, as some mode of action. Especially: (1) To obtain as a picture produce as a drawing said also of the object represented as, to take a photograph to take a likeness. (2) To make by writing or recording put down as take notes. (3) To execute with reference to speed, as, to take an anthem slowly.

17. To perform, as an action; as, to take a walk, to take a step. 15. To captivate; please, delight, attract; mostly in the passive, as, he was very much taken with her. 19. To pass clear, or go over, also, to enter, as, a horse takes a hedge, to take a stream. 20. To have recourse to or avail oneself of, as resources or appliances; as, to take the cars, to take a mental flight.

21. To comprehend in one sum or total embrace; include. Compare TO TAKE IN, 5, below. 22. To hesitate with reflexive object as, take yourself off. 23. To get advantage of; cheat; deceive; as, I was badly taken. Compare TO TAKE IN, 5, below. 24. To snipe, especially on some particular part, as the blow took him upon the face. 25. To touch. 26. To experience, feel, as, to take a pride in one's work. 27. Gram. To have (an infection, accent, case, etc.) by right or usage; said of a part of speech; as, the noun takes "s" in the plural. 28. To germinate, as, the seed failed to take. 29. To grip; lay hold of; as, the paddles of a steamship take the water. 30. To assume the shape or impression of as the clay takes the mold. 31. [Archaic] To include in a course or round, as of travel, as, to take London for the journey. 32. To offer, bestow, surrender. 33. To close, as a door or gate. 34. To nigh on meet with, as success as a door or gate. 34. To nigh on meet with, as success as a door or gate.

11. 1. To lay hold of, get, or receive anything, by operation of law to become possessed of property.

His housekeeper, a quadroon woman, claimed his estate under a will duly executed, but as it was suggested that she was a slave and incapable of taking, under his will, she was set aside.

TOWNSEND FORDS OF CORPUS V. L. D. 23. [A. P. 1856]

2. To remove abstract, or deduct something; derogate, detract; as, to take from the solemnity of an occasion.

3. To have the natural or intended effect, operate effectually; act, work, as, he was vaccinated, and it took, in other usage, to take hands; as, the fire took. 4. To make a desired impression; become popular.

The thing took. There is a certain mixture of prophet and mountebank which can be generally counted upon to hit the popular fancy and Daddy aimed to it.

MISS. HIGGINS TOWN FORDS OF CORPUS V. L. D. 23. [A. P. 1856]

5. To have an inclination or a disposition be favorably or naturally inclined commonly with to; as, he takes to poetry; few men take kindly to reproof. 6. To resort or betake oneself with to, as, to take to thieving. 7. To be caught, as game, as, all fish do not take with the same bait. 8. To make a picture, likeness or photograph as, his face takes well. 9. To become fastened or attached, be united. 10. Noun. To come into position;

come to rest. 11. [Colloq] To pursue a war as, he took down the mountain on a run. 12. [Colloq] Redundantly, with end, as, he took and ran. 13. To begin again, as an interrupted recital, resume. 14. To happen result; occur. [AS TAKEN, AS ICE TAKES, TAKE]

SYN. see ABOVE ABSTRACT AFFRIST ASSUME CATCH CONTAIN DECEIVE, to take aback, see TAKEN ABACK, UNDER ABACK - to t. account of, to take no of give attention to mark heed - to t. after. 1. To resemble as in characteristics, habits, etc. he like as, he takes after his mother. 2. To follow as an example imitate as, to take after a misdeed - to t. aim, to direct a weapon or the course of a missile - to take arms, to come as to TAKE UP ARMS - to t. back [Colloq] to withdraw or retreat - to take back - to t. remark - to t. battle, to engage in a combat, fight - to t. breath, or a long breath, to pause as from labor - effort or exertion for the purpose of breathing rest - to t. care, to t. care, to exercise care or caution - to t. care of, to take charge of watch over - care for - to t. charge. 1. To assume the care, custody or control of look after command. 2. Aim. To point into the wind; as, the helmsman's effort to avoid a ship. 3. To turn. 1. To write down make a record as to take down the testimony of a witness. 2. To gulp down swallow; as, to take down medicine. 3. To disjoin (take apart or pull to pieces, as a scaffold. 4. [Prov Eng] 1. To lower or reduce as, to take down wages. 2. To get ahead of as a boy takes down another in his class. 3. To tumble as to take down a naughty person. 6. [Colloq Austral] To cheat - to t. earth, to take soil - to t. ground. 1. Mtl. To occupy ground - extend the line so as to cover specified ground. 2. Aim. To touch the bottom said of a ship. 3. To head. 1. To take care. 2. To show interest or regard - to t. head (usually with for or to) to seize with the hand grasp. 2. To take possession of control, as this idea took strong hold of him. 3. To take or share in management - to t. ill. 1. To take in bad part take with offense. 2. [Colloq] To become ill to t. sick. - to t. in. 1. To give entrance to admit; receive as, to take in a new member to take in water. 2. To undertake the doing of at home or at one's place of business, as, to take in washing. 3. To receive into the mind understand. 4. To lessen the size or amount of contract in seamanship, to break full as, to take in a loose sail to sell. 5. To include as in scope or reach embrace comprehend as, God's love takes in all mankind. 6. To fence in enclose as, to take in waste land. 7. [Colloq] To accept as truth as, he took in the whole yarn. 8. [Colloq] To cheat dupe as, I was badly taken in. 9. [Eng] To receive regularly, as a newspaper or other periodical receive by subscription - to t. in hand, to undertake, take under one's care or consideration. 1. In the slack (Ave.) to make a slack rope or chain tight. 2. To take in one's head, to be seized with a sudden notion form an idea or invention - to t. in water. 1. Aim. To receive water over the rail ship a sea said of a vessel. 2. To replenish the supply of water, as a vessel or locomotive - to t. issue, to join issue. See ISSUE - to t. it. [Colloq] To assume as, I take it that you are departing - to t. it out of [Colloq] 1. To exact penalty or satisfaction from. 2. To take away the strength or freshness of as the hot face of a lover of them quickly. 3. To notice, to observe carefully - to t. oath, to swear solemnly - to t. occasion of [Scott] to decide, take advantage of - to t. off. 1. To remove from something. 2. To carry away. 3. To amputate. 4. To kill. 5. To deduct. 6. To mimic, burlesque as to take of a queer character. 7. To swallow down at once, as a glass of liquor. 8. To decrease, as tides from the spring-tide. 9. To set off spring. 10. [Archaic] To make disposition of find place or room for. 11. To keep back defer - to t. out. 1. [Colloq] To give expression to emotion in a violent manner, make a dash. 2. [Archaic] To play a part, act. 3. [Prov Eng] To achieve. 4. [Scott] To enlist as a soldier. 5. [Scott] To succeed to the control of an estate - to t. out. 1. To copy, as from a book. 2. To extract from data also to put an end to as, it took the vanity out of him. 3. To escort or lead out, as to a dinner or a dance. 4. To obtain for oneself as a license or patent. 5. To unlighten outspan - to t. out of wind or winding (Mec) to cure the warping of a board true up to a plane surface - to t. over. [Prov Eng] To assume the control of to t. over. 1. To take the ball in a scrimmage, as by charging or use of the body check - to t. the wall of, to pass on the side of the way nearest the wall considered the safer side hence, to get the better of take the advantage of - to t. for or in pieces, to separate into its parts, hence, to confute portion by portion, as an argument - to t. to the brush [Local U. S.] to t. to t. up. 1. To take or lift. 2. To take into custody arrest. 3. To receive into a vehicle, as, to take up passengers. 4. To remove by some unheeding process as, to take up the slack of a rope to take up the superfluous motion or play of a machine. 5. To catch up and secure, as a dropped stitch or an artery. 6. To begin as, to take up a writing. 7. To take possession of or according to the method prescribed by law, as public land as, to take up a farm. 8. To pay, as a note, mortgage or other obligation. 9. To accept according to the proposed terms as, to take up a bet. 10. To accept the proposal of as, he took up. 11. To reprove or criticize as to take one up on account of a remark. 12. To take into one's patronage or care. 13. To pay in full for stock bought on margin and have one's name put on the certificates. 14. [Eng] To bring into stable from pasture as stock. 15. [Prov Eng] To subdue for training. 16. To compel to stop bring to a halt or stand. 17. To close of itself as a small leak. 2. To buy or borrow on credit. 3. [Prov Eng] Of weather to become fiercer - to t. up arms, to begin war usually with against - to t. up bees, to kill bees generally with burning sulfur, to get the honey - to t. up for [U. S.] to take sides with - to t. up the glove or gauntlet, to accept a challenge - to t. up with. 1. To bear or accept without opposition as to take up with ill usage. 2. To receive as a companion. 3. To receive as a friend adopt as to take up one's lake theories. 4. To lodge with. 5. [Colloq] To be or become interested in associate with - to t. vent, to be made public escape - to t. with. 1. To be acceptable to as the duke takes up the ladies. 2. To take another as companion to let (another) follow one's meaning. 3. [Rare] To agree or side with.

take, I tēk, 2 tāk, n. 1. The act of taking, in any sense. 2. That which is taken, the quantity or amount taken. (1) A quantity of fish or game taken, as at a haul or in a certain period as a take salmon, a season's take of seals. (2) P-ize: The quantity of copy taken at once by a compositor for setting up also the type reproducing. (3) [Colloq] The sum taken in especially for seats for one theatrical or other performance. (4) [Eng] A holding of land a leasehold especially for coal-mining.

The Donnanthorne Arms stood at the entrance of the village and a small farm-yard and stock-yard which flanked it, indicating

that there was a pretty take of land attached to the inn gave the traveler a promise of good food for himself and his horse.

George Eliot Adam Bede p. 12. [In 1874]

3. That which takes. (1) [Prov Eng] A sudden attack of illness. (2) Something suddenly and generally popular. (3) A spell or enchantment. 4. [Colloq] Infection from vaccination or inoculation.

take'all, 1 tēk'āl, 2 tāk'āl, n. [Austral] Exhaustion of the soil as by constant cropping without rotation. take'down, 1 tēk'daun, 2 tāk'daun, [Colloq] I. c. Fitted for being taken apart or down easily as a take-down shack. II. n. An act or fact of humiliating any one.

take'm-in, 1 tēk'm-in, 2 tāk'm-in, [Colloq] 1. A cheating act; imposition fraud as, the transaction was a take-in. 2. One who performs such an act as he is merely a take-in.

take'ell, n. 1. Same as TAKELE. 2. An arrow. take'off, 1 tēk'ōf, 2 tāk'ōf, n. 1. A satirical representation, a piece of mimicry; caricature, burlesque. 2. In horsemanship and athletics, the spot at which the feet leave the ground in leaping. 3. Croquet A stroke by which a player while driving his own ball causes it to touch another ball so as to leave it practically undisturbed. 4. A channel by which air or water is drawn off. 5. A drawback. 6. A death, murder.

take'r, 1 tēk'er, 2 tāk'er, n. 1. One who takes, seizes, or captures. 2. One who accepts a bet. 3. Law A lessee, as of a mine or farm. 4. M-r-g The agent or chief of a gang of t-w-ers - for t-er-tak'er, n. Same as OTHERS - take'r-in, n. 1. One who takes in or deceives others a swindler fraud. 2. Same as t-er-tak'er - t-er-tak'er, n. One who takes of anything especially in England a remover of printed sheets from a press a fly-boy. - t-er-tak'er, n. One who or that which takes up (in any sense). Specif. (1) A collecting agent for rents etc. (2) One who succeeds to an estate. (3) A farm hand who collects newly mown grass. (4) A purveyor of goods.

take'up, 1 tēk'up, 2 tāk'up, n. 1. A device for taking up lost motion or drawing in the slack of something. Specif. (1) The mechanism for drawing up the thread in a sewing-machine when the needle rises. (2) One of the several contrivances for winding up a fabric, wallpaper, etc. in process of manufacture. (3) An apparatus for tightening an endless belt or rope. 2. The act of making gathers, in dressmaking, also one of such gathers.

take'le, 1 tēk'le, 2 tāk'le, n. [Syr] A skull-cap, worn by the wealthier classes in Syria.

take'le-fa-ly, n. Tachyphary, phonetic. take'le-ja, 1 tēk'le-ja, 2 tāk'le-ja, n. The taken. take'le-man, 1 tēk'le-man, 2 tāk'le-man, n. A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

take'le-ya, 1 tēk'le-ya, 2 tāk'le-ya, n. A goat-like antelope (Buduca) inhabiting the eastern Himalayas.

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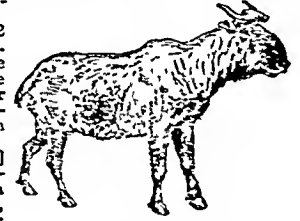
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ground-dove (genus *Columbigallina*)  
 insectivores, especially *Soricoides* with a zygomatic arch.



auditory bullae, and concealed ears including moles and desmians (< TALPA) - tal'pīd, n - tal'pōid, n & n  
 tal'pī-form, 1 tal'pī-form, 2 tal'pī-form, a Having the shape of a mole (< TALPA + -FORM)  
 Tal'pī-mae, 1 tal'pī-mae, 2 tal'pī-mae, n pl Mam A sub-family of *Talpidae*, especially those with a barrel-shaped body, very broad fossorial fore feet, and very short, broad clavicles and humeri moles (< TALPA)

tal'pīn(e), 1 tal'pīn 2 tal'pīn, a Of or pertaining to the *Talpidae*, or, specifically, the *Talpinae*  
 Tal'sas, 1 tal'sas, 2 tal'sas, n Bīb (Apocrypha) 1 Esd ix, 22

Tal'tal, 1 tal'tal, 2 tal'tal, n A seaport in Antofagasta Tal'th-yh'us, 1 tal'th-yh'us, 2 tal'th-yh'us, n Gr Myth The herald of Agamemnon at the siege of Troy, supposed to have saved Orestes when Agamemnon was murdered

tal'uk, 1 tal'uk or tal'uk, 2 tal'uk or tal'uk, n [E Ind] In the Madras presidency and certain provinces of India, a government district from which a revenue, fixed in perpetuity in lieu of taxes, is derived, the right to such revenue being hereditary also, a tract of proprietary land an estate administered by a talukdar tal'ouk; tal'ouk; tal'oukat

tal'uk-dar, 1 tal'uk-dar, 2 tal'uk-dar, n [E Ind] The legal administrator of a taluk In native states, the collector of a district tal'ouk-dar; tal'ouk-dar; tal'ouk-dar

tal'us, 1 tal'us, 2 tal'us, n [L, 1 -oi, 2 -ii, pl] 1. Anat The bone of the ankle that articulates with the leg-bones, the ankle-bone or astragalus, also, the ankle See illus under TARSUS 2. Arch A slope or inclination, as of a wall tapering to the top or resting against a bank Compare BATTER 3. The slope given to the face of an earthwork or other fortification 4. Geol The sloping mass of fallen fragments collected at the base of a cliff, also, any slope, as of a mountain irrespective of its mode of origin 5. Same as TALIPES CALCANESUS [L, ankle]

- exterior talus, that slope of a fortification which is next below and beyond the superior slope

Tal'us, n In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an Iron man, groom of Astraea, who gave him to Sir Arctegil When the latter fell into the power of Radigund, Talus brought Britomart to his aid He carried a flail of iron, "with which he threshed out falsehood and did truth unfold"

tal'war, n [ladia] Same as TULWAR

tal'wood, n [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as TALLWOOD

Tal'ys'h, 1 tal'ys'h, 2 tal'ys'h, n [E or -in pl] A Transcaucasian belonging to a race inhabiting the region of Baku their speech is archaic and anian

tam, 1 tam, 2 tam, n [S-Afr D] Tired out, exhausted svd of cattle and horses

tam, n [Colloq] Same as TAM-O'-SHANER

Tam, abbr Tamil

Tam'a, 1 tam'a or tam'a, 2 tam'a or tam'a, n 1 A county in E central Iowa, 720 sq m, county-seat, Toledo 2. A township and city in the same

tam'a-bl(e), 1 tam'a-bl, 2 tam'a-bl, a That may be tamed, susceptible of being made docile, domesticated, or civilized, as, a *tamable* time tam'a-bl(e)†

- tam'a-bl(e)-ness, tam'a-bl(e)-ness, n - tam'a-bl(e)-ty, tam'a-bl(e)-ty, n

tam'a-co-a'rl, 1 tam'a-co-a'rl, 2 tam'a-co-a'rl, n A clusiaceous tree (*Carappa fasciculata*) occurring in tropical South America, which yields tamaracou balsam by tapping [*< Tupi tamacouari*]

Tam'mah, 1 tam'mah, 2 tam'mah, n Bīb Neh ix, 55

ta-mal', 1 ta-mal', 2 ta-mal', n [Sp] 1. -LES, 1 -les, 2 -les, pl A dish made of crushed Indian corn, seasoned with meat and red pepper sold by street vendors in Mexico in Texas and neighboring States, and to some extent in New York and other Northern cities A portion is wrapped in corn-shucks, dipped in oil, and cooked by steam

ta-mal'it, 1 ta-mal'it, 2 ta-mal'it, n

ta-mam', 1 ta-mam', 2 ta-mam', n [Per] The ead

ta-man'du-a, 1 ta-man'du-a, 2 ta-man'du-a, n [Braz] A small ant-eater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and South America, mainly arboreal, with the tail prehensile

ta-man'du, 1 ta-man'du, 2 ta-man'du, n

ta-man'noir, 1 to-man'noir, 2 ta-man'noir, n The great ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of tropical America, with a very elongated s-out, and long hair on the body and tail It is terrestrial and preys mostly on termites [*< Cor of TAMANDUA*]

ta-man'nos, 1 ta-man'nos, 2 ta-man'nos, n Amoo Indians of the N W United States and British Columbia supernatural power magic

ta-man'no-ust, 1 ta-man'no-ust, 2 ta-man'no-ust, n [E Ind] A large tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) of the family *Guttiferae*, widely distributed in the East Indies, Malaysia, and the Pacific Islands It yields tamaracoe - tam'a-nu-eres'in, n The tamaracoe yielded by the tamarau

Ta-ma'qua, 1 ta-ma'qua, 2 ta-ma'qua, n A manufacturing borough in Schuykill county, Pa

Ta-ma'ra, 1 ta-ma'ra, 2 ta-ma'ra, n Bīb Ezrl xiv 19

tam'a-ra, 1 tam'a-ra, 2 tam'a-ra, n [E Ind] A condiment popular in Italy consisting of powdered cinnamon, cloves, coriander aniseed, and fennel-seeds

tam'a-rack, 1 tam'a-rack, 2 tam'a-rack, n [Am Ind] 1 The American or black larch, a slender tree of swamps in the northern United States, yielding a hard and resinous wood See illus under LARCH 2 A pine (*Pinus murrayana*) of the western United States and British America Its habitat extending from California to Alaska

tam'a-rack-plie, 1 tam'a-rack-plie, 2 tam'a-rack-plie, n [as TAMARAU] tam'a-rao†

ta'ma-rau, 1 ta'ma-rau, 2 ta'ma-rau, n [P I] Same

tam'a-rin, 1 tam'a-rin, 2 tam'a-rin, n [Cayenne] A marmoset (genus *Midas*) as the silky tamarin (*M. rosalia*)

tam'a-rind, 1 tam'a-rind, 2 tam'a-rind, n 1. A tropical tree (*Tamarindus indica*) of the family *Cesalpiniaceae* originally of the East India, but now cultivated in other warm regions It is 40 to 60 feet high, and, on account of its ample foliage of pinnate leaves, and racemes of yellow flowers variegated with red, is cultivated for ornament as well as utility Its wood, bark, leaves, and flowers have an economic value

2. The fruit of this tree, a pod brown-shelled pod, 3 to 6 inches long, containing a brown acid pulp and 3 to 10 seeds It is used in making a cooling beverage, in cooking, in preserving fish, and medicinally in various ways, especially as a laxative Pressed in sirup or sugar, it is the preserved tamarind of commerce

3. Any one of various other trees or their fruits, resembling in some way the real tamarind See phrases [*< LL tamarindus, < Ar tamar Hindi, tamar, date; Hindi, Indian, < Hind, India*]

- bastard tamarind, the silk-tree - black-crown t., same as VELVET TAMARIND - tam'a-rind-fish, n A preparation of East-Indian fish, with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit - t-plum, n An East-Indian tree (*Dialium indicum*), a congener of the velvet tamarind, whose fruit resembles the real tamarind - t-tree, n A sapindaceous tree (*Diploglottis cunninghamii*) with pinnate leaves, insignificant flowers, and large clusters of orange-colored, downy, pleasantly acid fruit native to - velvet t., a small tree (*Cadum acutifolium*), growing in Sierra Leone, or its black, chestnut seed-pods, of about the shape and size of a filbert The acid farinaceous contents are used as food - wild t., any one of various trees or their pods, as (1) a shrub or small tree (*Lysitoma bahamensis*) in southern Florida, or (2) a tree (*Pithecellobium alcyonatum*) of the West Indies - yellow t., a tropical American shrub (*Acacia farnesiana*)

Tam'a-rin'dus, 1 tam'a-rin'dus 2 tam'a-rin'dus, n 1. Bot A monotypic genus of plants of the family *Cesalpiniaceae* *T. indica* is the tamarind of commerce 2. [t-] Pharm The tamarind, when prepared for medicinal use [*< LL tamarindus* see TAMARIND]

tam'a-risk, 1 tam'a-risk, 2 tam'a-risk, n 1. Any species of *Tamarix*, especially *T. gallica*, the common tamarisk, an Old World evergreen shrub It is from 5 to 10 feet high, with feathery branches, minute imbricated leaves, and white or pink flowers in catkin-like spikes about an inch long An allied species, *T. maritima*, common on the peninsula of Sinai, exudes, in consequence of the puncture of an insect, a sweet mucilaginous juice, which on hardening is gathered by the Arabs and made into eat-cakes called *mannan*

2. Any plant of the tamarisk family (*Tamaricaceae*) [*< L tamariscus, tamarisk*]

- German tamarisk, a European shrub (*Myricaria germanica*) of the same family as the common tamarisk, closely allied to and resembling it - Indian t., a variety of the common tamarisk (*Tamarix*) a single flower of *T. indica* which is grown in greenhouses - Oriental t., same as INDIAN BALTREE, under BAL-TREE

Tam'a-ro'a, 1 tam'a-ro'a, 2 tam'a-ro'a, n A village in Perry county, Ill

ta-mar'u-gile, 1 ta-mar'u-gile, 2 ta-mar'u-gile, n Mineral A vitreous hydrous sodium-aluminum sulfate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) with a fibrous structure

tam'as, 1 tam'as, 2 tam'as, n [Hlad] One of the three

Tam'as, n [Huaq] See THOMAS

Tam'a-a Pu-ra-na, 1 tam'a-a pu-ra-na, 2 tam'a-a pu-ra-na, [Saos] A Purana relating to the god Siva

ta-ma'sha, 1 ta-mo'sha 2 ta-ma'sha, n [Anglo-Ind] Any form of public procession, display, or entertainment show

Tam'a-shi-ma, 1 ta-mo-shi-ma 2 ta-ma-shi-ma, n A town in Okayama ken, S W Honshu Island, Japan

Tam'a-to-ve, 1 ta-mo-to-ve 2 ta-ma-to-ve, n A seaport in Madagascar, former capital Tam'a-ti-ret

Tam'a-u-i'paa, 1 ta-mo-u-i'paa, 2 ta-ma-u-i'paa, n A state in N E Mexico, 32,273 sq m, capital, Ciudad Victoria

ta-ma'yu-an, 1 ta-mo'yu-an 2 ta-ma'yu-an, n [P I] A dark red-colored wood (*Strobilanthus philippensis*)

tam'bae, 1 tam'bae 2 tam'bae, n 1. Same as TOMBAC 2. Agaricium or aloes-wood [Var of TOMBAC]

tam'ba-gut, 1 tam'ba-gut 2 tam'ba-gut, n [P I] A bird, the crimson-breasted barbet (*Megalaima haemaphysalis*)

tam'ba-la-gul'sa, 1 tam'ba-la-gul'sa 2 tam'ba-la-gul'sa, n [P I] A fabaceous plant (*Saphara tamentosa*), used by the natives as a febrifuge

tam'ba-ro-ra, 1 tam'ba-ro-ra, 2 tam'ba-ro-ra, n [Austral] A game played with dice in Queensland

tam'ba-a-ding, 1 tam'ba-a-ding, 2 tam'ba-a-ding, n [Madagascar] A civet, the fossa

tam'bo, 1 tam'bo, 2 tam'bo, n [Sp] A dairy, in Peru, and inn

tam'bo, n [U S] That one of the eod-men at a negro minstrel performance who plays the tambourine often as a quasi-proper name

Tam-bo', 1 tam-bo', 2 tam-bo', n 1. A government in S central European Russia 25,710 sq m 2. Its capital Tam-bov; Tam-bov'

tam-bov, 1 tam-bov, 2 tam-bov, n Same as TABU

Tam-bov'kie Land, 1 tam-bov'kie, 2 tam-bov'kie, n Same as TEMBLAND - Tam-bov'kie, n & Tam-bov'kie

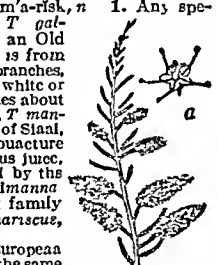
tam'bor, 1 tam'bor, 2 tam'bor, n 1. A swellfish 2. The red rockfish (*Sebastes ruber*) 3. A drumfish (*Pagrus*)

tam'bour, 1 tam'bour, 2 tam'bour, n & n To embroider with a tambour-frame - tam'bour-er, n

(1) The hassdrum 2. A snare-drum (3) A tambourine 2. A tambour-frame 3. A fabric, assilk, embroidered on a tambour-frame 4. For a palisade to defend an entrance 5. Arch (1) Same as BUNN, 4, as, the tambour of a circular peristyle (2) A coiled lobby or vestibule, as in a church porch, to prevent the entrance of drafts 6. In court-tennis, a projection like a chimney on the wall of the hazard-court See illus under COURT-TENNIS 7. *Phylax* & *Psychal* An apparatus for tracing curves of the pulse, breathing, muscular energy, etc., as, Marey's tambour exploring



Tamarind  
a a flowering spray of the tamarind b a flower c, the



Tamarisk

tambour†. 8. Same as TAMBOUR [F, < Ar *tambūr*, drum] - Marey's tambour (*Physiol*), a tambour consisting of a membrane stretched over a metal funnel connected by tubing with a diaphragm, for registering movements of the pulse, thorax, muscles, etc. - tam'bour-eot'ion, n Cotton suitable for embroidery on a tambour-frame - t., frame, n A light wooden frame on which material for embroidery may be stretched See illus under EMBROIDERY - t., lace, n A variety of Limerick lace consisting of needle-embroidery on a machine-made net - t., needle, n A crochet-book used in tambour-work - t., stitch, n A loop-stitch used in tambour-work to produce the pattern - t., stitcher, n A tambourer - t., thread, n Thread, as of gold or silver, used in embroidery - t., work, n Work, as in ornamental and usually partly-colored designs, embroidered on a tambour-frame, passe

tam-bou'ra, 1 tam-bou'ra, 2 tam-bou'ra, n Mus A wire-strung instrument of the guitar family, in use in Persia, Turkey, and Egypt [*< TAMBOUR*]

tam'bour'in, 1 too-bu'ran, 2 tam'bu'ran, n [F] 1. An old Provençal dance accompanied by a flute and tambourine (def 3) 2. The music for such a dance, in 2/4 time, usually with a bass of single dominant tone 3. A Provençal labor-drum - tam'bour-in-que, n A performance on a tambourin or tambourine tam'bour-in-ing

tam'bou-rine, 1 tam'bu-rin, 2 tam'bu-rin, n 1. Mus A pulsatile instrument shaped like the head of a drum, with jingles placed in the hoop to increase the noise tmbreil It is played by striking the head with the hand or thumb, or against the knee, elbow, etc., and by shal'log tam'bour

2. Same as TAMBOURIN 3. An Egyptian drum shaped like a goblet with large hollow open stem 4. [S Afr] A wild pigeon (*Tympanis tricolor*), white, with tail and wings tipped with black noted for its peculiar resonant note [*< F tam-bourin, dim of tambour, see TAMBOUR, n*] tam'bu-rin; tam'bu-rine†

tam'breit, 1 tam'brit, 2 tam'hrct, n [Austral] The duck-bill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*)

Tam'bro, 1 tam'bro, 2 tam'bro, n Same as PALTE

tam'bu-ran, 1 tam'bu-rā, 2 tam'bu-ran, n [Malay] An honorific title among the Nairs Tam'be-ra'neet

tam'bu-ret-stitch, n A tambour-stitch

tam'bu-ro'ne, 1 tam'bu-ro'ne, 2 tam'bu-ro'ne, n [It] A large drum

tame, 1 tam, 2 tam, n [TAMED, TAMING] 1. To make tame, render docile, domesticated, or civilized, treat so as to reclaim from a wild or savage state, as, the Apaches were hard to tame, to render effeminate 2. Hence (1) To bring into subjection or obedience, conquer, subjugate, as, no man can tame the tongue. (2) To take the spirit or heart from, render spiritless

My pride was tamed and in our grief I of the Parish asked relief

WOMAN ON THE LAST OF THE FLOCK st 5. 3. To tone down, soften, as glaring colors 4. To overcome, kill [*< AS tamian, < tam, tame*]

Syn. see SUBDUCE

tame, n [Prov Eng or Obs] To apportion distribute, also, to cut 2. To tap and taste as wine broach

tame, a [TAMER; TAMER] 1. Having lost its native or ancestral wildness or shyness, domesticated, as, a tame rabbit 2. In agriculture, brought under or produced by cultivation, as, tame land, tame hay 3. Docile, as if like a domesticated animal, tractable

Lord, I will be as silent As the tame lover should be and as foolish

4. Subdued, as if by taming, hence, mean-spirited, as, tame slaves, tame under insult 5. Lacking in interest or animation, rapid, dull

Neither picturesque nor quaint but only tame HAWTHORNE Scarlet Letter, Custom House p 23 [in x & c 1859]

6. Lacking in effectiveness, ineffectual, inert

These proceedings appeared to Henry altogether too tame for the exigencies of the crisis

A H. EVERETT in Sparks's Library Am Biog, Patrick Henry in second series, vol 1, p 287 [in x & c 1848]

7. [Rare] Adjusted to one's ways, familiar, customary [*< AS tam, tame*] SYN. see AOULE FLAT MEAGER

- tame'less, a (Poet) - tame'less-ness, n - tame'ly, adv - tame'ness, n

tam'ba-b'le, 1 tam'ba-b'le, 2 tam'ba-b'le, n Same as TAMABILITY, etc.

tame'pol'ion, 1 tam'pol-ion, 2 tam'pol-ion, n A bardy perennial European herb (*Vincetoxicum officinale*) of the milkweed family Its root was formerly regarded as an antidote to poisons

tam'er, 1 tam'er, 2 tam'er, n One who or that which tames used in composition, as, a lion-tamer

Tam'er-lane, 1 tam'er-lan, 2 tam'er-lan, n (1336-2/r 1405) A Tatar conqueror of India and Asia

Tam'li-a-hua, 1 ta-mi-a'wa, 2 ta-mi-a'wa, n A tidal lagoon in Vera Cruz state Mexico, behind the coastal reef S of Tampico length, 60 m

ta'mi-as, 1 ta'mi-as, 2 ta'mi-as, n A sciuroid rodent (genus *Tamias*), as a chipmunk [*< Gr tamias, steward*] tam'i-din(e), 1 tam'i-din 2 tam'i-din, n A material made by the action of a reducing agent as ammonium sulfid on collodion used in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent electric lamps [Coined]

Tam'il, 1 tam'il or tum'il, 2 tam'il or tum'il, n 1. One of the Dravidian inhabitants of southern India and Ceylon See plate of RACES OF MAN'KIND, at MAN 2. A Dravidian idiom spoken in southern India and Ceylon - Tamil architecture, see DRAVIDIAN

Ta-mil'-an, 1 ta-mil'-an, 2 ta-mil'-an, n 1. Of or pertaining to the Tamils proper or to the language spoken by them 2. Of or pertaining to the Dravidian languages, Dravide Tam'il; Tam'il'et

Ta-mil'-an, n 1. Same as TAMIL; 2. The Dravidian languages Tam'il'et

tam'in, 1 tam'in, 2 tam'in, n [Prov or Obs] Stamin. tam'inet; tam'i-ny; tam'mint

tam'is, 1 tam'is, 2 tam'is, n 1. A sieve or strainer made of cloth 2. The fabric used for straining; bolting-cloth [F, sieve] - tam'is-hird, n A Guinea-fowl

tam'i-sage, 1 tam'i-sai, 2 tam'i-sag, n Math A method of finding invariants by sifting the quantities

ta-mise'la, 1 tam'is-or-to-miz, 2 tam'is-or-to-miz, n A thin woolen fabric, a trade name [CP TAMIS]

Ta-mlice, 1 to-miz, 2 tã-mis, n 1. A town in E Flanders province Belgium 2 [F] The English river Thames  
tam'lin, 1 tam'lin, 2 tã'mlin, n [Local, Eng] The young of the cod  
Tam'ma-ny, 1 tam'-ni, 2 tã'm'-ni, n 1. A friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians an Anglicized form of *Tamanend* 2. The Tammany Society  
Tammany Society, a political organization in New York city affiliated with the Democratic party more commonly Tammany Hall, from its meeting-place The Tammany Society, instituted April 30, 1789, was originally called the 'Columbian Order,' with Columbus as its patron saint A few years later it adopted as its 'patron saint' the Indian chief *Tamanend* (see def. 1, above), who was a contemporary of William Penn An apocryphal history of *Tamanend* had been published some years before, asserting that he lived during the Revolutionary war, was a friend of Washington and died on the 12th of May, and his name became popular under the corrupted form of *Tammany* or *Saint* (or *King*) *Tammany* The society, originally nominally charitable and social, became in time political - Tam'-ma-ni-fy, r - Tam'-ma-ni-fism, n  
Tam'ma-ny-fite, 1 tam'-m-at, 2 tã'm'-ny-it, n A member or adherent of the Tammany Society  
Tam'mer-fors, 1 tam'-er-fors, 2 tã'm'-er-fors, n A manufacturing town in Finland  
tam'mock, 1 tam'ek, 2 tã'm'ok, n [Scot] A hillock  
Tam'muz, 1 tam'muz or tam'uz, 2 tã'm'uz or tã'm'uz, n [Heb] 1. A Hebrew month See *CALENDAR* 2. *Babylonian Myth* The counterpart of the Phœnician god Adonis in whose memory a feast was yearly held, beginning with the new moon of Tammuz Compare *ISHTAR* 3. *Bib* Ezek viii, 14  
tam'my, 1 tam', 2 tã'm', l r To put through a tammy, or strainer II n (1) [Colloq] A tam-o'-shanter (2) A worsted cloth tamlin or stamlin hence, by extension, a strainer made of this cloth [*< tamis*] tam'my-cloth', n  
tam'my-nò're, 1 tam'-nò-re, 2 tã'm'-nò-rì, n [Scot] The puffin tommy or tom-oody  
Ta-mo-ne-a, 1 to-mò-ne-a, 2 ta-mò-ne-a, n Bot A small genus of tropical American *erichnaceae* herbs and subshrubs having opposite leaves and lacinious, spicate flowers, the corolla limb 5-cleft. *T. cerisea* is in cultivation  
Tam-o-ra, 1 tam'-o-ra, 2 tã'm'-o-ra, n Io Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*, queen of the Goths  
tam'-o-shan'ter, 1 tam'-o-shan'ter, 2 tã'm'-o-shàn'ter, n 1. [Scot] A tight-fitting woollen cap, n braid bonnet 2. A cap fitting closely about the brows but large and full above, and sometimes having a flat top, often with a knob or tassel, made of various materials [*< Tom o' Shonter*, one of Burns's heroes] tam'  
Tam-o-Shan'ter, In Robert Burns's poem *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero, a drunken, good-natured farmer, who returning from a night of revelry in Ayr, is pursued by a pack of witches from the old Kirk of Alloway to the "keystone of the bridge" of Doon, the evil spirits having no power to cross over running water In this close encounter, however, his mare *Maggie* is robbed of "her ain gray tail"  
tamp, 1 tamp, 2 tãmp, r 1. To ram packing or stemming, as in clay or other vad or its equivalent, on a charge (in a blast-hole) 2. To ram or pound down, as railway-hallast or road-metal [*< TAMPION*] - tamp', work', a Work done by tamping, in hydraulic or civil engineering, a road or surface made smooth and solid by ramming or tamping  
Tam'pa, 1 tam'pa, 2 tã'm'pa, n 1. A bay to W Florida an arm of the Gulf of Mexico length, 40 m 2. A city, county-seat of Hillsborough county, Fla  
tam'pan, 1 tam'pan, 2 tã'm'pan, n [S Afr] A venomous South-African tick that chooses by preference the parts between the fingers or toes for inflicting its bite  
tam'per, 1 tam'par, 2 tã'm'par, r 1. To experiment officiously, foolishly, or impertinently, meddle  
Van minds would still be tampering with the greatest affairs  
Leonora Works, *Lect on Rom* xxi, 31a vol u p 92 [l o a b]  
2. Specif (1) To interfere or make alterations so as to pervert or vitiate, as, to tamper with a manuscript (2) To use corrupt measures, as bribery, machinate generally followed in all senses by with [*FOR TAMPER, r*] tam'per, 1 tam'par, 2 tã'm'par, n 1. One who tames 2. An implement for tamping, a tamping-iron or tamping-bar  
tam'pered, pp Tamped S S  
tam'per-er, 1 tam'par-er, 2 tã'm'par-er, n. One who tampers  
Tam'pico, 1 tam'p'ko, 2 tã'm'p'ko, n A seaport city in S E Tamaulipas state, Mexico - Tampico fiber, same as *ISTLE*  
tam'ping, 1 tam'ping, 2 tã'm'ping, n 1. The net of one who tamps 2. Material used for packing a blast-hole or a mine now more properly called stemming  
- tam'ping-bar', n Any one of several varieties of iron bar, for compacting or compressing material, as for tamping railway-hallast, etc t *iron* - t *machine*, n In pipe-making n machine for working the clay and forcing it into the molds - t *plug*, n A plug of iron or wood used instead of tamping-material to close up a loaded blast-hole  
tam'pl-on, 1 tam'pi-on, 2 tã'm'pi-on n A stopper, plug, or bung Specif (1) A flanged disk or plug inserted into the mouth of a cannon, to exclude water and dust (2) A wooden disk forming the bottom of a load of grape-shot (3) A stopper for the upper end of an organ-pipe tam'pl-on; [*< OF tampon, < tãpe, < D tãp, hung*] tam'pe-on; tam'poc, 1 tam'poc, 2 tã'm'poc, n [Malay] The edible fruit of a Malaysian tree (*Baccaurea malayana*) of the spurge family tam'pui  
tam'pon, 1 tam'pon, 2 tã'm'pon, r Surg To plug up (a wound or an orifice), as with lint, to stop hemorrhage  
tam'pon, n 1. Surg A plug, consisting of a pledget or dossil of lint, or the like, for closing a wound or cavity, pad 2 [Eng] Same as *TAMPON*, 1 [*OF, see TAMPION*] tam'pint  
- Garlet's tampon, an inflatable vaginal pessary - tam'pon-screw', n An instrument having a sharp screw on one end for withdrawing a tampon - tracheal t, an inflatable tampon of rubber, used in operations on the throat to prevent blood from flowing into the windpipe - tam'pon-ade', n The employment of a tampon  
tam'pon-ment; - tam'pon-age, n The operation or system of applying tampons tam'pon-ing, S S  
tam'pon, pp Tamped S S  
Tam'su, n See TANSUI  
tam'tam, 1 tam'tam, 2 tã'm'tã'm, n Same as *TOY-SUM* [*< Hind tãtam, drum*] - tam'tam'met'al, n Goog-metal See *GOOG*  
Tam'ti, Tam'ti'ic. Same as *TAMIL*, *TAMILIC*

ta-mu're, 1 to-mu're, 2 ta-mu're, n [New Zealand] A sparoid fish (*Paragomus auratus*), snapper  
Ta'mu's, 1 tã'mu's, 2 tã'mu's, n Bot A genus of twining herbs of the family *Dioscoreaceae*, with fleshy rootstocks, angular, branching stems, alternate leaves racemes of small dioecious flowers and oblong red-berried fruits Two species only, natives of temperate parts of the Old World, are known *T. communis* is the black bryon [*< L tamnus, vine*]  
tam'writ, 1 tam'writ, 2 tã'm'writ, n A large leggy pig, See *ILLUS* under *swine* [*< Tamworth, England*]  
Tam'worth, n 1. A borough in Staffordshire, England 2. A town in Inglis county, New South Wales  
tan, 1 tan, 2 tãn, r [TANEN, TAND, TAN'INO] l r 1. To convert, as hides or skins, into leather by treating with an infusion of vegetable tannin (tannic acid) obtained from the bark of the oak, hemlock, etc., the tannic acid acting chemically on the gelatin, gluten, etc. of the skins and forming insoluble compounds 2. Hence, to convert into leather by the similar action of some mineral or chemical compound, as alum or chrome Compare *TAW* and *LEATHER* 3. By further extension, to prepare, as chamois or buff leather, by treatment with fats or oils 4. To subject to a process for toughening and hardening, as fish-octs or sails, or a composition in the manufacture of artificial marble 5. To bronze, or the skin, as by exposure to a scorching sun  
His face was deep brown as it tanned and re-tanned by the sun  
Elizabeth C Gaskell *Crucial* p 119 [l r e c o 1883]  
6. [Colloq] To castigate, flog, whack  
To-day you tan people to-morrow they tan you *SIR KENNETH*  
With Fire and Sword tr by Curtin, p 475 [l r e c o 1890]  
7. [Rare] To destroy the luster of, as by the effects of time or exposure  
II r 1. To become converted into leather 2. To have the skin become embrowned or tawny, as by exposure to the sun [*< F tanner, < tan, see TAN, n*]  
tan, a Of a yellowish or reddish brown, tan-colored, tan, n 1. Tan-bark 2. Taw-liquor 3. Yellowish brown tinged with red 4. A bronzing of the skin  
Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!  
Wittier *Barfoot Boy* st 1  
[F, < Bret *tann*, oak]  
tan, a spec tan, ground tan-bark from which the tannic acid has been extracted by infusion - tan'-balls', n Pl Balls made of spent tan-bark compressed used for fuel tan'-trif; -tan-bark, n 1. See *TAN* 2. [U S] A pedestrian track made of tan-bark 3. The rias of a circus as being covered with spot tan-bark - tan-bark beetle, a beetle (*Dinoderus substriatus*) which bores into hemlock-bark - tan-bed, n Hort A bark-bed tan-stool; -tan-colored, a Same as *TAN*, a - tan-extractor, n An apparatus for gliadlog tan-bark and extracting from it a taw-liquor, by leaching the bark in tanks, etc - tan-house, n A building for the storage of tan-bark 2. A taw-liquor; -tan-liquor, n 1. An infusion of tan-bark in water 2. Same as *OOZE* 3. tan-plecklet; -tan-mill, n A mill for gliadlog tan-bark - tan-press, n A press for extracting the moisture from wet tan - tan-ride, n A tan-bark track for horsemen tan-gallop; -tan-spud, n A spade-like implement used in peeling off bark from trees for tan-turf, n Tan-hals - tan-vot, n A tank for containing the ooze or tan-liquor in which hides are placed in tanning tan-plit; -tan-yard, n An enclosed place where hides are tanned for making leather, a tannery - the tan [*Slang*], on equestrian or pedestrian ring, tan-bark or tan-ride circus - to kiss the tan, in horsemanship, especially at cavalry burricks, to be thrown - to smell of the tan [*Slang*], to smack or savor of the circus or the ring tan', n [Prov Eng] A small switch [*< AS tãn, twig*] tan', n Same as *TAN*, a  
tan', n A Chinese weight equal to 133 1/3 lbs picul  
tan'ab, Tan'ab, n A tiger  
tan'ab, 1 tan'ab, 2 tã'nab, n [Aoglo-Ind] 1. tan'ab, 1 tan'ab, 2 tã'nab, n A military post or a body of soldiers occupying it - tan'ab-dar', n The chief officer of a tana  
tan'ab, n A Sumatran banxing (*Tupata tana*).  
Tan'ab, 1. A river in Norway length, 200 m 2. Same as *TANA* 3. A bay in N E Norway  
tan'-a-ce'tin, 1 tan'-a-s'io, 2 tã'n-a-c'et'ia n Chem The chief bitter ingredient of tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). [*< TANACEUM*]  
tan'-a-ce'tone, 1 tan'-a-s'it'ion, 2 tã'n-a-c'et'ion n Chem The principal constituent of tansy oil (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O) [*< TANACEUM*]  
Tan'-a-ce'tum, 1 tan'-a-s'it'um, 2 tã'n-a-c'et'um n Bot A genus of strong-scented plants of the aster family, consisting of about 30 species distributed through the northern hemisphere and including the tansy (*T. vulgare*) (see *ILLUS* under *TANSY*) and the costmary (*T. balsamita*) [*< It tanaetia, < Gr tãnanastia, see TANSY*]  
tan'-a-ce'tyl, 1 tan'-a-s'it'yl, 2 tã'n-a-c'et'yl, n The radical of tansy oil, thujyl [*< TANACEUM + -yl*]  
Tan'ach, 1 tã'nach, 2 tã'nach, n *Bib* Josh xvi 25  
Tan'aki.  
tan'a-ger, 1 tan'-a-ger, 2 tã'n-a-ger, n 1. A tanagid bird of the warmer parts of America, related to the fitches and usually brilliantly colored, as the blue-headed tanager or the summer redbird or scarlet tanager of the eastern United States 2. [T] A genus typical of *Tanagridae* [*< Braz tanagora, tanager*]  
Tan'-a-gra, 1 tan'-a-gra, 2 tã'n-a-gra, n An ancient town in E Boeotia, Greece now known as Gremada Excavations there have yielded the Tanagra figurines (see *FIGURINE*) Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B C, and the Athenians defeated the Spartans, 456 and 426 B C - Tan'-a-grin(e), a  
Tan'-a-grin'de, 1 tan'-a-grin'de, 2 tã'n-a-grin'de, n pl *Ornith* An American family of oscine birds with 9 primaries, n conoid bill notched near the tip, and nostrils exposed, tanagers [*< TANAGER*] - tan'-a-grid, n - tan'-a-groid, a & n - Tan'-a-grine, n pl *Ornith* A subfamily of *Tanagridae*, especially those with bill moderately large and subulate and with tarsi moderate - tan'-a-grin(e), 1. a 1. Of or pertaining to the *Tanagridae*, or, specifically, the *Tanagrinæ* 2. Inhabited by tanagers II n One of the *Tanagrinæ*  
Ta-na'i-d'e, 1 ta-nã'i-d'e, 2 ta-nã'i-d'e, n pl *Crust* A family of isopods with respiration cephalothoracic, and with first legs chelate and the others ambulatory and prehensile [*< TANAI*] - ta-na'id, n - ta-na'id, a  
Tan'-a-id'e-a, 1 ta-nã-i-d'e-a, 2 tã'n-a-id'e-a, n pl *Crust* A subtribe of isopod crustaceans, including *Tanais* and *Bopyridæ* [*< TANAI*] - tan'-a-id'e-on, a & n

ta-na'im, n Some as *TANAIM*  
Tan'-a-l-i, 1 tan'-a-l-i, 2 tã'n-a-l-i, n *Crust* 1. A genus typical of *Tanais* 2. [T] An isopod of this genus  
The male of a *Tanais* regularly occurs under two distinct forms, one has strong pincers and the other antennae furnished with smelling-hairs  
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol 1, p 65 [l r 1883]  
[L, < Gr *Tanais*, the river Doa] [as Azof]  
Tan'-a-l-i, n 1. Ancient name of the Doa river 2. Same as *TANAI*  
tan'-a-l-i, n Same as *TANAI*  
tan'-a-na, 1 tan'-a-na, 2 tã'n-a-na, n [S Am] A singing grasshopper native to the Amazon Valley  
Tan'-a-na-riv', 1 to-nã'n-a-riv', 2 tã'n-a-na-riv', n A town in central Madagascar capital of the island  
Tan'-a-rife, 1 tan'-a-rif, 2 tã'n-a-rif, n One of the teachers of the traditional unwritten law between the time of the great synagog and the compilation of the Mishna  
tan'ate, 1 tan'et 2 tã'n'at, n A wild dog (*Vulpes cynoides*) of Japan and northeastern Asia, with long loose fur, short ears, and a long bushy tail  
Tan'ered, 1 tan'ked, 2 tã'p'ked, n 1 (1078-1112) A Norman hero of the first crusade Ia Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* he is mentioned as in love with Clorinda, the fair 2. In Thomson's *Tancred and Sigismund* the eldest grandson of Roger 1 of Sicily, who left the throne to Tancred, told married Constantia, daughter of William the Bad tan'dan, 1 tan'dan 2 tã'n'dan, n [Austral] A fresh water plotosold catfish (*Copidoglanis tandanus*)  
tan'dem, 1 tan'dem, 2 tã'n'dem, a 1. Having the horses or other draft-animals harnessed one before the other, as, in tandem team 2. Like to arrangement to a team so harnessed, as, children driven to tandem fashion - tandem colon (*Lib Cat*), a colon set on its side ( ) used after the abbreviation of common feminine names 3. engine, a steam-engine with two cylinders set axially in line one piston-rod working the two piston-heads - 4. play (*Football*), a play formerly in vogue in which the man running with the ball is preceded or followed or both preceded and followed, by other men of his own side acting as interferers to assist him in breaking through the opposing line  
tan'dem, n 1. Two or more horses harnessed and driven to single file, hence, such a turnout, including both horses and vehicle 2. A cycle with two seats for two persons, one behind the other  
tan'dem, adr 1. In tandem fashion, oar before the other, as horses originally an English colloquial pun, the Latin word referring to time, not to space 2. *Elec* In series opposed to abreast [*< L tandem, at length*]  
tan'-dour, 1 tan'-dour, 2 tã'o-dur', n [Sans] A table or bench covered with carpet to retain the feet of a concealed hazzler used in the East as a couch in winter tan'-door', n  
Tan'dy-Brah'ma-tan', n [Sans] See *BRÁHMANA*  
tanc, 1 tãn, 2 tãn, pron [Scot] Oor originally a contraction for the *ane*, but oow commonly preceded by the *sod* followed by *tither* (the other), as either the *tane* or the *tither* will do  
tan'-e-ka'ha, 1 tã'o'e-kã'ho 2 tã'n-e-kã'ha, n [New Zealand] Bot A tree (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*) of the pine family, 10-15 m tall, a strong, white, dense timber Its bark contains from 23 to 28 per cent of tannin, 1400 tons  
Tan'ey, 1 tã'n, 2 tã'n, n 1. Roger Brooke (b. 1777-1854), an American jurist, chief justice of the United States, 1836 2. A county in S W Missouri, 648 sq m, county-seat, Forsyth  
Tan'field, 1 tan'fild, 2 tã'n'fild, n A district in Durham county, England  
tang, 1 tan, 2 tãog, r I. t 1. To cause to make a loud, harsh sound, as, to tang pieces of metal 2. To utter loudly II. t 1. To give out a harsh, nagging sound 2. To speak loudly and harshly [imitative] for the purpose of making them settle  
tang, r 1. To supply with a tang or projection; os, to tang buckles 2. [Prov Eng] To tongue 3. To stung  
tang, n 1. A slender shark or tongue projecting from some metal part, as the end of a sword-blade or of a chisel, for inserting it into or fixing it upon a handle See *ILLUS* under *swore* 2. A projecting piece from the rear of and in hoe with a gun-barrel, by which it may be fastened to the stock by screws 3. A tongue-like member, as the tang of a buckle 4. Io stereotyping, same as *TAIL-PIECE*, n 7. 5. [Prov Eng] A sting, as of a reptile or on insect 6. [Scot] A prong or tine 7. [Scot & Prov Eng] A narrow strap of land, a low cape 8. A dagger [*< Ice tangi, tång*]  
- tang'-tool', n A tool whose blade or working part is fitted to the handle by a tang, and (usually) secured by a collar, as distinguished from a socket-tool  
tang, n 1. A penetrating taste, flavor, or odor, commonly a disagreeable one  
There is a wild apple on Nawahawuck Hill so my town which has to me so peculiarly pleasant bitter tang, not perceived till it is three-quarters tasted  
THEOBALD *Excursions, Wild Apples* p 294 [l r e 1863]  
2. Any distinct quality, especially one that is disagreeable, as, a tang of cynicism [*< OD tangi, sharp*]  
tang, n [Dan] Aoy one of various seaweeds, especially *Fucus nodosus* and *Laminaria digitata*, tangle - black tang, the seaweed *F. vesiculosus*  
tang, n A sharp ringing or twanging sound, tag tang, n Any one of several species of surgeon-fishes or doctor-fishes, as the blue tang or blue surgeon (*T. caeruleus*), the harbor common surgeon, or tang-barb (*T. hepaticus*), or the harlequin or occant (*T. bahianus*) [*< Ice tangi, sting*]  
Tang, 1 tãg, 2 tãng, n A Chinese dynasty founded by Le Yüeo in 618 and ending in 907, when the later Leao dynasty began The period is the Chinese golden age of literature, during which printing was invented  
tan'-ga-lung, 1 tã'gã-lung, 2 tã'p'gã-lung, n [Sumatra] A small East-Indian civet (*Viverra tangalunga*).





**tang'an-tang'an**, 1 tōn'ōn-tōn'ān, 2 tang'an-tang'an, n. [P 1] The east-orient plant.  
**Tan'ga-nyl'ka**, 1 tōn'ga-nyl'ka, 2 tan'ga-nyl'ka, n. A lake of Central Africa, S. W. of Victoria Nyanza, 400 by 20 to 40 m depth, 2,000 ft. It discharges into the Kongo river — **Tan'ga-nyl'ka Territory**. See GERMAN EAST AFRICA.  
**tan'ge-lo**, 1 tan'ge-lo, 2 tan'ge-lo, n. Bot. A loose-skinned, orange-like fruit, a hybrid between the common tangerine and the pomelo (grapefruit).

**Tangelo** is a combination of the first two syllables of the word tangerine with the last syllable of the word pomelo. H. J. WOODMAN in *Yearbook U S Dept Agr* 1904 [lovt rro nrr 104]

**tan'gen-ey**, 1 tan'jen-si, 2 tǎn'gēn-gy, n. [-CIES, 1-siz, 2-ry, pl] The state of being tangent or touching, as the point of tangency of two circles. **Tangent**, n. The problem of tangencies, the problem to describe a circle through given points touching given lines or circles, the number of points and lines so given being limited to three.

**tan'gent**, 1 tan'jēnt, 2 tǎn'gēnt, n. To be tangent to. **tan'gent**, 1. *Geom.* Meeting at a point or along a line without further coincidence or intersection said of either or both of two lines or surfaces so touching. Two lines or a line and a surface can be tangent only at a point. Two surfaces may be tangent either at a point or along a line. 2. *Touching, contacting*. [*< L tango (ppr tangere) - (s), touch*] — **tangent line**, a line that is tangent to a curve at a certain point — **tangent plane**, a plane that is tangent to a surface — **tangent scale**, a notched piece of metal having its base curved to suit the breech of a cannon and a row of steps set on tangent lines, for use as a rear sight.

**tan'gent**, n. 1. *Geom.* (1) A straight line tangent to a curve at any point, the straight line through two coincident points of a curve.

The direction of motion of a moving point is at each instant the tangent drawn to its path if the path be a curve. THOMSON AND TAIT *Natural Philosophy* vol. 1, § 4, p. 2 [cl v 1867]

(2) The length of a tangent line from the point of contact to the axis of abscissas. 2. *Trig* One of the trigonometrical functions. See TRIGONOMETRICAL. 3. In the clavichord, a thick brass pin at the rear end of each key, to press against the string and produce the tone. 4. [*Colloq*] A straight stretch of railway-track — **enoidal tangent**, the single line that is tangent to both branches of a curve at a cusp — **inflectional t**, a tangent at a point of inflection of a curve, which therefore lies on opposite sides of the tangent — **logarithmic t**, the logarithm of the natural tangent — **artificial t** — **method of tangents**, a method of getting the quadrature of a curve by an evaluation of its tangent — **multiple t**, a tangent that touches the same curve at more than one point — **natural t**, same as **TANGENT**, 2 — **stationary t**, the tangent of a curve at the point of inflection. See INFLECTION. 5 — **tangent of a force**, n. A balance showing weight by the position of a beam that is extended to serve as a pointer on a graduated arc — **t-out**, a Denoting a board or plank sawn lengthwise from a log by parallel cuts in succession — **t-screw**, n. A screw attached to a clamp and giving a slight relative circular motion to pieces that are clamped together. See ILLUS under **EXTANT** — to fly off at a t [*Colloq*], to take suddenly an eccentric course in thought or conduct.

**tan'gen'tial**, 1 tan'jen'shal, 2 tǎn'gēn'shal, a. Of, pertaining to, or moving in the direction of n tangent. **tan'gen'tial** — **tan'gen'tial-ly**, adv. **tan'gen'tial-ly**.

**tan'gen'tial**, n. *Geom.* The point at which a tangent to a plane cubic meets the curve again — **conic tangential**, a tangential where the tangent is a conic that meets the cubic at five points consecutively at a primitive point.

**tan'gen'tial-ly**, 1 tan'jen'shal-ly, 2 tǎn'gēn'shal-ly, n. The state or quality of being tangent or tangential.

**tan'gent-om'e-ter**, 1 tan'jēnt-om'e-ter, 2 tǎn'gēnt-om'e-ter, n. An instrument used in trigonometry, having a set-adjustable arrangement of three graduated rules and a protractor with which a right-angled triangle of any kind may be traced. — **TANGENT + -METER**.

**Tan'ger-ine**, 1 tan'jer-in, 2 tǎn'jer-in, n. 1. a. Of or pertaining to Tanger. II. n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Tanger. 2. [-] A small red-skinned orange. See under **ORANGE**. **Tan'gier-ine**.

**tan'gy**, a. Same as **TANGY**. [harbor-seal]

**tan'gish**, 1 tan'gish, 2 tǎn'gish, n. [Prov Eng] The tan'gish, 1 tǎn'gish, 2 tǎn'gish, n. A small Tibetan plebeian pony.

**tan'ghas**, 1 tǎn'gōs, 2 tǎn'gās, n. Same as **LANETE**.

**tan'ghin**, 1 tan'gin, 2 tǎn'gin, n. [Malagasy] The ordeal-tree of Madagascar, also, the poisonous kernel of its fruit. See **ORDEAL-TREE**.

**Tan'ghin-lā**, 1 tan'ghin-lā, 2 tǎn'ghin-lā, n. Bot. A genus of Madagascar trees of the family Apocynaceae. There is only one species, *T. venenifera*, the tanghin. See **TANGHIN**.

**tan'ghin-lā**, 1 tan'ghin-lā, 2 tǎn'ghin-lā, n. Chem. The active toxic principle (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) of tanghin.

**tan'g**, 1 tǎn'g, 2 tǎn'g, n. [Polynesian] A cry of mourning, wailing, lamentation.

**tan'gh-lē**, 1 tan'gh-lē, 2 tǎn'gh-lē, n. [Rare] That which may be perceived by touch.

**tan'gi-bil'l-ty**, 1 tan'gi-bil'l-ty, 2 tǎn'gi-bil'l-ty, n. The quality of being tangible, perceptibility by the sense of touch, or capability of being perceived or grasped mentally. [*< F tangibilis, < LL tangibilis, tangible*]

**tan'gi-bil'e**, 1 tan'gi-bil'e, 2 tǎn'gi-bil'e, a. 1. Perceptible by touch; also, within reach by touch.

The life of a worm is made up of actions referring almost exclusively to the tangible properties of adjacent things. SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol. 1, § 31, p. 83 [a 1891]

2. Figuratively, capable of being apprehended by the mind, having definite shape, not elusive or unreal, as, a tangible scheme, tangible evidence. 3. Low Perceptible to the senses, corporeal, as, tangible property opposed to incorporeal property, such as franchises, rents, etc. [*< F tangibilis, see TANGIBILIS*] SYN. see **PHYSICAL** — **tan'gi-bil'e-ness**, n. — **tan'gi-bil'e**, adv.

**tan'glo**, 1 tan'glo, 2 tǎn'glo, n. [Orkneys] A water-spirit in the form of a horse or of a man covered with seaweed. [*< TANG, n*]

**Tan'gler**, 1 tan'jir, 2 tǎn'gēr, n. A seaport and walled city in Morocco N. W. Africa captured by Alfonso V of Portugal 1471 held by the English 1662-1684.

**Tan'gler-inc**, o & n. Same as **TANGERINE**. [*Varianco*]

**tan'glin**, 1 tan'glin, 2 tǎn'glin, n. A pangolin (*Manis*) **Tan'glin-pa-hoa**, 1 tan'glin-pa-hoa, or (*colloq*) **tanch'pa-ho**, 2 tǎn'glin-pa-ho, or (*colloq*) **tanch'pa-ho**, n. A parib in S. E. Louisiana 777 sq m parish-seat Amite.

**tan'gli**, 1 tan'gli, 2 tǎn'gli, n. [*TA'GLIN*, **TAN'GLIN**; as threads or hair] in n confused and not readily separable mass.

For getting a strong impression that a skein is tangled, there is nothing like snatching hastily at a single thread.

GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* p. 69 [a 1870]

2. To complicate confusedly or metricatively, perplex, embroil. 3. To ensnare as in a tangle, entangle.

Fear not though I have tangled countless hearts. BICKLESTEDT *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk vii, l 452

II. 1. To be entangled, become involved in a quarrel or any complication. [*< TANGLE, n*] — **tan'gle-ment**, n. The act of tangling, or the state of being tangled, also, a collection of things tangled together — **tan'gler**, n. One who tangles — **tan'gle-some**, a. [*Colloq*] Entangled and perplexing as a tanglesome business — **tan'gling-ly**, adv.

**tan'gle**, a. [*Scot*] 1. Tall and feeble, not well knit in the joints. 2. Weak from fatigue or overexertion.

**tan'gle**, n. 1. A confused intertwinement of flexible materials, as threads or vines, in an uncompact mass. 2. Hence, a state of confusion and perplexity, as, his thoughts were in a tangle, the business is in a tangle.

3. A device for hanging up from the bottom of the sea delicate forms of marine life, as seaweed, etc. **tan'gle-bar**; **tan'gle-sawb**. [*< TANGLE, n*]

The examination of the bottom was done by means of 'tangle' consisting of an A-shaped iron frame to which frayed-out hemp-ropes are attached. A. E. VERNALL in *Rep U S Fish Commission* 1871-1872 p. 297 [lovt rro off 1873]

**tan'gle**, n. 1. Bot. Either of two leathery seaweeds, a tang (*Laminaria digitata*) with a broad digitately cleft frond 1 to 5 feet long, or the sweet tang (*L. saccharina*), with a ribbon-shaped frond 2 to 12 feet long.

2. [*Scot*] A tall, lean person, anything long and dangling. [*< Ice thöngull, dim of thung, help*]

— **tan'gle-fish**, n. The European pipefish (*Synbranchius acus*) — **t-picker**, n. [*Local Eng*] A bird, the turnstone — **tent** (*Surg*), a tent made of seaweed, used chiefly for dilating the mouth of the womb — **t-wreck**, n. Any seaweed of the genus *Laminaria* — **t-shade**, [*Buckleberry*]

**tan'gle-ber**, 1 tan'gle-ber, 2 tǎn'gēl'ber, n. The blue tang (*Laminaria digitata*) — **tan'gle-foot**, 1 tan'gle-foot, 2 tǎn'gēl-foot, n. 1. [*Slang*, U S] Intoxicating drink, as had whisky — **tan'gle-leg**, n. 2. Bot. Same as **BAUERA**. [*in a tangle*]

**tan'g**, 1 tan'g, 2 tǎn'g, a. Consisting of or being tang. **tan'g**, 1 tan'g, 2 tǎn'g, n. Consisting of or being tang. **tan'g**, 1 tan'g, 2 tǎn'g, n. Consisting of or being tang. **tan'g**, 1 tan'g, 2 tǎn'g, n. Consisting of or being tang.

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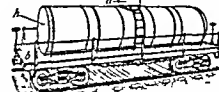
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3. A storage-pond for water, excavated in the soil, as in Australia, India, etc. 4. [*Prov*] Any natural pool or pond. [*< Pg tanque, < L stagnum, pool*]

— **tan'k-car**, n. A platform railway-car carrying an iron tank, usually cylindrical with horizontal axis for the transportation of coal, oil, etc. — **t drama**, sensational melodrama employing a reservoir of water, as in representing a race or a rescue from drowning in term of contempt — **t engine**, n. A locomotive with n water-tank over the boiler, but with no head, b, running board.

**Tank-car**  


**Tank-car**  
 d, dome, m, manhole, h, tank-car, t, locomotive, t, furnace, n. A glass-making furnace having a tank instead of the usual pots — **t-head**, n. The head or end of a metal tank — **t-iron**, n. Plate iron of a thickness suitable for making large tanks — **t-plate**, n. — **t-runner**, n. [*E Ind*] Theophaent-tall-jacana — **t-ship**, n. *Naut* A vessel having a hold in which oil or other liquid may be carried in bulk — **t-steam**, n. — **t-vessel**, n. — **t-station**, n. 1. A railway station at which there is a tank for supplying water to the locomotives. 2. An enlargement in a mine-shaft or level to receive a water-tank, as for the pumping-engine boilers.

— **t-toggle**, n. A cross-bar, usually beaver at one end than at the other, attached to a chala or rope, for placing inside the manhole of a tank or the like, as for hoisting — **t-water**, n. The watery matter that remains in the tank or at in which fat or lard is rendered — **t-worm**, n. A nematode worm found in the sediment of water-tanks in India, believed to be the young of the guinea-worm — **telescope**, t, a cylindrical horizontal tank in which each ring, in its direction, is smaller than the one next to it, into which one end fits.

**tank**, n. 1. A measure of capacity. See **MEASURE**. 2. A weight. See **WEIGHT**. **tan'ka**, 1 tan'ka, -li-a, 2 tǎn'ka, -li-a, n. [*Chin*] 1. *pl.* **tan'ki-a**, n. The descendants of an aboriginal race of southern China who are forced to live in boats or near the river-edge at Canton. They do not intermarry with other Chinese.

The *tan'ka* or boat-people at Canton form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community, and have many customs peculiar to themselves.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. 1, p. 412 [s 1883]

2. A tank-boat — **tan'ka-boat**, **tan'ka-a-hoat**, n. A house-boat and passenger-rowboat used by the tanks.

**tank'age**, 1 tan'k'aj, 2 tan'k'aj, n. 1. The act, process, or operation of putting or storing in tanks. 2. The price charged for storage in tanks. 3. The cubic capacity or contents of a tank or system of tanks. 4. The residuum obtained in rendering refuse fats, etc. used, when dried, as a fertilizer or as a coarse food.

Under the name of *tan'age* a kind of flesh-meal is prepared in this country from the refuse meat entrails and other offal that accumulate in slaughter-houses.

F. H. STORER *Agriculture* vol. 1, p. 388 [s 1887]

**tank'ard**, 1 tan'k'ard, 2 tǎn'k'ard, n. A large drinking-cup of metal or glass, sometimes with a cover. [*< OF tanquard, tankard, possibly < L cantharus, < Gr kantharos, a tankard*]

— **keg-tan'ard**, n. A tankard made of staves, like a keg often highly ornamented — **tan'ard-bear'er**, n. Formerly, a water-carrier who supplied families in London at a shaped a. *Belm* about twice as long as broad, enlarging downward, then abruptly constricted or terminated at certain varieties of the turnip — **t-turnip**, n. [*Prov Eng*] A field-turnip having an oblong root rising above the ground.

**tan'kard**, a. Convivial jovial jolly from drink, as, a **tan'kard** companion.

**tan'king**, 1 tan'king, 2 tǎn'king, n. The act or process of trying out or otherwise treating, as fish or fat, in tanks.

**tank**, pp. Tanned. **tan'ling**, n. [*Arabic*] One tanned by exposure.

**tan'ling**, 1 tan'ling, 2 tǎn'ling, n. Same as **TANAL** **tan'na-dart**, **tan'na**, 1 tan'na, 2 tǎn'na, n. Same as **TANNA**.

**tan'na**, 1 tan'na, 2 tǎn'na, n. Same as **TANNA**.

**tan'na-bil'e**, 1 tan'na-bil'e, 2 tǎn'na-bil'e, n. Capable of being tanned.

**tan'nage**, 1 tan'ny, 2 tǎn'ny, n. 1. The act, process, or operation of tanning. See **TAN**, v. 2. Tanning-material, as bark.

**Tan-na-hill**, 1 tan'na-hill, 2 tǎn'na-hill, Robert (c/1774-4/n 1810) A Scottish poet and song-writer.

**tan-na'im**, 1 tan'na'im, 2 tǎn'na'im, n. [*TA'NA, sing*] (Heb) The Jewish exponents of the law whose legal opinions are recorded in the Mishna and Baraita and who lived in the time from the second century B C to the close of the second century of the Christian era.

**tan-na'lin**, 1 tan'na'lin, 2 tǎn'na'lin, n. Chem. A brownish tasteless powder made by treating **tan'na** with **tan'na** used as an astringent. [*< TANIN + ALBUMIN*]

**tan'nate**, 1 tan'net, 2 tǎn'net, n. Chem. A salt of tannic acid.

**tan'ner**, 1 tan'er, 2 tǎn'er, n. One whose business is to convert hides into leather by tanning — **tanners' bark**, bark used in tanning. See **BARK** — **tanners' waste**, hide-cuttings and other refuse in leather-making.

**tan'ner**, n. [*Slang, Eng*] A spyglass.

**tan'ner-y**, 1 tan'er-y, 2 tǎn'er-y, n. [-IES, 1-iz, 2-iz, pl] 1. A place where leather is tanned. 2. [*Rare*] The art or process of tanning. [*< F tannerie, < tan-ner, see TAN, v*]

**Tann'au-ser**, 1 tǎn'au-ser, 2 tǎn'au-ser, n. 1. A German mineslayer and crusader of the 13th century who, on account of his wanderings was sometimes identified with a knight of German legend. See **DEF 2** A knight in old German legend who gives himself up to revelry with Venus and her court in the depths of the Venusberg. Afterward, overcome with remorse he makes a pilgrimage to Rome, where the Pope declares it to be as impossible for Tannhäuser to hope for absolution as for the staff in his hand to blossom.

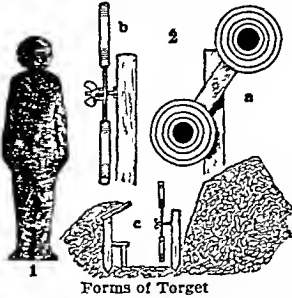
Commoo Tonsy







as, he was a target for many remarks 3. The grouping or arrangement of bullet-holes on or about the bull's-eye, score, as, he has made a fine target 4. Railroad A small, variously shaped and colored signal, usually placed near the track, to indicate the position of the switches 5. The vane or sliding sight on a surveyor's rod 6. A shield or buckler, target, also, the representation of one as a charge in heraldry 7. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A slice (2) [Eng.] A neck 1 Stationary target silhouette of man and breast of lomb standing 2 Disappearing target, a combined 8. [Scot.] front view, b, side view, c, set up on a strip or totter, tassel, also, a jeweled ornament like a shield 9. Physics. The metal plate at the focus of a Roentgen-ray tube, usually made of tin, from which the X-rays emanate [ $\ll$  F target, shield, of Teut origin, cp AS target, shield, G zorge, frame] tar'get'.



Forms of Target

tar'get-card', n A card ringed like a target used for keeping a marksman a score - t. lantern, n A railway signal-lantern for use as a target t. lamp, - t range, n A place prepared for shooting at targets, shooting-range - t rifle, n A rifle made expressly for shooting with special sights at a target, match-rifle - tar'get-ed, a Provided with a shield - tar'get-er, n A soldier armed with a shield in classic antiquity, a peitast tar'get-er', tar'get-ier', n

Targum, 1 tar'gum or tar-gum, 2 tar'gum or tar-gum, n One of various ancient, and originally oral, translations or paraphrases in Aramaic of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew supposed to have been committed to writing not far from the Christian era. The most important extant Targums are, on the Pentateuch, the Targum of Onkelos, of Jonathan ben Uziel, and the Jerusalem Targum, and on the Prophets, the Targum of Jonathan Of later dates are the Targums to the Hagiographa [ $\ll$  Chal targum, interpretation, < targum Interpret - Tar-gum-ic, c Of or pertaining to the Targums Tar-gum'-ic-al, - Tar-gum'-ic-al-ly, adv - Tar-gum-ist, n The writer of a Targum, also, a student of the Targums - Tar-gum'-is-tic, a

Tar'heel', 1 tar'hil', 2 tar'heil', n [Slang, U S] One who lives in the North Carolina pine-barrens, also, any North-Carolinian

tar'hood, 1 tar'hud, 2 tar'hōd, n [Rare & Humorous] The state of being a sailor, tars or sailors as a body

tar'ri-at, 1 tar'ri-at, 2 tar'ri-at, n Same as TALIERA

Tar'ri-fa, 1 tar'ri-fa, 2 tar'ri-fa, n A scaport in Cadiz province, S Spain, on the Strait of Gibraltar It has Moorish ruins

tar'rif, 1 tar'rif, 2 tar'rif, n 1. To make a list or table of duties or customs on, as, to tariff agricultural products 2. To fix a price or value on

tar'rif, n 1. A list or schedule of articles of merchandise with the rates of duty to be paid to the government for their importation or exportation See FREE TRADE, PROTECTION

It is the public that is not represented in the lobby when the tariff is undergoing manipulation JAMES PARTON Topics of the Time, Log-Rolling in Washington p 261 [o & co 1871]

2. A duty levied according to such a schedule, or such duties collectively, especially on one class of articles, impost, as, the tariff on silk 3. The law in which a schedule of duties is fixed and imposed, also, the principles, in general, governing the imposition of duties, as, the tariff of 1890, to discuss the tariff 4. Any list or schedule of charges, as, a railway tariff, a hotel tariff 5. [Colloq.] The price or charge for an article a humorous use, as, what's the tariff? [ $\ll$  F tarif, < Sp tarifa, < Ar tar'if, < arafa, know]

Tariff enactments are sometimes known as revenue, protective, or retaliatory tariffs, according as they are intended for the raising of revenue, for the special protection of home industries, or for compelling reciprocity privileges by discriminating against particular nations

— compromise tariff, the United States tariff act of March 2, 1833, advocated by Henry Clay, providing for a gradual reduction of duties till 1842, when they were not to exceed 20 per cent ad valorem - Dingley t., the United States tariff act of July 24, 1897, drafted by Nelson Dingley, Jr., which raised the tariff rate by repealing the Wilson or Wilson-Gorman Act of Aug 27, 1894, in which they had been lowered - McKinley t., the United States tariff act of Oct 1, 1890, strongly protective - Morrill t., the United States tariff of March 2, 1861, introduced by Senator Justin S. Morrill, which substituted specific for ad valorem values It increased the duties on iron and wool, and with the further acts of 1862 and 1864 raised the whole subsequent tariff system of the United States - Payne-Aldrich t., the United States tariff revision act of Aug 5, 1909, which fixed a minimum and maximum tariff, reduced the rates, as on iron, wood, coal etc., while raising it on certain cotton goods, wines and spirits etc., and authorized the appointment of a Tariff Board 'to secure information to assist the President in recommending further legislation - t. of abominations, the United States tariff of 1828, which was the occasion of the nullification movement so called by its opponents - tar'iff-re-form', n A reform of the tariff applied in the United States to a movement away from the policy of protection, and in Great Britain to one in favor of it - t. ridden, a Burdened with a heavy tariff - Walker t., the United States tariff of 1846, framed in accordance with the views of Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury It lowered the duties imposed by the tariff of 1842, and was followed by the still lower tariff of 1857 - tar'iff-a-bid', a - tar'iff-i-ca-tion, n - tar'iff-ist or tar'iff-ite, n - tar'iff-ize, v

Tar'ri-ja, 1 tar'ri-ja, 2 tar'ri-ja, n 1. A department of central S Bolivia 70 800 sq m 2. Its capital Tar'ri-ja'

Tar'im, 1 tar'im, 2 tar'im, n A river in Sinkiang province, China, length, 1250 m from the Karakoram glaciers to small lakes in the desert of Taklamakan

tar'ing, 1 tar'ing, 2 tar'ing, n [Prov. Eng.] The common tern Tar'ri-l, 1 tar'ri-l, 2 tar'ri-l, n Same as MAJOR

Tar'ka-stad, 1 tar'ko-stod or -stad, 2 tar'ka-stad or -stad, n A beach resort in E Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa

Tar'king-ton, 1 tar'king-ton, 2 tar'king-ton (Newton) Booth (c1869- ) An American novelist

Tar'ki-o, 1 tar'ki-o, 2 tar'ki-o, n 1. A city in Atchison county, Mo. seat of Tarkio College (United Presbyterian), founded in 1882 2. A river in N W Missouri, length, 120 m to the Missouri river

tar'kie, 1 tar'ki, 2 tar'ki, n Same as TURKLE

Tar'lac, 1 tar'lok, 2 tar'lac, n 1. A province in W. central Luzon, P I 1,295 sq m 2. Its capital

tar'la-tan, 1 tar'la-tan, 2 tar'la-tan, n A fine, open, transparent mullin for women's wear [Prob < Milonesc tarlanta, linsey-woolsey] tar'le-tani.

Tar'lic-ton, 1 tar'lic-ton, 2 tar'lic-ton Sir Banastre (c1754-1783) An English cavalry officer in America

Tar'li-ton, 1 tar'li-ton, 2 tar'li-ton, Richard (c1558) An English comic actor, thought to be the original of Shakespeare's Yorick

tar'mac, 1 tar'mak, 2 tar'mak, n A mixture of ironstone slag with tar and creosote used in modern road-making a trade name [ $\ll$  TAR, n + MACADAM]

tar'n, 1 tar'n, 2 tar'n, n [Eng & Scot] 1. See quot

Tarn 'any small lake among mountains much above the level of the larger lakes, and fed, not (as they are) by one main stream, but by a number of petty rills trickling down the side of the surrounding hills

De QUINCY Philosoph Writers vol II, p 130 [t & r 1856]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Boggy land, a fen [Cp Ice tarn]

tar'n, n Same as TERN

Tarn', 1. A department in S W France, 2,232 sq m capital, Albi 2. A river in S W France, length, 233 m to the Goronne river

tar'nal, 1 tar'nal, 2 tar'nal, a & adv [Dial & Slang] Eternal or infernal a vulgar corruption

tar-na-tion, 1 tar-nē-shan, 2 tar-nē-shan, a & adv [Dial & Slang] A semiprofane epithet similar to tar'nal, as, tar-na-tion slow [Cp OF natiō]

The lungs of his soul began to play after having been all but asphyxiated with tar'nal folly Mrs CARLYLE in Froude's Jane W Carlyle vol II, p 90 is 1883

Tarn'-et-Ga'-ronne', 1 tarn'-et-ga'-ron, 2 tarn'-et-ga'-ron, n A department in S W France, 1,440 sq m capital, Montauban

tar'nish, 1 tar'nish, 2 tar'nish, v I. t 1. To lessen or destroy the luster of in any way, as by soiling or by destroying the polish said especially of slight chemical action of the atmosphere or the gases contained in it 2. Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; stain, disgrace, as, n tarnished garb, n tarnished name 3. To alter the natural color of the surface of (minerals), as by exposure, etc

II. v To lose luster, be dimmed, as, silver tarnishes in the presence of coal-gas, aluminum does not tarnish easily [ $\ll$  OF tarnissont, pp of terner, < terner, dim < OEG tōrn, hidden] SYN. see NEPHEW - tar'nish-a-bl(e), a - tar'nish-er, n

tar'nish, n 1. The state of being tarnished, loss of luster, hence, a blemish, spot, stain 2. Mineral The thin film of color, different from that of a fracture, that forms on the exposed surface of a mineral, especially a metallic mineral, as columbite

A surface possesses the steel tarnish, when it presents the superficial blue color of tempered steel

DANA Text-Book of Mineralogy p 164 [w & s 1891]

3. An outer layer or covering, a coating, as of varnish

tar'nish, pp Tarnished S S

Tar'no-pol, 1 tar-nō-pol, 2 tar-nō-pol, n A town in Galicia, Austria

Tar'now, 1 tar'nur, 2 tar'nov, n A manufacturing town in Poland

Tar'no-witz, 1 tar'no-wits, 2 tar'no-wits, n A town in Silesia

tar'no-witz-ite, 1 tar'no-wit-ite, 2 tar'no-wit-ite, n Mineral A variety of aragonite that contains lead carbonate. [ $\ll$  Tarnowitz, Silesia]

tar'ro, 1 tar'ro, 2 tar'ro, n [Polynesian] Any one of several tropical plants of the rum family, especially Colocasia antiquorum, esculenta, or its edible corn-like rootstock This taro is used as a food-plant throughout the tropics, especially in the islands of the Pacific, where it is also known as dromi See FOR The root, naturally acrid, is made wholesome by heating or boiling. The leaves and leafstalks are used for greens. Other species of Colocasia known as taro are C. macrorrhiza and C. indica

tar-ro', 1 tar-ro', 2 tar-ro', n [It] A coin See COIN

tar'rot, 1 tar'rot, 2 tar'rot, n One of a set of figured playing-cards used in Italy as early as the 14th century also, a game played with such cards, in which 22 tarrots, all being trumps, are added to a set of 56 cards of usual Italian suits. Old handsomely painted packs of tarrots are highly valued by collectors, more than \$3 000 having been paid for a single pack. [ $\ll$  F tarrots, < It tarocchi, tarot] tar'rot, tar-roc'co.

tar'pan, 1 tar'pan, 2 tar'pan n [Tar] A small feral horse of the steppes of Russia, dun-colored and with a short mane

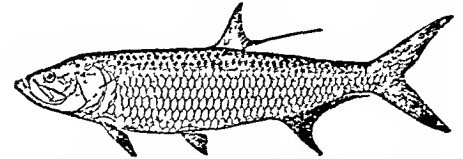
tar-pau'lin, 1 tar-pē-lin, 2 tar-pā-lin, n 1. A water-proof canvas for covering hatches, merchandise, etc., originally, canvas impregnated with tar 2. A sailors' wide-brimmed painted, tarred, or oiled cloth storm-hat 3. [Colloq.] A sailor [ $\ll$  TAR, n. + pallin, covering, < FALL, cover] tar-pau'for - paw'ling.

Tar-pe-lan, 1 tar-pē-lan, 2 tar-pē-lan, a Designating a cliff (Tarpelion rock) upon the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which state-criminals were hurled and at whose base Tarpeia was said to be hurled Compare TARPEIUM

Named from Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome, who, according to tradition, opened its gates to the Sabines on condition of receiving what they wore on their left arms meaning their golden bracelets As they entered, they threw their shields upon and crushed her

Tar-pel-ites, 1 tar-pē-lits, 2 tar-pē-lits, n pl Bib Ezra iv, 9

tar'pon, 1 tar'pon, 2 tar'pon, n A silvery elopoid fish (Megalops atlanticus) of the West Indies and the Gulf



Tarpon 1/2

coast of the United States, jewfish It attains a length of 6 feet has very large scales (sometimes 3 inches across), and is noted for its gamy disposition and endurance. [Of Am Ind origin] tar'punt.

tar'pong-fr'y', 1 tar'pong-frol', 2 tar'pōg-fr'y', n Same as BOVOC (2)

Tar'por-ley, 1 tar'por-li, 2 tar'por-li, n An ancient town in Tar'quin, 1 tar'quin, 2 tar'quin, n 1. Lucius (PRISCIUS), 5th king of Rome built the sewers and other great public works 2. Lucius (Superbus), 7th king of Rome deposed by revolt precipitated by the rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus Tar'quin'-us; [L]

Tar'quin-ish, 1 tar'quin-ish, 2 tar'quin-ish, a Resembling the Tarquins, kings of Rome, hence, proud, haughty

tar'ra-did'dle, 1 tar'o-did'dl', 2 tar'o-did'dl' [Slang, Eng] 1. To fool 2. A false statement; sh - tar'ra-did'dler, n

tar'ra-gon, 1 tar'a-gen, 2 tar'a-gōn, n A European nsteraceous perennial plant (Artemisia dracunculus) cultivated for the sake of its aromatic leaves, which are used for seasoning salads and in the preparation of tarragon vinegar and oil [ $\ll$  OF targon, < Ar. tar'khin < Gr drakon, see DRAGON]

Tar'ra-go-na, 1 tar'ro-go'no, 2 tar'ro-go'nā, n 1. A coast province in N E Spain, 2,505 sq m 2. Its capital, the ancient Tarraco, sometimes erroneously cited as the source of tarragon vinegar Compare TARRAGON

Tar'ran, 1 tar'ran, 2 tar'ran, n A county in N central Texas, 900 sq m, county-seat, Fort Worth

Tar'ra-si'l-de, 1 tar'a-si'l-de, 2 tar'a-si'l-de n pl Ich A Carboniferous family of crossosyringian fishes with axonosts and baccosts of median fins in simple regular series fewer than 30 - Tar'ra-si'l-us, n (t g) [ $\ll$  Tarrasa, town in Spain] - tar-ra-si'l-id, n - tar-ra-si'l-old, a & n - tar-rass', n Some as TRASS tar-race'; tar-ras'; tar-ras', n To set on, as a dog, encourage incite

tar'ri-ance, 1 tar'ri-ans, 2 tar'ri-anc, n [Arabic] A tarrying, delay, also, sojourn

tar'ri-er, 1 tar'ri-er, 2 tar'ri-er, n 1. One who or that which tarrys 2. One who causes delay

tar'ri-er, n 1. [Dial] A terryer 2. [Slang] A rough fellow, a tough

tar'ro, 1 tar'ro, 2 tar'ro, n A bung-extractor, formerly an auger

tar'rock, 1 tar'ok, 2 tar'ok, n 1. The young of the kutwink 2. The common tern 3. The guillemot. [ $\ll$  Eskimo tarrook]

tar'row, 1 tar'o, 2 tar'o, c [Scot] 1. To show reluctance or hesitation delay, tarry 2. To feel loathing

tar'ry, 1 tar'i, 2 tar'y, v [TAR'RIEN, TAR'RY-ING] I. t 1. [Archaic] To wait for, await, as, to tarry his coming. 2. To delay, detain

II. v To put off going or coming, linger 2. To remain in the same place for a time, abide, stay Friends that in passing

Sometimes tarry o'ernight, and make us glad by their coming Love-ellows Woynde Inn Elizabeth div I st 7.

3. To wait for some person or thing, delay expectantly. [ME torien (< AS torgan), ver, confused with targa, delay, < OF targer, < L tardus, < tardus, slow] SYN. see ABIDE - tar'ry-ing-ly, adv

tar'ryt, v To stir up, irritate, incite

tar'ry, 1 tar'i, 2 tar'y, a Covered with or caused by tar; like tar, or suggestive of its properties - tar'ry-brecks", n. [Scot] A sailor t. jacket; t. john. - t. fingers [Scot], thieving fingers - t. fingered, a Thievish t. fingered.

tar'ry, n 1. [Rare] Sojourn, stay 2. Delay

Tar'ry-all Peak, A mountain in Colorado, 12,466 ft high. Tar'ry-fall-front, An iron clag attached to the foot, an impediment

Tar'ry-town, 1 tar'ri-ton, 2 tar'ry-ton, n A village on the Hudson river, Westchester county N Y scene of the capture of Major André Near it is Sleepy Hollow, made famous by Washington Irving

tar'sal, 1 tar'sal, 2 tar'sal, a 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated near the tarsus or ankle 2. Of or pertaining to the tarsus of the eye [ $\ll$  Gr tarsos, see TARSAUS] - tarsal cartilage, a tarsus of the eye an erroneous use

tar-sa'le, 1 tar-sē-lē, 2 tar-sē-lē, n [Li-A, pl] One of the bones of the primitive tarsus that articulates with a metatarsal bone [ $\ll$  Gr tarsos, see TARSAUS] tar'sal

tarsal-gl-a, 1 tars-ā'l-gā, 2 tars-ā'l-gā, n 1. Palm, sometimes gouty, in the tarsus 2. A neuralgic affection of the foot, often with flattening of the arch and contraction of the plantar muscles to which persons walking much are subject [ $\ll$  TARSAUS + Gr algos, pain]

tarsel, 1 tars, 2 tars, n The tarsus

tarsel', n A rich silk fabric, tartinore tarsel.

tars-el-to-my, 1 tars-ek-to-mē, 2 tars-ek-to-my, n Surg. The removal by excision of one or more of the tarsal bones. [ $\ll$  TARSAUS + Gr el-tomē, excision < ek, out, + temnō, cut]

Tar'shish, 1 tar'shish, 2 tar'shish, n Bib An ancient country, possibly Spoin 1 Kings x, 22 [Heb, hard]

tar'si, 1 tar'si, 2 tar'si, n 1. Tar'si, tar'so, 2 tar'so, 1 tar'si, 2 tar'so, n From Greek tarsos (see TARSAUS) combining forms

tar'si-a, 1 tar'si-a, 2 tar'si-a, n [It] A mosaic of tinted and natural woods, inlaid to represent buildings, views, etc., for church ornamentation, wainscots, and floors Mosaic Compare MARQUETRY, MOSAIC tar'si-a-ta'

tar'si-er, 1 tar'si-er, 2 tar'si-er, n A small arboreal and insectivorous East-Indian tarsoid lemuroid (Tarsus spectrum), having very large eyes and ears a long tail tufted at the end, and the calcaneum and navicular bone of the foot much elongated. [F, < Gr tarsos, see TARSAUS]



Tarsier or Specter 1/2

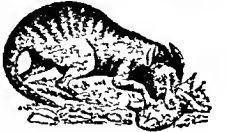
TAS'SEL<sup>2</sup>, TAS'SEL-INO or TAS'SEL-LING ] I / 1. To provide or adorn with a tassel, form in a tassel or tassels.



Human Tar-



art Tartan



Tasmanian Wolf  $1/\pi$





tat'tle, 1 tat'l, 2 tāt'l, v [TAT'TLEN, TAT'LEP, TAT'TLEP, TAT'LINO] I. 1. To tell in idle, foolish talk, published indiscreetly, blab

II. 1. To tell tales, gossip 2. To talk idly, prate, chatter [*< LG tōtēn, tattle, cy D tateren, stammer, -tattletale, tāt, trifling, talk or gossip, prate*]

tat'tle, n 1. Idle, trifling, talk or gossip, prate 2. Frivolous speech, as of children tat'tle-ment† [Rare], tat'tle-ry

tat'tler, 1 tat'lŕ, 2 tāt'lŕ, n 1. One who tattles or gossips, a talebearer, an idle talker tat'tler† 2. [Slang, Eng] A watch, especially, a repeater 3. A sandpiper of *Totanus* or a related genus having the bill stiff and acute, telltale The greater tattler (*T. melanoleucus*) the yellowlegs or smaller (*T. scorpius*), and the solitary (*T. solitarius*) are North-American species See *illus* under yellowlegs — Bartram's tattler, the upland plover See PLOVER

tat'tling, 1 tat'lŕg, 2 tāt'lŕg, po Prone to tattle or tell tales, fond of idle talk — tat'tling-ly, adv

Tatt'nall, 1 tot'nāl, 2 tāt'nāl n 1. Jnsiah (1762-1803), an American general and Governor of Georgia 2. Josiah (1795-1871), son of the preceding, an American Confederate naval officer, a county in S E Georgia, 1,102 sq m, county seat, Reidsville Tatt'nall†

tat'tn, 1 tāt't, 2 tāt't, n [It] *Mus* The touch (the skin or cornea) in patterns with indelible pigments practised by the brown and yellow races and by sailors and others in Caucasian countries sometimes instead of branding [*< Tobitian tatu, < ta, mark, i-tat-taŕge*]

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seorn, censure as being wrong or wicked 3f. To tease in any way

II. To utter taunts or speak tauntingly [*< OF tauter, F tauter, < L tauto in templo, see TEMPT*] SYN. seern, annoy, mock, nuzzle — taut'er, n — taut'ing-ly, adv

taunt, n *Naut* Unusually tall [Short for TAU'NT]

taunt, n A bitterly sarcastic speech or remark, insulting reproach, also, a butt of contemptuous reproach

Shouts of 'Traitor! traitor! followed him [Becket] as he retired The Primate turned fiercely 'Woe is a knight, he retorted, 'my sword should answer that foul taunt'

GREEN Short Hist Eng People p 135 [in 1875]

taun'ton, 1 tāt'n, 2 tāt'n, n A special broadcloth of n weight fixed by law [*< Taunton, in England*]

Taun'ton, 1 tāt'n, 2 tāt'n, n 1. A county town in Somersetshire, England, where Monmouth was crowned, June 20, and the Bloody Assizes were held by Jeffries in August, 1685 2. A manufacturing city and county-seat of Bristol county, Mass. — Taunton turkey [Slang] the newfangled caught in great abundance near Taunton, Mass

Tau-nu-si-an, 1 tō-nu-si-an, 2 tō-nu-si-an, o & n *Geol* See OOLITH

taupe, 1 tōp, 2 tōp, n 1. A mole 2. The color of mole-skin dark gray [*< L taupo, mole*]

taup'le, 1 tō'pl or tō'pl, 2 tō'pl or tō'pl, n [Scot] A foolish, thoughtless young person

taur'ra, 1 tō'rā, 2 tō'rā, n Sams as taur'ra, 1 tō'rā, 2 tō'rā, n *Bot* *Albizia* A climber or head-dress of curls massed on the brow, like the crest of a bull [*< F, heifer, < L taurus, see TAURUS*]

Taur'ri, 1 tō'rī, 2 tō'rī, n *pl* A savage cave-dwelling people of European Sarmatia who inhabited the Tauric Chersonese and sacrificed strangers to Diana

Taur'ri-a, 1 tō'rā, 2 tō'rā, n *pl* *Rom Antiq* The festival of Poseidon at Ephesus because the ministrants bore the names of taurus (bulls) [*< L taurus*]

taur'ri-an, a [Rare] Taurine taur'ra-

Taur'ri-an, 1 tō'rā, 2 tō'rā, n *pl* Of or pertaining to the Taurus, a mountain range of Asia Minor

Taur'ri-e, 1 tō'rī, 2 tō'rī, n In ancient legend, relating to the Taurus or to their country, the modern Crimea

Tau-rīd-ān — Tauric Chersonese (*anc Geog*), the peninsula of the Crimea, which juts out into the Black Sea formerly celebrated for its production of corn

Taur'ri, 1 tō'rī, 2 tō'rī, n Pertaining to the constellation Taurus

tau'rī-co'r-nu-si, a *Bot* Having horns like a bull

Tau'rīd, 1 tō'rīd, 2 tō'rīd, n *Astron* One of a group of meteors appearing about Nov. 20, and having their radiant in the constellation Taurus

Tau'rī-da, 1 tō'rīdā, 2 tō'rīdā, n A Russian republic, formed in March, 1918, including the Crimea, 24,497 sq m, capital, Simferopol Tau'rīd-ē-

tau'rī-dn'r, n Same as TONEAN

Tau'rī-fōrm, 1 tō'rī-fōrm, 2 tō'rī-fōrm, a 1. Shaped like a bull or the horns of a bull 2. *Astron* Relating to the constellation or sign Taurus, or having the form of its symbol [*< L tauriformis, < taurus + forma, form*]

tau'rīn, 1 tō'rīn, 2 tō'rīn, n *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) containing in the blood and muscles of various animals also derived synthetically Chemically it is an amido-ethionic acid [*< L taurin, taurine*]

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Gr *ogoreuō*, speak, *< ogora*, assembly, *< ogetrō*, gather together

taut'en, 1 tō'tēn, 2 tō'tēn, n *Naut* I. 1. To make taut, tighten, hence, to make neat II. 1. To become taut

taut'end, pp Tautened

taut'le, 1 tō'tl, 2 tō'tl, n Some as TAT'Y

taut'le, 1 tō'tl, 2 tō'tl, n From Greek *tauto* (for *to auto*, to, neut s of *ho*, the, *auto*, neut s of *autos*, same) a combining form — taut'le-bar'yd, n *Math* The curve on which a body sliding under the force of gravity will exert a constant pressure — taut'le-chrone, n 1. A curve on which a body sliding from a state of rest under the action of a given force will reach the lowest point in the same time from whatever point it may be started If the force is gravity, the curve is a cycloid 2. A curve showing the vertical distribution of temperature in the ground at a given moment — taut'le-chronism, n The character of being tautochronous — taut'le-chronism, n A Belog or resembling a tautochrone, isochronous

taut'le-clin, 1 tō'tl-clin, 2 tō'tl-clin, n *Mineral* A variety of ankerite [*< Tauto- + Gr klinō, slope*]

taut'le-g, 1 tō'tl-g, 2 tō'tl-g, n A labroid food-fish, the blackfish (*Tautoga* or *Hiodon*)

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tax'lin, 1 taks'lin, -in or -n, 2 taks'lin -in or -n *n* Chem A tax'line, 1 white crystalline poisonous compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) In the seed and leaves of the yew-tree [*< TAXUS*]

tax'ling, 1 taks'ling, 2 taks'ling, *ppr & verbal* *n* of TAX, *r* tax'ling-dis'frict, *n* A district set off for purposes of taxation

tax'officer, 1 taks'of'is, *n* Eng *n* An officer of a court who examines and allows or disallows the items in hills of costs

tax'is, 1 taks'is, 2 taks'is, *n* 1. *Surp* A methodical application of manual pressure, as on a hernial tumor, in order to restore the parts to their normal place 2. *Biol* The movement of an organism or cell reactive to external stimulus 3. *Gr Antiq* One of the principal divisions of the Attic hoplites, in other Greek states, a smaller body like a battalion 4. *Anc Arch* That which gives every part of a building its just dimension according to its use, ordonnance 5. *Gram & Rhet* Order, arrangement 6. *Taxonomy* [*< Gr tazis*, see TAX-1]

tax'is, 1 taks'is, *n* From the Greek *taxis*, arrangement used in TAX-1

tax'is, 1 taks'is, *n* Scientific nomenclature

tax'ite, 1 taks'it, 2 taks'it, *n* *Petrog* A volcanic rock which has produced during crystallization two substances differing in composition, structure or color It appears to be elastic, but is not Compare ATAXITE and EUTAXY [*< TAX-1* -tax'ite-ly, *n* Of pertaining to, or having the characteristics of *taxite* as *taxitic* rocks 1 -tax'ite-ly, *ode*

tax'less, 1 taks'les, 2 taks'les, *c* Exempt from taxes tax'free

tax'man, 1 taks'man, 2 taks'man, *n* A taxgatherer

Tax'o-crin'1-dé, 1 taks'o-krin'1-dé, 2 taks'o-krin'1-dé *n* pl *Echin* A Paleozoic family of articulate crinoids, especially those with three basals, subradials, and regular interradials

Tax'o-crin'us, *n* (t g) [*< Gr tazos*, *vear*, + *krinos*, ily] 1. *Bot* tax'o-crin'id, *n* tax'o-crin'id, *n* tax'o-crin'id, *n* & *n*

Tax'o-di'm, 1 taks'di'm, 2 taks'di'm, *n* *Bot* A genus of valuable American trees of the pond family, embracing only two species, the hard cypress (*T distichum*) and the pond cypress (*T ascendens*) [*< Gr tazos*, yew-tree, + *didos*, see -on]

tax-o'-fo'y, 1 taks-o'-fo-y, 2 taks-o'-fo-y, *n* The science of classification, taxonomy

tax'o-nom'ic, 1 taks'o-nom'ik, -i-kal, 2 taks'o-tar'o-nom'ic-al, 1 nóm'ic, -i-cal, *o* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of taxonomy, treating of scientific classification, classificatory, systematic tax'1-nom'ic-let -tax'o-nom'i-cal-ly, *ade*

tax-on'-omist, 1 taks-on'-omist, 2 taks-on'-omist, *n* One versed in taxonomy, a classifier, especially according to some particular scheme tax-on'-om-mer'i

tax-on'-o-my, 1 taks-on'-o-my, 2 taks-on'-o-my, *n* The department of science that embodies the principles of classification, the laws or principles of taxonomy, especially, the branch of biology that treats of the systematic classification of organisms or of morphological facts The facts of paleontology exactly dovetail in with those of taxonomy and serve to elucidate and emphasize them

Fiske *Excursions on Evolu'tion* p 351 (1871 & co 1894) [*< F* taxonomy, *< Gr tazis* (see TAX-), and see -NOMY]

tax'or, taks'or, 2 taks'or, *n* A taxer

tax'payer, 1 taks'p'er, 2 taks'p'er, *n* One who pays any tax

tax'pay'ee, 1 taks'pay'ee, 2 taks'pay'ee, *n* One who is liable for the payment of any tax

tax'up, 1 taks'up, 2 taks'up, *n* *Bot* A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the yew family - the yews - having flat, mucronate rigid, 2-ranked leaves and a nut-like seed nearly enclosed by a glabular red berry-like disk *T baccata* is the common European yew [*< L tazus*, yew] [AS PAXWAX]

tax'wax', 1 taks'waks, 2 taks'waks', *n* [*Prov Eng*] Same as TAX-1

tax'y, 1 té tá, 2 tá, *n* [*Prov Eng* or Obs] Tea [*of Tay*]

Tay', *n* A river in S E Scotland length, 120 m to the Firth Tay-as'su, 1 tá-yas'su, 2 tá-yas'su, *n* Same as TAOASSU Tay'fo', 1 tá-yo', 2 tá-yo', *n* Daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades

tay-ho', 1 té-hó, 2 tá-hó, *interj* A hunters' cry indicating that the stag has left its covert Compare SONO

tay'ir, 1 té-y'er, 2 tá-y'ir, *n* [*Ind*] Same as *tyr* tá-y'ert, 1 té-y'ert, 2 tá-y'ert, *n* 1. Bayard (1/1825-1/1878), an American diplomat traveler writer and poet 2. Benjamin Franklin (1/1819-1/1887), an American poet 3. Brook (1/1685-1/1731), an English mathematician, discovered Taylor's theorem 4. Charles (1/1840-1/1909), an English Orientalist, theologian teacher, and author *Cathol* *Encyclop* *Britan* *Compas* 5. George (1716-1/1781), an American patriot signer of the Declaration of Independence 6. George W (1/1803-1/1862), a United States general, killed at the battle of Bull Run 7. Sir Henry (1/1800-1/1886), an English poet, dramatist 8. Isaac (1/1787-1/1865), an English author *Ancient Christianity* 9. Isaac (1/1829-1/1901) son of preceding philologist clergyman *The Alphabet* 10. Jeremy (1/1813-1/1867), an English bishop, author 11. John (1/1803-1/1857), an Anglo-American president of the Mormon Church 12. John (1/1803-1/1857), an English poet 13. John (1/1850-1/1853), an English poet 14. Richard (1/1826-1/1879), a Confederate general, son of Zachary 15. Thomas (1/1758-1/1835), an English philosopher called "The Platonicist" 16. Tom (1/1817-1/1850), an English journalist playwright 17. Zachary (1/1784-1/1850) the 12th President of the United States general in Mexican war 17. Mount, a mountain in New Mexico, 11,389 ft high 18. A county in N W Florida, 1,100 sq m county-seat, Ferris 19. A county in W central Georgia 338 sq m county-seat, Bufton 20. A county in S Iowa 540 sq m county-seat, Bedford 21. A county in S central Kentucky 219 sq m county-seat, Campbellsburg 22. A county in N W central Texas 900 sq m county-seat, Ahlene 23. A county in N E West Virginia county-seat, Grafton 24. A county in N W central Wisconsin 965 sq m county-seat, Medford 25. A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa 26. A town in Williamson county, Tex

Tay'lor-ism, 1 té'lor-izm 2 tá'lor-ism, *n* A modified form of the original phase of New England thought See THEOLOGY Compare TAYLORISM -Taylor'ite, *n*

ay'lor'-ite, 1 té'lor'-it, 2 tá'lor'-it, *n* *Mineral* A white, crystalline, bitter potassium-ammonium sulfate (K<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> O<sub>6</sub>) found in small lumps or concretions [*< J W Taylor*]

Tay'lor-ville, 1 té'lar-vil, 2 tá'lor-vil, *n* A township and city in Christian county, Ill

ta'yot, 1 tá-yó, 2 tá-yó, *n* [*S Am*] An apron-shaped garment consisting wholly or partially of a deep fringe of woven heads, bones teeth, etc worn by the Indians

Tay'port, 1 té'pört, 2 tá'pört, *n* A town and seaside resort on the South of the Firth of Tay, Fife-shire, Scotland

ta'y'ra, *n* [*S Am*] Same as TAIRA

ta'y'saam', 1 tó'sam', 2 t'y'sam', *n* [*Chin*] A Chinese raw silk of medium grade

Tazewell, 1 taz'wel, 2 taz'wél, *n* 1. A county in N central Illinois 650 sq m county-seat, Pekin 2. A county in S W Virginia 557 sq m 3. A county-seat

ta'z'z'z', 1 tá-z'z', 2 tá-z'z', *n* A flat ornamental cup, especially one supported on a high foot



Tb Terbulm a chemical symbol  
Th., abbr Thierlus - t e c [1] Mus Tr. C. d. (loud pedal) - te, abbr [rcs, pl] Tierce - T. C. D., abbr Trinity College, Dublin

Teh- See corresponding forms in Ch-

Tehad, 1 chüd, 2 ehod, n See CHAN

Tehal-kai'sky, n Same as Tschakovsky Tehal-kow'-

teha'-pan', 1 chü'-pün', 2 ehü'-pün', n [Chin] A kind of

wooden assistant chair used by Chinese beggars

Teha-tald'i, 1 cho-tald'o, 2 cha-tald'v, n A fortified

town in Constantinople vlayet, Turkey, attacked by the

Bulgarian troops, Nov., 1912 [The quinant salmon

teha-wy'teh, 1 cha-wi'eh, 2 cha-wy'eh, n [Local U S]

Tehew'y-shel'-an, 1 cheh-i-shel'-an, 2 chēy-y-shē'l'-an,

o Discovered or originated by P. Tschysheff, a Russian

mathematician (b. 1821-d. 1894) as, the Tschysheffian

function - Tschysheffian function, the sum of the log-

arithms of all the prime numbers less than the variable, or

of these together with that of the variable itself if it be a

prime number - Tschysheffian rule, a rule by which the

approximate area of a neurvilinear figure may be determined

Tcher'e-pn'y'-etz, 1 cher'-pō'y'-etz, 2 chē'e-pō'y'-etz, n

A province in Soviet Russia

Tcher-kess', 1 cher-kēs', 2 chēr-kēs', n Same as CHICASSIAN

tcher-no-zen, n [Rus] Same as CHERNOZEM tcher'-no-

zen; tcher'-nos-Joint.

tehl-bouk', n Same as CHINOUK

tehllek, 1 chik, 2 chik, n To make n tehllek

tehllek, n A sound made by pressing the tongue against the

roof of the mouth and quickly drawing it back, as in urging

forward a horse [Imitative]

tehl'n'-cou, 1 chin'kō, 2 chin'cu, n [Java] A monkey the

Tehir'pon, 1 chir'pan, 2 chir'pan, n A town in Eastern

Roumelio Bulgarian

tehl'tree, 1 tih'trē, 2 tēh'trē, n [S Afr] A South-

Afrikan bushy tree of the genus *Tersiphone*, spec. f. *T. cris-*

ta, remarkable for its curious horn-shaped pennis

tehou'ma, 1 chū'ma, 2 chū'ma, n [Chin] The ramie

Tehu'd, Tehu'de Same as CHUPU, etc

Tehu'tchis, n pl Same as CHUKCHI Tehoot'chees; n

Tchouk'tchis, Tchouk'tchis

T C M, abbr Trained certified master

Te Tellurium n chemical symbol

T E, abbr Topographical engineers

tea, 1 ti, 2 tē, n [Colloq] I. t To serve or give tea to

II. t To drink or take tea

tea, n 1 The leaves or leaf-buds of the tea-tree or tea-

plant (see def 3) prepared for use or market. The prin-

cipal constituents of tea are n volatile oil, thein, tannin,

albuminous compounds, gum, etc, and some soluble

mineral matter, containing potash and phosphoric acid

Teas are named from the countries from which they are

exported, as Ceylon tea, China tea, Formosa tea, India

tea, Japan tea, Java tea, etc. The different kinds and

qualities of teas sold in the markets arise, not from different

varieties of the plant, but from (1) differences in the age of

the leaf and the time of gathering, young leaves or leaf-buds

gathered in spring giving the best tea, (2) differences in

atmospheric influences during growth or time of harvesting,

sunny weather giving the best, (3) differences in soil, (4)

differing modes of manipulation before, during, and after

roasting, leaves gathered from the same trees at the same

time becoming green tea or black tea according to treat-

ment and (5) assortment and separation or mixture of

various sizes and qualities of the leaf, or processes of sifting

and winnowing

The manufacture of tea formerly included as many as

12 operations, but recent methods reduce the number to 5

withering, by light, heat, and air rolling, by hand or ma-

chine fermenting in baskets or balls, sunning, done (if at

all) by an hour's exposure to a hot sun and sifting, in or

over an oven or the like, to dry. The difference between

black tea and green tea is the result of manipulation, the

latter being withered by steaming, as in a perforated cylin-

der or roller, thus retaining the green color, while leaves

simply dried turn black. When not composed of the whole

leaf teas are often distinguished as ends, nibs, sonnins,

broken leaf, dust, etc. Other conditions are indicated by

native names as hyson (spring), pouchong (wrapped),

souchong (small kind), etc. (See list below) The impor-

tation of tea into the United States for the year ending

June 30, 1911, was 102,653,942 pounds, valued at \$17,613,-

569. Of this Japan furnished 52,998,199 pounds, China

25,148,048 pounds, and India 9,600,633 pounds

2. A beverage consisting of an infusion or decoction of

tea-leaves

Tea as a beverage. If properly made, is n pure, gentle

stimulant to the nervous and circulatory system. Normal

persons can indulge in it without harmful effects but its use

should be avoided by neurotics. Its principal ingredients

are thein (which quickens the pulse and stimulates mental

activity), tannin, an astringent nromatic oil, which gives it

bouquet, and residual extract, which gives body and color.

A five- to seven-minute infusion develops comparatively

little tannin. Longer infusions are to be avoided and the

second infusion should never be made from the same leaf,

also tea should never be hotted

Though old Pepsy did not get his first cup of tea till 1601, the

'Mercurius Politicus' of two years earlier has an advertisement

of that excellent and by all Physicians approved, China drink

called by the Chameens Tea, by other nations Tap also Tea is

sold at the Suttans Her Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, by the

Royal Exchange' [London]

Tea and The Tea Table p 8 [rwinnig]

3 A tea-plant, such as the evergreen Chinese or Japa-

nese shrub or small tree (*Thea sinensis*) of the family *The-*

aceae, or the similar *T. osso-*

ma, of Assam and India

The tea-plant grows from 4

to 8, 12 or sometimes 30 feet

in height. It has numerous

branches, with smooth, ellipti-

cal, pointed leaves, somewhat

serrated

4. An infusion, decoction,

solution, or extract made

from some kind of leaves or

from some vegetable or ani-

mal substance, to be used as

a beverage or medicinally, as,

camomile tea, ginger tea;

beef tea 5. A particular

kind of leaves or the like used

for making a beverage, as

for medicinal purposes, the

plant which yields the

leaves, etc., as, Pnrrugay

tea 6. A meal (especially an

evening meal) at which tea is

served, usually a meal less substantial and elaborate

than a dinner, also, any social party where tea is served

Lady Harcourt sent her carriage for us to go to her sister's.  
Mrs Midway s, where we had a pleasant little 'tea'  
Holmes Our Hundred Days ch 1, p 41 In x & co 1888  
7. [Rure] A tea-rose [*< Chin Amny té*, in other  
parts of China, *ch'a, ts'a*]

- Abyssinian tea, Afrienn tea, Arabian tea, same as

KAPTA - Appalachian tea, the leaves of either of two

shrubs, the inkberry and the withe-rod, used for tea in some

localities of the United States - Assam tea, tea obtained

from the species *Thea assamica*, native of Assam. See TEA,

3. Australian tea, n Same as BOTANY BAY TEA 2

Any one of several shrubs of the genus *Lepidospermum* and

*Malealeuca* of the myrtle family - basket-dred tea, tea

roasted, cured, n dried in sieve-like baskets or trays over

charcoal-fires - Bencoolen tea, the leaves of a Malayan

shrub (*Glophyrio nitida*), called by the Malays the tree of

long life. Benkulen tea; - Blue Mountain tea, the

sweet goldenrod of the eastern United States - Botany

Boy tea, an evergreen shrubby climber (*Smilax glycyphyl-*

la) of New South Wales or its leaves, which are used for tea

- Bourbon tea, same as FAHAM TEA - Brazil or Brazilian

tea, 1. A tea plant (herb) (*Psychotria guianensis*)

of the family Veronaceae, growing in the West Indies and

tropical America regarded in Brazil as medicinal, and

imported into Austria as a beverage 2. The maté -

breast'-tea', n A mixture, as of cut and bruised root of

nithea (marshmallow), coltsfoot-leaves, Russian glycy-

rhiza anise, mullein-fowers, and orris-root, or an infusion

thereof, for use in pectoral troubles technically called

species pectorales - brick tea, the refuse and young

shoots of the tea-tree compressed into compact form and

used in Mongolia as a medium of exchange. The tea; -

hustee tea, the dried leaves of certain South African

species of *Cyclopia*, or an infusion made from them and used

as an expectorant - cambric tea, hot water and milk,

sweetened - camphor tea, a solution made by pouring

boiling water upon lump camphor - Canada tea, winter-

green-leaves, or a decoction made from them - Cope

Boren tea, a Tasmanian plant (*Correa niba*), the leaves of

which are sometimes used in place of tea - caravan tea,

tea, especially brick tea, carried overland by caravans to

Russia, etc - Carolina tea, same as YAUPOU - Chilean

tea, Chilean guava - cold tea, 1. cold infusion of tea,

used as a beverage 2. [Slang] Involuntary liquor

continental tea 1. The Labrador tea 2. The New

Jersey tea - faced tea, tea artificially colored for the mar-

ket - faham tea, the leaves or infusion of faham. See

FAHAM - goldenrod tea, same as BLUE MOUNTAIN TEA -

herb tea, an infusion prepared from any one of various

herbs or roots - jarb tea; [Dial] - high tea, a substantial

tea or supper, with meat - Jersey tea, same as

NEW JERSEY TEA - Labrador tea, see LEAVU, n 1

Mexican tea, a strong-seeded pigweed (*Chenopodium*

*rubroides*), 2 to 3 feet high, native of India. See TEA, 2

of wormseed is obtained from the seeds - needle tea,

Japan tea composed of needle-like rolls of tea-leaves -

New Jersey tea, a small shrub (*Ceanothus americanus*) of

the buckthorn family, very common in dry woods of the

United States and Canada. It has ovate or oblong-ovate,

serrate, 3-ribbed leaves, many minute white flowers in

crowded clusters, with the stamens enclosed in the curiously

valvate or hooded petals, and a large red root. The leaves

were used for tea during the American Revolution, and the

root, sometimes used in coloring, gives the plant the name

of redroot - New Zealand tea, the leaves of the New Zealand

tea-tree. See MANUKA - Oswego tea, a species of

horsemint (*Monarda didyma*) with handsome heads of

bright-red flowers, growing in wet places in the eastern

United States. The leaves have sometimes been used as a

substitute for tea - pagle tea [Prov Eng], n a noodyne in-

fusion of dried cowslip-flowers - pan-fried tea, tea steamed

and dried in the sun before firing - pectoral tea, breast-

tea, 1. pink tea 2. [Colloq] - pink tea 2. [Colloq] - pink

tea-party n which the table decorations are pink - Rus-

sian tea, tea containing lemon, urrack, or rum, drunk

sweetened but without milk according to Russian custom -

sage tea, a beverage or a medicinal infusion made from the

leaves of the common garden sage - Saint Germain tea, a

mixture as of 16 parts out senna, 10 parts elder-flowers,

5 parts bruised fennel, 5 parts bruised orange, 4 parts bitartrate

of potassium, or a laxative infusion made from such a prepa-

ration technically called *leaves laxantes* - Saint Helena

tea, the leaves of a plant (*Ecotoma portulacaefolia*), native

of the island of St Helena also, the plant itself - Saloop

tea, sassafras tea, see SALOOP - scented tea, a fragrant

tea scented by packing the leaves in alternate layers with

fragrant flowers, as of the chulan-tree, the Cape Jasmine, or

the Arabian Jasmine the flowers being usually sifted out be-

fore sending to market - sealed tea, tea in tightly com-

pressed sealed packages - soldiers' tea, see MATCO, n

South Sea tea, same as YAUPOU - spider-leg tea, a high-

grade basket-dred needle-shaped Japanese tea - swamp

tea, n 1 An Australian shrub (*Malealeuca squarrosa*) having

aromatic leaves and clustered crimson flowers 2. Same as

LEAVU - sweet tea, same as BOTANY BAY TEA - Swiss

tea An aromatic medicinal infusion of several plants

(*Achillea moschata*, *A. nana*, and *A. otrotol*) of the same

genus as the common yarrow, found in the Alps, and used

for wounds - ten'hall', n A perforated silver ball to

be filled with tea, and then dropped in boiling water - tea-

board, n A tray or tray-like board for holding n tea-set -

tea-broom, n [New Zealand] Same as MANUKA - tea-

bug, n A capsid (*Helopeltis thetoro*) which damages

tea-plants by sucking the juices from the young stems and

leaves tea-blight; tea-milch - tea-vest, n A light

cubical wooden box, lined with thin sheet metal (lead or

tin) in which tea comes from the growing countries - vari-

ous called quarter chest, half chest, and whole chest

tea-leaf, n [Local, U S] A quahog of the smallest

marketable size - tea drier, n An oven for firing tea in

manufacture - tea family, the Theaceae - tea-flight, n

[Slang] A tea-party - tea-garden, n 1 A garden or

outdoor resort where tea, etc, is served 2 A small planta-

tion for tea-raising - tea-gown, n A loose gown for wear-

ing at tea, or during leisure tea-house, n A wayside

place of refreshment where tea, etc, may be obtained

tea-lead, n Sheet lead like that lining tea-chests tea-

leaf, n 1 The leaf of the tea-plant 2 pl The leaves of

the tea-plant after an infusion has been made sometimes

dried and resold - tea of heaven, the prepared leaves of a

Japanese hydrangea (*Hydrangea thunbergii*) - tea-oil, n

1. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the Chinese *Comel-*

oil, etc, or the Japanese *C. japonica*, and used as a table-

oil, etc 2. A narcotic oil obtained from the tea-plant

tea-plant, n 1 Any plant producing tea, spec, the

Chinese tea-tree. See TEA, I & 3 2. Any one of various

other plants, as the Barbary tea-plant or matrimony-vine,

an East-Indian plant (*Diosmodium gnyons*) - tea-py-thon,

n Same as TEA-HOUSE - tea-rose, n Same as TEA-SCENTED

tea-rose - tea-scent, n Same as TEA-SCENTED

tea-scent - tea-shrub, n Same as TEA-PLANT - tea-stick

2. Capable of being imparted by means of teaching. SYN: see NOCTIVE — teach'a-ble(-ness), n teach'a-ble-ly, adv

teach, 1 tīch, 2 tēch, n An evaporating-pan as used in sugar-making [*< Pg tacha*] tache; teach; teach'er, 1 tīch'er, 2 tēch'er, n 1. One who teaches or instructs, especially, one whose business or occupation is to teach others, an instructor, preceptor, in an eminent sense, one who has special aptitude for arousing in the minds of pupils those intellectual activities by which knowledge is acquired, and special skill in imparting that knowledge in a clear, thorough, and systematic manner, as, she is a born teacher. Compare EDUCATOR. A city teacher should be able to teach language and grammar and penmanship and arithmetic and geography and history and drawing. She must be a trained observer, in order to detect and to treat properly the idiosyncrasies of children brought up under peculiar and always artificial conditions. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, *Journal of the Nat. Educational Assn* July, '05, p. 219

2. Formerly, in New England, one who gave religious instruction, a preacher, sometimes, a religious instructor not ordained 3. Mormon Ch An officer of the Aaronic priesthood

—Teacher of Germany [Sobr], Philipp Melancthon — teach'er-ship, n The office of a teacher

teach'ing, 1 tīch'ing, 2 tēch'ing, n 1. The act of one who teaches, the occupation or business of a teacher. 2. That which is taught often in the plural

SYN: see NOCTIVE — Teaching of the Twelve, same as DIDACHE, n — teach'ing-ly, adv [Rare]

teach'less, 1 tīch'les, 2 tēch'les, a [Rare] Not teachable or docile

tea'cup, 1 tī'kup, 2 tē'cup, n 1. A cup used or suitable for serving tea smaller than a coffee-cup 2. A teacupful — tea'cup'ful, n [-ruls, pl] The quantity that a teacup will hold as much as will fill a teacup, specif., about one gill, or four fluid ounces

tea'gle, 1 tī'gl, 2 tē'gl, t 1. To raise by a teagle II. t To catch birds with a teagle (see TEAGLE, n, 2)

teagle, n [Prov Eng] 1. A lift or elevator 2. [Rare] A fish-hook attached to a string and baited for the capture of birds. — tea'gle-post, n A post which supports the end of a tie-beam

Teague, 1 tī'g, 2 tē'g, n An Irishman a contemptuous term I was a year old before I was sent to England and thus I am a Teague or an Irishman. SWIFT in Scott's edition of *Swift's Works* vol. xviii, p. 203 [civ & co 1814]

[Cp W. taog, clown] — Teague'land, n Ireland — Teague'land-er, n

teak, 1 tīk, 2 tēk, n A large East-Indian tree (*Tectona grandis*) of the family Verbenaceae, with ovate opposite leaves, panicles of white flowers, and fruit of the size of cherries. Its timber is dark, heavy, oily, strong, and durable, and does not crack, warp, or shrink. It is highly prized in England for ship-building and is used largely for ornamental carved work; also, the wood of this tree [*< Malayalam te'ka*, teak, or Tam *telku*] — African teak, same as AFRICAN OAK See OAK — Australian teak, any one of three trees (1) The teak of New South Wales (*Endandra glauca*) (2) A tree (*Flindersia bennettiana*) (3) A tree (*Dissiliaria balaophoides*) of the spurge family — New Zealand t, the puriri See PURIRI — t. of New South Wales, a tree (*Endandra glauca*) of the laurel family — teak'tree, n The teak — t. wood, n The wood of the teak, teak

tea'ket'tle, 1 tī'ket'tl, 2 tē'ket'tl, n A tightly covered portable kettle, having a spout and a handle, in which water is heated for culinary purposes — Indian teakettle [Local, U S], the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) — teakettle broth, hot water flavored with bread, butter, pepper, and salt

teal, 1 tīl, 2 tēl, n 1. A small river-duck of either of the genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*, usually with a green speculum

The common teal (*Nettion* or *Anas crecca*) of the Old World and the similar North-American green-winged teal (*N. or A. carolinensis*) have grayish wing-coverts and the head slightly crested. The blue-winged t. or garganey (*Querquedula* or *A. querquedula*) of the Old World, the North-American blue-winged teal (*Q. or A. discors*), and the cinnamon t. (*Q. or A. cyanoptera*), of western America, have bluish wing-coverts

2. A small wild duck (*Aythya novaezelandiae*) of New Zealand 3. A small wild duck (*Sturnella narosa*) of Australia [Cp D. teal, teal, brood, AS *teiga*, branch 1 — American teal (Canada), the green-winged teal — cot'f'on'tal, n An East-Indian teal (*Nettapus coromandellicus*) — French t. [Canada] 1. The halpate 2. The shoveler — red-billed t., a duck (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) of South Africa — salt-water t., the ruddy duck. — teal'duck, n A teal

teal', n [Scott] An act of trifling or cajoling

teal', n A dry measure of Wales, containing nearly five Winchester bushels

teal'er-y, 1 tī'al-er, 2 tē'al-er, n [-IES, 1 -iz 2 -is, pl] A place in which teals are fattened

Teall, 1 tī'al, 2 tē'al, n 1. Francis Augustus (1822-1894) an American encyclopedist lexicographer 2. Francis Horace (1850-1923) an American lexicographer editor, and author *The Compounding of English Words*

team, 1 tīm, 2 tēm, t I. t 1. To convey, haul, or carry with a team, as, to team logs 2. To harness or unite together in a team, as, to team horses three abreast 3. [Colloq, U S] To let or sublet, as portions of contract work, to contractors who employ teams or sets of workmen

II. t [U S] To follow the business or occupation of driving a team, engage in hauling or transportation with a team — team'ing, n 1. The act, occupation or business of driving or hauling with a team 2. A method of letting contract work to contractors who employ teams of workmen to do the work also work thus let

team, n 1. Two or more beasts of burden harnessed together, in the United States, the animals with their harness or equipment and the vehicle to which they are attached, also, locally, a single horse and vehicle

In statute law the word usually denotes either one or two beasts of burden with their harness and the vehicle to which they are attached for use, as in farming, transportation, etc 2. Several persons who act together, as in a particular work, or on one side in a game or sport, a set of workers or players, as, a lacrosse-team, a football-team 3. A number of animals or birds moving or keeping together, a flock, especially of wild ducks

For large flocks of Wild-duck we say of . . . Duck, a team H. W. HENNING *Field Sports* vol. n app. B p. 312 [*< AS tēam* 1852]

4. [Prov Eng] A brood or litter 5. [Slang, Eng Univ] The pupils collectively of a coach or private tutor 6. [Prov Eng] (1) A chain by which horses or oxen drag a plow or harrow, also, any chain (2) A stock of animals, as horses, belonging to one owner or stable 7. [Local, U S] A wagon or cart for one or two horses 8. *Old Eng Law* The privilege, granted to a lord of a manor by royal charter, of holding, judging, and restraining villains and bondmen together with their families and chattels 9. Race, family, lineage [*< AS tēam*, family, *< tēin*, draw] — snatch'team, n Same as TOW-TEAM — string-t, n Lumbering The two horses harnessed between the butt team and the leaders — team'-boat, n A paddle-wheel ferry-boat in which horses furnish the motive power — t-play, n Same as TEAM-WORK, 2 — t-railway, n A light or temporary railway on which the cars are drawn by teams — t-shovel, n A scraper or large scoop for moving earth, having guiding handles, and drawn by one or more horses — team'ster, n One who drives a team or engages in teaming team'er; team'man; teams'man't. — team'wise, adv In the manner of a team.

team'd, pp Teamed

team'work, 1 tīm'wūrk, 2 tēm'wūrk, n 1. Work done or requiring to be done by a team, as of horses, as distinguished from manual labor 2. [Colloq, U S] Work done by a team of players or athletes, as distinguished from the individual work of the members 3. Work done by employees working as a team

Others preferring to send out what is known as 'team work' flaps [of shirt] being done by one bosom by another, and so on. HELEN CAMPBELL *Prisoners of Poverty* p. 26 [in press 1887]

tean'y, 1 tī'n, 2 tē'n, n Her Same as TENNY

teap, 1 tīp, 2 tēp, n [Scott] Same as TIP, n

tea'par'ty, 1 tī'pār'tī, 2 tē'pār'tī, n A social gathering in which a light repast of tea, etc., is served

tea'pot, 1 tī'pōt, 2 tē'pōt, n A covered earthenware or metallic vessel with spout and handle, in which tea may be drawn or from which it may be poured into cups — teapot tail, a tail of a setter when it resembles that of a collie

tea'poy, 1 tī'poi, 2 tē'poi, n A small three- or four-legged table for holding a tea-service, any small ornamental three-legged stand or table [*< Hind tīpā, < Per sipā*]

tear, 1 tīr, 2 tār, t [TORE, formerly TARE, TORN; TEARING] 1. t 1. To pull apart, as a textile fabric or any flexible continuous material, especially so that the parts yield progressively in an irregular line, rend; also, to rend so as to produce ragged or jagged wounds, lacerate, as, to tear one's coat, to tear one's flesh 2. To make by the rending of a continuous fabric or texture, as, to tear a rent in garment 3. To remove violently by pulling, or by any force, drag away, sunder or sever by an effort that causes attachments to give way, wrest, as, a ship torn from its moorings 4. Figuratively, to produce violent divisions in, disrupt, rend, as, a country torn by civil strife 5. To pull violently, or to pluck out, as, to tear the beard 6. Figuratively, to agitate or distress violently

Ten thousand pangs my anxious bosom tear T. TICKELL *To Mr Addison on his Opera of Rosamond* 1. 27

7. Of sounds, to reecho loudly or piercingly, as, a shout that tore the sky 8. [Prov Eng] To break forcibly, split, shatter

II. t 1. To part or separate on being pulled or violently handled, admit of rupture, as, paper tears easily 2. To rush on violently or move about frantically, rave or rage, move or act with precipitate haste, as, he tore about the house like a madman 3. To perform the action of tearing usually with *at*, as, tearing at each other like a pack of wolves [*< AS tearan*, tear]

SYN: see NEXT. Compare BREAK

—tear'brass, n A spendthrift, rowdy — t-mouth't, n One who rants, especially in play-acting — t-throat't, n A tearing or irritating the throat, rasping — t-up, n [Colloq] A disruption or uprooting, as of previous conditions a violent commotion or disturbance — to t a cat, to rave rant — to t off or away [Colloq], to rush off — to t. one's head or hair, formerly a sign of excessive grief, hence, to rave be violently disturbed — to t. oneself away [Colloq], to depart with great reluctance — to t. up 1. To uproot violently, as a tree, also, colloquially, to subject to disturbing change or removal, as, to tear up a home 2. To tear in pieces, tear apart and destroy, as, to tear up a document — tear'a-ble, a

—tear'f, 1 tīr, 2 tār, t [Rare] To cover or sprinkle with tears or drops resembling tears

tear', 1 tīr, 2 tār, n 1. A separation or fissure made by tearing, a rent, also, an act of tearing 2. [Slang] A violent spree 3. A rushing motion, as of a flood

tear', 1 tīr, 2 tār, n 1. A drop of the saline liquid secreted by the lacrimal gland, for moistening the surface of the eye and washing away foreign bodies Ordinarily the tears are conveyed away by the lacrimal canals to the lacrimal sac, whence they pass into the inferior meatus of the nose and mingle with the mucous secretion, but under the influence of strong emotion or by spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the eye, as in coughing or immoderate laughter, they overflow the cheeks

2. Something resembling or suggesting a drop of the lacrimal fluid (1) A drop of any liquid, as, tears of dew (2) A solid transparent drop, or drop-like portion, as of glass, amber, resin, or any exudation of a tree 3. A defect in glass, consisting in a partially vitrified bit of clay 4. Figuratively, sorrow, lamentation, grief: usually plural, as, to labor with tears [*< AS*

*teār*, tear] teer't.—Job's'tears, n A hardy annual grass (*Colts lachrymose*), with female flowers in a globular capsule-like covering, which is very hard and which finally turns white cultivated in India for food. tear'grass, n.—St. Lawrence's tear, a meteor, one of the Perseids, especially if appearing on August 9, the eve of St. Lawrence — tear'-bag, n A cavity below the inner corner of the eye of deer and antelopes, containing a thin waxy secretion, the lacrimal sinus, lacrimer — t.-bottle, n Same as LACRIMATORY — t.-drop, n 1. A tear 2. An air-cavity purposely blown into glass as a decorative device — t.-duct, n A passage from the eye to the nose that carries off the tears, the nasal duct t.-passage; — t.-falling, n A Tender, pitying — t.-gland, n A lacrimal gland — t.-pit, n The ptyrion — t.-pump, n [Slang] A source of feigned or effusive tears — t.-sac, n The tear-bag or tearpit of the lacrimer — t.-shaped, n Having the conventional form of a tear, pear-shaped with the small end acute — tear-shell, n See under SHELL — tear bomb, n — tears of strong wine (Physics), drops that form on the interior of a glass partly full of strong wine, as port due to the fact that the surface-tension of water is greater than that of alcohol The alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water from the liquid moistening the sides of the glass, and this contains more water than the part below it, which it accordingly drags up till large drops form, which roll back again like tears — t.-stained, a Marked with traces of tears

tear'ful, 1 tīr'ful, 2 tār'ful, a 1. Full of or abounding with tears, as, tearful eyes 2. Causing or accompanied by tears, as, a tearful occasion, tearful events — tear'ful-ly, adv — tear'ful-ness, n

tear'er, 1 tār'er, 2 tār'er, n 1. One who or that which tears 2. [Slang] One who raves or rushes frantically, hence, anything exceedingly boisterous, violent, rapid, or huge, a ripper, an intensive of wide application

tear'ing, 1 tār'ing, 2 tār'ing, pa [Colloq] Rushing along as in a hurry or a fury, also, tremendous, mighty; huge, as, a tearing race, a tearing rage

tear'ing, adv Furiously, excessively

tear'ing-machine, n 1. A machine for disintegrating woven fabrics to make shoddy

tear'less, 1 tīr'les, 2 tār'les, a Having or shedding no tears, hence, devoid of feeling, or too much affected for tears — tear'less-ly, adv — tear'less-ness, n

tear'thumb, 1 tār'thum, 2 tār'thum, n Either of two North-American species of knotweed (*Polygonum*) so called from the reflexed prickles on their stems The halberd-leaved tear-thumb is *P. arifolium*, and the arrow-leaved is *P. sagittatum*

tear'y, 1 tīr'y, 2 tār'y, a 1. Full of or wet with tears 2. Consisting of tears or tear-like drops 3. Provoking tears, sorrowful, pathetic

tease, 1 tīz, 2 tēz, t [TEASED, TEAS'ING] 1. To vex by a continuance of petty acts, as trivial requests, remarks, jests, or railery, annoy, irritate, or harass in a petty way, as, to tease a child by taking its toys, to tease a person about his mistakes 2. To importune persistently, as, to tease one for money 3. To scratch or dress, as cloth with teasels, to raise a nap 4. To tear or pull apart with instruments, as tissues, in examination, separate the fibers of

To make out the form and structure of the cells a small piece of the tissue may be teased to pieces in a dilute solution of common salt with two needles on a glass slide C. L. MORAN *Animal Biology* p. 63 [n 1887]

5. To comb or card, as wool or flax 6. [Prov Eng] To feed with fuel, as a furnace [*< AS tēasan*, tease] tease; teaz't. SYN: see ARROVE, ARNOY, BANGER; BORNA, IMPORTUNE — teas'ing-machine, n A needle for teasing apart tissues for microscopic or other examination — teas'ing-ly, adv In a teasing manner

tease, n 1. [Colloq] One who or that which teases, a tormenter, plague, as, she is an incorrigible tease 2. The act of teasing, or the state of being teased — to be upon the tease, to be ill at ease be restless

teas'el-er, teas'el-er, n Same as TEAZELER

teas'er, 1 tīz'er, 2 tēz'er, n 1. One who or that which teases, anything hard to manage or solve, especially, one who is a plague or tease 2. Specif., an inferior male animal used for sexually exciting mares or ewes, but not permitted to serve them 3. The fireman of a furnace in glass-works, generally, any stoker or fireman 4. Elec A shunt coil in a compound-wound dynamo for maintaining constant electromotive force 5. [Prov Eng] A jester 6. A machine used for teasing wool

7. Elec (1) The shunt winding of a compound dynamo (2) Originally, a coil of fine wire wound about the field-magnets of a dynamo in shunt with the main winding in order to maintain the magnetic effect 8. Elephant-hunting A hunter who irritates the leaders of a herd until they give chase 9. A poker 10. Textile A willow 11. [Prov Eng] One of a class of birds, as the skua, which chase gulls, forcing them to disgorge their prey

tea'spoon, 1 tī'spūn, 2 tē'spūn, n A small spoon used in stirring tea and coffee — tea'spoon'ful, n [-ruls, pl] The quantity a teaspoon will hold considered usually as 60 minims or drops, or a fluidrachm, or one-fourth of a tablespoonful

teat, 1 tīt, 2 tēt, n 1. The protuberance on the breast or mammary gland through which milk is drawn, nipple, pap, dug 2. The mammary gland 3. Something resembling the teat of an animal Specif (1) A small solid cylindrical projection, as at the point of some drills (2) A breast-nipple [*< AS tīt*] tīt; — teat'cup, n In mechanical millers, the cap or receptacle for the cow's teat — t.-stud, n One of the buttons upon the jacket of a page — t.-worm, n The common threadworm

teat'ed, 1 tī'ed, 2 tē'ed, a Having teats or teat-like protuberances

teat'fish, 1 tī'tīsh, 2 tēt'tīsh, n A holothurian of the genus *Holothuria*, especially the black or ordinary teatfish (*H. mammifera*) of Queensland

teathe, 1 tīt, 2 tēt, t & n [Prov Eng] Same as TATH

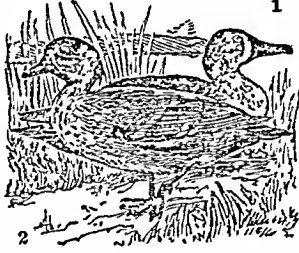
Tea'tin, n Same as TEATIN

teat'ish, a Peevish, as a child teat'ish

tea'tree, 1 tī'trī, 2 tē'trī, n 1. The Chinese, Japanese, or East-Indian tea-plant See TEA, 1 and 3 2. Any one of various other trees or shrubs whose leaves are or have been used as tea, or bear some resemblance to those of the common tea-tree

—African tea-tree, an Old World ornamental shrub (*Lythrum afrum*) — Australian t., any one of several small trees or shrubs of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, especially *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Melaleuca uncinata*

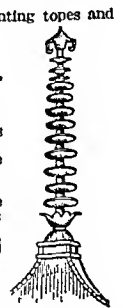
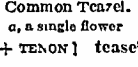
—Duke of Argyll's t., the matrimony-vine so called because of its



Teals About 1/2

1 The drake of the blue-winged teal 2 The drake of the green-winged teal

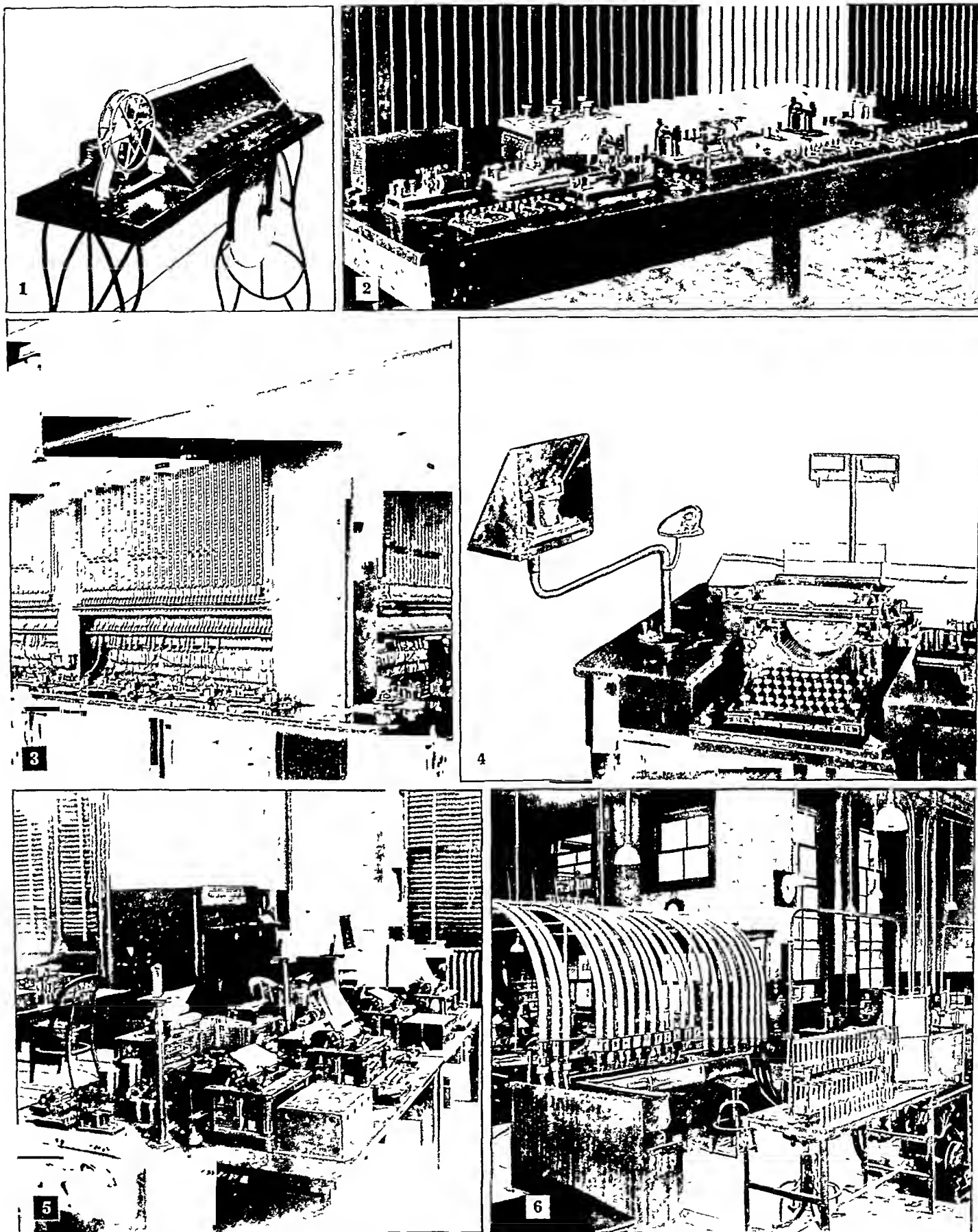
teem<sup>1</sup>, verbal *n* of TEEM<sup>1</sup>, *v* — teem<sup>1</sup> ing, *n* of teem<sup>1</sup> ing, *v* —  
A pit cootling the mold in which crucible steel is cast —  
t<sup>1</sup> punch, *n* A drift for starting a bolt  
teem<sup>1</sup>, 1 tin, 2 tēo, *et* [Prov Eng] 1. To close or shut 2.  
To plough or raddle, as a fence — teem<sup>1</sup> age, *n* Brushwood  
— teem<sup>1</sup> er, *n* — teem<sup>1</sup> sledge<sup>1</sup>, *n* A raddle-hedge  
teem<sup>1</sup>, *et* [Prov Eng] To light, as a candle find teend<sup>1</sup>.  
teem<sup>1</sup>, *et* To provoke, grieve, vex teem<sup>1</sup>.







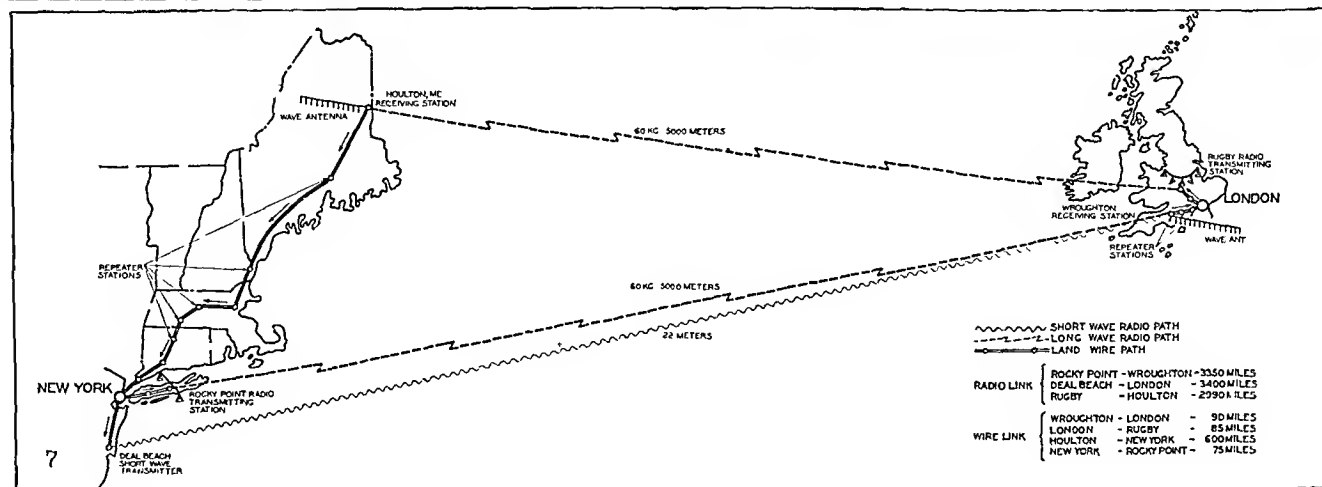
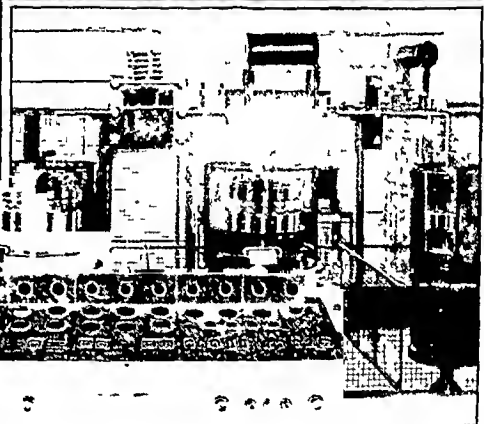
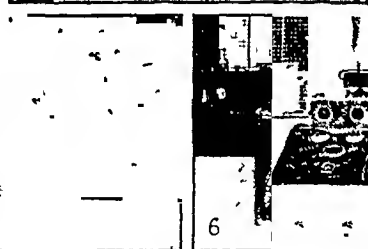
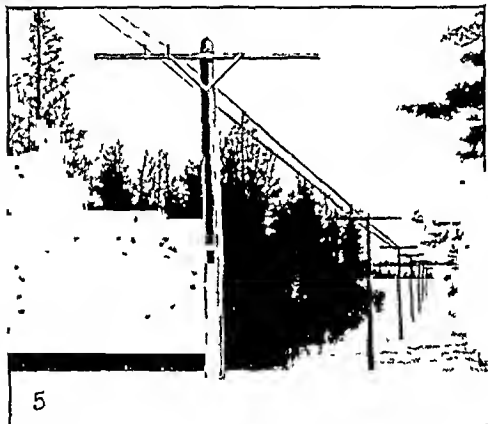
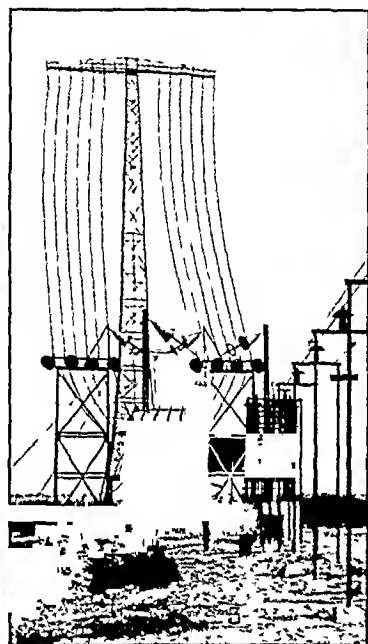
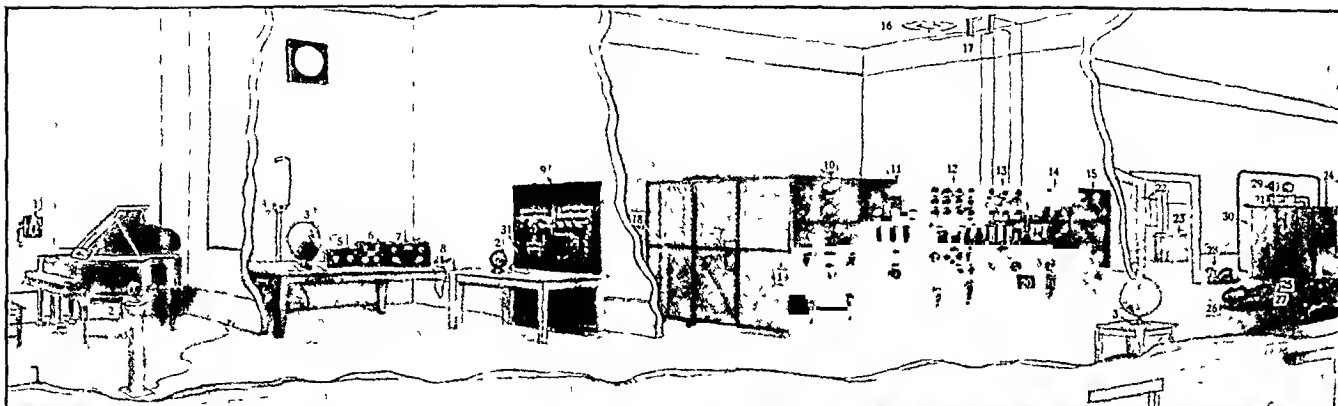




### MODERN TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT.

1 Instrument used in recording all signals going over a circuit or number of circuits to which it is attached, so as to detect any faults in the transmission or circuits. 2 Quadruplex set for simultaneously transmitting four messages, two in each direction, over one wire. 3 Section of main-line switchboard, terminal for all line wires and wire-connections to instruments. 4 Regulation Morse set for single operator, showing sounder, typewriter on which operator takes message directly, and portion of key and relay on right. 5 Duplex printing telegraph equipment, Morkrum system. 6 Central distributing station, showing (1) terminals of pneumatic tube connections to various branch offices and different parts of the building; (2) carrier-system transmitting messages to various stations on the floor, (3) in the foreground, the routing-desk where messages are sorted for retransmission. Incoming messages from all points are sent to this desk.





### TRANSATLANTIC RADIO TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.

1 Radiobroadcasting Station (1) Studio signaling equipment, (2) Microphone, (3) Loud-speaker, (4) Protector, (5, 6, 7) Radioreceiver, (8) Headset, (9) Speech-input equipment, (10) Power panel, (11) Rectifier unit, (12) Oscillator unit, (13) Modulator unit, (14) Power-amplifier unit, (15) Tuning unit, (16) Antenna lead-in, (17) Antenna switch, (18) High voltage transformer, (19) Rectifier filter-coil, (20) Filter condenser-unit, within cage, (21) Battery-chargers, (22) Expansion tank, (23) Water-cooling radiators, (24) Battery-charging panel, (25, 26, 27) Motor-generators, (28) Water-circulating pump, (29) Transformers, (30) Battery cabinet, (31) Hand-set

2-7 Transatlantic Radio Telephony 2 Switchboards at New York 3 Rocky Point Transmitting Station 4 Receiving Station at Houlton, Maine 5 Receiving Antenna at Houlton, Maine 6 High Power Amplifier at Rugby, England 7 Transatlantic Circuit for Two-way Conversation

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of this character 2. A photographic system combining a collecting and n dispersing lens in order to obtain a greater equivalent focal length — *tel'e-o-hran'chi-a*, n pl *Conch* A division of tenoglossate rostriferous gastropods having a well-developed gill and mouth of shell entire or little sponate, as *Rissoidea*, *Cerithiidae*, etc. — *tel'e-o-hran'chi-a*, n pl *Ich* An order of teleost fishes, especially those having cranial and opercular bones in full number, anterior vertebrae separate, and no mesocoracoid as in perch, pike, etc. — *tel'e-o-phal*, n — *tel'e-o-phal'a-lous*, a — *tel'e-o-phal'as*, n *Falcon* A genus of rhinoceroses characterized by large size, broad skulls, and horns at the tips of the snouts, which was widely distributed during the Miocene age — *tel'e-o-des-ma'ce-a*, n pl *Conch* An order of bivalves with a complete hinge-ligament and cardinal teeth, as in clams and most species — *tel'e-o-des-ma'ce-an*, a — *tel'e-o-des-ma'ceous*, a — *tel'e-o-dont*, a Provided with mandibles of the highest development, as certain stag-beetles — *tel'e-o-dont'a*, n pl A branch of teleostomacean bivalves having the most highly developed hinge, including the superfamilies *Veneracea*, *Tellinacea*, *Solenacea*, *Matracea*, *Afyacea*, and *Adesmaea* — *tel'e-o-dont'a*, a *tel'e-o-log'ic*, 1 tel'i-o-loj'ik, 2 tel'e-o-lōg'ic I. A Teleological II. n [Rare] Teleology *tel'e-o-log'ic-al*, a Pertaining to or of the nature of teleology, relating to the fact or doctrine of design — teleological argument, see quotation

The Teleological Argument, or argument from design, may be said in general to proceed from the obviously planful nature or orderliness of particular existences and their relations, as man has an increasing extent of power to the conclusion that they all have their ground in One Mind

G. T. LADD *Philosophy of Religion* vol. II p. 54 [s. '03] — *tel'e-o-log'ic-al-y*, ad *tel'e-o-log'ic-al-y*, 1 tel'i-for tīl'el-oj'ik, 2 tel'e-for tēl'e-lōg'ic-y, n 1. *Philos* The fact or doctrine of final causes or design as applied to the existence and development of individual beings or to the universe at large, the theory which assigns a definite end or ends in explanation of the structure and behavior of things. Teleology treats of final causes, not as opposed to efficient causes, whether physical or psychical, but as affording a necessary supplementary ground of explanation. Its claims have been, and still are, asserted and contested in the fields of biology, theology, ethics, and aesthetics

The evolution which was at first supposed to have destroyed teleology is found to be more saturated with teleology than the view which it superseded. AUBREY MOORE in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi, Christian Doctrine of God* p. 105 [s. 1889]

2. *Biol* (1) The doctrine of design, which assumes that the phenomena of organic life and development can be explained only by conscious or purposive causes, and not by mechanical causes

Teleology implies that the organs of every organism are perfect and cannot be improved. The Darwinian theory simply affirms that they work well enough to enable the organism to hold its own against such competitors as it has met with, but admits the possibility of indefinite improvement. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons, Criticisms on Origin of Species* p. 332 [March 1870]

(2) The science of organic adaptations 3. The doctrine of ends in morality, prudence or policy, and aesthetics [*TELEO* + *-LOGY*] — *tel'e-o-log'ic-al*, a — *tel'e-o-log'ic-al-ism*, n The doctrine of or belief in final causes — *tel'e-o-log'ic-al-ist*, n One who studies, believes in, or is versed in teleology *tel'e-o-m'ic-ter*, n A telemeter a misleading form — *tel'e-o-m'i-to'sis*, n Same as KARYOTOMY — *tel'e-o-pho'bi-a*, n Reluctance to accept or believe in teleology — *tel'e-o-phore*, n *Zooph* A gonotheca — *tel'e-o-phyte*, n Bot A complete plant, a plant composed of cells united into tissues and tissue-systems, as a tree — *tel'e-op'itile*, n A fully developed feather distinguished from *neossopitile* — *tel'e-or-gan'ic*, a Serving the purposes of, or necessary to an organism

*Te'le-o-r'man'*, 1 tel'e-ōr-mān', 2 tel'e-ōr-mān', n A district in Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,836 sq m *tel'e-o-saur* (xiii), n One of the *Teleosaurus* — *tel'e-o-san'ri-de*, n *Herp* A Mesozoic family of amphibious crocodilians having the supratemporal fossae much larger than the orbits — *tel'e-o-saur'ia*, n pl *Ich* A tel'e-o-saur'id, n A genus typical of *Teleosauridae* 2. [*tel* + *Ich*] A fossil crocodilian of this genus, with a very long slender snout, as *T. cadomensis*, from the fullers' earth of Caen, Normandy — *tel'e-o-so'mi*, n pl *Crust* A section of anomurans with the last thoracic segment not free, as in dromiids — *tel'e-o-ost*, I. A Of or pertaining to the *Teleostei* II. n One of the *Teleostei* — *tel'e-o-ost'e-an*; *tel'i-ost*; — *tel'e-o-ost'e-l*, n pl *Ich* A subclass of fishes having optic nerves crossing and a non-contractile arterial hulk including most fishes — *tel'e-o-ost'e-ous*, a — *tel'e-o-ost'e-mate*, a *Ich* Teleostomous — *tel'e-o-ost'e-m*, n One of the *Teleostomi* — *tel'e-o-ost'e-m'i*, n pl *Ich* A division of vertebrates, especially a class or subclass of fishes with well-developed maxillary and dentary bones and membrane bones, including all except elasmobranchs and lower forms — *tel'e-o-ost'e-mous*, a Of or pertaining to the *Teleostomi* — *tel'e-o-ost'e-mater*, *tel'e-o-ost'e-m'i-an*; — *tel'e-o-tem'po-ra*, n The postclavicle — *tel'e-o-ost'e-cha*, n Same as *TELOSTROCHA* — *tel'e-o-ost'e-cha*, n Pertaining to or having characteristics of a teleost — *tel'e-o-ost'e-cha*, n l-zo'a, pl A metazoan [telepathically]

*tel'e-path*, 1 tel'i-path, 2 tel'e-pāth *ct* To communicate *tel'e-path-ize*, 1 tel'i-path-iz, 2 tel'e-pāth-iz, v I. To affect, influence, or not upon through telepathic connection II. To practise telepathy

*tel'e-pāth-y*, 1 tel'e-pāth-y, 2 tel'e-pāth-y, n *th-y* or *tel'e-pāth-y* (xiii), n The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance, without the use of any means known to physics or psychology, science, thought-transference, mind-reading. Compare CLAIRVOYANCE, METAPHYSICIS, MIND-READING. *Telepathy* strictly speaking is the direct communion of mind with mind whether in the body or out of the body — communion without the assistance of any of the physical senses. ISAAC K. FIVE *The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena* D. III, p. 217 [s. '04]

[*TELE* + *-PATHY*] — *tel'e-path'ic*, a — *tel'e-path'ic-al-y*, ad — *tel'e-path'ic-thist*, n One who believes in telepathy *tel'e-path'ic*

*tel'e-pheme*, 1 tel'i-fēm, 2 tel'e-fēm, n A telephonic message — [*TELE* + *Gr phēmē*, saying, < *phēmī*, speak] *tel'e-phem*

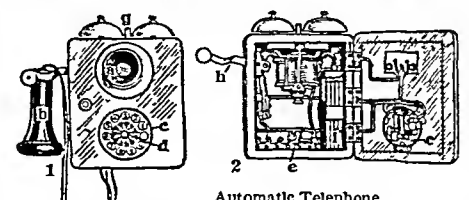
*tel'e-phar-agē*, n Same as *TELEPHARAG* *tel'e-phone*, 1 tel'i-fōn, 2 tel'e-fōn, v [*PHONED*; *tel'e-fones*] — *tel'e-phōn'ing*, I. t. 1. To send by telephone as a message 2. To talk to by telephone, as, I will telephone you from Chicago

II. To send a communication by telephone, talk through the telephone — *tel'e-phōn'er*, n

*tel'e-phone*, n An instrument or set of instruments *tel'e-fones*, n For reproducing sound at a distant point by

the transmission of impulses over a conducting wire or cord, especially by the agency of electricity [*TELE* + *Gr phōnē*, sound]

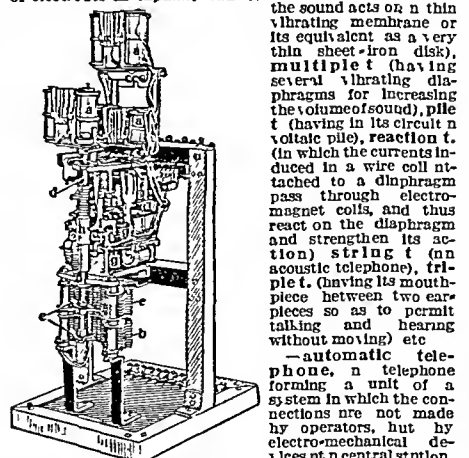
The simplest form of telephone consists of a cord drawn taut between two drumheads, sometimes called acoustic or mechanical telephone. The ordinary electrical telephone apparatus consists of (1) a transmitter, in which a diaphragm, vibrated by a sound, causes rapid alterations in the strength of an electric current, (2) a wire for conducting this current to a distant point, and (3) a receiver, in which a diaphragm is caused to vibrate by the current, reproducing the sound in the first electric telephone to come into general use, patented by Alexander Graham Bell and known as the magnetic telephone, or magneto-telephone, an iron diaphragm



Automatic Telephone  
 1 Closed 2 Open a, transmitter b receiver c calling device d finger-stop, e terminal-stap to which wires are connected from outside f, condenser g, bells h receiverhook

was caused to vibrate in the field of a magnet and near the core, so that the strength of the magnet altered periodically as the diaphragm approached and receded, inducing a similarly vibrating current in the line-wire, which passed around the magnet. This current by an inverse operation, caused similar vibrations in a disk in the receiver, thus copying exactly the original sound. In such a telephone no battery was used. Thomas A. Edison devised another way to produce a vibratory current. The primary current of an induction-coil is passed through a block of carbon which has the property of changing its electrical conductivity in proportion to the mechanical pressure exerted upon it. The vibrating disk presses with varying force on the carbon, altering the current in the primary and hence the induced current in the secondary, which acts on a receiver similar to Bell's. The Blake transmitter, an early type once widely employed, used a hard carbon block on which rested a spring attached to the vibrating disk, whose movements changed the pressure on the surface between the carbon and the platinum contact through which the primary wire was joined. Its modern representative is a modification of the same principle, in which the vibration of the exterior diaphragm varies the pressure of an inner carbon plate or button upon a small receptacle filled with particles of granulated carbon, which form a number of loose joints in the path of the primary current. Of this type is the White solid-block transmitter, largely used in the United States, which is considerably more powerful than the Blake while the Gower Bell transmitter, much employed in Europe, achieves the same results through the loose joints formed by eight carbon pencils arranged in sets of four in connection with one central and eight exterior carbon blocks. With suitable ranged instruments it is now possible to transmit sounds upward of two thousand miles with the help of such aids to transmission as the Pupin coil. See PUPIN. The invention of the telephone, like that of the telegraph, has been a matter of much controversy. Among the contributors to it were Reis in Germany, Hughes in England, and Gray in the United States with those mentioned above.

Telephones are sometimes named from some feature of construction or operation, as carbon telephone (in which the diaphragm-vibrations vary, by pressure, the resistance of a carbon button), crown (a magneto-electric telephone having a coil on iron diaphragm and six permanent magnets with their like poles placed together in the center of the coil, their other poles being bent into contact with the diaphragm-edge), dual (having a double receiver by which the message can be received in both ears sometimes called *bitephone*), electrocapillary (in which the impulses are sent by variations in the electromotive force caused by the impact of sound-waves upon the surface of electrodes in capillary tubes), membrane (in which the sound acts on a thin vibrating membrane or its equivalent as a very thin sheet-iron disk), multiple (having several vibrating diaphragms for increasing the volume of sound), pile (having in its circuit a variable inductance, reaction (in which the currents induced in a wire coil attached to a diaphragm pass through electro-magnetic coils, and thus react on the diaphragm and strengthen its action) string (in an acoustic telephone), triple (having its mouthpieces between two earpieces so as to permit talking and hearing without moving) etc.



Connecting-switch of an Automatic Telephone Exchange

a a relay b line-bank c private-bank d wiper-shaft e wipers f vertical magnet for lifting wiper-shaft g rotary magnet for rotating wiper-shaft h matched inductor for retaining shaft in vertical and rotary position i, detent which retains the shaft in position telephone — *tel'e-phone-booth*, n A closet for a telephone in which the operator may be shut away from outside noises — *tharp*, n An instrument by which to enable large audiences to hear telephonic sounds from one receiver — *thine*, n A wire erected as on poles to form an electric circuit, establishing telephonic connection between two or more points.

*tel'e-phon'ic*, 1 tel'i-fen'ik, 2 tel'e-fōn'ic, a 1. Of or *tel'e-fon'ic*, pertaining to the telephone, transmitted by telephone, as, telephonic messages 2. Conveying sound to a great distance *tel'e-phōn'ic-cal-y*, ad *tel'e-phōn'ist*, 1 tel'i-fōn-ist, 2 tel'e-fōn-ist, n One who uses or is skilled in using the telephone, one skilled in telephony

*tel'e-pho'no-graph*, 1 tel'i-fō-no-graf, 2 tel'e-fō-no-*tel'e-pho'no-graf*, n Same as *TELEGRAPH* — *tel'e-pho'no-graph'ic*, a

*tel'e-pho'ny*, 1 tel'i-fō-ni or *tel'i-fō-ni*, 2 tel'e-fō-ni or *tel'e-fō-ni*, n [*tel* + *phōn* (xiii)] The art or process of communicating by telephone, or of transmitting sounds to a distance in any manner — submarine telephony, signaling by means of bells under water, as from a ship equipped with a special receiving device — wireless t., see WIRELESS

*tel'e-photo*, 1 tel'i-fōt, 2 tel'e-fōt, n An apparatus for reproducing pictures at a distance, as by causing light to vary the electric resistance of selenium [*TELE* + *Gr phōs* (phōt), light]

*tel'e-phōto*, 1 tel'i-fōto, 2 tel'e-fōto a Denoting a combination of lenses which produces a large image of a distant object with a camera whose bellows length is relatively short. TELEPHOTOGRAPH

*tel'e-phōto-graph*, 1 tel'i-fōto-graf, 2 tel'e-fōto-*tel'e-phōto-graph*, n [*TELE* + *Gr phōtōs*, a picture obtained or made by a camera, or electrically derived in any way from a distance. TELEPHOTOGRAPHY

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extension-value that shuts one section inside another like a telescope. [*Gr teleskopos, far-seeing, < tele, afar, and see-scope*] — **Amiel's telescope**, a telescope having two telescopes with their planes of refraction perpendicular — **astronomical t.**, a telescope with an eyepiece that inverts the image of the object — **broken t.**, n telescopes having its axis bent at right angles about half-way between the object-glass and the focus, a mirror or prism reflecting the rays — **Compare EQUATORIAL CONE** — **dumb t.**, n telescope-tube without glasses, for sighting only, as the line-telescope of a sextant — **equatorial t.**, see EQUATORIAL, a — **inverting t.**, one fitted with an astronomical eyepiece which shows objects in an inverted position — **Kopferian t.**, a refracting telescope having a short-focused convex lens for an eyepiece — **mercurial t.**, a telescope in which the rays are reflected from a surface of mercury — **panoramic t.**, n telescope having reflectors or prisms which may be adjusted so as to enable the observer to see in any direction without changing his position — **photographic t.**, a telescope fitted with an objective specially adapted for bringing the photographic or actinic rays to a focus — **prism t.**, a telescope — **submarine t.**, a telescope for observing objects submerged at some depth in the water — usually a water-light tube with a glass plate in its lower end — **telescope-bag**, n Same as TELESCOPE, n — **3-t. carp, n** The telescope-fish — **t. chimney, n** A steamboat-stack whose upper port slides within the lower, to permit passage under bridges — **t. stack, t. driver, n** The mechanism for moving a telescope so as to keep the same portion of the heavens continually within its field of view — **t. eye, n** An eye with a retractile eyelid, as of a geophilous gastropod — **t. fish, n** A variety of the goldfish (*Corassius auratus*) with very prominent eyes — **t. fly, n** A muscid fly (genus *Drosophila*) of the tropics of the Old World, having the eyes on long prolongations at the sides — **t. joint, n** A joint in which the internal surface of one pipe or tube is made to slide over the external surface of another tube or of a rod — **t. shell, n** A cerithioid gastropod (*Telescopium fusum*), common in India, having a pyramidal shell with numerous whorls — **t. sight, n** A small telescope mounted on the barrel of a firearm to assist in sighting — **t. table, n** An extension table — **t. word, n** Same as PORTMANTEAU-WORD — **terrestrial t.**, a telescope having on eyepiece that presents an unaltered image of the object

**Telescope Peak.** A mountain in W Death Valley, 10,938 ft. high

**tel'e-scope'le, 1 tel'i-skop'ik, 2 tel'e-skop'ie, a**  
1. Of or pertaining to the telescope, made or obtained with the aid of a telescope, as, *telescope science* 2. Visible or discoverable only with the aid of a telescope, not to be seen with the naked eye, as, *telescope stars* 3. Capable of seeing objects at a great distance or rendering distant sight clear and easy, far-seeing or very transparent, as, *telescope vision* 4. *Mach* Having tubular parts or sections sliding or working within or over one another, having a telescope-joint as a telescopic axis **tel'e-scop'ic-al, -telescopic driver, same as TELESCOPE-DRIVER** — **t. sight** 1. Astron. A device, such as cross-threads or a pointer, for setting a telescope on an object 2. *Fitzrois* A sight consisting of a miniature telescope — **tel'e-scop'ic-al-ly, adv**

**tel'e-sco'pi-form, 1 tel'i-skō'pi-fōrm, 2 tel'e-sco'pi-fōrm, a** Of telescopic form, consisting of joints that will slide one within the other

**te-le's-co-pist, 1 ti-lea'ko-pist or tel'i-skōp-ist, 2 tel'e-sco-pist or tel'e-sco-pist (-ist, n)** One who uses or is skilled in using the telescope

**tel'e-sco'pi-um, 1 tel'i-skō'pi-um, 2 tel'e-sco'pi-um, n** Astron. A small southern constellation, this Telescope. **USE CONSTELLATION** [*Gr TELESCOPE, n, 2*]

**te-le's-co-py, 1 ti-lea'ko-pi or tel'i-skō-pi; 2 tel'e-sco-py or tel'e-sco-py, n** The art of using or making telescopes

**tel'e-scrip'tor, 1 tel'i-skri'p'tor or -ter, 2 tel'e-scrip'tor, n** A printing-telegraph in which the sending-instrument is a typewriter with electrical contacts under each key, and the receiver is an electrically controlled type-wheel by which the message is printed [*Gr TELE + SCRIBERE*]

**tel'e-sism, 1 tel'i-saizm, 2 tel'e-sizm, n** A seismic movement of the earth remote from the place of observation [*Gr TELE + Gr seismos, quake*] — **tel'e-sis'mic, o**

**tel'e-seme, 1 tel'i-sim 2 tel'e-sēm, n** 1. Elec. A combination of apparatus, including electric transmitters and an annunciator that indicates on a dial a number, as for indicating at the office the article or service desired by the occupant of a room in a hotel 2. A variety of range-finder [*Gr TELE + Gr seme, sign*]

**te-le'sia, 1 ti-l'shi-a, 2 tel'e-si-a, n** [*Rare*] A gem, the sapphire — [*Gr telios, shining, and*]

**tel'e-sis, 1 tel'i-sis 2 tel'e-sis, n** Social or individual progress as brought about by a conscious and intelligent devotion to desirable ends [*Gr telos, end*]

**tel'es-mat'ic, o** Talismanic magical **tel'es-mat'ic-al, tel'esmet, n** A talisman or charm **tel'esmat, tel'esmat, tel'es-met, n** A variety of telemeter in which a micrometer eyepiece is introduced into a telescope

**tel'e-so-mat'ic, o** Same as TELLURIC

**tel'e-spee'tro-scope, 1 tel'i-spē'kro-skōp, 2 tel'e-spē'tro-sco-p, n** A combined telescope and spectroscope for forming the spectrum of light from a heavenly body, also, a spectroscope for attachment to a telescope, an astronomical as opposed to a chemical spectroscope

**tel'es-pho'tus, 1 tel'i-sfo'tus 2 tel'e-fō'tus, n** A minor Greek deity, assistant of Aesculapius

**tel'e-ste'r'o-graph, 1 tel'i-stē'rō-graf 2 tel'e-stē'rō-graf, n** An instrument with which the outlines of drawings, photographs etc., may be reproduced telegraphically [*Gr TELE + STELEO + -GRAPH*] — **tel'e-ste'r'o-gra'phy, n**

**tel'e-ste'r'o-o-scope, 1 tel'i-stē'rō-o-skōp, 2 tel'e-stē'rō-o-sco-p, n** An optical instrument that presents objects in a distant landscape in relief. It has two plano mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and at some distance from each other, and these reflect the light to two mirrors parallel respectively with the others and directly in front of the eyes. The effect is the same as if the distance between the eyes of the observer were greatly increased

**tel'e-te'l'i-on, 1 tel'i-tē'lōn 2 tel'e-tē'lōn, n** *Gr Antiq* A place where initiatory rites were conducted specif. [T.] a temple at Eleusis which contained a great chamber for the congregation of the initiated [*Gr telēion*]

**tel'es-for-tes'(-thē'si-a, n** Same as TELEPATHY

**tel'es'ter, a** Tending toward the end or final accomplishment, tending to accomplish a purpose

**tel'e-stik, 1 tel'i-stik or tel-es'tik 2 tel'e-stic or tel-es'tic, n**

An acrostic in which the significant letters are at the ends of the lines

**tel'e-ther-mo-graph, n** Physics 1. A recording thermometer 2. A record made by this instrument [*Gr TELE + THERMOGRAPH*] — **tel'e-ther-mo-graph'ic, a** — **tel'e-ther-mo-gram, n** A telethermograph record — **tel'e-ther-nom'e-ter, n** Physics Any apparatus used to indicate the temperature of a distant point as one consisting of a thermoelectric circuit and a galvanometer, a long-distance thermometer — **tel'e-ther-mom'e-try, n** — **tel'e-to-mom'e-ter, n** A form of telemeter in which two telescopes are used — **tel'e-ty-po'graph, n** A typewriter automatically printing telegrams as received

**tel'e-ut', 1 tel'e-ut', 2 tel'i-ut', n** A Telenegraph

**tel'u-to-form, 1 ti-lū'tō-fōrm 2 tel'i-tō-fōrm, n** Bot The last stage in the life-cycle of the rust-fungi (*Uredinales*), or the one in which the teliospores are produced [*Gr teluē' (telos, end), and -FORM*]

**tel'u'to-go-nid'i-um, n** Same as TELUTOSPORE

**tel'u'to-spo'rus, n** Bot Same as TELIUM

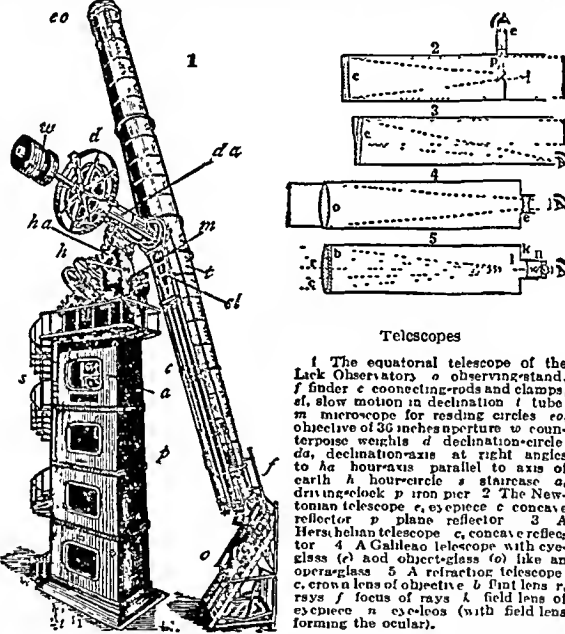
**tel'u'to-spo're, 1 ti-lū'tō-spōr 2 tel'i-tō-spōr, n** Bot The last-formed or winter-spore of the rust-fungi (*Uredinales*), producing in germination usually a 4-celled basidium, each cell bearing an ascidium, or basidiospore, on a long sterigma applied also sometimes to the resting-spores of smuts [*Gr teluē' (see TELUTIFORM) + SPOROS*] — **tel'u'to-spo'r-ic, o** — **tel'u'to-spo-rif'er-ous, a** Bot Bearing teliospores

**tel'e-vi'sion, n** Vision obtained of a distant object through a telegraphoscope — **tel'e-writ'er, n** An instrument for reproducing electrically in facsimile a written message

**Tel'fair, 1 tel'fär, 2 tel'fär, n** A county in S central Georgia, 412 sq. m. county-seat McRae

**Tel'fär'ia, 1 tel'fär'i-a or tel'fär'i-a, 2 tel'fär'i-a or tel'fär'i-a, n** Bot A genus of tropical African vines of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceae*) embracing two species *T. pedata* of Zanzibar, and *T. occidentalis* of the western coast, bearing gourds weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. The seeds are eaten by the natives and yield an excellent oil. Both species cultivated are sometimes known as *Ampelocyclops*

**Tel'ford, 1 tel'fōrd 2 tel'fōrd, Thomas (b. 1757-?; d. 1834).** A Scottish engineer. invented the Telford pavement.



**tel'ford-ize, 1 tel'fōrd-iz, 2 tel'fōrd-iz, vt & vi** [-IZED; -IZING] To make or cover (roads) according to Telford's plan. **USE TELFORD PAVEMENT, under PAVEMENT**

**Tel'har-mō-ni-um, 1 tel'har-mō-ni-um 2 tel'har-mō-ni-um, n** An electrical device analogous to the telephone by which an operator at a central station playing on a keyboard controlling electric currents of various speeds of alternation is able to produce music at a distance — **tel'har-mō-ni, n** The music so produced

**tel'har-mō-ni-um, 1 tel'har-mō-ni-um 2 tel'har-mō-ni-um, n** An electrical device analogous to the telephone by which an operator at a central station playing on a keyboard controlling electric currents of various speeds of alternation is able to produce music at a distance — **tel'har-mō-ni, n** The music so produced

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thought is greater than our words can tell. F W FABER *Spiritual Conference, Kindness* p 49 [1889]

7. To determine so as to be able to state or declare, discern with certainty, decide, ascertain, recognize, as, I can not tell which is which 8. [Colloq.] To inform with emphasis, assure, as, I tell you, it is cold this morning 9. To name or count one at a time, enumerate, as, to tell the beads of a rosary, fifteen men all told 10. To attach as value, reckon, regard

11. 1. To give an account or description, make report, declare, as, the lecturer told of foreign lands 2. [Colloq.] To give information meanly, act as informer, tattle usually with on, say, he saw me do it and told on me 3. To produce a marked effect, as, every blow told, dissipation is beginning to tell on him

The great schoolmaster was coarse and this. They do not tell out of school. LAMB *Essays* p 84 [1734]

4. [Prov. Eng.] To chat, gossip [*Gr AS tellan, to tell, number 1*]. **SYN.** *to affirm, appraise, assert, circulate, disclose, inform, publish, relate, speak* — **do tell** [New Eng.] Is it possible? you surprise me! on exclamation of surprise — **tell 'clock, n** A dawdler, idler — **t. truth, n** One who tells the truth, a veracious person — **t. troth, n** To its own tale, see TALE — **to t. of, to t. of, to give information coarsely** — **to t. on** [Colloq.] To inform against see TALE — **tell-a-bi'er, o** Such as can or may be told

**tell, n** [Ar.] Something told, story say [*Ar. tell, n*]

**Tell, William.** A legendary Swiss peasant and hero who, on his refusal to salute a cap which Gessler the Austrian governor had erected in the market-place was ordered to shoot an apple off his own son's head which he succeeded in doing. He eventually freed his country from Gessler's oppression by killing him. See OFFRA

**tel'l'bi'll'w'ill'ly, 1 tel'l'bi'll'w'ill'ly 2 tel'l'bi'll'w'ill'ly, n** [Ba hams] The willful [imitative] tell-bi'll'w'ill'ly

**tel'len, 1 tel'en 2 tel'en 3 tel'en, n** A tellinoid bivalve

**tel'ler, 1 tel'lar 2 tel'lar, n** 1. One who tells or relates 2. A person appointed to receive or pay out money in a bank or treasury office and keep due account thereof, called receiving teller and paying teller. 3. One of two or more persons appointed, as in a legislative body or a public meeting, to collect and count ballots or enumerate and register the votes of the members when a division is ordered, and report the result to the presiding officer 4. [Eng.] One of four officers of the Royal Exchequer formerly appointed to receive and pay money for the funeral of a king

5. pl. [Local, Eng.] A funeral bell which by the number of its strokes recorded the years of the person deceased — **tel'ler's first teller** (*Banking*), the noting teller — **tel'ler's ship, n** The position or duty of a teller

**Tel'l'er, n** A mountainous county in central Colorado 551 sq. m. county-seat, Cripple Creek

**Tel'lez, 1 tel'lezh, 2 tel'i'th' Gabriel (1585?-1648).** A Spanish dramatist and novelist, *El Burlador de Sevilla*

**Tel'li-cher'ry, 1 tel'i-cher'i, 2 tel'i-cher'y, n** A fortified seaport in Madras **Tel'li-cher'ry, n** Tellicherry bark, Concess bark

**tel'li-graph, 1 tel'i-graf, 2 tel'i-graf, n** Same as TELLURIC

**tel'li-ma, 1 tel'i-mas 2 tel'i-mo, n** Bot. A genus of North-American saxifrageous herbs with numerous root-leaves and green, rose-colored accented flowers. The capsule is 1-celled [*Gr TELLEMA*]

**Tel'li-na, 1 tel'i-nā, 2 tel'i-nā, n** *Conch* 1. A genus typical of *Tellinidae* 2. [C] A bivalve of this or a related genus hurrowing in sand, and often with highly colored shells [*Gr telline, sort of shellfish*] — **Tel'li-na'e-a, n** pl. *Conch* 1. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, especially those having a single pair of gills which are appendicular as a shell with a heterodont hinge and a very deep pallial sinus 2. The *Tellinidae* — **Tel'li-na'e-an, o & n** — **tel'li-na'e-ous, a** — **tel'li-nā-de, n** pl. *Conch* A family of bivalves especially *Tellinidae* with ligament external tellens — **tel'li-nā, n** — **tel'li-nā-form, o** Having the form of a tellina — **tel'li-nā-ite, n** A fossil of or like a tellinid — **tel'li-noid, f. o** Of or pertaining to the *Tellinidae*

11 n One of the *Tellinidae*

**tel'ling, 1 tel'ing, 2 tel'ing, po** Producing a great effect or impression, very effective, striking — **tel'ling-ly, adv**

**tel'ling house, 1 tel'ing-haus, 2 tel'ing-hous, n** [Prov Eng.] A rude hut on the moor where shepherds assemble when the pasturing-season is over to tell or count their sheep

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< *tempero*, see TEMPERATE, a] Syn see CHARACTER = equal temperament 1. *Mus* See def 2 2. An equable disposition - *lymphatic* t., *phlegmatic* temperament - *nervous* t., a temperament in which the nervous organization is exceedingly sensitive, characterized by quick mental action and vivid emotions - *tem-per-a-men-tal*, a Of or pertaining to temperament - *tem-per-a-men-tal-ly*, adv

**tem-per-ance**, 1 *tem-per-ance*, 2 *tem-per-ang*, n 1. The state or quality of being temperate, the spirit and practice of rational self-control habitual moderation (1) Self-restraint in the conduct of one's life or business, suppression of any tendency to passionate action, calmness, patience, as the course of Washington showed wisdom and temperance the ordinary Scriptural use (2) Self-restraint in the indulgence of any natural affection or appetite, moderation in the pursuit of a gratification or in the exercise of a feeling, as, *temperance* in eating, *temperance* in drinking, *temperance* in the use of books *temperance* in joy or grief 2. Speif (1) The principle and practice of moderation in the use of strong or distilled liquors the rule adopted by the original temperance societies (2) In a more restricted sense, the principle and practice of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages

It is by virtue of good authority, therefore, that the word "temperance" as specifically used at this day, is generally recognized as an equivalent for "total abstinence"

*Cyc of Temperance and Prohibition* p 625 [r a w 1891] 3. Condition as to heat or cold, temperature, sometimes, a moderate or equable temperature 4. An act of mixture producing a temper or stable condition. *temper* to temper or produce a temper or temper [C F] *temperance*, *L temperantia*, < *tempero*, see TEMPERATE, a] *tem-per-an-ey* t. *temperance* drink, any non-alcoholic beverage, especially one that is flavored, as sarsaparilla, root-beer, etc - *t hotel*, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold - *t movement*, a movement in society or politics having for its purpose the restriction or abolition of the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages - *t society*, an association for promoting moderation in or total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages

**tem-per-ate**, v To make temperate moderate soften **tem-per-ate**, 1 *tem-per-ate*, 2 *tem-per-at*, a 1. Observing moderation in the indulgence of the appetites, passions, or desires, speif, not indulging in intoxicating liquors, as, *temperate* in eating, a *temperate* man It was excellently observed by Aristotle that a man is not commended as *temperate* so long as it costs him efforts of self-denial to persevere in the practice of temperance, but only when he prefers the virtue for its own sake

JAMES MACINTOSH *Ethical Philosophy* p 370 [L 1838] 2. Not characterized by passion or violence, mild in tone or character, calm, self-controlled, cool, as, *temperate* views, a *temperate* advocate 3. Moderate as regards temperature, free from extremes of heat or cold, mild, as, *temperate* zones See *illus* under *zone* 4. Characterized by moderation or the absence of extremes in any respect, not lavish or extravagant, tempered 5. *Mus* Tempered 6. [Rare] Resulting or proceeding from temperance [C L] *tempero* (pp *temperatus*), proportion, *temperatio*, time Syn see *temper* - *tem-per-ate-ly*, adv, *temper-ate-ness*, n

**tem-per-a-tive**, 1 *tem-per-ativ*, 2 *tem-per-ativ*, n *tem-per-a-tiv*, a Having the power or quality of tempering [C L] *temperativus*, < *tempero*, see TEMPERATE, a]

**tem-per-a-ture**, 1 *tem-per-a-ture* or *-tūr*, 2 *tem-per-a-ture* or *-tūr*, n 1. Degree of sensible heat or cold, condition as regards heat or cold, the relation of a body to the heat which it contains or is shown by the greater or less tendency to part with such heat

The temperature of one body is said to be higher or lower than that of another according as it imparts heat or receives it from the other when the two are brought into contact Besides this relative criterion of temperature scientists recognize an absolute one regarding temperature as a measure of molecular motion and measuring it from the absolute zero (see *ABSOLUTE*), whose position is calculated from thermodynamic data and laws The air or gas thermometer conforms almost exactly, and the mercurial thermometer quite nearly, to this thermodynamic definition of temperature Compare *THEATROMETER*

No matter what the intensity of the sun's rays may be, the temperature of snow and ice can never rise above 32°

ANDR GRIKIN *Text-Book of Geology* p 25 [MACM 1882] 2. Meteor Speif, the degree of sensible heat or cold of the atmosphere, regarded as a feature of weather or climate See *plate* at *SIGNAL* 3. State as regards combination of qualities or parts, constitution, temperament, sometimes, natural constitution, normal condition 4. Mixture, a compound 5. Freedom from passion or excess, moderation, temperance 6. Temper, as of metal [C F] *temperantia*, < *tempero*, < *tempero* see TEMPERATE, a] - *animal* temperature, the temperature of any living animal in a warm-blooded animal almost uniform and considerably higher than the surrounding external temperature In most cold-blooded animals but little higher than that of their surroundings - *isothermal* t., the difference between the normal temperature at any time or period and the observed value at the same time or period - *solar* radiation t., the temperature acquired by exposure to direct sunshine as distinguished from the temperature of the same body when in the shade - *tem-per-a-ture-a-larm*, n A device for indicating automatically a variation of temperature from a fixed point - *t-anomaly*, n The departure from the normal of any observed temperature thermic anomaly; - *t-charts*, n pl Charts of a region indicating temperatures at different points, or at different times either by figures or by lines - *t-correction*, the correction or allowance made in instrumental readings for the influence of temperature in parts of the instrument - *t-curve*, n A curve indicating the variations of temperature for a given period - *t-of space*, the temperature that would be experienced outside of the earth's atmosphere by an object shaded from the sun estimated as about -200° Fahr - *t-spnt*, n One of the three minute cutaneous areas sensitive to warmth and cold respectively

**tem-per-ed**, 1 *tem-per-ed*, 2 *tem-per-ed*, pa 1. Having a *tem-per-ed* temper, especially a temper of a specified kind much used in compounds, as, quick-tempered, ill-tempered 2. Brought to a certain temper, as metal The ensue was wrought of tempered steel, The crest of burnish'd gold

The *Herm of Warwick* in *Percy's Reliques* fit v, st. 47

3. *Mus* Tuned or adjusted to some mean temperament, especially to equal temperament, as, a *tempered* organ See *TEMPERAMENT* 2 4. *Brickmaking* (1) Moistened and worked to the proper consistency, as clay for bricks or molding (2) Capable of being cut with ease,

as bricks made of such clay 5. Softened or moderated so as by admixture or other process

The tempered light of the woods is like a perpetual morning and is stimulating and heroic Emerson *Essays, Nature* in second series, vol I, p 140 [M a c 1890]

- *tem-per-ed-ly*, adv

**tem-per-er**, 1 *tem-per-er*, 2 *tem-per-er*, n 1. One who or that which tempers, speif, a machine for mangle and thoroughly working pottery's clay, brick-clay, mortar, plaster, or other materials, a malaxator, a kneading-machine 2. [Rare] *Mus* An advocate of the theory of temperament

**tem-per-ing**, 1 *tem-per-ing*, 2 *tem-per-ing*, ppr & verbal n of TEMPER, v - *tem-per-ing-sur-nace*, n A furnace for beating articles in the process of tempering - *t-machine*, n A machine for giving large steel plates a uniform and thorough tempering without permitting them to bend or buckle usually by pressing them between hot masses of iron or by firmly clamping them between flats or plates while immersing them in a tempering-bath - *t-oven*, n An oven for heating glass in the process of annealing - *t-wheel*, n A wheel mounted on a shaft and revolved in a pit after the manner of an arrastre, for kneading and tempering clay [temper, not tempered]

**tem-per-less**, 1 *tem-per-less*, 2 *tem-per-less*, a Having no *tem-per-ess*, v 1. To agitate violently, disturb greatly, II. 2. To fail or rage as a temper, beat furiously

**tem-pet**, 1 *tem-pet*, 2 *tem-pet*, n 1. An extensive and violent wind, attended usually by rain, snow, or hail, a storm of great violence, a hurricane 2. A violent commotion or agitation, a fierce tumult, perturbation, as, a *tempest* of anger or of eloquence 3. A noisy or tumultuous fashionable assembly, a drum See *mus*, n, II [C] < *tempestus*, < *L tempestas*, < *tempestus*, time] Syn. see *storm* - a *tempest* in a *tempest*, a great commotion or an insignificant matter

*Tempest* is used in some self-explaining compounds, as, *tempest-beaten*, *t-tossed*, *t-winged*, *t-worn* **Tem-pet**, The 1. The sobriquet of Marshal Junot 2. A play by William Shakespeare (about 1611) treating of an idyllic romance See *PROSPERO* and *MINA*

**tem-pes-tri-an**, 1 *tem-pes-tri-an*, 2 *tem-pes-tri-an*, n A magician who professed to raise tempests *tem-pes-tri-an-ly*, adv

**tem-pes-tu-ous**, 1 *tem-pes-tu-ous* or *-tiu-ous*, 2 *tem-pes-tu-ous* or *-tiu-ous*, a Pertaining to or resembling a tempest, characterized or agitated by tempests, or by violent commotion or passions, stormy, turbulent, as, *tempestuous* winds, a *tempestuous* spirit [C OF] *tempestuosus*, < *LL tempestuosus*, < *L tempestas*, see TEMPEST, n] - *tem-pes-tu-ous-ly*, adv - *tem-pes-tu-ous-ness*, n

**Tem-plar**, 1 *tem-plar*, 2 *tem-plar*, n 1. Of or belonging to the Knights Templar, or to some organization bearing the same or a similar name, as the Good Templars 2. [Rare] Of or relating to a temple [C LL] *templarius*, < *L templum*, temple]

**Tem-plar**, n 1. A member of the great military order founded early in the 12th century for the defense of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem and for protection of pilgrims, and known as the Knights of the Temple or Knights Templar, from the fact that their original headquarters were in the so-called Temple of Solomon the palace of the Latin kings in Jerusalem For more than 150 years they were identified with the great rival orders of the Hospitallers and the Teutonic Knights in the Crusades Accused by the council of Philip IV of France of blasphemy and immorality - charges which proved untrue - they were persecuted and at last suppressed by order of the Council of Vienne in 1312

A *templar's* knightly tomb  
Fitz-GREENE HALLECK *Albion Castle* st 5

2. A Freemason of an order or degree known as that of the Knights Templar; also, a member of a secret temperance order known as the Good Templars. 3. [Eng] A law student, or a lawyer, who has apartments in the Temple in London See *TEMPLE*, n, 6 [C F] *templar*, < *LL templarius*, < *L templum*, temple] *tem-pler* - Free Templar, a member of a secret temperance order whose members seceded from the Good Templars on the question of the independence of individual lodges - *tem-plar-dm*, n The body or community of Templars - *tem-plar-ism*, n The principles of Templars - *tem-plar-y*, n The organization or system of the Templars, the Templars collectively

**tem-plate**, 1 *tem-plate*, 2 *tem-plate*, n Same as TEMPLE 1 *tem-plate*, 1 *tem-plate*, 2 *tem-plate*, [Rare] To honor with a temple, enshrine in a temple, as, a *templed* god, also, to build a temple in or upon, as, a *templed* city or hill

**tem-plate**, n 1. An edifice consecrated to one or more deities and forming a seat of their worship Some of the most noted specimens of architecture have been temples, as those of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans and those of modern India Those of the ancient Greeks were usually rectangular and surrounded wholly or partially by columns (See *GREEK ARCHITECTURE*) Greek temples are distinguished (1) With reference to the arrangement of their columns, as *amphiprostyle*, *apertal*, *dipertal*, *hypertal*, in ante, *monopertal*, *peripteral*, *pseudopertal*, *pseudopertal* See these words (2) With reference to intercolumniation See *INTERCOLUMNIATION* (3) With reference to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastyle*, *pentastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, *decastyle*

2. Speif, with the definite article, the edifice that formed the seat of the Jewish worship of Jehovah at Jerusalem There were three temples (1) that of Solomon, destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar (about 588 B C) (2) that of Zerubbabel, built after the captivity, and the third of Herod, destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem in A D 70 Little is known of the architecture or arrangement of these temples, except that they were piles of buildings enclosing several courts and having an innermost shrine, the temple proper, planned within like the tabernacle, and containing the golden candlestick the altar of incense, the ark of the covenant, and the mercy-seat See *illus*

A few British writers among whom Fergusson the distinguished architect and Robinson Smith are the most influential, have maintained that the temple and its courts occupied an area about 600 ft square in the south-western portion of the Haram But the great majority of scholars are agreed in placing the temple in close connexion with the sacred rock which is now enclosed in the mosque named after it The Dome of the Rock' also less appropriately 'the Mosque of Omar'

HASTINGS *Dict of the Bible* p 893

3. An edifice dedicated to Christian public worship, especially a large and grand edifice, in France, a Protestant as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, the term *church* (*église*) being usually confined to the latter

There is not a more beautiful and solemn temple in the world than the great Cathedral of Seville

DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt v, p 85 [A 1871]

4. Figuratively, any place considered as a dwelling-place of deity or as occupied by the personal divine presence, as, 'the groves were God's first temples', 'ye who the temple of God'

To Thee, whose temple is all space Whose altar, earth, sea, skies! *Percy The Universal Prayer* at 13

5. *Mormon Ch* A building erected and dedicated for the administration of ordinances of the priesthood for the living as well as similar venerable ordinances for the dead 6. [T-] Either of two medieval establishments in London and Paris, once occupied by the Knights Templars

The Temple Round Church is the only remnant of the London Temple, the rest of its site being occupied by two collections of buildings known as the Inner and the Middle Temple, which belong respectively to legal societies of the same names and constitute two of the Inns of court They are occupied chiefly by barristers and law students Compare *INNS OF COURT*, under *INN* The Temple at Paris served as the prison of Louis XVI It is not now standing 7. An organization of Odd Fellows restricted to a certain locality [C AS] *templ*, < *L templum*, temple] Syn: see *EDIFICE* - *tem-pli(c-less)*, a Having no temple

**tem-ple**, n 1. The region on each side of the head in front of the ear and above the zygoma No horror d hays his temples did adorn *Dryden On the Death of Oliver Cromwell* at 7

2. Entom The posterior part of the gena, behind or beneath the eye 3. A spectacle-bow 4. A medieval ornament for the side of the head [OF, < *L tempora*, pl of *tempus*, time]

**tem-ple**, n An attachment to a loom that serves to hold the last woven part of the fabric stretched, to prevent the chafing of the warp during weaving [F, < *L templum*, a small timber] *tem-plet*

**Tem-ple**, n Frederiek (1782-1792), an English divine, born in Santa Marta, Ionian Islands Archbishop of Canterbury crowned Edward VII king 2. Sir William (1628-171689), an English statesman, diplomat, and writer. *Miscellaneous* 3. A city in Bell county, Tex, in an agricultural region - *Charlotta Temple*, a novel by Susanna Rowson, relating the tragic story of Charlotte Stanley, who in 1774 fled from England to New York in the company of Colonel Montrose, who abandoned her She died at the age of 19 and was buried in the graveyard of Trinity Church the inscription on her tombstone was changed from Stanley to Temple in 1846 The novel was published in 1790

**Tem-ple Bar**, A historic site in London, at the junction of Fleet street and the Strand, near the Temple, which marks the boundary between the city proper and Westminster, and where the Lord Mayor presents the sovereign entering in state with the sword of the city Various structures have marked the site the most familiar of which was the stone gateway, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, erected in 1672, to take the place of all earlier gateways destroyed by the fire of 1666, upon which the heads of executed traitors were exposed It was removed in 1878 and reerected at Watlington in 1888

**tem-plet**, 1 *tem-plet*, 2 *tem-plet*, n To shape or mark the position of with a templet

**tem-plet**, n 1. A pattern, usually flat and of wood or metal, adapted to the purpose of shaping something, especially in profile (1) A perforated strip serving as a guide in laying out riveted work, as boilers (2) A gage for shaping pottery (3) A pattern to aid in turning balusters, etc, to a uniform size (4) *Ship-building* A board cut to show the proper curve of timbers or framing 2. In building, a short stout stone or timber for distributing weight or thrust 3. A wedge for a building-block under a ship's keel 4. Same as TEMPLE 1 [C F] *templet*, stretcher, < *L templum*, small timber]

**tem-plet**, n [F] One of the four facets, four-sided in shape, that surround the top or table of a cut gem

**Tem-pli-ton**, 1 *tem-pli-ton*, 2 *tem-pli-ton*, n A town in Worcester county, Mass

**Tem-pli-to-ni-a**, 1 *tem-pli-to-ni-a*, 2 *tem-pli-to-ni-a*, n Bot A genus of Australian trees of the family *Fabaceae* They have wedge-shaped leaves and large crimson flowers, the corolla having an spreading standard The pod is many-seeded Three species are in cultivation [C John Templeton Irish botanist]

**tem-plin-ol**, 1 *tem-plin-ol*, 2 *tem-plin-ol*, n A turpentine-like oil obtained by distilling pine-cones **tem-po**, 1 *tem-po*, 2 *tem-po*, n *Mus* Relative speed or rate of movement, time, also, characteristic or distinguishing manner or style of movement See *MOVEMENT* 1

- *a tem-pa*, in time used after a change in the time of a piece to indicate a return to the original or some other specified time often abbreviated *a tem* or *a t* - *commo-da*, in moderate or easy time - *t di ballo*, in dance-time; *t di capello*, in church-style - *t di marcia*, in march-movement - *t di valse*, in waltz-movement - *t fret-tevol*, in hurried time - *t glustia*, in strict time - *t in-dur-dur*, in ordinary time - *t primo*, in the time of the original movement - *t rubato*, in irregular (literally, robbed) time, i e, with beats occasionally slackened or hastened for the sake of the expression

**tem-po**, n [Jap] A Japanese coin first issued during the period called "tem-po" (1830-1843)

**tem-po-ra**, 1 *tem-po-ra*, 2 *tem-po-ra*, n Same as TEMPERA

**tem-po-rad**, 1 *tem-po-rad*, 2 *tem-po-rad*, ad *Physiol* In the direction of the temples [C *L tempora* (see TEMPLE) + *ad*, to]

**tem-po-ral**, 1 *tem-po-ral*, 2 *tem-po-ral*, a 1. Pertaining to or concerned with the affairs of the present life, secular, civil, or political, as opposed to ecclesiastical or spiritual, as, *temporal* authority, *temporal* rulers 2. Of or pertaining to time as opposed to eternity, enduring but for the present time, earthly, transient opposed to eternal or spiritual, as, *temporal* things, *temporal* joys 3. *Gram* Of, pertaining to, or denoting time, as the expression of *temporal* relations by nouns independent, *temporal* conjunctions

The operative is used after *temporal* particles to express, not an individual circumstance but a case of frequent recurrence

A version *Xenophanes* *Memoria* bk I, p 187 [in 1858]

4. Of *word*, as distinguished from canon [OF, < *L tempora*, < *tempos* (tempor-), time]

In *Latin* temporal, see *word*, n - *t augment* (*Gram*), augment consisting in the lengthening of the initial vowel, so called because it increases the time or quantity of the vowel - *t power*, power in civil political, or secular matters as distinguished from purely spiritual or ecclesiastical authority, chiefly of the power possessed by the Pope as ruler of the States of the Church, before 1870 - *t signa*









**tent**, *n* 1. A shelter made of a flexible material, properly of canvas or other coarse textile fabric, supported by a pole or poles, and stretched by cords that are secured by pegs or pins driven into the ground.



Styles of Tents

Tents are sometimes named from their form or some feature of construction as, **A** tent (the common ridge tent without walls), bell tent (circular, with a hoop for the tent proper covered by a fly 2 A spreading the sides from the central pole), fly (see FLY), ridge pole (the pole, now used by most armies in the field), etc. Compare MARQUEE.

The Arab tent is a long black 'house of hair' with a low sloping roof and open front.

C R CONNEN *Tent Work in Palestine* vol 1 p 275 [A 1878]

2 Her A henning representing a tent 3 Phot A

derk tent See below 4 Zool The silken web covering

tent-caterpillars 5 [Seot] An open-air platform sheltered with a cover and used by clergymen or

others in addressing an open-air meeting 6 A dwelling-place, rhode especially in the phrase to pitch

one's tent 7 A hut 8 A local lodge of certain

societies, as the Zionists and Rechabites [ < F tent,

< LL tentia, < L tentus, pp of tendo, stretch] -dark

(Phot), a portable dark chamber for use in the field -

hospital 1, a large tent appropriated to the purposes of a

field or temporary hospital - sheet tent, n A tent consisting

of a large octagonal sheet, usually of duck, used to

cover citrus-trees for fumigation - Sibley, a light conical

tent having a central pole and a ventilator in the apex. It

accommodates twelve men, and admits of a fire inside -

tent-bed, n A bed surmounted with a tent-like canopy

hanging from a central point overhead - bedstead, t-

cloth, n Canvas, coarse cloth, or duck used in the

manufacture of tents - t-ily, n An external canvas so

secured over the ridge-pole of a tent as to cover the latter,

with an open space between, and to shield the tent from sun

or rain See FLY - t-ly, n A tiny-rope for a tent -

t-maker, n A manufacturer of tents - t-maa, n 1. One

who lives in a tent 2 One who has charge of a tent -

t-peg or pin, n 1 A wooden peg, generally notched,

used in stretching and securing the ropes of a tent 2 An

iron pin, usually with a ring or knot on the upper end, for

securing the ropes of a tent - t-pegging, n A cavalry

exercise in British military tournaments, in which the horse-

man, while at full speed, endeavors to uproot a tent-peg

with his lance - t-pole, n The pole or one of the poles

used in supporting a tent - t-pole, n Any one of the

ropes used in securing a tent - t-stitch, n In embroidery

or worsted-work, a series of parallel diagonal stitches so

arranged as to suggest a tent - t-tree, n A screw-pine

(*Pandanus forsteri*) of Lord Howe's Island - t-work, n

Embroidery in which tent-stitches are prominent

**tent**, *n* Surg 1. (1) A small roll, pledget, or bunch,

as of lint, sponge, or slippery-elm bark, placed in the

opening of a wound or a deep ulcer to prevent its closing

at the surface before it heals at the bottom (2) A

cylinder, as of compressed sponge or laminaria, which

on imbibing moisture swells and dilates an opening or

canal into which it has been inserted 2f. A probe

[ < F tente, < LL tentia, < L tento, see TEMPTATION ]

**tent**, *n* [Seot] 1. Attention, note, heed 2f. Purpose,

intention [Abbr of ATTENT or ATTENTION] - to take

tent, to take heed or care

**tent**, *n* A decorated wine-bottle obtained chiefly from Spain

See WINE [ < Sp tinto, deep-colored, < L tingo (pp unctus),

dye] tent-wine, n

**tent**, *n* A bill of tent, 1 tent a-bill, 2 tent a-bill, n [Rare]

Same as TEMPTABILITY

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**tent**, *n* 1.





ter'gi-ver-sate, 1 tūr'jū-ver-sät, 2 tēr'gi-ver sāt, v [sāt'en, -sāt'ing] To be evasive or practise evasion, equivocate or pervariate, adopt subterfuges, change sides [*< L tergiversatus, pp of tergiversor, < tergum, back, + verso turn*] ter'gi-ver-set; ter'gi-ver-sa'tor, n ter'gi-ver-sa'tion, 1 tūr'jū-ver-sä'shən, 2 tēr'gi-ver-sä'shōn, n 1. The act of tergiversating, evasion of a point, as by prevarication, equivocation, or subterfuge 2 The act of turning one's back on some course previously adopted, fickleness or instability

ter'goum, 1 tēr'gū, 2 tēr'gūm, n Same as GOUNA ter'gum, 1 tūr'gū, 2 tēr'gūm, n [L] 1 The back, said especially of arthropods 2 A tergite 3 One of the paired posterior plates of the shell of a cerniped - ter'go-lat'er-al, n In cernipeds, or of pertaining to the tergum and lateral plates - ter'go-rhab'dite, n Entom A plate of the dorsal (poside) surface of the abdominal wall ter'hune, 1 tēr'hūn, 2 tēr'hūn, n Mary Virginia (nfe Hawes) (b. 1831-4/1922) An American author and expert in cookery pseudonym 'Marion Harland' (Italy, Ter-liz-zil, 1 tēr-lit'si, 2 tēr-lit'si, n A town in Bari province, term, 1 tūr'm, 2 tēr'm, v To designate by means of a term, name

The highest freedom is the strongest necessity as in chemistry those affluities which are termed elective are precisely the most determined F H Henson *Ways of the Spirit, Way of History* 19 in anos 1877

term, n 1. A word or expression used to express or designate some fixed or definite thing, a word having a limited and specific meaning, naming and characterizing some particular object, quality, state, or the like, especially, a technical word or expression, as in the sciences, arts, trades, and the like, *the term man, chemical terms, assumption is a law term*

The very term miser is a confession of the misery which attends avarice JOHN HARRIS *Mammon* p 63 in 1837 2. pl Significant or descriptive words, formal statements, set speech, as, they abused each other in no measured terms 3 Logic (1) A word, or a combination of words, such as may be the subject or the predicate of a proposition

Prepositions and articles are not terms but may help to form terms As language is of use in logic only as having meanings, the word term often indicates the meaning of an expression rather than the expression itself, as when we speak of understanding the terms of a proposition Logical terms may be classified by their nature or by their relations Classified by nature, they may be considered (1) as made up of marks, and hence as (a) positive or non-positive, according as these marks are present or absent, and (b) abstract or concrete, as the attributes are separated from or connected with objects or they may be considered (2) as embodying objects, and hence as (a) singular or universal regarding the number of objects embodied, and (b) connotative or non-connotative regarding the connection of the objects with their marks or they may be considered (3) as mere words, and hence as (a) *notante* or *symbolical*, according as they suggest or do not suggest their own marks, and (b) *simple* or *complex*, with regard to the number of words constituting the term Classified by relations, terms are (1) *relative* or *absolute*, according to their relations to one another, and (2) *compatible* or *incompatible*, according to their relations to the objects of which they are predicated See all the italicized words

(2) One of the three component elements of the syllogism, each of which is used twice

The middle term is the term through comparison of the other terms with which the conclusion embodying their agreement is reached The major term is the predicate of the conclusion, and is compared with the middle term in the major premise The minor term is the subject of the conclusion, and is compared with the middle term in the minor premise Compare SYLLOGISM, FIGURE MOOD, PREMISE, PROPOSITION

(3) The significance of a word treated as an element of a relation or as a specific object 4. A fixed period or definite limit of time, a designated or prescribed duration, as, the term of ten years, a term of office

Speelf (1) One of the legally appointed periods in the year during which courts sit (see TENNIS or COURT below) also, one of similar divisions of the year in colleges and schools (2) Same as a term for TENNIS (3) The limited duration of a term for years (4) *Scots Law* A certain time fixed by the court within which a party is required to produce evidence in support of his averment

5. The time during which anything exists, the period of duration, as, a long term of suffering 6 pl Obligations imposed by authority or assumed by contract, conditions offered, or offered and accepted, as, the terms of sale, I can not accept your terms

No surrender of any army not actually at the mercy of an antagonist was ever made without *terms* and these always define the military status of the surrendered

W T SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol n, p 361 [a 1875] 7. pl Hence, mutual footing, basis of agreement or understanding often preceded by on or upon, as, to be on good terms with oneself 8. That which determines the extent or boundary of anything, the utmost limit, termination, hence, a boundary-line, a dividing-mark 9 A specified date (1) One of the days commonly called in England and Ireland quarter-days, or one of the corresponding Scottish days (2) The day from which a domestic engaged at a hiring-fair dates his or her contract (3) A particular day or hour for making observations as in meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, etc Hence the expressions term-day, t-hour, t-observation, etc

10 pl The menstrual period 11 Ship-building A term-piece See phrases 12 Math (1) That which limits a line, surface, or volume, being a point, line, or surface (2) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio, the numerator or denominator of a fraction (3) One of the parts of an algebraic expression that are connected by the plus- and minus-signs 13 Astrol A part of a sign of the zodiac in which a planet is slightly dignified 14. pl [Archaic] Limiting conditions, controlling circumstances, as, the terms of royalty 15f. An image, statue, or pictorial representation of Terminus, the god of boundaries See TERMINUS, 3. terminal figure 16f. That to which anything should arrive, point of finality, issue [*< L terminus* (cf. terminus) a boundary] 17 Syn. article, condition, expression, member, name, phrase, word Term in its figurative uses always retains something of its literal sense of a boundary or limit The articles of a contract or other instrument are simply the portions into which it is divided for convenience the terms are the essential statements on which its validity depends—as it were the landmarks of a meaning or power, as the boundary of a contingent term which may become fixed in the happening of some contemplated event In logic a term is one of

the essential members of a proposition, the boundary of a statement in some one direction Thus in general use term is more restricted than word, expression, or phrase, a term is a word that limits meaning to a fixed point of statement or to a special class of subjects, as, when we speak of the definition of terms, that is of the key-words to any discussion, or we say that is a legal or scientific term See BOUNDARY, NITION

- absolute term. 1 A noun or other expression indicative of nature rather than of relation, as man, woman opposed to relative term, as husband and wife 2 Alp The term of a reduced equation that does not contain the unknown quantity - act t., the concluding term of the universality year - at t., at the close of a definite limit of time or the end of a term specif (Obstet) at the end of the normal period of pregnancy - common t. 1 A designation given to things having a set of common characteristics 2 Middle t. See under SYLLOGISM - complex t., a term composed of two or more terms united so as to qualify each other and form a new term - conventional terms 1 The two Scottish quarter-days, Candlemas (Feb 2), and Lommas day (Aug 1) Compare TERM, n 2 Any terms, other than legal, agreed upon by the parties to a contract 3 Formal terms within the limits of a strict propriety - discrete t., a term which designates the individual as such, and emphasizes the individuality of groups - familiar t., a term that is in general use - general t. 1 Logic See OGNOMIAL, of a court, or of a judge, especially for hearing appeals - general t. of a series (Math) the function of one or more unknown quantities which produces the terms of the series successively on successive substitution of the integers 1, 2, 3, etc - In terms, in set or plain terms straight-forwardly plainly - In terms of 1. In the mode of expression characteristic of or peculiar to (some other thing) 2 In the modes of thought (belonging to some specific sphere) - negative t., a term by which the absence (non-existence) of a quality is indicated as incomplete - special t. a term by a single judge, subsequently, a term held without a jury or for a special purpose - term-day, n 1 A designated day Speelf (1) Quarter-day (2) At hiring-fairs, thodays from which the contract of service dates 2 One of a series of days appointed for meteorological observations, so as to prepare an official report - t-fee, n A small fee allowed to an attorney in a cause at each term in which some step is taken and taxed in the costs of suit - t. for years, an interest or estate in land that is limited to a certain period of time as a year, a fixed number of weeks or months or a definite number of years, however great - t. of months, or a term of specific time in some specific branch of study - a technical term - t. of court, the session of a court commencing at a stated period fixed by law, with adjournments from day to day or from time to time, until final adjournment sine die In England the division of the legal year into terms has been abolished, and the Supreme Court of Judicature has four "sittings" in every year, viz (1) Michaelmas, Nov 2 (commencing, in fact, by order in council, Oct 24) to Dec 21 Hilary, Jan 11 to the Wednesday before Easter (2) Easter, Tuesday after Easter week to Friday before Whitsunday (4) Trinity, Tuesday after Whitsun-week to Aug 8 (but ending, in fact, by order in council, Aug 12) - t. of thought, the conclusion arrived at on some matter of reflection - t-piece, n Ship-building A terminal piece under each end of the taffrail - terms of a proportion, the antecedents and the consequents of a proportion - to be on terms with, to be in affable or friendly relations with - to bring to terms, to force into the acceptance of conditions - reduce to a willingness to agree - to come to terms 1 To settle the terms of an agreement, contract or enter into a contract 2 To yield, give way to eat one's terms, same as to keep terms, 2 See under KEEP - to make terms, to come to a specific agreement - to speak in terms, to speak plainly and in unmistakable language - transcendent t., a term of greater generality than any of the ten predicaments, as everything, nothing, something, existence, non-existence - vague t., a term without definite meaning

term, abbr Termination

ter'ma, 1 tūr'ma, 2 tēr'ma, n [TEN'na-TA, pl] Annul A layer of gray matter forming the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain [*< Gr terma, end*]

ter'ma-gan-ey, 1 tūr'ma-gan-si, 2 tēr'ma-gan-ey, n The state or quality of being tergant

ter'ma-gant, 1 tūr'ma-gant, 2 tēr'ma-gant, n Turbulent, violently abusive and quarrelsome, given to scolding, vileness

A tergant who may, therefore, in some respects be considered a tolerable blaster

LIVINS *Sketch-Book* Rip Van Winkle p 46 [o r 1861]

- ter'ma-gant-ly, ade

ter'ma-gant, n 1. A brawling, turbulent, scolding, or abusive woman, shrew, scold formerly applied also to men 2f. A person of violent temper introduced into the o of morality plays as a character to furnish a part for a ranting actor, originally [T-], one of the fabled idols that the medieval romances represented Mohammedans as worshipping [*< OF Teragant* (see def 2), *< It Triganic*, prob a name of the moon, *< L ter urlice, + raganit* (-s), ppr of ragan, wander *< vagus, rolog*] - ter'ma-gant-ish, a - ter'ma-gant-ism, n

ter'mal, 1 tūr'mal, 2 tēr'mal, n Termatic - thermal proposition (Logic) a proposition of adjacent third

ter'ma-ta'ri-um, 1 tūr'ma-ta'ri-um, 2 tēr'ma-ta'ri-um, n Entom A termitarium term 2a-ryt

ter-mat'le, 1 tūr-mat'le, 2 tēr-mat'le Anat I a Of or pertaining to the terma II n The termitary artery

ter'men, 1 tūr'men, 2 tēr'men, n Entom The rim of the wing of an insect from the inner angle to the apex [*< L termen, end*]

ter'mor, 1 tūr'mor, 2 tēr'mor, n 1 Law A termor 2 Formerly, one who visited London during term-time, seeking opportunity for questionable amusements and occupations term-trot'ter 3 [Colloq] A prisoner serving a certain term usually with an ordinal, as, a first-termor

Ter'mes, 1 tūr'miz, 2 tēr'miz, n Entom 1 A genus typical of Termitidae 2 [t-] A termitic [see TERMINITE]

ter'mi-na-bl(e), 1 tūr'mi-na-bl, 2 tēr'mi-na-bl, a That may be terminated, or that will in due course come to an end, limited by a given term, as, a terminable annuity [*< L termino* see TERMINATE v] - ter'mi-na-bl'i-ty, ade

ter'mi-na-bl, 1 tūr'mi-na-bl, 2 tēr'mi-na-bl, a 1. Pertaining to or creative of a boundary, limit, or terminus, as, a terminal railroad station 2 Of, or pertaining to a general or specific term, taking place during or assignable to a term, as, a terminal dinner, a terminal account 3 Anat & Zool Situated at or forming the end of a series or part 4 Bot Borne at the end or summit of a stem or branch, as, a terminal bud, flower,

or raceme [F. *< LL terminahs, < L terminus, boundary*] SYN. see FINAL

- terminal dementia, a form of dementia following some primary or preceding mental derangement, as acute mania, etc secondary dementia - t facilities (Railroad), a system of tracks, with other conveniences, for making up and receiving trains and handling or storing baggage or freight, at a terminus, also, a railway system connecting various terminals for the easy interchange of traffic, as to large cities - t figure, 1, god, or t statue, same as TERMINAL, n, 2 - t pedestal, a pedestal that supports toward its base - t sinus (Anat), a vessel that skirts the periphery of the vascular area in the embryo - t value or t form, the most concise form of any mathematical expression or result - t velocity, 1 The greatest velocity that a body falling freely can attain against the resistance of the air 2 The velocity of a body, as a projectile, at the end of its flight

ter'mi-nal, n 1 That which terminates, a terminating point or part, termination, end, specif, in electricity, one of the two free ends of an electric conductor, particularly if proceeding from an electric source, as a battery or dynamo 2 Arch A terminal figure or pedestal, terminus 3 Crystal The edges or planes that form the end of a crystal 4 Railroad (1) A terminus (2) A sub-station on a railroad line for the discharge or receipt of freight at a point so remote from the main line that it can not be served by a siding (3) pl Charges for the use of terminal facilities, or for the handling of freight at railroad termini 5 Same as TERMINATION, n 3 6. Physiol The end-structure or end of a neuron or nerve-fiber 7 Same as FINAL, v, 1

Ter'mi-na'l-l-a, 1 tūr'mi-nā'l-l-a, 2 tēr'mi-nā'l-l-a, n pl [L] Rom Antiq The festival of Terminus, celebrated Feb 23, when terminal figures at boundaries were decorated

Ter'mi-na'l-l-a, n A large genus of the Combridae having opulent flowers, and leaves generally clustered at the ends of branches The T catappa (Malabar almond) bears a palatable nut

ter'mi-nal-ly, 1 tūr'mi-nal-ly, 2 tēr'mi-nal-ly, adv 1. As a termination, at the end 2. At the close of each term, or once in a term

ter'mi-nant, 1 tūr'mi-nant, 2 tēr'mi-nant, n [Rare] An end or ending termination [*< L termino* (ppr terminant) -s], see TERMINATE, v

ter'mi-nate, 1 tūr'mi-nāt, 2 tēr'mi-nāt, v [-NAT'en, -NAT'ing] 1. t. To put an end or stop to, bring to a completion, finish

The Prince of Orange was equally anxious to terminate the war MORLEY *Dutch Republic* vol n 12 [in 1867]

2. To be the boundary of, mark off in limitation, as, the wall terminated the view

II. t. 1 To be limited by a boundary or end, cease in extent or continuity, as, the path terminated abruptly 2. To cease to be, come to an end

The history of the Conquest of Mexico terminates with the surrender of the capital Prescott *Mexico* vol n, p 233 [c 1860]

3 [Railroad Cant] To end a run at, go no further than, as, this train terminates at Stamford [*< L terminatus, pp of termino < terminus end*] SYN. see FINISH

ter'mi-nate, 1 tūr'mi-nat, 2 tēr'mi-nat, a Capable of termination limitable specif (Math), capable of expression in a finite number of terms, as a non-recurring decimal [*< L terminatus, pp of termino* see TERMINATE, v]

ter'mi-na'tion, 1 tūr'mi-nā'shən, 2 tēr'mi-nā'shōn, n 1 The act of terminating (1) The act of setting bounds or limits, as, misfortune may not be the termination of happiness (2) The act of ending or concluding, as, the termination of war 2 That which bounds or limits (1) A spatial limit, whether it be point, line, or surface a physical boundary or ending bound limit as, the winning-post is at the termination of the course (2) A limit in point of time an end of continuance or duration, close, end, as, the termination of a long life

3 Gram The terminal letters or syllable of a word, especially as indicating case, number, person, or the like, an ending 4 Insur Law The complete ending of the voyage of a vessel It takes place when the vessel has arrived at her port of destination, and has been safely moored there for twenty-four hours 5 [Rare] Something used, architecturally or otherwise, as a finishing- or tail-piece, final 6. [Rare] Ultimate conclusion, determination, decision 7 A term, word [*< L terminatio(n)*] - t termination see TERMINATE, v

SYN. see BOUNDARY, END PERIOD - ter'mi-na'tion-al, a Of, pertaining to, or formative of a syllable or other termination

ter'mi-na'tive, 1 tūr'mi-nā'tiv, 2 tēr'mi-nā'tiv, a ter'mi-na'tiv, 1 Designed or calculated to terminate, determining, definitive 2 Gram Indicating direction towards - ter'mi-na'tiv(e)-ly, ade

ter'mi-na'tor, 1 tūr'mi-nā'tor, 2 tēr'mi-nā'tor n 1 One who or that which terminates 2 Astron The boundary between the illuminated and dark portions of the moon or of a planet In the case of the moon it is quite ragged, from the uneven surface of that body

The middle of the separating line or terminator in the moon's case is at all times travelling athwart the face of our satellite PROCTOR *Great Pyramid Origin of Week* p 213 [c a w 1883]

- ter'mi-na'to-ry, a Terminative, limiting

ter'mi-ner, 1 tūr'mi-ner, 2 tēr'mi-ner, n Law The act or function of determining, as, oyer and terminer See OYER [*< OF terminer, < L termino*, see TERMINATE, v]

ter'mi-nol, 1 tūr'mi-nol, 2 tēr'mi-nol n Plural of TERMINUS

Ter'mi-ni'l'me-re'se, 1 tēr'mi-ni'l'mē-rē'se, 2 tēr'mi-ni'l'mē-rē'se A seaport in N Sicily, noted for hot salt springs

ter'mi-nism, 1 tūr'mi-nizm, 2 tēr'mi-nizm, n 1 Theol The doctrine that God has ordained a limit in the life of each man and of mankind beyond which the opportunity and capacity for grace and salvation are lost

The word Terminus has reference to the terminus of the period of grace accorded to man as an individual or in the mass ALDRED *And Sancto Cae Biblical Lit* vol x, p 254 [in 1881]

2 Logic Nominalism the doctrine promulgated by William of Occam, who wished to regard all logical problems as merely questions of terms

ter'mi-nist, 1 tūr'mi-nist, 2 tēr'mi-nist, n A believer in or advocate of terminalism 2 A Nominalist - ter'mi-nist'ic, a



Terminal









testamentary capacity, such degree of soundness of mind and memory in a person as is sufficient for making a valid will. — *tes'ta-men'ta-ri-äp-ä-ti*, *n* To make or execute a will. *tes'ta-men't-äp-ä-ti*, *n* *tes'ta-men'ta-tion*, *n* *tes'ta-mur*, 1 *tes'te-mur*, 2 *tes'tä-mür*, *n* [L] A certificate that one has passed an examination at an English university. Literally, we testify. *tes'tar*, 1 *tes'tar*, 2 *tes'tar*, *n* A West-Indian clingfish (*Gobiosoma cephalus*) *te-lard'*. *tes'tate*, 1 *tes'tet*, 2 *tes'tät*, *n* [Rare] 1. To attest, bear witness. 2. To make a will. *tes'tate*, *a* 1. Having disposed of one's estate by will and of a deceased person opposed to intestate. 2. Settled or disposed of by will. [*L* *testatus*, pp of *testor* see *TESTAMENT*] — *tes'tate duty*, duty paid by one succeeding to an estate by will. *tes'tate*, *n* One who dies leaving a will. *tes'ta-tion*, *n* 1. A giving by will. 2. The giving of testimony.

*tes'tätor*, 1 *tes'tätor* or *-tor*, 2 *tes'tä-tor*, *n* One who has died leaving a will, the maker of a will. [*L*, < *testor*, see *TESTAMENT*] — *tes'tätor-ship*, *n* The state or condition of being a testator. — *tes'tä-tor-y*, *a* — *tes'tä-trix*, *n* *Laur* A woman who has made a will, especially one who has died leaving a will.

*tes'tä-tum*, 1 *tes'tätum* 2 *tes'tätüm*, *n* 1 [L] *Law* The witnessing clause in a deed, as in the form beginning "this Indenture witnesseth." 2 [Rare] A form of writ, now seldom used, issued by the court of one county to the sheriff of another, when a defendant has escaped from the jurisdiction of the former to that of the latter.

*tes'te*, 1 *tes't*, 2 *tes'te*, *n* *Law* 1. The clause to a writ, warrant, or other process which expresses the date of its issuance. 2. In a royal writ, a final clause naming the authorizer of the affixing of the royal seal. [*L* *teste* (the first word of the clause) abl s of *testis*, witness].

*Teste*, 1 *test*, 2 *tést*, *La* A town in Gironde department, France.

*tes'te-to-my*, 1 *tes'tek-to-mi*, 2 *tes'te-to-mi*, *n* *Surg* Castration.

*tes'ted*, 1 *tes'tid*, 2 *tes'ted*, *n* *Low* Having the teste duly filled in.

*tes'ter*, 1 *tes'tar* 2 *tes'ter*, *n* One who or that which tests. Specif. (1) An assayer. (2) One who tests motor-cars or other mechanical constructions, as for a manufacturer. (3) One who tests oils to determine their lubricating properties, flashing-points, etc. (4) A testing-machine.

*tes'ter*, 1 *tes'tar*, 2 *tes'ter*, *n* 1. A flat canopy over a tomb, a pulpit, or a bed.

The bed was of rich though faded damask with a lofty tester. *Invoc* *Slate Book, Christmas Eve* p 253 [o r p 1861].

2. A helmet. [*OF* *testiere*, < *L* *testa*, shell]. *tes'teret* — *tes'ter* cloth", *n* The top covering or canopy of a four-poster bedstead. — *tes'tered*, *a* Furnished with a tester, as a bedstead.

*tes'ter*, *n* [Eng] A silver coin of the Tudor period, originally worth eighteen pence, later sixpence, hence, in modern slang, sixpence. See *COIN*. [*OF* *teston* coin < *teste*, see *TESTY*] *tes'tern* [Slang Eng].

*tes'tern* 1 *ti* To bestow a tester upon tip. II. Same as *TESTER*.

*tes'tes*, 1 *testiz*, 2 *tes'tes*, *n* Plural of *TESTIS*.

*tes'ti-brä* (*chä-brä*), 1 *tes'tu-brä* (*chä-brä*), 2 *tes'ti-brä* (*chä-brä*), *n* [*CHÄ-Ä*, pl] The superior peduncle of the cerebellum. [*L* *testis*, testicle, + *brachium*, arm] — *tes'ti-brä-chä-l*, *a* *tes'ti-brä-chä-l-nēs*, 1 *tes'ti-brä-chä-l-nēs*, 2 *tes'ti-brä-chä-l-nēs*, *n* pl *Conch* The *Arthropomata*. [*L* *testa*, shell, + *cardo* (cardinal) hinge] — *tes'ti-brä-chä-l-näte*, *a* Furnished with a binged shell. *tes'ti-brä-chä-l-näte*.

*tes'ti-clä*, 1 *tes'ti-clä*, 2 *tes'ti-clä*, *n* One of the two genital glands of the male, in which the spermatozoa and other portions of the semen are formed. — *testis*

The testicles are highly specialized glands which secrete the essential part of the seminal fluid. The left testicle hangs somewhat lower than the right, its spermatic cord being a little longer. Each testicle is enclosed within a dense fibrous capsule and is surrounded, except posteriorly by a sack (the tunica vaginalis) which contains a small amount of lubricating fluid, so that it is freely movable within the scrotum and is thus less liable to injury. Between the testis and the skin are four layers of tissue more or less intimately united which divide the scrotum into two cavities for the two testes. The fibrous capsule enveloping the testicle sends processes into the gland dividing it into many lobules. Each of these lobules contains several minute secretory tubules from whose lining originates the spermatozoon, the male cell necessary for fertilization. *Reissner* *Ann Jelliffe The Standard Family Physician* pp 73, 74. [a w '07.]

[*L* *testiculus*, dim of *testis*, testicle]. *tes'ti-cönd*, 1 *tes'ti-cönd*, 2 *tes'ti-cönd*, *n* Having testes naturally concealed, as a caecæno. [*L* *testis*, testicle + *condo* hide see *CONDIMENT*] — *tes'ti-cönd-us*, *n* *Pathol*. One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum one with a retained testicle.

*tes'ti-cu-lar*, 1 *tes'ti-cu-lar*, 2 *tes'ti-cu-lar*, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the testicles. 2. *Bot* Testiculate. *tes'ti-cu-läte*, 1 *tes'ti-cu-lät*, 2 *tes'ti-cu-lät*, *a* 1. Shaped or formed like a testicle. 2. Having testicles, or organs or formations resembling them. 3. *Bot* (1) Having the shape of a testicle. (2) Solid and ovate, like the roots of certain orchids. [*L* *testiculus*, < *L* *testiculus* see *TESTICLE*] *tes'ti-cu-lät-ed*.

*tes'ti-cere*, 1 *tes'ti-cere* 2 *tes'ti-cere*, *n* A complete head-covering of armor for a horse. Compare *CHAMPRAIN* [or see *TESTY*].

*tes'ti-tä*, 1 *tes'ti-tä*, 2 *tes'ti-tä*, *n* *CHATEAU* C T 1,402. *tes'ti-tä-cate*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-cate*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-cate*, *n* *Scots Law* A solemn written assertion or oath in old judicial procedure. [*L* *testificatus*, pp of *testifico*, see *TESTIFY*] *tes'ti-tä-cä-tion*, *n* The giving of testimony also, the testimony or witness borne. — *tes'ti-tä-cä-ti-on-ry*, *a* *Scots* law evidence.

*tes'ti-tä-er*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-er*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-er*, *n* One who testifies, especially under oath. *tes'ti-tä-cä-ti-on-ry*. *tes'ti-tä-foi*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-foi*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-foi*, *n* [*FR* *testi*, *FR* *foi*] 1. To hear testimony to affirm positively, set forth

as true, hence, to make known publicly, declare, as, to testify one's displeasure, he testified his belief in the man. 2. *Laur* To state or declare on oath or affirmation before a judicial tribunal or officer, hear witness to, as, he testified that A struck B. 3. To be the evidence or indication of, serve as proof of, as, one's actions testify his character, falling leaves testify the approach of winter.

II. 1. To make statements under oath, or solemn affirmations, before a judge or legal tribunal, give legal testimony. 2. To serve as evidence, proof, or indication, as, her rags testified to her poverty. 3. To state something as known truth or fact, make a declaration, as, many persons testified to the occurrence. [*OF* *testifier*, < *L* *testiflor*, < *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] *SYN*: see *AFIRM*.

*tes'ti-tä-l*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-l*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-l*, *odr* In a testy manner, with irritation or petulance, peevishly and ungraciously. *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l*, *n* 1. Of or pertaining to testimony or a testimonial. 2. Constituting or having the effect of a testimonial, as, a testimonial certificate, benefit, or banquet.

*tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l*, *n* 1. A formal and tangible token of regard, often presented in public, and serving to show recognition of worth or appreciation of services. They had agreed that something ought to be done, and they had called this evening to present her with a little testimonial. *FRANCES H BURNETT Last Last o Loure* p 249 [s 1877].

2. A written certificate of confidence and of appreciation, a paper in which one person formally testifies to the worth, value, requirements, or services of another. 3. A warrant or warranty. 4. Positive testimony or evidence, hence, an indicatory sign, a token or symbol. 5. A testament, will. [*L*, < *L* *testimonialis*, < *L* *testimonium*, see *TESTIMONY*] — *testimonial of the great seal*, same as *QUARTER-SEAL*.

*tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-ist*, *n* [Rare] One who presents testimonials. *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-ize*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-ize*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-ize*, *n* [*FR* *testifier*, < *L* *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] To give a testimonial to. — *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-izä-tion*, *n* A recording by means of testimonials. — *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, *n* One who contributes to or furnishes a testimonial.

*tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, *n* [*FR* *testifier*, < *L* *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] The concluding clause of an instrument or document, usually beginning with the words "in witness whereof," and followed by the signatures and seals of the parties. 2. A letter of recommendation given to a candidate for holy orders vouching for his learning and piety. 3. Same as *TESTIMONY*. [*L*, see *TESTIMONY*].

*tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, *n* [*FR* *testifier*, < *L* *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] To produce in evidence. *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, *n* [*FR* *testifier*, < *L* *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] 1. A statement or affirmation of a fact or a matter of fact, that which is testified, proof, oral or written, evidence, specif. a statement or declaration, on oath or affirmation, before a judicial tribunal or an officer of the law. Compare *EVIDENCE*, I.

Evidence rests upon our faith in human testimony as sanctioned by experience. *GREENLEAF On Evidence* vol 1, § 10 p 70 [L & C 1846].

2. The aggregate of proof offered in a case, as, the testimony warranted a conviction. 3. The act of testifying or putting in evidence, solemn public assertion regarding fact, attestation. 4. A solemn public declaration of the approval or disapproval of some cause or principle, formal indorsement of some movement or a protest against it. 5. In the Scriptures (1) Originally, the hook of the law, as set forth in the two tables, the decalog. (2) Subsequently, the entire divine law as recorded in the Old Testament, the Old Testament Scriptures. [*L* *testimonium*, < *testor*, see *TESTAMENT*].

*Syn*: *attestation*, *attestation*, *deposition*, *evidence*, *proof*, *witness*. *Testimony*, in legal as well as in common use, signifies the statements of witnesses. *Deposition* and *affidavit* denote testimony reduced to writing. The deposition differs from the affidavit in that the latter is voluntary and without cross-examination, while the former is made under interrogatories and subject to cross-examination. *Evidence* is a broader term including the testimony of witnesses and all facts of every kind that tend to prove a thing true. We have the testimony of a traveler that a fugitive passed this way, his footprints in the sand are additional evidence of the fact. Compare *DEMONSTRATION*, *PROOF*.

— *Immediate testimony*, testimony as to what is known by personal observation and experience. — *Indirect* or *mediate* *testimony*, as to a fact from which another fact may be inferred — *perpetuation of t*, the taking of testimony for use in some subsequent proceeding. — *tables of the t*, same as *TABLES OF THE LAW* — *t of disownment*, *n* form of expulsion occasionally issued by the Society of Friends against a member.

*tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, *n* [*FR* *testifier*, < *L* *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] The state or quality of being testy, irritability. *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-mö-nä-l-iz-er*, *n* [*FR* *testifier*, < *L* *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] The clause in a formal written deed or instrument whereby it is legally authenticated. — *t-machine*, *n* A machine for determining the

Hydraulic Testing-machine used by the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D C

a strain-gage under operated by hydraulic pressure b weight suspended c main screw, d motor for adjusting position of strain-gage under by means of belt-gear (e) and worm-gear (f)

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*tes'tis*, 1 *tes'tis*, 2 *tes'tis*, *n* [*TES*, 1 *tes*, 2 *tes*, pl] [L] 1. A testicle. 2. One of the posterior pair of corpora quadrigemina — *testes mullebræ*, ovaries.

*tes'ti-tä-l*, 1 *tes'ti-tä-l* or *-tätis*, 2 *tes'ti-tä-l* or *-tätis*, *n* [*FR* *testifier*, < *L* *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] Inflammation of the testicle, as in gonorrhoea. [*L* *testis*, testicle].

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Tetrachords used in Greek Music, with names of the notes, showing their relation to our present scale

**tetrahedron** 1 tet'ra-hē'dron, 2 tēt'ra-bē'dron, n. *Moth* [-nra or -pnos, pl] A solid bounded by four plane triangular faces and having, therefore, six edges and four vertices, specif., in crystallography, n. bismetrical isometric form included under four equilateral triangular faces

The blood of the guinea-pig crystallizes in tetrahedra, that of the squirrel in six-sided plates, and that of the rat in octahedra J H WYNN in *Methodist Review* July, 1892, p. 506 [**< TETRA- + Gr** hedro, base, < *hezomōi*, sit] -orthogonal tetrahedron, a tetrahedron whose opposite edges, taken in pairs, are at right angles to each other polar t, n tetrahedron whose vertices correspond to the faces of another tetrahedron, and vice versa -regular t, a tetrahedron whose faces are equilateral triangles -tet'ra-hē'droid, a

**tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dron**, 1 tet'ra-bēks'a-hē'dron, 2 tēt'ra-hēks'a-hē'dron, n. *Crystal & Gem* A solid of twenty-four triangular faces formed from a cube by joining four triangles above each face, specif., that formed thus by equilateral triangles In crystallography it is classified as a bismetrical isometric form tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dron, -tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dral, a

**tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dral**, a *Chem* Composed of four hydroxyl groups -tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dron, n. A solid having four triangular sides -tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dron, n. *Chem* A solid having four triangular sides, obtained by the action of sodium on methylolite or the fractional distillation and crystallization of ordinary paraffin -tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dron, n. *Spong* A tetracene with smooth arms -tet'ra-hēx'a-hē'dron, n. *Logic* A form of argument resembling the dilemma, but presenting four possibilities

**tet'ra-lō-gy**, 1 tē-tral'ō-gy, 2 tē-trāl'ō-gy, n. [-GIES, 1-jiz, 2-gis, pl] 1. *Gr* Antiqu A group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric, exhibited together at the festivals of Dionysos at Athens

Sophocles began the custom of contending with a single play and not a tetralogy, and this is explained to mean that, though he brought out tetralogies, the four pieces composing each of them were not connected in subject

R C JEAN *Great Literature* pt II, p. 76 [A] 2. By extension, any series of four related dramatic or operative works, as, Wagner's Nibelung tetralogy (*Das Rheingold, Die Walküre, Siegfried, and Die Götterdämmerung*), a series of four related novels, speeches, etc. [**< Gr** tetralogia, < *tetra-* TETRA-, and see -ology] -tet'ra-lō-gic or -lō-cal, a Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tetralogy

**tet'ra-lōph'ō-dont**, a Having some molars four-ridged, as certain mastodons (subgenus *Tetralopodon*) -tet'ra-lōph'ō-dont, a *four-breasted* -tet'ra-lōph'ō-dont, a Having four flagella

**Tet'ra-mē'ter**, 1 tē-tram'er-s, 2 tē-trām'er-s, n. pl. *Entom* 1. A division of beetles with 4 jointed tarsi 2. A section of hymenoptera with 4 jointed tarsi [**< Gr** tetramē'ter, four-parted, < *tetra-* TETRA-, & *meros*, part] -tet'ra-mē'ter-al, a 1. Tetramerous 2. Of or pertaining to the Tetramerella 3. Tetramerous 4. n. pl. *Zooph* A subclass of *Scyphomedusa* with four interradial septa, including *Calycosoa*, *Pero-medusa*, and *Cubomedusa* -tet'ra-mē'ter-al, a & n. -tet'ra-mē'ter-ism, n. The state or condition of being tetramerous -tet'ra-mē'ter-ous, a *Bot & Zool* Having four parts having the parts or organs in four arranged in fours often written 4-merous 2. Having four joints, having four-jointed tarsi, or of pertaining to the *Tetromera*

**tet'ra-mē'ter**, 1 tē-tram'er-s, 2 tē-trām'er-s, n. *Pros* 1. a Having four bases or measures

In classical trochaic, iambic, and anapestic verse a base or measure consists of two feet (a dipody), hence a trochaic tetrameter contains eight feet to the line In English a tetrameter has four feet or accents

II. n. A verse thus composed, as, a catalectic iambic tetrameter [**< LL** tetrametrus, < *Gr* tetramē'tros, < *tetra-* TETRA-, & *metron*, measure]

**tet'ra-mē'th'yl**, a Designating a compound having four methyl groups -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, a *Chem* 1. A hypothetical compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>) of the fatty derivatives contained in certain organic compounds characterized by complete linkage of the atoms in the graphic formula 2. The bivalent radical C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub> -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, n. *Chem* A compound composed of four amino groups -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, a *Chem* A tetracene with tuberculated arms -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, n. *Christian Art* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one composite figure winged, and standing on winged wheels of fire, the wings being full of eyes It symbolizes unparalleled zeal and energy Compare Ezek 1 -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, a -tet'ra-mē'th'ylism, n. *Chem* The ability to crystallize in four distinct forms -tet'ra-mē'th'ylous, a -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, n. pl. *Bot* The fourth class in the Linnæan artificial system of plants, embracing those with four stamens in a flower a disused term -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, n. A bismetrical plant having flowers with four stamens a plant of the class *Tetrandria* -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, n. *Entom* Supplied with four urinary passages -tet'ra-mē'th'yl, n. *Alg* I. o Having four terms II. n. A poly-nomial with four terms

**tet'rant**, n. [Rare] A quadrant of a circle

**Tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē**, n. pl. *The Tetra-nē'h'yl-dē* as a family -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, o & n -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. pl. *Arch* A subfamily of trombidid mites infesting various plants and masses -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. g) -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, o & n -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. *Gr* Ch A canon of four orders -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. *Ich* 1. A genus typical of *Tetraodontidae* 2. [**< A** fish of this or a related genus, a swellfish -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. pl. *Ich* A family of gymnodont fishes, especially tetraodontoides having the frontals articulated with the supraoccipital -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, o & n -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. pl. *Ich* A superfamily of gymnodont plectognaths especially those without ribs or pelvis and with both jaws subdivided at the middle -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, o & n

**Tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē**, 1 tē-trā-nē'h'yl-dē, 2 tē-trā-nē'h'yl-dē, n. pl. *Ornith* A family of gallinaceous birds, especially those with hind toes elevated and tarsi unguis, as grouse, partridges, and quails -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. g) [**< Gr** tetra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. pl. *Ornith* A subfamily of tetraodontid birds -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. g) [**< A** Of or pertaining to the *Tetraodontidae*, or, specifically, the *Tetraodontidae* II. n. One of the *Tetraodontidae* -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. pl. *Ornith* A cohort of Gallinae, including *Tetraodontidae* and *Pterodactylidae* -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. *Bot* Having four petals -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. *Arch* The grand phalanx of the Greeks -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. *Chem* Denoting a tetrapharmakon or its appurtenances -tet'ra-nē'h'yl-dē, n. pl.

**ra-phar'ma-cum**, n. Anciently, any medicine, especially an ointment, compounded of four ingredients -tet'ra-phar'ma-cum, n. *Chem* Same as *FURFURANE* a disused term -tet'ra-phar'ma-cum, n. *Mus* Formerly, four-part polyphony -tet'ra-phar'ma-cum, n. pl. *Helminth* The *Phyllobothridae* in n wide sense -tet'ra-phar'ma-cum, a & n -tet'ra-phar'ma-cum, a *Bot* Having four leaves

**tet'ra-pla**, 1 tē-trā-pla, 2 tē-trā-pla, n. An edition of the Bible in four versions, especially [T], *Origen's* four-column edition of the four Greek versions, 1. *< Gr* tetraplo, neut. pl. of *tetraplos*, < *tetra-* TETRA-, & *plos*, -fold

**Tet'ra-plēu'ra**, n. pl. *Bot* Tetrapleural organisms -tet'ra-plēu'ra, a Bilateral and having two pairs of antimeres, as some coniferates -tet'ra-plēu'ra, o Quadruple, fourfold -tet'ra-plēu'ra, n. pl. *Arch* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, including *Theraphosidae*, etc. -tet'ra-plēu'ra, n. pl. *Arch* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, 2. Or of pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones* -tet'ra-plēu'ra, n. pl. *Arch* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, 3. Or of pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones* -tet'ra-plēu'ra, n. pl. *Arch* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, 4. Or of pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones* -tet'ra-plēu'ra, n. pl. *Arch* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, 5. Or of pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones* -tet'ra-plēu'ra, n. pl. *Arch* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, 6. Or of pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones* -tet'ra-plēu'ra, n. pl. *Arch* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, 7. 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tet'ter, 1 tet'ar, 2 tēt'er, rī To affect with or cause to break out in tetter  
 tet'ter, n *Pathol* 1 A skin-disease a term popularly applied to pemphigus, psoriasis, eczema, and herpes

Among the forms distinguished are eating tetter or lupus honeycomb t. or fat t., moist t. or eczema, scaly or washwomen's t., psoriasis or scaly eczema

Sickness and tetters, psoriasis, leprosy, etc.

Befall all flesh and enter everywhere

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 23  
 2 A contagious skin-disease of animals characterized by intense itching. It is said to be communicable to man [*< AS* tetter, tetter] — milky tetter, same as milk-nlocher — running t., impetigo — tarsal t., n. form of bleary-eye, an eruptive disease affecting the eyelids — tet'ter-her'ry, n. The red-herried hryon (*Bryonia dioica*) from its use to cure tetter — tet'ter-ous, a Of the nature or appearance of tetter

tet'ter-to't'er, 1 tet'ar-tot'ar, 2 tēt'er-tōt'er, n [*Prov Eng*] The amusement of seasaw tet'ter-toot'ert.  
 tet'ter-wort, 1 tet'ar-wurt 2 tēt'er-wurt, n Either of two plants reputed a cure for tetter in Europe, the commoncelandine, in America, the blood root

tet'ti-ga, 1 tet'ti-ga, 2 tēt'ti-ga, n A tettie or cicada  
 Tet'ti-go-ni-ti-ga, 1 tet'ti-go-ni-ti-ga, 2 tēt'ti-go-ni-ti-ga, n pl Entom. A family ofuchenorhynchomorphopterous insects, generally united with *Aspidia* Tet'ti-go-ni-a, n (t g) [*< L* tettigonia, small cicada, *< Gr* tettigonia, dim of tettig (*tettig*), cicada] — tet'ti-go-ni-id, a & n

tet'tish, a Peevish capricious, testy tet'tish; tet'tyt, tet'tix, 1 tet'tix, 2 tēt'tix, n 1. A cicada 2. An acridid grasshopper (genus *Tettix*) 3. A metal ornament, as for the hair, made in the form of n cicada

Its girls Weaving a golden teltiz in their hair  
 LONDON *The Altar of Modesty* 1. 23.  
 [*< Gr* tettiz, grasshopper] tet'tinxi.

Te-tuan, 1 te-tuan, 2 tē-tuan, n A walled seaport in N E Morocco noted for its Moorish architecture Tet'want, tet'tur, 1 tet'tur, 2 tēt'tur, n [*Ind*] Same as TITAR

Tet'zel, 1 tet'zel, 2 tēt'zel, Johann (1460-7-1519) A German monk See SALE OF INDULGENCES

Tet'zer, 1 tēt'zer, 2 tēt'zer n 1. Son of Seamander and Idaea (Cybele), 1st king of Troy 2. Half-brother of Ajax, noted as an archer Telamon declining to receive him when he returned from the Trojan war without having avenged the death of Ajax Teucer set out to search for a new home, and, discovering Cyprus, became its king and founded the city of Salamis Tet'ros, [Gr]

teubh, 1 tūn, 2 tūn, a [*Scot*] Tough taught.  
 teuch't, 1 tūn't, 2 tūn't, n [*Scot*] The twelfth teuch'att.  
 Teu'erl-an, 1 tūn'kr-an 2 tūn'kr-an I. a Of or pertaining to the Trojans or the Troad II. n A Trojan a native of Teucra or the Troad [*< L* Teucra, Trojans, *< Teucer*, *< Gr* Teucros, king of Troy]

teu'erin, 1 tūn'krin, 2 tūn'krin, n Chem A dark-brown liquid compound extracted from the water-germander (*Teucrium cordatum*), and used in medicine as an antiseptic and irritant [*< Gr* Teucrium, germander]

Teu'erl-un, 1 tūn'kr-un 2 tūn'kr-un, n Bot A genus of herbs or shrubby *Aletris* — the germanders — with toothed, entire, or incised leaves, pinkish or purplish flowers, and exserted stamens T. scordium is the water-germander of the Old World, and T. canadense the American germander or wood-sage of the United States [*< Gr* Teucrium, germander]

Teu'fels-droch, 1 tūn'fz-drūk 2 tūn'fz-drūk, Herr. In Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, the hero of the book, an eccentric German, who expounds the philosophy of clothes

teuk, 1 tūk, 2 tūk, n [*Prov Eng*] The redshank  
 Teut, abbr. Teuton Teutonic

Teu-ta'tes, 1 tūn'ta'tes, 2 tūn'ta'tes, n An ancient Celtic divinity

Teu-te-nag, n Same as TUTENAG  
 Teu-thi'd-dae, 1 tūn'thi'd-dae, 2 tūn'thi'd-dae, n pl Ich 1. A family of teuthidoid fishes especially those with normally spined ventrals and spinous portion of dorsal shorter than soft, as in surgeon-fishes 2. The *Siganidae* Teu-this, n (t g) [*< Gr* teuthis, squid] — ten'thi'd-dae, n — ten'thi'd-doid, I. a Of or pertaining to the Teuthididae or Teuthididae II. n One of the Teuthididae or Teuthididae — Teu'thi-dof-de-a, n pl Ich A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having long closely connected pelvic bones and undivided post-temporals coossified with the cranium — ten'thi-dof-de-a, n & n

teu-tho'lo-gy, 1 tūn'tho'lo-gy, 2 tūn'tho'lo-gy, n The branch of zoology that deals with cephalopods [*< TEUTHIS* + *-ology*] — teu-tho'lo-gist, n One versed in teuthology

teu'those, 1 tūn'thōs, 2 tūn'thōs, n Chem An optically inactive or levogyrate variety of sugar contained in the juice of the beetroot [*< Gr* teutlion, beet]

Teu'to-, 1 tūn'to-, 2 tūn'to- From Teuton, German a combining form, used chiefly in a linguistic sense as, Teuto-Celtic, Teuto-Roman, etc

Teu'tou, 1 tūn'tou, 2 tūn'tou, n 1. One of an ancient German tribe that dwelt north of the Elbe, and first appeared in history, along with the Cimbric, about 300 B C 2. The German people in general, or an individual of the German race 3. The xanthochroic Aryans of northwestern Europe, including the High Germans, the Low Germans, and the Scandinavians The name Teuton, Theodisc, or Dutch, means "the people," as opposed to foreigners [*< L* Teutoni, representing the native name, seen in MHG *diutisc*, national] — Teu'ton-ism, n A custom or mode of expression peculiar to Germans or Teutons Germanism Teu'ton-ism; Teu'ton-ist, n — Teu'ton-i-z-ation, n The act of Teutonizing — Teu'ton-ize, v I 1 To make Teutonic in any respect II 2 To fall into German idioms or fashions Teu'ton-ize.

Teu-tou'le, 1 tūn'tou'le, 2 tūn'tou'le, a 1. Of or pertaining to the Teutons, Germanic See TEUTON, 3 2. Of or pertaining to the Germans, German [*< L* Teutonicus, *< Teutoni*, tribe in Germany]

— Teutonic cross, a cross potent, a form of the Greek cross See CROSS n — T. Knights, the Knights of St Mary's Hospital at Jerusalem, an order of military monks deriving their name and office from a German hospital founded at Jerusalem in 1120, and having headquarters at Acre, Venice, and Mariburg on the Vistula Their special office was to nurse sick pilgrims and crusaders and convert the heathen Their costume was a white mantle with a black cross See HOSPITALIER TEMPLAR — T. languages, the languages spoken by the Teutons one of the seven great branches of the Aryan family See LANGUAGE

Comparative Philology has also proved to us that the Teutonic dialects form a subfamily of a great family of related languages, to which the term Indo-European has been applied

R. MORRIS *Outlines Eng Accidence* p 6 [MACM 1872]

— T. race, a race of Europeans characterized by tall stature fair complexion, blue eyes long face, and narrow nose It first appeared in history as inhabiting most of Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia, among its branches

which has spread into all parts of the world being reckoned the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, the Danes and Norwegians (including Normans) The Finns are classed by some authorities as of the Teutonic race — Teu-ton'i-cal-ly, adv

Teu-ton'ic, n The language or the languages collectively spoken by the Teutons, Germanic See TEUTON, 3

Teu'to-dale, 1 tē-tō-dal 2 tēt'tō-dal, n The valley of the Tevlot river in Roxburghshire, Scotland

teu't, 1 tū, 2 tū, v I 1 [*Prov or Com*] To bring into condition or make ready or suitable by beating or working, pound, tñw, as hemp or hides 2. To work natively upon, prepare by working, hence, to work up to a point, ineite, lend on 3. To thrash, irritate

II 1 [*Prov Eng & U S*] To potter officiously; bustle [*Var of* tñw, r]

teu'ti, rī To pull along, as a boat tow  
 teu'ti, n [*Prov Eng*] A tow-rope or cable

Teu'tan, 1 tū'wan, 2 tē'wan n Ethnol A stock of American Indians to whom belong certain of the Pueblos of New Mexico and the surrounding district

teu'tar, n [*Austral*] Same as TOARAT

teu'tel, 1 tū'tel, 2 tū'tel, n 1. A tutee 2. Arch A loutre or smoke-flue [*< OF* tutele, ep LG tute, pipe]

Teu'tik, 1 tū'tik 2 tū'tik, Mohammed (1135-1192). An Egyptian khedive, supported by England

teu'ti-kose, 1 tū'ti-kōs 2 tū'ti-kōs n Chem A sugar which occurs in the milk of the buffalo of Eastern countries [*< Teu'tik*, Egyptian khedive]

teu'ti-ut, 1 tū'ti-ut, 2 tū'ti-ut, n The lapwing or pewit, te-whit' [*Onomatopoeia*] tee-weep' — te-ut'.

Teu'ti-bur-, 1 tū'ti-bur-, 2 tū'ti-bur-, n A borough in Gloucestershire, England, where Edward IV defeated Henry VI, and Queen Margaret, May 4, 1471

Teu'ti-bur-, 1 tū'ti-bur-, 2 tū'ti-bur-, n A town in Middlesex county, Mass

teu'tar, 1 tū'tar, 2 tū'tar, n [*Prov Eng*] To twist, especially, to beat (hemp) to separate its fibers Compare TEUT

Teu'tar, abbr. Teuton Texas (official)

Teu'tan, 1 tū'tan, 2 tū'tan, n I. a Of or pertaining to Texas, United States II. n A native or citizen of Texas — Teu'tan madroña, a small evergreen which grows abundantly on the hills of Texas and Mexico Mexican madroña; — T. pride, an annual clammy pubescent garden phlox (*Phlox drummondii*) See PHLOX

Teu'tar-kan'a, 1 tū'tar-kan'a 2 tū'tar-kan'a, n 1. A city, county-seat of Miller county, Ark 2. A city in Bowie county, Tex

teu'tas, 1 tū'tas, 2 tū'tas, n 1. [*Western U S*] The uppermost structure on a river steamer, containing the pilot-house, officers' cabins, etc 2. [*Local U S*] The narrow topmost story of a grain-elevator See ELEVATOR [*< Texas* (the State)]

Teu'tas, n 1. A State in S W United States, 265,896 sq m capital, Austin admitted Dec 29, 1845, formerly a republic, declared independent of Mexico, May 2, 1836 2. A county in central S Missouri, 1,157 sq m, county-seat, Houston 3. A county in Oklahoma, 2,065 sq m — Texas bedbug, the cone-nose — T. fever, a destructive cattle-disease caused by protozoal blood-parasites belonging to the genus *Piroplasma*, which are carried from host to host by the tick *Margaropus annulatus* and cause an enormous diminution in the number of healthy red blood corpuscles The disease is widely prevalent, being found in America and South Africa — Teu'tan fever — T. leaguer [*Slang* (*Baseball*)], a batted ball falling between an infielder and an outfielder — T. sarsaparilla, the Candian moonseed

Teu'to-co, 1 tū'to-co, 2 tū'to-co, n Same as TEZUCCO

Teu'tel, 1 tū'tel, 2 tū'tel, n An island of the Frisian group in the North Sea It belongs to the Netherlands

text, 1 tēkst, 2 tēkst, t & n 1. To write or engrave in text, especially in German or Old English text 2. To write in text-hand or script, mark

text, n 1. (1) The original words of an author, as distinguished from a paraphrase or commentary, the body of matter on a written or printed page, as distinguished from notes, comments, or pictorial illustrations, also, a discourse or composition on which notes or comments are written, ns, Spitzner's text of the Iliad

There is no such thing in nature as a naked text without note or comment NEWMAN *Essays Crit and Hist* vol II essay XII, p 252 [L M P 1871]

(2) Bib Crit Any one of various recensions that are taken to represent the authentic words, or portion of the words, of the original Scriptures Prior to the Masoretic various readings had crept into the Old Testament and the Masoretic text, which forms the basis of all existing manuscripts aimed at restoring the traditional Hebrew reading See MASORA The best critical opinion of existing manuscripts of the New Testament is that they are built up of earlier texts which have been loosely classified as Alexandrian, neutral, and Western The Alexandrian t, chiefly used at Alexandria and in Egypt, seems most to have been that of Origin the neutral t is not accredited to any locality and may have been a stage in the development of the Alexandrian text, the Western t is supposed to have arisen in the west of Europe but many of its readings are found in Old Syriac manuscripts At the present time the *textus receptus* or received t of the New Testament is generally considered to be the Greek edition of 1633 published by Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevir, in England, however, the Stephanus edition of 1550 is more adhered to 2. A verse or short passage of the Holy Scriptures, particularly when cited as the basis of a discourse or as proof of some theological doctrine, also, the letter of the Scriptures, especially in the original, formerly, in old English law, the letter of the four Gospels

For over six hundred years now it has been the almost invariable custom of Christian preachers to take a text from Scripture and to base their discourses more or less directly upon that PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lectures on Preaching* lect v, p 160 [L M P 1871]

3 Hence, any subject of discourse, topic, question, subject, theme, maxim, as, the fields are full of texts 4. Words set to music, as distinguished from the music to which they are set, as, the text of a song or of an opera 5. One of several styles of letters or types (1) Old English or German text See GERMAN (2) Any style of letter ranging between German text and script as ronde or pen-text (3) Text-hand [*< F* textie, *< L* textus *< lezo* (pp textus), weave] — text'-blindness, n Same as WORD-BLINDNESS — t-hand, n A large style of handwriting, for crossing, named from the old custom of distinguishing the text of a manuscript from its notes by the larger writing of the former — t-letter, n 1. A letter engraved or cut as a type-face in text-style formerly, a capital letter or a large and clear letter 2. The type used in the body of a book — t-man, n [*MEV* pl] [Rare] A textualist — t-pen, n A pen for engraving text-Ing-pen. — t-writer, n 1. A writer or compiler of text-books. 2. An engrosser, or one proficient in texting text'eri, 3.

Before the days of printing, a copyist of manuscript rolls or books — to cap texts, to cite texts alternately in word-combust

text'-ar-i-an, 1 tēkst'-ar-i-an, 2 tēkst'-ar-i-an, a Of or pertaining to a text or texts

text'-book, 1 tēkst'-buk, 2 tēkst'-bōk, n 1. A book used as a standard work in any branch or course of study, a book that forms the basis for regular class-instruction, a manual

In jurisprudence and law, American text-books are quite as good as those produced in England

BRUCE *Am Commonwealth* vol II, p 632 [MACM 1888]

2. A reference book of Scriptural texts 3. A book so interspersed as to afford room for comment between the lines 4. An operative or other libretto

text'-er-an-ge'l-i-um, n A service-book, with the gospels used in the church liturgy; often highly embellished

tex'tile, 1 tēkst'il, 2 tēkst'il (xmi), a 1. Of or pertaining to weaving or woven fabrics 2. Such as may be woven, manufactured by weaving, ns, wool is a textile fiber, cloth is a textile fabric [*< L* textilis, *< textus*, see TEXT]

— textile cone, a cone-shell (*Conus textilis*) with colors disposed so as to resemble a woven fabric

tex'tile, n A woven fabric, or a material suitable for weaving, textile material

text'let, 1 tēkst'let, 2 tēkst'let, n [Rare] A brief text text'-let, 1 tēkst'-let, 2 tēkst'-let, n [Rare] Of or pertaining to weaving, textile text'rine, n

Text. Rec., abbr. II. Textus receptus (received text)

tex'tu-al, 1 tēkst'-chu-[-or-tu]-al, 2 tēkst'-chu-[-or-tu]-al, a 1. Pertaining to or contained in the text, relating to the original text, hence, verbal, as, the textual criticism of the humanists, textual proof 2. Versed in texts, skilled in criticism of texts, as, a textual scholar 3. Authoritative, as a text, ranking or serving as text, textual [*< F* textuel, *< L* textus, see TEXT] text'-self, n text'-u-ism, n 1. Rigid adherence to the text 2. The art or methods of textual criticism — text'-u-al-ist, n 1. A close adherent to the letter of the text strict constructionist 2. One who cites texts readily, especially, a ready quoter of Scripture — text'-u-al-ly, adv

tex'tu-a-ry, a 1. Contained in the text 2. Serving as a text, authoritative

tex'tu-a-ry, 1 tēkst'-chu-[-or-tu]-al, 2 tēkst'-chu-[-or-tu]-al, n 1. RIFS, 1-riz, 2-ris, pl [Rare] A textualist specif [T-], same as KARAITES [*< L* textus, see TEXT] text'-u-al-ist, n

Tex'tu-la-rid'-e-a, 1 tēkst'-tu-la-rid'-e-a, 2 tēkst'-tu-la-rid'-e-a, n pl Protol The Textularidae as an order [*< Textularia*] — tex'tu-la-ri-an, tex'tu-la-rid'-e-an, a & n Tex'tu-la-ri-i-dae, 1 tēkst'-tu-la-ri-i-dae, 2 tēkst'-tu-la-ri-i-dae, n pl Protol A family of perforate foraminifera with chambers 2 or more alternating series, or spiral or confused Tex'tu-la-ri-a, n (t g) [*< L* textus, see TEXT] — tex'tu-la-ri-id, n — tex'tu-la-ri-id, a

tex'tu-r-al, 1 tēkst'-chur-[-or-tu]-al, 2 tēkst'-chur-[-or-tu]-al, a Of, pertaining to, or caused by texture, as, textural modification of tissues — tex'tu-r-al-ly, adv

tex'ture, 1 tēkst'-chur-[-or-tu]-al, 2 tēkst'-chur-[-or-tu]-al, n To interweave, or work into a texture, construct

tex'ture, n 1. A particular disposition, arrangement, or character presented by the threads, filaments, or other slender materials of a woven fabric, as, loose texture, broadened texture 2. Hence, the mode of union or disposition of the elementary constituent parts in the structure of any body or material, in connection with each other, minute structure or make, as distinguished from structure in its general sense, structural order

The influence of the games gradually pervaded the whole texture of Roman life

LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol I p 274 [L. O. & CO 1877]

Speelf (1) Biol Structure or elaboration of a tissue, tissue, (2) Geol The method of aggregation or the arrangement and character of the component parts or particles of a rock or mineral, as, slaty or compact texture chiefly of the smaller details, while structure refers to both the greater and the smaller Compare *aggregation*

3. The product of weaving, any woven fabric, a web

4. Art The representation of the surface of objects in works of art, as of wood, marble, skin, hair, fabrics, etc.

5. The art or process of weaving [F *< L* textus, *< lezo*, weave] — graphic texture (*Petrop*), n A rocky texture in which one mineral encloses another in sharply defined sections Compare *pegmatite* Implication t. — texture-count'er, n A pocket-microscope having a square field of a given area, used to count the number of threads per inch of linen and other fabrics

— texture-less, a Having no proper texture, exhibiting no minute structural order, amorphous — tex'tu-r-y, n The art or act of weaving, texture

tex'tus, 1 tēkst'-tus, 2 tēkst'-tus, n sing & pl 1. The text of a publication, authoritative text, specif, the text of the Bible said either of its entirety or of any part 2. A text-angelum [L, see TEXT]

— tex'tu-se-use't, n Eccl An enriched case for receiving or holding a text-angelum — t receptus, the text accepted by translators as the basis of any authorized version, the received original text Speelf [T-R-I] (1) The collation of the Greek New Testament published in 1550 by Stephens and used by the translators of King James's version (2) On the continent of Europe, an Elzevir text of 1624 published in Leyden, of which an edition in 1633 contains in the preface the words "Textum ergo habes, nunc ab omnibus receptum"

Tey'de, 1 tē'dē, 2 tē'dē, Pico de. Same as TENERIFFE, 3

teyl'tree, 1 tūl'tri, 2 tūl'tri, n Same as TEIL

teymet, n A thin metal rod

tez, 1 tēz, 2 tēz, a [*Ind*] Pungent, violent

Tez-cat'li-po-ca, 1 tēz-kāt'li-pō-ca, 2 tēz-kāt'li-pō-ca, n One of the ancient polytheistic gods of the Mexican race [Mex]

For the great festival of Tezcatlipoca, the handsomest and noblest of the captives of the year had been chosen [for sacrifice], the people drawing from his fate the moral lesson that riches and pleasure may turn into poverty and sorrow

EXCISE *Brit 11th ed* vol XVII, p 334

Tez-cu'co, 1 tēz-kū'ko 2 tēz-cū'co, n 1. A lake E of Mexico city It formerly surrounded the city, it is kept shallow by drainage canals 2. A city on this lake near the city of Mexico — Tez-cu-can, a & n A native or citizen of Tezcuco formerly recognized as a Middle-American tribe of Aztec stock [Briton]

tez-ke're, 1 tēz-kē're 2 tēz-kē're, n [Turk] An official certificate, as a custom-house permit or internal passport.

T. F., abbr Titus Flavius

-th, suffix Used in forming (1) abstract nouns, as health, wealth (2) Ordinals, as fourth, fifth, and (3) the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, as doth,





Thau'a-tos, 1 tha'a-tos 2 thā'a-tos n Gr Myth The personification of death. Compare Mors. Thā'a-tos; (Gr) than'a-to'sis, n Death of a part, gangrene — than'a-to'syphus, n Malignant or fatal typhus  
 thane, 1 thān, 2 thān, n Hist 1. In Anglo-Saxon England, originally a warrior companion of a king, assigned to particular military duty, a military geshth 2. Later, a freeman who possessed five hides of land or upward, or had made three sea-voyages, had a special appointment in the king's hall, and was bound to render services in war as a landowner



There were others who were the sons of account of their birth and thus the nobility was partly inherited and partly acquired. The then was inferior to the aethel, the member of a kingly family but he was superior to the ceorl. His status was shown by his wergild. Over a large part of England this was fixed at 1,200 shillings or six times that of the ceorl. *Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xxvi p 743*

3. Hence, by extension, especially in Scotland, any one endowed with land, with or without military relation to the king, as, Macbeth, thane of Cawdor 4. A member of the old nobility in the king's service, a knight after the Conquest [*< AS thegn, thegn thān lit grown up < than grow up*] thegn, — thane land, n 1. Land granted to a thane 2. The territory over which a thane had sway

— thanedom, n The territory or jurisdiction of a thane — thanefood, n 1. The rank or office of a thane 2. The body of thanes as a whole, or the system under which they existed, thaneship

Thenghood contained within itself the germ of that later feudalism which was to huddle so fiercely with the Teutonic freedom out of which it grew. *Green Hist Eng People vol 1 p 37 in 1882*

— thane'ly, a — thane'wor'thy, a thane-right worthy; [Bib (Doual)]

Thau'e-hu'meth, 1 thau'i-hu'meth, 2 thā'n'e-hu'meth, n thank, 1 thāp, 2 thāp, v I. t To make formal acknowledgments to or express gratitude or obligation to (one who has granted a favor or done a kindness), give thanks to II. t To express thanks [*< AS thancian, < thanc, thanks*] — I thank you, or thank you, a form of courteous acknowledgment of a kindness or service

It is a great many years since I learned that people rarely say 'thank you' when they have strong reason to do so. *Méville M Dowie Girl in the Karpentarians p 74 [c 1891]*

— I will t. you, I ask you a polite form of request, as, I will thank you for the time of day — to have oneself to t., to be responsible oneself, he alone responsible — thank'er, n One who thanks

thank, n 1. The act of thanking, gratitude expressed by words or signs generally in the plural, as, give thanks unto the Lord, she bowed her thanks 2. Gratitude [*< AS thanca, thanks*] — I thank you, my thanks to you, thanks, n Good will accord a form used adverbially, as, his thanks (he being willing)

thank'ful, 1 thāp'ful, 2 thāp'ful, o 1. Deeply sensible of kindness received and disposed to acknowledge it, grateful, as, a thankful spirit 2. Done or made to express thanks, as, thankful service 3. Entitled to thanks 4. Pleasing —ly, adv —ness, n

thank'ing, n An expression of gratitude or thanks — thank'less, 1 thāp'less, 2 thāp'less, a 1. Not feeling or expressing gratitude, ungrateful, as, thank'less heart 2. Not likely to gain thanks, not meriting thanks — thank'less'ly, adv —ness, n

thank'offer-ing, 1 thāp'ōf'er-ing, 2 thāp'ōf'er-ing, n An offering expressive of gratitude, specif., under the Mosaic law, a peace-offering made at the altar as a sacrifice of thanksgiving, a eucharistic sacrifice spontaneous and not of obligation. See Lev vii, 11–15

thank's-giv'ng, n One who gives thanks — thank's-giv'ngs, 1 thāp's-giv'ng, 2 thāp's-giv'ng, n

1. The act of giving thanks, the expression of gratitude, or the acknowledgment of kindnesses or mercies received, particularly the rendering of such thanks to God. The harvest which God thus gave to this pious people (the Pilgrims) caused them to set apart another day for solemn Thanksgiving to the glorious Ruler of Prayers

CORTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi vol 1 p 58 [c 1855]*  
 2. A form of words or of worship in recognition of divine mercies. Specif. (1) In the Book of Common Prayer, the general thanksgiving, any of the special collects of thanksgiving and in the American book, a special service for Thanksgiving day (2) A form of service in early and Oriental liturgies (3) Grace said at meat, especially after a meal usually called returning thanks

3. A public celebration with religious services, in recognition of divine favor, also, a day set apart for such celebration. Specif. (1) In the United States Thanksgiving day (2) Under the Mosaic Law, a sacrifice of thanksgiving — General Thanksgiving, in the Book of Common Prayer, a collect in the third place from the end of the order for morning or evening prayer, and of the litany — T. day, in the United States, a day first set apart by the Plymouth Pilgrims, in 1621, in acknowledgment of their first harvest in America, and perpetuated in many States by an annual festival appointed by the Governor. Its national celebration in recognition of the year's blessings was first recommended by proclamation issued from the city of New York, Oct. 1789, by George Washington, who set for observance Thursday, Nov. 26, of that year. As a recurring festival it was first recommended Oct. 1863, by proclamation of President Lincoln, who set the last Thursday in November as the day of thanksgiving. The day has since been annually observed. See HOLMAY — The Great T., a form of thanksgiving in certain early and Oriental liturgies now replaced by the preface and part of the canon.

thank't, pp Thanked S S

thank'wor'thy, 1 thāp'wōr'thy, 2 thāp'wōr'thy, a Worthy, of thanks, deserving of gratitude, meritorious — thank'wor'thy'ly, adv —ness, n

thank'you-mām'am, 1 thāp'yu-mām', 2 thāp'yu-mām', n [Colloq U S] A ridge or hollow across a road, as to turn aside rain-water, or made by drifted snow from the sudden blowing of a person, as if in acknowledgment of a courtesy, caused by the pitching of a vehicle in crossing such a place — thank'you-mām'm, n

than'nah, 1 an'e 2 thā'nā, n [Anglo-Ind] A tana. thannet, I. adv Thea II. conj Than

Thap'h-n-a, 1 thāp'yu-a 2 thāp'yu-a n Bib (Doual) Thap'si-a, 1 thāp'si-a 2 thāp'si-a n 1 Bot A small genus of perennial herbs of the parsley family, natives of the regions around the Mediterranean. They have pinnately divided leaves, and large compound many-rayed umbels of flowers. The best-known species, *T. garganica* (the deadly carrot), is regarded by the Algerians as a specific against pains of all kinds, every part being thought of equal efficacy, but to camels it is a deadly poison 2. [*< A plant of this genus [*< L thapsia*, poisonous plant, *< Gr thapsia*, *< Thapsos*, Thapsus, Sicily] — thapsia plaster (Phorm), a plaster containing thapsia-resin — thap'si-a-res'in, n A resin from the deadly carrot*]

Thap'sus, 1 thāp'sus 2 thāp'sus n An ancient town in N Africa where Caesar defeated Pompey's generals 46 B C thart, r imp It behooveth is needful for thart, 1 thārt, 2 thārt, n [E Ind] 1. A Himalayan wild goat (*Capra jemala*) with short thick, much compressed horns and shaggy fore parts 2. In Nepal, the native name of a goat-antelope

thar', n A Bedouin law of blood-redeem Thar', n A vast sandy desert in northern India extending from the Rann of Cutch to the Punjab and the Sutlej and taking in parts of Rajaputana and Sindh The Indian Desert; Thuri.

thar, 1 thārt, 2 thārt, adv [Prov or Obs] There Thar'a, 1 thā'ra or thā'ra, 2 thā'ra or thā'ra, n Bib Luke III, 34 [Gr] — Thar'a-a, 1 thā'ra-a 2 thā'ra-a, n Bib (Doual) — Thar'a-ca, 1 thā'ra-ca, 2 thā'ra-ca, n Bib (Doual) — Thar'a-na, 1 thā'ra-na, 2 thā'ra-na, n Bib (Doual)

Thar and Par'kar, 1 thar, 2 thar, n A district in E Sindh India Thar and Fur'kar. Thar'a-wa'di, 1 thā'ra-wa'di, 2 thā'ra-wa'di, n A district in Pegu division, Lower Burma, 2,014 sq m Thar'ra-wa'dy, 1 thā'ra-wa'dy, 2 thā'ra-wa'dy, n Bib (Doual)

thar'f, o Unleavened Thar'ge-li-a, 1 thar'ji-li-a, 2 thar'ge-li-a, n pl [Gr] Gr Anth An Athenian festival in honor of the birth of the Delian Apollo, celebrated on the 7th day of the month Thargelion, with processions, offerings of first-fruits to Apollo, Artemis, and the Horns, choral contests, and the expiatory sacrifice of condemned criminals. Compare KALLYTERIA

Thar'ge-h-on, 1 thar'ji-h-on, 2 thar'ge-h-on, n [Gr] [*< -li-a, pl*] An Attic month. See CALENDAR tharm, 1 thārm, 2 thārm, n [Dist or Obs] 1. The belly, intestines 2. Twisted gut, addle-string, tharm; thar'os, 1 thē'ros, 2 thē'ros, n A North-American myrmid butterfly (*Phycodes tharos*) with orange-and-black wings having small white marginal crescents

Thar'ra, 1 thā'ra, 2 thā'ra, n Bib (Apocrypha) Esth III, 1 — Thar'se-as, 1 thōr'se-as 2 thar'se-as, n Bib (Doual) — Thar'shish, 1 thōr'shish, 2 thar'shish, n Same as TARSHISH

Thar'sos, 1 thē'sos, 2 thē'sos, n A Grecian island near S E Thrace, 85 sq m, autonomous in government Thar'sus; — Thar'si-an, a & n

Thas-pl-um, 1 thāp-pl-um, 2 thāp-pl-um, n Bot A genus of North-American herbs of the family *Asteraceae* — meadow-pansies — with ternately divided leaves and compound umbels of yellow flowers [*< THAPSIA*] (II 3)

Thas'si, 1 thas'oi 2 thā'si n Bib (Apocrypha) 1 Mac that, 1 thāt, 2 thāt, o [Those, 1 thōz, 2 thōz, pl] 1. The (one) specially designated an emphatic word of greater definitive force than *the*, and having reference to some person or thing mentioned, understood, or definitely pointed out, as, that man, that circumstance in this use sometimes an expression of surprise or contempt, as, will you go for that reason? she consorts with that fellow

2. Such followed by *that* or formerly by *as*, as, he was of that fame that soldiers win 3. The (one) there correlative to *this*, an alternative or distributive use often referring to that which is more remote in order, time, or place, as, do you choose *this* or *that* book? that cloak is mine, and *this* one is yours

Historically *that* is a neuter inflection of the demonstrative *the* that gave rise to the definite article *the* and retains its demonstrative, definitive, and restrictive force. Its various uses have led to its classification as an adjective, pronoun, conjunction, relative, and even an adverb, according to the syntactical function it appears to perform. See THAT, pron THAT, conj

that, pron [Thos, pl] 1. As a demonstrative (1) The person or thing implied, mentioned, understood, or especially pointed out often used for emphasis, as, see that, a deed so fell as that, those are not mine, nh, those were golden days (2) The person or thing there or in the second place correlative with *this*, as, *this* or *that*, it matters not

That often refers to a phrase or a clause, or to a thought understood as a single syntactical element as to denounce dishonor, that was his purpose, he rides well, that is, he has a good seat, he will come, and that soon The clause it represents may be introduced by a relative *as*, *that* which I do ye know not now When the relative is suppressed that has the force of a compound or indefinite relative as "We speak that we do know and testify that we have seen" (John II, 11) But in this use it has been superseded by *what* 2. As a relative who or which now simply demonstrative and commonly introducing a restrictive clause often preceded by the definite article

In Anglo-Saxon *that* and *the* were the regular relatives, *who*, *what*, and *which* being only interrogatives until they gradually assumed the force of relatives, and in some uses superseded *that* Thus we say Washington, who was the first President, is often called Father of his country But The Washington that emigrated to this country was his ancestor In the first sentence that could have been used formerly in the second, *who* may be used While *who* or *which* may be governed by a preposition, *that* used relatively can not be except as a preposition may be placed at the end of a predicative clause thus we say the rumor to which he referred or the rumor that he referred to When *that* is used to introduce a restriction it is unemphatic and is pronounced *as*, as, there is time enough for that that you see This juxtaposition of the demonstrative and relative *that*, however, is commonly avoided by the use of *that* which

In general *that* in its relative use may be regarded as restrictive, *who* or *which* as correlative, in this sense *that* being often nearly equivalent to *such* *as* and *who* or *which* to a conjunctive phrase introduced by *and* *as*, *since* or the like as all words that are signs of complex ideas furnish matter of mistake signifies rather 'all words such as have this quality of being complex' than 'all words since they are signs etc The uniform observance of this discrimination however, is restricted by the following limitations (1) Since *who* relates to persons only while *that* may equally well refer to things *who* is used instead of *that* even in restrictive clauses when the personal element is to be made

prominent "The disciples that constituted the early church" is less vivid than "The disciples who constituted the early church." (2) Since *that* requires its governing preposition to be placed at the end of the clause, many speakers and writers prefer the use of *which* in such expressions as "the faith that the martyrs died for," changing it to the faith for which the martyrs died on the ground of dignity and ease of style (3) Since *that* is not only a relative pronoun, but also an adjective, a conjunction, and a demonstrative pronoun, *who* or *which*, or some other construction, may be used to avoid an infelicitous accumulation of *that*'s in a sentence. For "I am told that that man that brought you that message said that" may be substituted "I am told that the man who brought you the message said so" [*< AS that, that, < pronom th- (demonst)*]

that, adv 1. [Colloq or Prov] In such manner or degree; eo, as, I am that perplexed that I can not understand it

That used adverbially is wholly inexpressible He was that sick that could only be tolerated if an ellipsis such as he was (to) that (degreed) sick could be supposed, but that is more than can be done and the expression is therefore regarded as an unpardonable vulgarism. FRANK H VIZETELLY *Deal-Book of Errors in English p 209 [c 1911]*

2. [Colloq] To such an extent or degree used with adjectives or adverbs of quantity, as, he was that strong that, conj [That is used primarily to connect the substantive sentence as a subordinate clause with its principal sentence. Beginning with the simple relation of fact or matter of fact, it takes in relations of purpose, reason, consequence result etc]

The conjunction *that* is in English is the most comprehensive sense the conjunction of the subordinate sentence generally so that it was once attached to almost all conjunctions as it still is or may be subjected to some. MATTHEW *English Grammar p 42 [c 1877]*

1. As a fact that introducing a fact, as, we all know that sin and sorrow go together 2. So that, in order that, to the effect that introducing a reason or purpose, an object or tendency, as, he told me this that it might encourage me Compare MAY, v 3 For the reason that, seeing that, on the ground that, inasmuch as, because, since introducing a reason

She told me for the dancer I had pass'd. And I lov'd her 'till she did pity them. SHAKESPEARE *Othello act 1, sc 3*

4. As a result introducing a result, consequence, or effect generally as correlative to *so* or *such*, as, he lied so profusely that he died 5. As a consequence introducing, in elliptical form, an observation of surprise, or strong and sudden emotion, the ellipsis furnishing the reason of which this is the consequent, as, O, that he should use me thus! 6. Would that expressing earnest hope, and usually preceded by *O*, as, O that I were dead! 7. At which time when, as, was it not last week that he was to have written? the day came that she wept no more 8. Used emphatically, after a preposition, adverb, or conjunction, such word itself becoming conjunctive, as, after that he had spoken, I do not know but that you are right sometimes as a Gallicism to avoid repetition of a preceding conjunction, as, altho' I'm old and tho' I am weary, I am still equal to the task

That as a conjunction retains much of its force as a demonstrative pronoun and was considered by Horne Tooke and others to be oftentimes nothing else Thus the sentence 'I am told that you are miserable' might be transposed into 'You are miserable I am told that'

[< AS that, that, orig the demonstrative, see THAT, pron] Syn. see BUT

that'a-way, 1 thāt'a-wē 2 thāt'a-wā, adv [Local, U S] That way is that manner

thatch, 1 thach, 2 thich, v & n To cover with or as with thatch [*< AS theacan, cover*] Compare TRACK — thatched'head, n One who has a glh or hushy head of hair — thatcher, n One who thatches

thatch, n 1. A covering of reeds, flags, straw, or similar materials, bound or woven together, so as to form a roof or protection against the weather, by extension, any covering, especially as of hair for the head a figurative use

In man as in lower animals the thatch of hair indeed forms an effective shelter to the head

E B TILLOA *Anthropology p 44 [c 1881]*

2. Any one of various palms or grasses used for thatching, especially the palms *Nypo frutescens* of the East Indies and *Coryphoglossa scariata* and *Cypermeria tectorum* of the West Indies, or the grass *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, called cape thatch. Compare THATCH-PALM [*< AS theac cover*] — thatch'cloak, n A cloak of hags leaves, or some similar material, worn by Indians in Mexico as a protection from rain. Compare PALHOCA RAIN-COAT — t. palm, n Any one of various palms whose leaves are used for thatching, as the dwarf palmetto (*Sabal adansoni*) in Florida, the silver thatch (*Thrinax argentea*) in Jamaica, and the mountain-thatch (*Euterpe montana*) in Brazil — t. rake, n 1. A rake or comb with curved teeth for straightening out thatching-material on a roof 2. Her A bearing with five or six curved teeth — t. sparrow, n [Prov Eng] The common sparrow — thatch'row, n t. tree, n [W Ind] A palm-tree especially, a thatch-palm

thatch'less, a — thatch'y, a Like thatch — thatchy grass, creek sedge-grass

thatch'ing, 1 thach'ing, 2 thāch'ing, n 1. The act or process of covering a roof with thatch 2. Material used for a thatch — thatch'ing-spade, n A for-like implement for raising thatching-material to its place in a roof — thatch'ing-fork, n

thatch'wood, 1 thach'wud, 2 thāch'wōd, n Brush-wood, twigs, etc., arranged after the manner of thatch — thatch'wood'work, n *Hydraulic Engine* A facing for embankments subject to wash made by piling down underbrush

That-thān'-i, 1 thā-thān'-i, 2 thā-thān'-i n Bib That mess these aure-bathed arrows this sudden glare into darkness this first message Thaumantion — Thaumantion's, n [Doual]

thattet, pron & conj That

thaupt, 1 thēt 2 thāt n Naut A rower's seat in a boat, thwart [Var of THOUGHT, n]

Thau-man'ti-an, 1 thā-man'shi-an 2 thā-mān'shi-an, a [Rare] Wonder-working wonderful used by Ruskin in the quotation with a reference to Thaumias father of Irls

Thau-ma-si-te, 1 thā-ma-si-te 2 thā-ma-si-te n Mineral A greasy-lustrous white translucent calcium compound (H<sub>2</sub>CaSi<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>8</sub>), crystallizing in the tetragonal or hexagonal system [*< Gr thaumazō, marvel < thauma, wonder*] Thau'maste', 1 thā-māst' 2 thā-māst', n In Rabalais *Pantagruel*, an English scholar who carries on a learned dis-

putation with Panurge eotriely in dumb-show, and expresses himself fully satisfied, for "Panurge had told him even more than he had asked."

**Thau-mas-to-chel'i-dä**, 1 the-mas-to-chel'i-dä 2 the-mas-to-chel'i-dä *pl* *Crust* A family of thausinoidan mar-  
marans with gills filamentous and podobranchia and mas-  
tigranchia developed. **Thau-mas-to-chel's**, *n* (t g)  
[< Gr *thau-mas* wonderful, < *chēl*, claw] - **thau-mas-**  
**toch'e-ild**, *n* - **thau-mas-toch'e-ild**, *a*

**thau-mat'**, 1 the-mat', thō-ma-to, 2 the-mat',  
**thau-ma-to**, 1 the-ma-to, 2 the-ma-to, 3 the-mat',  
*thau-ma-to* - From Greek *thouma* (thou-  
ma) wonderful thing wonder combining forms - **thau-**  
**ma-to-gē-nist**, *n* A believer in thaumatogeny - **thau-**  
**ma-to-gē-n**, *n* The doctrine of the miraculous origin of  
life opposed to *homogeny* - **thau-ma-to-gē-phy**, *n* De-  
scription of natural wonders - **thau-ma-to-l'a-try**, *n*  
Wonder-worship undue admiration of the marvelous -  
**thau-ma-to-l'o-gy**, *n* The science of miracles

**thau-ma-trope**, 1 thō-ma-trōp, 2 thā-ma-trōp, *n* *Phys-*  
*ics* An optical toy depending for its action on the  
persistence of an image on the retina of the eye. On  
opposite sides of a disk are depicted two ob-  
jects, one of which is so placed that when the disk is rap-  
idly twirled about a diameter, as by means of strings the  
two sides appear to be seen at once, and their images are  
combined. Compare *phenakistoscope*, *zoetrope* [*<* Gr  
*thau-ma* wonder + *tropos*, see *zoetrope*] - **thau-ma-**  
**trōp-i-cal**, *a*

**thau-ma-turge**, 1 thō-ma-tūr, 2 thā-ma-tūr, *n* One  
who performs wonders or miracles, a wonder-worker,  
conjurer, magician [*<* LL *thau-maturgus*, < Gr *thou-*  
*matourgos* wonder-working, < *thau-ma* wonder, < *ergon*,  
work] **thau-ma-tur-gist**, *n* **thau-ma-tur-gic**, *a* Of,  
pertaining to, or characteristic of miracles also, editing  
wonder-working juggling **thau-ma-tur-gic-al**,  
-**thau-ma-tur-gis**, *n* *pl* Wonder-working tricks of  
sleight of hand, magical feats - **thau-ma-tur-gism**, *n*  
Juggling or magic treated as a science, thaumaturgy -  
**thau-ma-tur-gus**, *n* [*<* Gr, 1-jol, 2-*al*, *pl*] A worker of  
miracles a thaumaturge especially used as a title of certain  
saints as Gregory *Thaumaturgus* - **Thaumaturgus of  
the West, St Bernard of Clairvaux a sobriquet - **thau-**  
**ma-tur-gy**, *n* The art of working wonders, conjuration,  
magic, legerdemain **thau-ma-tur-gi-al**,  
*a***

**thaw**, 1 thēv, 2 thā, 3 thā, *v* [*Prov Eng*] Same as *thaw*.  
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to melt, as the sun *thawed* the ice. 2. Hence, figura-  
tively, to infuse warmth and interest into, render less  
stiff, formal, or reserved. Frequently, in either sense,  
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the God-man or Christ, combining the natures of both  
god and man [*<* Gr *theandros*, < *theos*, god, <  
andros, man]

**the-an-throp-ic**, 1 thī'an-thrōp'ik, 2 thē'an-thrōp'ic, *o*  
1. Being both divine and human. 2. Tending to em-  
body deity in human forms. **the-an-throp-i-cal**,  
*a*  
The disposition to incorporate deity with humanity, which I  
venture to term the *theanthropic* spirit, finds its most marked  
expression in the characters of those higher gods who inhabit  
Olympus. *GLADSTONE Landmarks of Homeric Study* n 64  
[MAY 1890]

**the-an-thro-pism**, 1 thī'an-thrō-pizm, 2 thē'an-thrō-  
pizm, *n* [Rare] 1. The state of being both divine  
and human. 2. The ascription of human characteris-  
tics to divinity. 3. Belief in the possibility of the com-  
bination in one being of a nature both human and  
divine. 4. The ascription of divine qualities to man.  
-**the-an-thro-pist**, *n* [Rare] A believer in some  
form of theanthropism

**the-an-thro-poph-a-gy**, *n* The eating of the flesh and  
blood of Christ, the theanthropos

**the-an-thro-pos**, 1 thī'an-thrō-pos, 2 thē'an-thrō-pōs, *n*  
[Gr] *Theol* The godman, Christ as having both n  
human and a divine nature

**the-an-thro-py**, 1 thī'an-thrō-py, 2 thē'an-thrō-py, *n*  
Same as *theanthropism*, 1 and 3 [*<* F *theanthropie*,  
-*Gr* *theanthropo*, < *theos*, god, < *anthropos*, man]

**the-ar-chy**, 1 thī'ar-ki, 2 thē'ar-ki, *n* -**CHES**, 1-luz, 2-  
-*ci*, *pl* 1. Government by a supreme deity. 2. A  
theocracy. 3. A body or class of divine rulers, as, the  
*Olympian thearchy* [*<* Gr *thearchia*, supreme deity, <  
theos, god, < archē, rule] - **the-ar-chic**, *o* [Rare]

**the-at**, 1 thit, 2 thēt, 3 thet, *v* [*Prov Eng*] 1 Water-tight  
2. Close-set, as growing crops. II. *n* [Scot] A harness  
trace - out of theat, out of training, disorderly

**the-at**, *abbr* Theatrical

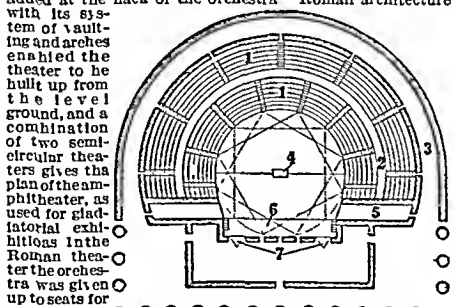
**the-a-ter**, 1 thī'a-ter, 2 thē'a-ter, *n* 1. A building  
for theatrical representations, a playhouse



Auditorium of a Theater

The Metropolitan Opera house New York as seen from the  
stage 1 Orchestra (musicians) 2 2 Sides of the proscenium  
arch 3 Orchestra chairs 4 4 Orchestra circle 5 5 Par-  
terre row 6 Stall boxes 7 Omnibus box 8 Grand tier  
9, 9 Dress circle 10 10 Balcony 11 Family circle

The term of the theater as it arose among the Greeks  
was the *paideia*, or circular dancing-place, for the  
performance of the choros dances in the worship of Dionysos.  
The altar stood in the middle, and the open auditorium,  
which in Greek theaters is always built on the side of a hill,  
rose in tiers of stone seats (traversed by open aisles radiat-  
ing from the center) in a semicircular shape about it. The  
theater at Athens is said to have held nearly 30 000 per-  
sons. As the actor became differentiated from the dancer  
or chorus, a platform or "speaking-place," and dressing-  
booths (constituting the stage-buildings or *skene*) were  
added at the back of the orchestra. Roman architecture  
with its sys-



Ground Plan of Greek Theater

1 Seats for spectators 2 Aisle 3 Covered  
portico 4 Altar of Dionysus 5 Orchestra  
6 Stage 7 Actors entrance  
The drama of the middle ages was performed  
in temporary booths by traveling players. See *DRAMA*.  
With the revival of the secular drama the first permanent  
playhouse in London was erected by and licensed to the  
father of Richard Burbage, the actor, in 1576-1577, and was  
soon followed by the famous *Globe Theater* (identified with  
Shakespeare) and others. The commonest plan was octagonal,  
with the stage in the center and boxes and pit sur-  
rounding it on every side except that of the greenroom.  
Wooden theaters were gradually replaced by structures of  
stone and in the last part of the 17th century scenery was  
introduced.

2. Dramatic literature and representations regarded as  
a whole with reference to their characteristics, espe-  
cially, the dramatic literature and representations of a  
particular country or age so regarded, as, the Elizabethan  
theater, the German theater, the American theater.  
3. A room or hall arranged with seats that rise as they  
recede from a platform on one side, especially adapted to  
lectures, to the exhibition to classes of anatomical or  
surgical demonstrations, etc. 4. Any place of semicir-  
cular form with seats rising by easy gradations, like n

theater 5. Any place or region that is the scene of  
events, as, the theater of war

Pure content is angel's lot, Thine own theatre art thou  
Excerpted The Poet at 11.

6. [Rare] An amphitheater [*<* F *théâtre*, < L *the-*  
*atrum*, < Gr *theatron*, < *thea*, sight]  
- patent theater, in England, a theater created by royal  
patent (as Drury Lane or Covent Garden), as distinguished  
from theaters existing by the Lord Chamberlain's license -  
theater-floor, *n* An inclined floor in a public building,  
as a lecture-hall, affording a better view of the platform  
from rear seats - the-a-ter-go'ing, *n* - *t* party, *n* A party  
which besides attending a play at a theater usually includes  
a dinner or supper - *1-seat*, *n* A seat having the bottom  
made to fold back, to give easy ingress or egress

**the-a-ter-i-an**, *n* An actor

**The-a-tin**, 1 thī'a-tin, 2 thē'a-tin, *n* *Ch Hist* 1. A  
The-a-tin, 1 thī'a-tin, 2 thē'a-tin, *n* *Ch Hist* 1. A  
The-a-tin, 1 thī'a-tin, 2 thē'a-tin, *n* *Ch Hist* 1. A  
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from the Koran in other words the government is theocratic.  
S G W BENJAMIN *Persia and the Persians* p 344. [r 4 CO 1887]

**the-o-cra-ti-cal**, *the-o-cra-ti-cal-ly*, *adv* — *the-o-cra-tist*, *n* An adherent of the principle of the direct intervention and authority of God through revelation in the organization and government of society.

**the-o-cra-sy**, *1* *thi-ek-ra-si*, *2* *the-o-ra-sy*, *n* 1. The mixed worship of polytheism. 2. *Oecult* A mystic intimacy or union, through contemplation, with deity, as among the Neo-Platonists, certain Buddhists, and the profounder mystics and theosophists [*< Gr theocrasia, < theos, god, + krosis, see GRASS*].

**the-o-cris-tus**, *1* *thi-ek-ris-tus*, *2* *the-o-ris-tus*, *n* A Greek poet, probably of Syracuse, who flourished in the 3d century B C. creator of pastoral poetry. See *IVYL* — *The-o-cris-ti-ty*, *n* Pertaining to or characteristic of Theocritus bucolic pastoral.

**the-o-cy-r-ti-da**, *1* *thi-o-sür-ti-dä*, *2* *thi-o-cy-r-ti-dä*, *n* *pl* *Protoz* A family of cyrtoiden radianarians with a 3-jointed shell without radial apophyses.

**the-o-cy-r-tis**, *n* (*t*) [*< theo- + Gr Lyrtos, curved*] — *the-o-cy-r-tid*, *n* — *the-o-cy-r-toid*, *n*

**the-o-das**, *1* *thi-o-das*, *2* *the-o-dus*, *n* *Bib* (Doubt) *the-o-das*, *n* A democracy ruled by God, a compound attributed by Lieber (*Civil Liberty* ch 24) to the Mormons.

**the-o-d-i-cy**, *1* *thi-ed-i-si*, *2* *the-o-d-i-si*, *n* [*-CIES*, *1* -*siz*, *2* -*giz*, *pl*] 1. *Theol* In theology proper, justification of the divine providence by the attempt to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness and sovereignty of God applied by Leibnitz in 1710 to an essay on the goodness of God, freedom of the will, and the nature of revelation.

It (the assumption that God controls all volition) has prevented a Leibnitz from refuting the sophism of a Bayle and induced a Kant to declare a *theodicy* impossible.

A T BLISSON *Theodicy* pt 1, p 199 [*c* \* r 1854].

2. *Philos* The branch that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul. 3. *Christian Science* The theory of God's dealings with the world which holds that the divine Principle not being at war with its own likeness, man, nor angered by sin, Christ's immolation was not to appease offended justice, but was intended as an example of goodness and spiritual power to mortal mind, which through error is in sympathy with the opposing principle, matter. MARY BAKER EMMERSON *Science and Health*, ch 2, *possim* [*< theo- + Gr dikē, justice*].

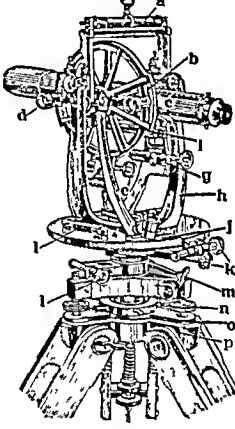
**the-o-d-i-cy**, *n* [*< theo- + Gr dikē, justice*] — *the-o-d-i-cy*, *n* — *the-o-d-i-cy*, *n*

**the-o-d-i-dact**, *1* *thi-o-d-i-dakt*, *2* *the-o-d-i-dact*, *n* 1. *a* Taught by God. II. *n* One taught by God.

**the-o-d-i-lite**, *1* *thi-o-d-i-lait*, *2* *the-o-d-i-lit*, *n* 1. *Surv*

A portable instrument for measuring horizontal and (generally) vertical angles. It comprises a small telescope turning on a vertical axis through the center of a horizontal graduated circle, and also on a horizontal axis by which it may be pointed at any elevation. 2. One of several instruments constructed on the same principle, usually having some additional mechanism.

When a vertical circle is attached to the axis of the telescope it is an *altazimuth*. If a level also is added to the telescope it becomes a *universal instrument*. A compass-needle at the center of the horizontal circle is used in the *surveyor's transit*. The theodolite is used in Europe but largely displaced in the United States by the *transit*, which differs by being so swung that the telescope may be reversed for a back-sight without lifting it from its bearings. Some theodolites and vernier *c* telescope *d* micrometer *e* tangent-screw *f* telescope *g* bubble *h* graduated *i* horizontal *j* plate-bubble *k* horizontal *l* and tangent-screw *m* lower clamp-screw *n* tangent-screw *o* shifting-plate, *p* tripod-head.



Theodolite

**the-o-d-i-lite-mag-**  
**net-oni-ter**, *n* *Physics* A combination instrument used to determine magnetic declination and the horizontal force of terrestrial magnetism — *the-o-d-i-lite*, *n*

**the-o-d-i-ra**, *1* *thi-o-d-i-ra*, *2* *the-o-d-i-ra*, *n* (*-547*) Wife of Emperor Justinian.

**the-o-dor**, *1* *thi-o-dör*, *2* *the-o-dör*, *n* 1. A masculine personal name. *The-o-dör* (*gem*) Dan *The-o-dör*, *1* *thi-o-dör*, *2* *the-o-dör*, *3* *the-o-dör*, *4* *the-o-dör*, *5* *the-o-dör*, *6* *the-o-dör*, *7* *the-o-dör*, *8* *the-o-dör*, *9* *the-o-dör*, *10* *the-o-dör*, *11* *the-o-dör*, *12* *the-o-dör*, *13* *the-o-dör*, *14* *the-o-dör*, *15* *the-o-dör*, *16* *the-o-dör*, *17* *the-o-dör*, *18* *the-o-dör*, *19* *the-o-dör*, *20* *the-o-dör*, *21* *the-o-dör*, *22* *the-o-dör*, *23* *the-o-dör*, *24* *the-o-dör*, *25* *the-o-dör*, *26* *the-o-dör*, *27* *the-o-dör*, *28* *the-o-dör*, *29* *the-o-dör*, *30* *the-o-dör*, *31* *the-o-dör*, *32* *the-o-dör*, *33* *the-o-dör*, *34* *the-o-dör*, *35* *the-o-dör*, *36* *the-o-dör*, *37* *the-o-dör*, *38* *the-o-dör*, *39* *the-o-dör*, *40* *the-o-dör*, *41* *the-o-dör*, *42* *the-o-dör*, *43* *the-o-dör*, *44* *the-o-dör*, *45* *the-o-dör*, *46* *the-o-dör*, *47* *the-o-dör*, *48* *the-o-dör*, *49* *the-o-dör*, *50* *the-o-dör*, *51* *the-o-dör*, *52* *the-o-dör*, *53* *the-o-dör*, *54* *the-o-dör*, *55* *the-o-dör*, *56* *the-o-dör*, *57* *the-o-dör*, *58* *the-o-dör*, *59* *the-o-dör*, *60* *the-o-dör*, *61* *the-o-dör*, *62* *the-o-dör*, *63* *the-o-dör*, *64* *the-o-dör*, *65* *the-o-dör*, *66* *the-o-dör*, *67* *the-o-dör*, *68* *the-o-dör*, *69* *the-o-dör*, *70* *the-o-dör*, *71* *the-o-dör*, *72* *the-o-dör*, *73* *the-o-dör*, *74* *the-o-dör*, *75* *the-o-dör*, *76* *the-o-dör*, *77* *the-o-dör*, *78* *the-o-dör*, *79* *the-o-dör*, *80* *the-o-dör*, *81* *the-o-dör*, *82* *the-o-dör*, *83* *the-o-dör*, *84* *the-o-dör*, *85* *the-o-dör*, *86* *the-o-dör*, *87* *the-o-dör*, *88* *the-o-dör*, *89* *the-o-dör*, *90* *the-o-dör*, *91* *the-o-dör*, *92* *the-o-dör*, *93* *the-o-dör*, *94* *the-o-dör*, *95* *the-o-dör*, *96* *the-o-dör*, *97* *the-o-dör*, *98* *the-o-dör*, *99* *the-o-dör*, *100* *the-o-dör*.

**the-o-dor**, *1* *thi-o-dör*, *2* *the-o-dör*, *n* (*386*–*457*) A Greek writer and ecclesiastic, born at Antioch. *The-o-dor* *lost* [*Gr*].

**the-o-dor**, *1* *thi-o-dör*, *2* *the-o-dör*, *n* 1. A masculine personal name. *The-o-dor* (*gem*) Dan *The-o-dör*, *1* *thi-o-dör*, *2* *the-o-dör*, *3* *the-o-dör*, *4* *the-o-dör*, *5* *the-o-dör*, *6* *the-o-dör*, *7* *the-o-dör*, *8* *the-o-dör*, *9* *the-o-dör*, *10* *the-o-dör*, *11* *the-o-dör*, *12* *the-o-dör*, *13* *the-o-dör*, *14* *the-o-dör*, *15* *the-o-dör*, *16* *the-o-dör*, *17* *the-o-dör*, *18* *the-o-dör*, *19* *the-o-dör*, *20* *the-o-dör*, *21* *the-o-dör*, *22* *the-o-dör*, *23* *the-o-dör*, *24* *the-o-dör*, *25* *the-o-dör*, *26* *the-o-dör*, *27* *the-o-dör*, *28* *the-o-dör*, *29* *the-o-dör*, *30* *the-o-dör*, *31* *the-o-dör*, *32* *the-o-dör*, *33* *the-o-dör*, *34* *the-o-dör*, *35* *the-o-dör*, *36* *the-o-dör*, *37* *the-o-dör*, *38* *the-o-dör*, *39* *the-o-dör*, *40* *the-o-dör*, *41* *the-o-dör*, *42* *the-o-dör*, *43* *the-o-dör*, *44* *the-o-dör*, *45* *the-o-dör*, *46* *the-o-dör*, *47* *the-o-dör*, *48* *the-o-dör*, *49* *the-o-dör*, *50* *the-o-dör*, *51* *the-o-dör*, *52* *the-o-dör*, *53* *the-o-dör*, *54* *the-o-dör*, *55* *the-o-dör*, *56* *the-o-dör*, *57* *the-o-dör*, *58* *the-o-dör*, *59* *the-o-dör*, *60* *the-o-dör*, *61* *the-o-dör*, *62* *the-o-dör*, *63* *the-o-dör*, *64* *the-o-dör*, *65* *the-o-dör*, *66* *the-o-dör*, *67* *the-o-dör*, *68* *the-o-dör*, *69* *the-o-dör*, *70* *the-o-dör*, *71* *the-o-dör*, *72* *the-o-dör*, *73* *the-o-dör*, *74* *the-o-dör*, *75* *the-o-dör*, *76* *the-o-dör*, *77* *the-o-dör*, *78* *the-o-dör*, *79* *the-o-dör*, *80* *the-o-dör*, *81* *the-o-dör*, *82* *the-o-dör*, *83* *the-o-dör*, *84* *the-o-dör*, *85* *the-o-dör*, *86* *the-o-dör*, *87* *the-o-dör*, *88* *the-o-dör*, *89* *the-o-dör*, *90* *the-o-dör*, *91* *the-o-dör*, *92* *the-o-dör*, *93* *the-o-dör*, *94* *the-o-dör*, *95* *the-o-dör*, *96* *the-o-dör*, *97* *the-o-dör*, *98* *the-o-dör*, *99* *the-o-dör*, *100* *the-o-dör*.

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toric criticism are applied to a restatement of exegetical theology), polemical (the art and method of presenting dogma for confutation of adversaries or skeptics), rational (derived by a purely deductive method), rationalistic (see RATIONALISM, 2), systematic (see phrase).

3. *Class Antiq* A treatise or poem on the nature and worship of the gods, as a poem like that of Hesiod, a philosophical treatise, like Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*, or a political treatise on the religious establishment of the state [*< F theologie, < LL theologia, < Gr theologia, < theos, god, + logos, speak*].

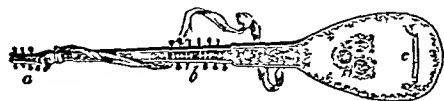
**Syn**, see RELIGION — **Biblical theology**, the method of theological science that aims to investigate doctrines in their historical environment and development, in connection with the various books of the Bible.

The accepted movement of *Biblical Theology* is historical; it traces the unfolding of revelation and experience in successive ages. The stress is on the chronological setting and the process in time. C D HARTMAN in *Horford Sem Record* June–August, 1894, p 286.

— **New England t**, the phases of Puritan theology developed in the orthodox Congregational churches of New England, specifically those developed through reaction from the teachings of Jonathan Edwards, and having their chief centers at Andover and New Haven. It includes Hopkinsianism, Emmonsianism, Trinitarianism, Andoverism, etc. — **Oberlin t**, the theological views inculcated at Oberlin College by the Rev. Charles G. Finney and his associates, a mitigated form of Calvinism — **systematic t**, 1 The method of theological science that aims to construct the materials furnished by Biblical theology, exegetical theology, etc., into coherent scientific system, with due regard to philosophical method and the *ontology of faith* (which see). 2 Same as **THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE** — **t**, of the covenants same as **FEDERAL THEOLOGY**.

**the-o-ma-chist**, *n* 1. One who battles against a god or the gods. 2. Any one resisting God or divine influence — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* 1. A combat with the gods, as that waged by the Titans. 2. A battle between gods. 3. [Rare] Resistance to the divine will. *the-o-ma-chist*, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Folklore* Divination by interpretation of prophecies oracles etc. — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity, insanity on the subject of the deity, demonomania — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* *Pathol* A mechanism, actuated by God, as opposed to automatic — **the-o-ma-chy**, *n* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic*

the-or'ho, 1 th-er'bo 2 the-or'bo, n *Mus* A large double-necked lute of the 16th and 17th centuries, the lower neck of which bore the melody-strings, while the bass-



Theorbo

a, pegs for the seven simple strings b pegs for the six pairs of melody-strings c the bridge

strings, or diapasons were stretched beside the fingerboard to a second set of pegs lying somewhat higher in the head. Compare CHITABRON. [*It. torba*, kind of lute]

the-o-rem, 1 th-er-em, 2 the-o-rem, n [*Rare*] To put into the form of a theorem

the-o-rem, n 1. A proposition not self-evident that is demonstrably true or acknowledged as such, a proposition the validity of which is capable of being established by reasoning

Every machine is a solidified mechanical theorem. *Spruce Education* p 46 [A 1889] 2. *Math* (1) *Geom* A proposition setting forth something to be proved, as opposed to problem (2) *Alg* A rule or law formulated in symbols, or the directory of an operation (3) See PAPER [*L. theorema*, < *Gr. theōrēma*, < *theōrēō*, look at, < *theōrō*, see]

Abel's theorem (*Math*), an analytical theorem employed to reduce the sum of a number of Abelian integrals having the same integrand to the sum of a lesser number of the like kind - addition t. (*Math*), a theorem stated analytically by expressing a function of the sum of two variables in terms of the same or its functions of the variables taken separately - Barharin's t., the theorem that the Euclidean Lobachevskian and Riemannian spaces all contain surfaces of constant curvature whose geodesics have the metric properties of ordinary straight lines - Bernoulli's t. (*Math*), in the theory of probability, the theorem that in a sufficiently large number of trials the ratio of the number of occurrences of an event to the total number of the trials may be made to differ from the probability of the event's happening in any one of the trials by less than any quantity assigned - Branchon's t. (*Math*), a statement that the three diagonals of every hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet in a point the reciprocal of Pascal's theorem - Carnot's t. Carnot's principle See PRINCIPLE - De Morgan's t. (*Logic*), the theorem enunciated by A. De Morgan, that, in any two classes, the negative of the sum equals the product of the negatives, and the negative of the product equals the sum of the negatives - Dupin's t. (*Geom*) the theorem that the intersecting lines of surfaces of a triply orthogonal system are also lines of curvature - Fermat's t., see FERMAT - Fourier's t., the theorem of J. B. Fourier (1768-1830) that every periodic motion may be resolved into simple harmonic motions whose periods are aliquot parts of that of the original motion as the complex motion of a vibrating string is resolved by the ear into a fundamental and a series of harmonics - Gauss's t. (*Elec*), a theorem used in the analytical treatment of electricity, magnetism, gravitation, and light, to the effect that the total flux of force through any closed surface equals 4π times the quantity of the source of flux contained within it

Green's theorems, theorems in the theory of attractions expressing the relations between the quantity of a substance in a region and that which passes its boundary - Heron's t. (*Math*), same as HERON'S FORMULA - hypotenuse t., same as PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM - Jacobi's theorem t. (*Geom*), the statement that the radius of curvature of a curve (when such line is a plane curve) makes a constant angle with the tangent planes to the surface along the curve - due to F. Joachimsthal (1818-1861) - Laurent's t. (*Math*), a theorem giving the expansion in an infinite, converging series of a function within a ring-shaped region bounded by concentric circles - MacLaurin's t., a formula in differential calculus by which a function is developed according to ascending powers of the variable a corollary from Taylor's theorem - Meusnier's t., see MEUSNIER - negative t., a theorem expressing the possibility of the truth of a proposition - Pappus's t., any one of various theorems due to the Greek mathematician Pappus (3d century A. D.) - particular t., a theorem concerned with a particular quantity, opposed to universal theorem - Pascal's t., the theorem asserting that the opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic meet in three points on the same right line - remainder t., the theorem that a rational integral algebraic function of x when divided by (x-a), leaves as a remainder the same function of a - Sturm's t., a theorem for the immediate determination of the number of real roots between any two given limits β, α - Taylor's t., a theorem expressing the value assumed by a function of a single variable when that variable is increased by an increment, in terms of the original function and the increment - t. of Le Châtelier (*Phys Chem*), the theorem that in a thermodynamic system the change resulting from alteration of one factor is always such as to tend to alter that factor in an opposite direction - t. of three moments (*Mech*), a theorem for finding the bending moments at any three consecutive supports of a continuous girder - the-o-rem-at-ic, a Pertaining to or of the nature of a theorem, comprised in or consisting of a theorem or theorems the-o-rem-at-ic-al; the-o-rem-at-ic-the-o-rem-at-ic-tist, n A formulator of theorems

the-o-ret'i-cal, 1 th-er-ret'i-cal, th-er-ret'i-cal, 2 the-o-ret'i-cal, 1 th-er-ret'i-cal, 2 the-o-ret'i-cal, n 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of theory Specif (1) Directed to knowledge for its own sake without respect to applications, purely scientific or speculative, as distinguished from practical

The terms theory and theoretical are properly used in opposition to the terms practice and practical in this sense they were exclusively employed by the ancients and in this sense they are almost exclusively employed by the continental philosophers

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect x p 120 [o & L 1859] (2) Based on or consisting in speculation 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a verified or an explanatory hypothesis, as, theoretical harmonies of the Gospels

3. Of or pertaining to the immediate apprehension and feeling of the beautiful used by Ruskin

No term can be more accurate or convenient than that employed by Greeks *theoretic* which I pray permission therefore always to use and to call the operation of the faculty itself *Theoria* *Ruskin Modern Painters* vol. II, pt. II, § 11 [w & L 1859]

4. In Kantianism, referring to fact rather than conduct, or to what is, as distinguished from what should be [*Gr. theōrētikos < theōrō* see THEORY] - theoretic diagram, a drawing or diagram showing the relative position and parts of a flower's organs including organs undeveloped but belonging in theory to a complete flower - t. geometry, same as SPECULATIVE GEOMETRY - t. pendu-

lum, a simple pendulum See PENDULUM - the-o-ret'i-cal-ly, adv

the-o-re-ti'cian, 1 th-er-ret-i-sh'an, 2 the-o-re-ti-sh'an, n the-o-ret'i-cian, 1 th-er-ret-i-sh'an, 2 the-o-ret-i-sh'an, n Theoretical principles or hypotheses, speculation

The Indo-European ideals of beauty usually have been the foundation of academic theories upon art

E. C. STEEDMAN in *Century Magazine* July, 1892, p 369

the-o-ri-a, 1 th-er-ri-a, 2 the-o-ri-a, n [-E. 1-1, 2-2, pl] 1. *Gr. Antiq* An embassy of a state to the Panhellenic festivals or to another state 2. Philosophic reasoning, speculation 3. The operation of the faculty that perceives and feels the beautiful, especially the beautiful as moral rather than sensual or intellectual used by Ruskin [*Gr. theōria*, see THEORY]

the-or'ic, 1 th-er-ik, 2 the-or'ic, a *Gr. Antiq* Belonging or relating to public spectacles, or to the theatrical - *Gr. theōrikos*, < *theōrō*, see THEORY] - theoric fund, same as THEATRON

the-or'ic-t, a Expert in theory, theoretical, hypothetical the-or'ic-t; the-or'ic-t, n 1. Speculative knowledge, theory, speculation 2. A speculative or hypothetical treatise

the-or'ic-on, 1 th-er-ri-on, 2 the-or'ic-on, n [-CA, pl] *Gr. Antiq* Money appropriated from the public treasury of Athens ostensibly to buy seats at the theater for poor citizens extended also to other festivals generally in the plural - *Gr. theōrikos*, neut. of *theōrikos*, see THEORIC

the-o-ris-t, 1 th-er-ris-t, 2 the-o-ris-t, n A constructor of theories, one given to theorizing often used in disparagement

the-o-rize, 1 th-er-rize, 2 the-o-rize, v [-RIZEN, -RIZ'ING, pl] 1. To convince by theorizing II. To form or express theories speculate the-o-rize:

- the-o-riz-a-tion, n The act or process of theorizing also, n theory - the-o-riz'er or -ris'er, n A theorist

the-o-ry, 1 th-er-ry, 2 the-o-ry, n [-RIES, 1-nz, 2-ng, pl] 1. The act or result of looking into or contemplating any object or group of objects, or any event or series of events, beholding, viewing, speculation 2. Hence (1) A mental plan or scheme framed to agree with the observed facts and designed as a rational explanation of them In this sense, customarily understood to be a scheme of explanation which comes nearer to being a law verifiable by all others on the basis of observation and experiment than does n hypothesis (2) [Colloq.] Mere hypothesis or speculation hence, an individual view idea, as, the soldier's theory of duty

A theory may be defined - as organic development to the understanding of the relations between the parts of any systematic whole - *Dr. Quincy Essay on Philosophical Writers*, Kant in vol. I, note 5 p 153 [r & L 1856]

3. More specif, n systematic generalization, entertained in the development of some one of the positive sciences, as furnishing the most satisfactory account or rational explanation of a series or group of its phenomena an elaborate and well-sustained working hypothesis designed to embrace temporarily, and to further the continued investigation of, some particular science or one of its branches

4. A body of the fundamental principles underlying any science or application of a science 5. The pure science or abstract knowledge, as opposed to the practice of any art, as, the theory and practice of medicine

Theory is a generalization of the principles on which practice proceeds

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect x p 120 [o & L 1859]

6. *Math* An arrangement of results, or a body of theorems, presenting a systematic view of some subject, as, the theory of functions, the theory of equations 7. *Mus* The science of composition, as distinguished from the art of execution 8. Contemplation [*Gr. theōria* < *L. theoria* < *Gr. theōrō* viewing, theory, < *theōrō* see THEOREM] *Spz* see HYPOTHESIS IDEA

-action theory (*Psychophy*), a theory which correlates the different attributes of the conscious sensations with different phases of the sensory processes - or actually t. (*Psychol*) the theory that mindless activity is opposed to substantiality theory - Ampère's t., a hypothesis proposed by Ampère to account for magnetism by the presence in the ultimate particles of matter of electric currents constantly flowing through closed circuits According to this theory magnetism occurs when the direction of these currents is the same, and ceases when by flowing in opposite directions they neutralize each other The coercive force of a magnetic body is generated by the resistance offered by these currents to any change in their plane of direction - analytical t., the critical view of the Old Testament Scriptures opposed to the traditional theory, especially in its application to the Pentateuch It affirms that the Pentateuch is not of Mosaic origin, but a later compilation from various original documents A common form is that there are four documents in the present Pentateuch - the First Elohist or Priestly Codex [P or P C, or Q], the Second Elohist [E], the Jehovahist [J], and the Deuteronomist [D] and that there were in Pentateuchal legislation at least three distinct codes of law - the covenant or judicial code (*Ex. xx-xxiv, xxvii*), the prophetic or popular code (*in Deuteronomy*) and the priestly code (*in Leviticus*) the theory of Graf as further developed by evolutionary methods

The four dominant analytical theories of the 19th century have been in order of time the documentary, the fragmentary, the supplementary, and the evolutionary or renewed documentary theories - Carnot's t., the theory that heat is an indestructible agency doing work by fall of temperature and absorbing it by rise of temperature - Dalton's t., atomic theory See ATOMIC DALTON - disintegration t. (*Physics*), the theory that radium and other radioactive elements spontaneously alter form, successively other substances called *disintegration products* - dualistic or binary t., see DUALISTIC FORMULA under FORMULA - electromagnetism t., of light, the theory that the vibrations causing light are electromagnetic fluxes - slide-chain t. (*Pathol*), same as LATERAL-CHAIN THEORY, under CHAIN - t. of divisions (*Math*) that part of the theory of numbers which treats of their divisibility - t. of functions (*Math*), the theory which treats of the general qualitative properties of functions of the complex variable - t. of preformation, same as PREFORMATION, 2 - t. (or law) of recapitulation (*Biol*), the theory that the individual embryo develops in stages corresponding in a certain degree to those through which its race has passed in the course of evolution - traditional t., that view of the Old Testament Scriptures with reference to their contents their authorship and trustworthiness that prevailed in the Jewish church after the final formation of the canon and has continued in the Christian church substantially without modification to the present time used in critical discussions often with special reference to the Pentateuch It affirms that the Pentateuch is the work of Moses, either as author or

compiler, and that the remaining books of the Old Testament had the origins ordinarily ascribed to them

Theos, abbr Theosophical, theosophist, theosophy

the-os'co-py, 1 th-er-sko-pi 2 the-os'co-py, n The beholding or recognition of God - the-o-scop'ic, the-o-scop'i-cal, a - the-o-scop'i-cal-ly, adv

the-o'sis, 1 th-er-sis, 2 the-o'sis, n The final absorption of the soul into deity [*Gr. theos*, god]

the-o-soph'ic, 1 th-er-sof'ik, 2 the-o-sōf'ic, n Pertaining to or of the nature of theosophy the-o-soph'i-cal; the-o-so-ph'ic-al

The mysticism I term theosophic aspires to know and believes itself in possession of a certain supernatural divine faculty

R. A. VANDERHART *Hours with the Mystics* vol. I, bk. 1, p 40 [AL & L]

-Theosophical Society, a society founded in New York city, Nov. 17, 1875, by H. P. Blavatsky and H. S. Olcott, for the study and spread of theosophy

The three objects of the [Theosophical] society are (1) to form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion philosophy and science (3) to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man

In 1895, William Quan Judge, then vice-president of the society led a secession movement which resulted in a separation therefrom of a large number of the American and some of the European members The seceding body, however, soon divided into two bodies one of which is known as the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society

*New Schaff-Herzog Encycy* vol. XI, p 408 [r & w co '11]

-the-o-soph'i-cal-ly, adv - the-os'ophism, n The doctrine of or belief in theosophy - the-os'ophist, n One who accepts or expounds the doctrines of theosophy the-os'ophy, the-os'oph-ic

the-os'ophize, 1 th-er-s'of-ize, 2 the-os'of-ize, v [*Phr*, 1-ize, 2-ize, pl] 1. Mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe, literally, wisdom concerning God

Theosophy differs from philosophy in that it starts from a transcendental apprehension of deity to explain the universe, and does not generalize from phenomena to the being and attributes of God and from religious mysticism in that it does not content itself with the relations of the soul to God, but speculates on the constitution and course of nature As a frequently recurring tendency of the mind, especially among Orientals theosophy has appeared in many forms as in the speculations of the old Egyptians and of the Neo-Platonists and Gnostics in the avatars of Brahmanism, in calism, and in the speculations of Schelling, Baader, Swedenborg, etc

2. Specif (1) The Paracelsian and Rosicrucian speculations See PARACELSUS and ROSICRUCIAN (2) Boehmism (3) In its modern phase a system that claims to embrace the essential truth and unity underlying all systems of religion, philosophy, and science the universal religion Its doctrines may be embraced in three affirmations (a) Underlying all manifestation is the infinite, eternal immutable principle known only through its manifestations, spiritual and material (b) A unity of consciousness, and also a unity of law, runs throughout the universe embracing the physical, psychic, mental, and moral planes (c) The essential divinity is in man and the progression of the divine ray proceeds through all the kingdoms of nature up to man and beyond man as we know him, up to beings of godlike perfection the evolution taking place by means of successive reembodyments or reincarnations, and according to the law of karma or cause and effect [*Gr. theos*, < *theos*, wise in divine things, < *theos*, god < *sophos*, wise]

the-o-techn'ist, n An inventor of gods - the-o-techn'y, n The introduction of supernatural beings as acting or intervening in human affairs, especially in literary productions as the Homeric *theotechny*, also such beings collectively - the-o-techn'ic, n - the-o-techn'ic-o-logy, n The doctrine that nature is throughout under divine direction toward n divinely chosen end - the-o-techn'ic-log'i-cal, n - the-o-techn'ic-a, n Same as MONSTRANCE - the-o-ther-a-py, n The treatment of disease by religious methods - the-o-ther-a-py, n [*Gr. Ch Hist* The God-bearer the Mother of God a title of the Virgin Mary adopted by the Council of Ephesus in 431 See DEIPARA The-o-ther-e-ost, -the-o-to'ki-on, n The tradition devoted to ascribing praise to the Mother of God - the-o-to'ky, n The Immaculate Conception

the'owt, n A thew or serf, slave the'aw-mant, ther-, Same as THERO-

the'ra, 1 th-er-a, 2 the'ra, n 1 Same as SANTORIN 2 A town, capital of Santorin Greece - *The'ra*, n

Ther-a-ca, 1 ther-a-ca, 2 ther-a-ca, n *Bib* (Down) Ther-a-cite, ther-a-cite, n *Ther* Old, a Petrol A dark asphaltic bituminous substance used in the manufacture of asphaltic bituminous concrete [*Gr. therā*, pursue eagerly (as forming a desired completion of the Plutonic series), < *therā*]

therap, abbr Therapeutic therapeutics

Ther-a-pen'tic, 1 ther-a-pū'ti 2 ther-a-pū'tic, n pl *Ch Hist* A traditional ascetic sect allied to the Essenes [*Gr. therapeus*, attendant, < *therapeuo*, serve, < *therapōn*, servant]

ther'a-peu'tic, 1 ther-a-pū'tik, 2 ther-a-pū'tic, a *Med* 1. Having healing qualities, curative, alleviative 2. Of or pertaining to therapeutics [*Gr. therapeutikos*, < *therapeutēs* see THERAPEUTE] ther'a-peu'ti-cal; -ther'a-peu'ti-cal-ly, adv

ther'a-peu'tic, n 1. A medicine efficacious in curing or alleviating disease 2. [T-] One of the Therapeutae

ther'a-peu'tics, 1 ther-a-pū'tiks, 2 ther-a-pū'tics, n *Med* The department of medical science that relates to the treatment of disease and the action of remedial agents on the human organization, both in health and disease - the'ra-p'ia, the'ra-p'ia, n

ther'a-peu'tist, 1 ther-a-pū'tist, 2 ther-a-pū'tist, n *Med* One skilled in the application of remedies in disease a practitioner of medicine ther'a-plst;

ther'a-phose, 1 ther-a-fōs, 2 ther-a-fōs, n A therapsid spider as a bird-spider [*Gr. theraphos*, perhaps < *Gr. theraphon* dim of *therion*, dim of *ther*, beast]

Ther'a-phos'i-dæ, 1 ther-a-fōs'i-dæ, 2 ther-a-fōs'i-dæ, n pl *Aroch* A family of terrestrial spiders having palpi arising from the tips of the maxilla, including the large American tarantulas and bird-spiders *Mygalidae* Ther'a-pho'sa, a n [*Gr. g*] < *theraphosē*] - ther'a-pho'sid, a n - ther'a-pho'soid, a n

ther'a-pod, a n Same as THEROPON

Ther'a-pōn'i-dæ, 1 ther-a-pōn'i-dæ, 2 ther-a-pōn'i-dæ, n pl *Ich* A family of percolan fishes, especially those having the air-bladder strangulated and divided into an anterior and posterior chamber Ther'a-pōn, n [*g*] < *Gr. therapōn*, servant] - ther'a-pōn-oid, n - the-rap'o-oid, a n

ther'a-py, 1 ther-a-pi, 2 ther-a-py, n Therapeutics chiefly used in compounds as hydrotherapy [*Gr. therapeutia*, service, < *therapeuo*, see THERAPEUTE] - nponic ther-



**N**

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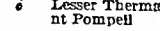
T

1

1. Of or pertaining to heat, as *traces from the pub-*  
determined or measured by heat *lic street*

2. Of or pertaining to therm [ < Gr *thermē*, see  
THERM ] — thermal alarm, same as ALARM-THERMOMETER  
— *t* analysis, the analysis of the radiations from a source  
of light and heat to determine the distribution of the heat-  
rays in the spectrum — *t*. aspect, the direction in which

degrees or Fahrenheit), and  $\alpha$  is the thermoelectric coefficient,  $\mu$  A thermoelectric couple — thermo-current,  $n$  A thermoelectric current.



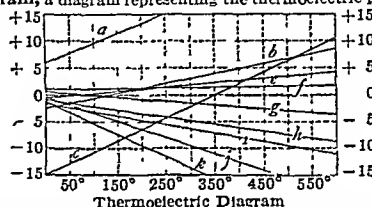
a exercise-court and  
peristyle b apodyter-  
ium or dressing-room  
c frigidarium or cold  
bath d tepidarium or  
dressing-room for the  
warm bath e, caldarium  
combining warm

**therm'od**, 1 *thūrm'od*, 2 *thērm'od*, *n* Thermic od, odic force of heat. See *od*. [*< THERM- + od, n*]  
**ther'mo-din**, *n* Chem. A colorless, inodorless compound  $(C_2H_5O_2C_2H_5)(CO_2C_2H_5)$  with analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic properties — *ther'mo-dro'mile*, *a* Designating or pertaining to temperature range or variation over a given area or for a certain period, especially in comparing the temperature of spring with that of autumn.  
**ther'mo-dy-nam'ic**, 1 *thūrm'o-da-nam'ik*, 2 *thērm'o-dy-nām'ic*, *n* Of or pertaining to thermodynamics; pertaining to the transformation of heat-energy into molar motion, or to the relations between them.

A perfect thermodynamic engine of any kind, is a machine by means of which the greatest possible amount of mechanical effect can be obtained from a given thermal agency. WILLIAM THOMSON, *Math and Phys. Papers* vol. 1, p. 1832.  
[*< THERMO- + DYNAMIC*] **ther'mo-dy-nam'ic-ist**, *n* A thermodynamic efficiency (Physics), the resultant electromotive force of a thermopile available for mechanical work by the couple at *t* function, same as *ENTROPY* — *ther'mo-dy-nam'ic-ity*, *adv* — *ther'mo-dy-nam'ic-ist*, *n* One skilled in thermodynamics — *ther'mo-dy-nam'ic-ist*, *n*

**ther'mo-dy-nam'ics**, 1 *thūrm'o-da-nam'iks*; 2 *thērm'o-dy-nām'ics*, *n* Physics The branch of the theory of heat that treats of the relations between heat and mechanical work, especially as acting in a heat-engine, as the steam-engine — laws of thermodynamics, the two laws (1) that heat may be measured in units of mechanical work (involving the conservation of energy), and (2) that heat can not pass of itself from a colder to a hotter body (involving the degradation of energy).

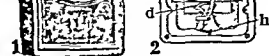
**ther'mo-e-lec'tric**, 1 *thūrm'o-e-lek'trik*, 2 *thērm'o-e-lec'tric*, *n* Of or pertaining to thermoelectricity; *ther'mo-e-lec'tric-ity*, *n* Thermoelectric couple, a pair of conductors so joined as to produce a thermo-current when the junctions are at different temperatures. *t. pair* — *t. diagram*, a diagram representing the thermoelectric powers



Lead is taken as the standard metal. The distance of a point on the line of antimony above or below the lead line (0), represents in microvolts the thermoelectric power of that metal with respect to lead at the temperature denoted by the distance of the point from the left of the diagram. Thus at 300°C iron has a thermoelectric power of -2.5 microvolts with respect to lead. Where two lines cross they have the same thermoelectric power and will give no thermo-current. This can be seen in the diagram in a thermopile at a mean temperature of 200°C. a, palladium b, platinum c, iron d, tin, f, aluminum g, brass h, copper i, silver j, zinc, k, cadmium.

of metals with respect to some one taken as a standard — *t. force*, force produced by heating or cooling a junction-point of a thermoelectric couple or pile — *t. pile*, a thermopile — *t. power*, the electromotive force of a metal per degree difference of temperature between the hot and cold junctions in a circuit made of this metal and some standard metal — *t. series*, a tabular arrangement of the metals in accordance with their thermoelectric powers referred to some standard metal, usually lead. See *ILUS* under *THERMOELECTRIC DIAGRAM* — *ther'mo-e-lec'tric-ity*, *adv*  
**ther'mo-e-lec'tric'ity**, 1 *thūrm'o-e-lek'tris'ity*, 2 *thērm'o-e-lec'tric'ity*, *n* Electricity generated by differences of temperature, especially that due to the fact that two different metals in contact show a difference of electric potential that varies with the temperature of the point of junction. Hence, if two conductors of different metals are joined end to end, so as to form a closed circuit, and the points of junction are kept at different temperatures, a continuous current of electricity will flow through the circuit. The thermoelectric power of different metals varies with the metal and with the mean temperature. See *THERMOELECTRIC DIAGRAM*.

**ther'mo-e-lec'trom'e-ter**, *n* Physics An instrument for measuring the strength of a current of electricity by the effect it has in producing heat — *ther'mo-e-lec'tro-mot'iv'e*, *a* Of, pertaining to or designating electromotive force due to difference of temperature — *ther'mo-e-lec'tro-scope*, *n* An instrument for indicating temperature electrically, as a thermopile — *ther'mo-e-lec'tro-ment*, *n* A thermoelectric couple — *ther'mo-es-lei-a*, *n* Same as *THERMISTHESIA* — *ther'mo-ex-el'tro-r*, *n* Productive or promotive of animal heat — *ther'mo-gal'va-nom'e-ter*, *n* A combination of a galvanometer and a thermocouple used to measure minute variations of temperature — *ther'mo-gent*, *n* Same as *CALORIC* — *ther'mo-gen'es-ik*, *n* The production of heat, especially of animal heat by organic action — *ther'mo-gen'ic*, *n* 1 *thūrm'o-jen'ik*, 2 *thērm'o-jen'ic*, *a* Physiol Heat-producing, specif, productive of animal heat [*< THERMO- + GEN-*] — *thermogenic centers*, those centers of the nervous system that stimulate or produce — *t. fibers*, nerve-fibers that transmit heat-producing impulses to nerve-centers — *t. substance*, a substance or tissue that is related to or supplies the heat-producing functions of the animal organism — *ther'mo-g-e-net'ic*, *ther'mo-g-e-naus*, *a*.



Thermograph

1 Closed 2 Open showing mechanism a clock-arbor b clock-box c ink-pen d arc e recording-lever f metallic thermometer-trailing g platinum wires h screws for adjusting recording-lever i windlass-arbor of clock The metallic strips are of two metals fastened together one of which expanding more than the other causes the compound strips to bend in one direction with an increase in temperature and in the other direction with a decrease. The disk to which is fastened a paper chart divided into hours and days of the week and also into degrees of temperature Fahrenheit, makes one complete revolution per week. A pen fastened to the recording-lever traces upon the chart the variation in temperature.

**ther'mo-graph**, *n* Physics The trace or record made by a thermograph — *ther'mo-graph*, *n* A registering ther-

mometer as a mercurial thermometer of which the successive positions of the column are traced on a traveling strip or a metallic or a gas thermometer fitted with multiplying-levers and a tracing-point — *ther'mo-graph'ic*, *n* — *ther'mo-graph'ic-ity*, *n* Any process of writing involving the use of a traveling strip with an invisible ink that acquires color when exposed to heat — *ther'mo-graph'ic-ity*, *n* Meteor A thermograph and a hygrograph tracing records on the same sheet, or otherwise combined — *ther'mo-hy-per-es-thei-si-a*, *n* Abnormal sensitiveness to heat-stimuli — *ther'mo-hyp-som'e-ter*, *n* A hypsothermometer — *ther'mo-in-hib'i-to-ry*, *a* Physiol Preventing heat-production applied specifically to the nervous function that prevents excessive or abnormal heat-production in the body — *ther'mo-is-o-pleth*, *n* Meteor An isopleth of temperature — *ther'mo-junc'tion*, *n* Elec The part where the two metals of a thermocouple are joined together — *ther'mo-kin'e-mat'ic*, *n* The part of thermotics that relates to heat in motion — *ther'mo-la-b'ile*, *a* Chem Affected by heat. See *THERMOSTABLE* — *ther'mo-lo-gy*, *n* Physics.

[Rare] The science of heat thermotics — *ther'mo-lu'mi-nes-cence*, *n* Physics Luminescence exhibited by certain substances after exposure to heat, cathode, or solar rays — *ther'mo-lu'mi-nes-cent*, *n* — *ther'mo-lu-mi-nis-sis*, *n* 1. Physics The resolution of a compound substance into its component elements by the application of heat. Dissociation by heat. 2. Physiol The dissipation of heat from the animal body by radiation, conduction, and other physical processes — *ther'mo-lu-mi-nis-sis*, *n* 1. Physics To subject to thermolytic influence dissociate by heat — *ther'mo-mag-net'ic*, *n* Pertaining to the action of heat on the magnetism of bodies — *ther'mo-mag-net-ism*, *n* Physics Magnetism as modified or produced by the action of heat on the body magnetized or on the medium surrounding it — *ther'mo-met'ion*, *n* Meteor A temperature antipole opposed to thermopile — *ther'mo-met'a-mor-phism*, *n* Same as CONTACT or LOCAL METAMORPHISM. See under METAMORPHISM — *ther'mo-met'a-mor'phic*, *a*

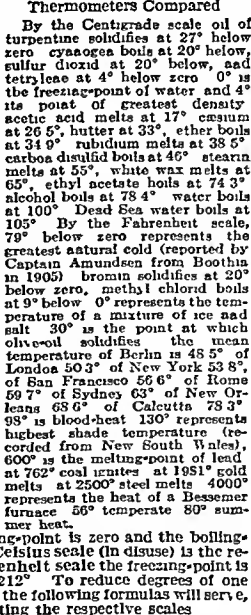
**ther'mo-m'e-ter**, 1 *thērm'o-mē'ter*, 2 *thērm'o-m'e-ter*, *n* 1. An instrument for measuring temperature. See *TEMPERATURE*. Thermometers usually act upon the principle that change of temperature causes greater alteration in the dimensions of one body than of another, thus air, mercury, alcohol, etc., within a glass or metallic envelope expand more than the envelope and the difference of expansion becomes a measure of the temperature. The ordinary glass thermometer consists of a capillary tube or stem with bulb containing mercury. The temperature is determined by reading the position of the greatest natural color (reported by the end of the liquid column in the stem) on a scale of conventional degrees. The temperature at which pure ice melts and at which steam escapes from pure water holding under atmospheric pressure are employed universally on the thermometer — 59° of Sydney, 63° of New Orleans, 68° of Calcutta, 73.3° 98° is blood-heat 130° represents highest shade temperature (recorded from New South Wales), 600° is the melting-point of lead at 762° coal unites at 1951° gold melts at 2500° steel melts 4000° represents the heat of a Bessemer furnace 56° temperature 80° sum-

into 80 degrees in the mer heat.  
The Celsius scale (in disuse) is the reverse of this. In the Fahrenheit scale the freezing-point is 32° and the boiling-point 212°. To reduce degrees of one scale to those of another, the following formulas will serve, the initial letters representing the respective scales  
 $F = \frac{9}{5}(C + 32) = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$   
 $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32) = \frac{5}{9}F - 17.8$   
 $R = \frac{9}{5}(F - 32) = \frac{9}{5}C$

2. Figuratively, anything that indicates temperature, as a rheumatic joint. [*< THERMO- + -METR*]

— *chromatic thermometer*, an instrument for approximately measuring temperatures, based upon the principle that if the edge of a glass plate be placed upon a highly heated body, and a beam of polarized light be passed through the glass, colored fringes, varying in appearance with the temperature are developed — *Kinnersley's t* (Elec), a device for indicating the sudden expansion of gases produced by an electrical discharge or the heating effect caused by a brush discharge — *metastatic t* in thermocouple possessing a small cavity at the top, by means of which some of the mercury may be abstracted from the bore, thus changing the sensitiveness of the instrument — *nocturnal radiation t*, an instrument registering minimum temperatures, and exposed near blades of grass, leaves, plants, etc.,

The Four Principal Thermometers Compared



In such manner as to indicate the lowest temperature, due to the radiation of heat during the night — *terrestrial-minimum t*; *terrestrial-radiation t*; — *resistance t*, an instrument indicating, by means of the change in electrical conductivity of wires with temperature, the temperature of any given wire or its environment — *solar-radiation t*, an actinometer — *ther'mo-e-for-screen*, *n* Meteor A device designed to screen a thermometer from agencies unfavorable to the registration of the true air temperature, as the direct rays of the sun.

Thermometers are often named (1) from their use as clinical thermometer (for ascertaining the temperature of the body), deep-sea t. (having the bulb protected to resist the pressure at great depths), earth, ground, or soil t. (for testing the temperature at some depth), incubating t., sounding t. (a deep-sea thermometer), submarine t. (bearing a chamber for bringing up water from great depths, or any deep-sea thermometer), (2) from some feature of construction or arrangement, as, alarm t. (adjusted to ring an alarm-bell when the temperature reaches a certain point), balance t. (swinging on a pivot and recording on an arc, or adjusting a damper by means of its rise and fall), black-bulb t. (having a blackened bulb by which to increase the absorption of heat used as an actinometer), differential t. (having two air-bulbs connected by a U tube, containing colored liquid, so that when the bulbs are exposed to different temperatures a shifting of the liquid in the tube will be caused by the difference of expansion of air in the bulbs), dry-bulb t. (that one of the two thermometers in a psychrometer which is left dry), electrical t. (using electricity, as in a coil whose resistance increases with the temperature, or a thermocouple), maximum t. (registering the highest or maximum temperature occurring after it has been set, as by a bit of wire which is left by the horizontal mercury column at its farthest point), minimum t. (constructed to register the lowest or minimum temperature occurring after it has been set, as by a hollow bit of glass tube which a horizontal alcohol-column draws with it by capillary attraction on to its lowest point but can not push forward), outflow t. (fitted with an outlet for the mercury to flow into a weighing-vessel or measuring-tube as desired, when the temperature exceeds a given point) registering t. (giving a record as of maximum or minimum temperature), sling or whirling t. (the required data, as, air t. (using dry bulb of great accuracy, and used as an ultimate standard, gas t. (employed for very low temperatures and named for the gas used as helium t., hydrogen t., nitrogen t., pentane t., petroleum ether t., etc.), mercury t. or mercurial t., metallic or bimetallic t. (employing the differential contraction of two metals, and usually indicating by means of a pointer on a dial), platinum t. (using the variation, with temperature, of the electrical resistance of a platinum wire), spirit t. (employing alcohol or ether).

**ther'mo-m'e-tric**, 1 *thūrm'o-mē'trik*, -*ri-kol*, 2 *thērm'o-mē'tri-cal*, *ther'mo-mē'tric*, -*ri-cal*, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the thermometer, as, *a thermometric scale*. See *ILUS* under *THERMOMETER*. 2. Calculated or ascertained by the thermometer, as, *thermometric data* — *ther'mo-m'e-tri-cal-ly*, *adv*

**ther'mo-m'e-tri-graph**, 1 *thūrm'o-mē'tro-graf*, 2 *thērm'o-mē'tro-graf*, *n* A self-registering thermometer — *ther'mo-m'e-tri-graph'ic*, *a* — *ther'mo-m'e-tri-graph'ic*, *n*

**ther'mo-m'e-tri-try**, 1 *thērm'o-mē'tri-try*, 2 *thērm'o-m'e-tri-try*, *n* The measurement of temperature, or the art thereof, by means of the thermometer, specif, the use of the thermometer in medical diagnosis. [*< THERMO- + Gr metron, measure*]

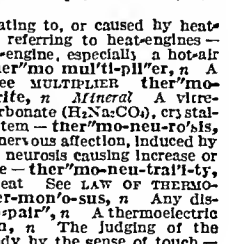
**ther'mo-mot'iv'e**, *a* Of, relating to, or caused by heat-producing motion, especially referring to heat-engines — *ther'mo-mot'or*, *n* A heat-engine, especially a hot-air engine. Compare *motor* — *ther'mo-mul'ti-pli'er*, *n* A thermoelectric multiplier. See *MULTIPLIER* — *ther'mo-mul'ti-pli'e*, *n* — *ther'mo-na'trite*, *n* Mineral A vitreous, white hydrous sodium carbonate  $(H_2Na_2CO_3)$ , crystallizing in the orthorhombic system — *ther'mo-neu-ro'sis*, *n* Pathol 1 A neurosis or nervous affection, induced by increased temperatures 2 A neurosis causing increase or decrease of bodily temperature — *ther'mo-neu-tra'l'i-ty*, *n* Chem Insensibility to heat. See *LAW* or *THERMONEUTRALITY* under *LAW* — *ther'mo-neu-ro-sus*, *n* Any disease caused by heat — *ther'mo-pal'p*, *n* A thermoelectric couple — *ther'mo-pal-pa'tion*, *n* The judging of the temperature of the human body by the sense of touch — *ther'mo-ph'a-gy*, *n* The habit of taking very hot food — *ther'mo-ph'il'e*, *n* Fond of heat used mainly of certain bacteria — *ther'mo-ph'il'e*, *n* — *ther'mo-ph'o-b'i-a*, *n* — *ther'mo-ph'o-b'i-a*, *n* A phobia or dread of heat — *ther'mo-pho-ne*, *n* An instrument for producing sounds by the absorption of radiant energy. Compare *RADIOPHONE*

2 A kind of portable telethermometer — *ther'mo-phore*, *n* A device that will hold a substance for a long time without gain or loss of heat — *ther'mo-phor*, *n* A galvanometer — *Physic*, a resistant to heat connected by the wires (n), said of certain bacteria — *ther'mo-pho-ne*, *n* A needle (n) — *ther'mo-phyl'ite*, *n* Mineral A which is deflected by the might-brain variety of serpentine change of temperature which scales off when true in the pile

subjected to heat found in clusters of small crystals. **ther'mo-pile**, 1 *thūrm'o-pail*; 2 *thērm'o-pil*, *n* A thermoelectric battery, especially if arranged to be used in

The box (n) contains alternate insulated bars of bismuth and antimony forming a thermopile. The thermopile, arranged for measuring radiant heat.

The box (n) contains alternate insulated bars of bismuth and antimony forming a thermopile. The thermopile, arranged for measuring radiant heat.



Thermopile, arranged for measuring radiant heat.

The box (n) contains alternate insulated bars of bismuth and antimony forming a thermopile. The thermopile, arranged for measuring radiant heat.

*thā*, pl of *the(se)*, that, < pronom *th-* (demonst) ]



The knob (k) is used to set the pointer on the scale (s) to the degree of temperature which it is desired to maintain. When the

growing plant-organs  
t or cold Curvature  
ive thermotropism,  
heat, negative t. 2  
orce of heat evlnced by





ing, called the *third rule*, either by a simple vow as seculars or by more solemn vows as members of a community — *third pen'ny*, *n Anglo-Saxon Law* The one penny taken from every threepence of county-court fines as a perquisite







In mammals the thorax is completely separated from the abdominal cavity by a muscular partition, the diaphragm. In birds and most reptiles there is a very incomplete separation while in serpents, amphibians, and fishes there is no division.

2. *Entom.* The middle region of the body of an insect, between the head and abdomen, consisting of three united segments—the prothorax, the mesothorax, and the metathorax. In typical insects it bears the wings and legs.

3. The corresponding region of the body in other arthropods, as crustaceans and arachnids. 4. *Gr. Ant.* A cuirass or breastplate, as of metal (usually bronze) or leather, for protecting the chest, stomach, and back and sometimes the hips [*L.* < *Gr. thorax*, thorax].

*Thoréan*, 1 thō'rō or thō'rō', 2 thō'rō or thō'rō', Henry David (1817-1862). An American essayist, critic, and naturalist. *Walden, or Life in the Woods*—*Thoré-tan*, a Of or relating to Thoreau or his works.

*thō'r-ā*, 1 thō'r-ā, 2 thō'r-ā, *n. Chem.* A white, very heavy compound (ThO<sub>2</sub>), in thorite, consisting of thorium oxide used with zirconia and other earths in the mantle of Welsbach's incandescent lamp. [Latinized from *Thors*].

*thō'r-ā-nite*, 1 thō'r-ā-nite, 2 thō'r-ā-nite, *n. Mineral.* A black radioactive mineral composed chiefly of thorium, cerium and uranium oxides, discovered at Ceylon in 1905 [*< Thorium*].

*thō'r-ic*, 1 thō'r-ic, 2 thō'r-ic, *n. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thorium, as *thoric acid*, now seldom used.

*thō'r-ic-ti-dæ*, 1 thō'r-ic-ti-dæ, 2 thō'r-ic-ti-dæ, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of elavivore beetles having the last 4 of the 5 tarsal joints slender and nearly equal. *Thoric-tes*, *n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. thōrētes*, armed with a breastplate, < *thōraz*, breastplate]—*thō'r-ic-tidæ*, *a. n.*—*thō'r-ic-tidæ*, *a. n.*

*thō'r-ite*, 1 thō'r-ite, 2 thō'r-ite, *n. 1. Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous, yellow to black thorium silicate (ThSiO<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. 2. A high explosive of the ammonium nitrate class. [*< Thor*].

*thō'r-i-um*, 1 thō'r-i-um, 2 thō'r-i-um, *n. Chem.* A gray metallic element found only in small quantities in certain rare minerals. Its oxide (ThO<sub>2</sub>) is important, being used in the manufacture of gas-mantles. Thorium is radioactive and undergoes a disintegration, forming the following products in the order given: thorium f (emitting no rays), thorium 2 or mesothorium (emitting β and γ rays), radiothorium (α rays), thorium X (α rays), thorium emanation (α rays), thorium A (slow β rays), thorium B (α rays), thorium C (α rays), and thorium D (β and γ rays). See ELEMENT. [*< Thor*] *thō'r-i-nm*:—nitrate of thorium, a salt used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles.

*thōrn*, 1 thōrn, 2 thōrn, *vt. 1* To pierce or prick with or as with a thorn. 2. To fasten with a thorn. 3. To furnish with thorns as a protection or for any purpose.

My bud at hape thorned round with guarding fears.  
 BYRON *Taylor Poet's Journal* first evening, st. 1.

*thorn*, *n. 1. Bot.* (1) A spine or sharp-pointed process resulting from a degenerate branch which is indurated, leafless, and produced into a point. It may be simple or compound. (2) Sometimes, by extension, one of other large sharp processes. 2. Any one of various thorn-bearing shrubs or trees, especially of the genus *Crataegus*, which includes the hawthorns, Washington thorn, evergreen thorn, etc. Compare *hawthorn*, and see phrases below. 3. Figuratively, anything that occasions discomfort, pain, irritation, or annoyance, a trouble or that which causes trouble, vexation. 4. *Zool.* A spine or spiny process. 5. [*Eng.*] One of various geometrid moths. 6. In lace-making, a pointed projection used in forming the cord-net and other parts of point-lace. 7. The Anglo-Saxon letter þ, also, the corresponding Icelandic character, equivalent originally to *th*, both hard and smooth, but finally to *h*, as in *thorn*, from which it derives its name. In time it came to be represented by the character *y*, as in the contraction *ye* [*< AS thorn*, thorn].

—a thorn in the flesh, a cause of continual trouble or irritation referring to 2 Cor xii 7—buffalo-thorn, *n.* An acacia (*Acacia latronum*) growing in the barren tracts of the Dekkan and eastern Hindustan—Egyptian *th*, the drethorn—elephant *th*, an acacia (*Acacia tomentosa*) of various parts of Hindustan—*th*, on mammalian tree (*Crategeus pyracantha*) of southern Europe, with ovate lanceolate evergreen leaves, white flowers, and scarlet fruit in cymes remaining on the tree nearly all winter fire-t—Glastonbury *th*, a variety of English hawthorn (*Crategeus oxyacantha*, *præcox*) flowering about Christmas, and said by legend to have been introduced into Britain by Joseph of Arimathea who brought it to Glastonbury—Jernsalem *th*, a bushy spiny shrub (*Parlinsonia aculeata*) common to tropical and subtropical America and now naturalized in the eastern hemisphere. It has pinnate leaves and racemes of fragrant yellow flowers, and is extensively used for hedges—illy *th*, *n.* A smooth evergreen holly-bush shrub (*Catesbea spinosa*) with small spines above the leaves, and trumpet-shaped pale-yellow flowers, also, other species of the same genus—native *th* (New Zealand) same as WILD-IRISHMAN—parsley *th*, the parsley-haw. See PARSLEY—pearl *th*, same as PEAR-HAW—pyracantha *th*, the evergreen thorn—scarlet *th*, same as SCARLET HAW—scarlet-fruited *th*, a small tree (*Crategeus coccinea*) of the United States and Canada—a species of hawthorn—with reddish branches, roundish-ovate leaves, white flowers in clusters, and scarlet round or pear-shaped scarcely edible fruit a half-inch in diameter—sloe *th*, *n.* The blackthorn, sloe-tree;—thirsty *th*, a thorny acacia (*Acacia seyal*) of the Libyan and Nubian deserts. In an oasis it forms a large and shady tree—thorn *apple*, *n.* 1. The Jamestown-weed or stramonium, so called from its spiny capsule. See STRAMONIUM. 2. The fruit of certain thorns of the genus *Crategeus*—*th*, *bird*, *n.* A South American synanthropic bird (*Ammodramus ammodramus*) noted for its best Cathedral architecture. Tule and Goss played with infinite greater effect from the old comes belonging to their Cathedral libraries than from modern arrangements which left no room for the exercise of their skill. W. S. ROCKSTAR in *Grove's Dict. of Music* vol. v, p. 93 [March '10].

[Austral] A spiny-branched tree (*Bursaria spinosa*) bearing small white flowers—thorned, *a.* Having thorns, thorny—thorn *ent*, *a.* Made of thorns—thorn *less*, *a.* Having no thorns.

*Thorn*, 1 thōrn, 2 thōrn, *n.* A fortified town in Poland formerly in W. Russia, birthplace of Copernicus, scene of Russian defeat by Germans Nov. 14-16, 1914.

*Thorn* *by*, on *Tees*, 1 thōrn-bi-on-tis, 2 thōrn-bi-on-tis. A borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

*thorn* *hack*, 1 thōrn-bak', 2 thōrn-bak', *n.* 1. A ray whose back and tail are studded with short stout spines, as *Rana claria* of England and *Rana lemperii* of Tasmania. 2. The common European spider-crab.

*thorn* *hill*, 1 thōrn-hil', 2 thōrn-hil', *n.* A hummingbird of the genus *Amphispromon*, having a short straight bill.

*Thorn* *hill*, 1 thōrn-hil', 2 thōrn-hil', *n.* A market-town in Gloucestershire, England.

*thorn* *but*, 1 thōrn-but', 2 thōrn-but', *n.* The turbot.

*Thorne*, 1 thōrn, 2 thōrn, *n.* A market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

*Thorn* *hill*, 1 thōrn-hil', 2 thōrn-hil', *n.* 1. Sir James (1675-1734), an English painter. 2. Squire, in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, a libertine who tried to entrap Olivia Primrose by a false marriage which later he found was entirely legal. 3. A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

*thorn* *stone*, 1 thōrn-stōn', 2 thōrn-stōn', *n. Chem.* The deposit of salt left by evaporation in a thorn-house.

*thorn* *tail*, 1 thōrn-tail', 2 thōrn-tail', *n.* A South-American hummingbird (genus *Gouldia*) with long acute tail-quills.

*Thorn* *ton*, 1 thōrn-ton, 2 thōrn-ton, *n.* 1. Sir Edward (1817-1896), an English diplomat and arbitrator. 2. A village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

*Thorn* *ton*, 1 thōrn-ton, 2 thōrn-ton, *n.* An urban district in Lancashire, England.

*Thorn* *town*, 1 thōrn-toun, 2 thōrn-toun, *n.* A town in Boone county, Ind.

*thorn* *y*, 1 thōrn-y, 2 thōrn-y, *a.* [*THORN*-ER, *THORN*-ER, *EST*]. 1. Bearing, full of, or bristling with thorns, spiny, as *a thorny shrub*, England's *thorny* hedges. 2. Sharp like a thorn or thorns, literally or figuratively; painful, vexatious, troublesome, as *thorny sorrow*—*thorny* acacia, the honey-locust *t. locust*.

*Thorn* *y* *croft*, 1 thōrn-y-kroft', 2 thōrn-y-kroft', *n.* 1. Sir John Isaac (1843- ) an English naval architect and engineer, founder of Chiswick shipbuilding works, 1866.

2. William Hamo (1850-1925), an English sculptor.

*Thorn* *old*, 1 thōrn-oid', 2 thōrn-oid', *n.* A town in Welland district, Ontario province, Canada.

*thor* *ough*, 1 thūr-ō, 2 thūr-ō, *a.* 1. Going through thors, and through, marked by careful attention throughout, leaving nothing undone, not superficial, searching, hence, complete, perfect, as, *a thorough fool*; *n.* thorough cleansing.

Given good officers, there are no men in the world who admit of a more thorough and effective discipline than the native-born Americans of the North.

G. B. McCLELLAN *McClellan's Own Story* p. 40 [c. 1867].

2. Going or extending through, in a literal sense obsolete or dialectal except in phrases and compounds, as, *thorough hand*, *thorough stone* [*< AS thurh*, through] *thor* *ow* *t*. Syn. see RADICAL.

*thor* *ough* *bone*, *th* *t* To bore through—*t. brace*, *n.* A strong leather strap extending between two C springs on each side of a vehicle and supporting the body—*t. brace*, *a. t. frame*, *n.* The framing of doors and windows—*thor* *ough* *grit*, *a.* A pierced through—*t. joint*, *n.* Same as DIAPHRAGMOS—*t. spaced*, *a.* Thoroughgoing perfect, literally, trained perfectly as a horse, to all paces—*t. pin*, *n.* *Vet. Surg.* Dropsical swelling of the sheath of the tendon of a flexor muscle, the flexor perforans connected with the hock of a horse—*t. shot*, *n.* A thorough—*t. sped*, *a.* A thorough-paced.

*thor* *ough*, *n.* 1. Something that goes or extends through.

Specif. (1) A stone extending through the entire thickness of a wall a perpendicular. (2) [*Prov. Eng.*] A drainage furrow between two ridges. (3) [*A*] A thoroughfare, way, passage, channel.

2. [*Eng. Hist.*] The administrative policy of Charles I's minister, the Earl of Strafford, so called by himself as being a method of carrying through his ideas in spite of all opposition characterized by an effort to govern without the aid of Parliament and by an attempted approach toward absolutism in other respects.

*thor* *ough*, *adv.* 1. [*Prov.*] Thoroughly. 2. Through.

—*thor* *ough* *edged*, *a.* Perfectly sharpened.

*thor* *ough* *prep*, Through.

*thor* *ough* *hass*, 1 thūr-ō-hās', 2 thūr-ō-hās', *n. Mus.*

1. A bass part accompanied by shorthand marks, usual

method of writing the chords that are given in full in the treble.

ly numerals, denoting intervals, placed below the staff, to indicate the general harmony, also, the system of marks thus used.

In former times much music was written thus especially in the 18th century, when the most complicated organ accompaniments were thus represented on a single staff beneath the vocal score. Chords were never printed in full, as now, and every musician was expected to be able to play the entire harmony from a figured bass. The system is now generally in disuse, the taught as a discipline.

Down to the latter part of the 19th century the art of playing from a *thoroughbass* still survived—and even flourished—among our best Cathedral organists. Tule and Goss played with infinite greater effect from the old comes belonging to their Cathedral libraries than from modern arrangements which left no room for the exercise of their skill. W. S. ROCKSTAR in *Grove's Dict. of Music* vol. v, p. 93 [March '10].

2. The science of harmony or the art of harmonic composition a loose the common use arising from the former necessity of learning to play from a figured bass.

*thor* *ough* *hass*, 1 thūr-ō-hās', 2 thūr-ō-hās', *a.* 1.

Bred from the best or purest blood or stock; of a breed kept pure for many generations, hence, having the qualities of such breeding, high-spirited, courageous, elegantly formed, etc.; also, of or pertaining to a thoroughbred.

*thor* *ough* *hass*, 1 thūr-ō-hās', 2 thūr-ō-hās', *a.* 1.

Bred from the best or purest blood or stock; of a breed kept pure for many generations, hence, having the qualities of such breeding, high-spirited, courageous, elegantly formed, etc.; also, of or pertaining to a thoroughbred.

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*thor* *ough* *hass*, 1 thūr-ō-hās', 2 thūr-ō-hās', *a.* 1.

Bred from the best or purest blood or stock; of a breed kept pure for many generations, hence, having the qualities of such breeding, high-spirited, courageous, elegantly formed, etc.; also, of or pertaining to a thoroughbred.

'Thoroughbred English gentlewomen,' said Byron 'are the most distinguished and lady-like creatures imaginable.'

Conversations of Byron with the Countess of Blessington p. 46 [c. 1831].

2. [*Rare*] Thoroughgoing.

*thor* *ough* *hred*, *n.* 1. A thoroughbred animal, as a horse having an ancestry from noted stock recorded in the stud-book for several generations (five in America, seven in England), or one bred for racing on the turf or track. 2. [*Colloq.*] A well-bred and cultured person.

*thor* *ough* *fare*, 1 thūr-ō-far', 2 thūr-ō-far', *n.* 1. A *thor* *ough* *fare*, frequent way or course, especially, a road or street by which the public have unobstructed passage, public street or road, highway, also, any much-traversed route, as, the Nile is a great *thoroughfare*.

2. A traveling or passing through, or the right or possibility of doing so, a going through, passage, now chiefly in the phrase *no thoroughfare*, placed as a notice at the entrance of an obstructed street or private road.

3. An outlet to an enclosed place, as to a court.

The fugitive hard-pressed takes to a narrow passage, and a court which has no *thoroughfare*.

DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 316 [c. 1854].

4. A place through which much business traffic passes.

5. [*U. S.*] A waterway [*< AS thurhfar*, < *thurh*, through, + *faru*, going, < *faran*, go] *thor* *ough* *gate*, *n.*

Syn. see ROAD.

*thor* *ough* *foot*, 1 thūr-ō-fut', 2 thūr-ō-fut', *n. Naut.* I. A straightened (cordage) twisted in coiling. II. A disarranged condition of a tackle caused by one or both blocks getting turned over and twisting the ropes.

*thor* *ough* *goin*, 1 thūr-ō-gō-in, 2 thūr-ō-gō-in, *a.* Very thorough or efficient, going to the bottom of things, also, going to all lengths, complete, extreme.

*thor* *ough* *ly*, 1 thūr-ō-ly, 2 thūr-ō-ly, *adv.* In a thorough manner.

*thor* *ough* *ness*, 1 thūr-ō-nes, 2 thūr-ō-nes, *n.* The thoroughness, quality or condition of being thorough, completeness.

*thor* *ough* *wax*, 1 thūr-ō-waks', 2 thūr-ō-waks', *n.* Same as *HARDBEAR* from its perillate leaves [*< THOROUGH*, through, + *wax*, grow] *thor* *ow* *leaf*, *n.* *thor* *ow* *wax*, *n.* A well-known stout hairy herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), 2 to 4 feet high, common in low grounds, boneset *thor* *ough* *stem*, *n.*

*thorp*, 1 thōrp, 2 thōrp, *n.* A small cluster of houses in the country, a village or hamlet now chiefly in names of places, as, Bishopthorp [*< AS thorp*, village] *thorpe*,—*thorps* *man*, *n.* A villager.

*Thorp*, 1 thōrp, 2 thōrp, *n.* 1. Sir Edward (1845- ) an English chemist, educator, lexicographer, scientific author, and biographer. 2. Francis Newton (1817- ) an American author, historian, *A Social and Industrial History of the American People*. 3. Rose Hartwick (1850- ) an American poet and story-writer, *Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight*.

*Thors* *ha* *vn*, 1 thōr-hā-vn, 2 thōr-hā-vn, *n.* A town on S. E. Stromo Island, capital of the Faroe Islands.

*Thors* *steln*, 1 thōr-stēn, 2 thōr-stēn, *n.* Ice Seas. Son of Viking, the father of Frithiof, and husband of Ingeborg, whom he freed by marriage from a spell under the influence of which she appeared as a withered old woman.

*thor* *ter* *ill*, 1 thōr-ter-il', 2 thōr-ter-il', *n.* [*Scot.*] The jumping-ill—*thwar* *ter* *ill*, *n.*

*Thors* *valsen*, 1 thōr-val-sen, 2 thōr-val-sen, *n.* Albert (Berthel) (1817-1864), a Danish sculptor.

*Thors* *sa* *ite*, 1 thōr-sā-it, 2 thōr-sā-it, *n.* [*Hub* (Down)] those, 1 thōz, 2 thōz, *a. & pron.* Plural of THAT [*< AS. thāz*, pl. of *thaz*, this].

*Thoth*, 1 thōt, 2 thōt, 2 thōt or thōth, *n.* Egypt Myth.

The god of wisdom and the inventor of art, science, speech, and letters identified with the Greek Hermes, usually with the head of an ibis, and with the anasat tau cross in his hand. He keeps the records of judgment in the halls of Osiris and is sometimes represented as an instrument of the Creator forming things by the words of his mouth [*< Gr. Thoth*, < Egypt *Tehuti*].

*Thoth* *mes*, 1 thōt-mēs, 2 thōt-mēs, 2 thōt-mēs, *n.* Any of several energetic Egyptian kings of the 18th dynasty (1587-1325 B. C.).

*thou*, 1 thū, 2 thou, *v.* I t [*Archaic*] To address with the pronoun *thou*, especially as a mark of contempt or scorn, as, she *thou'd* *harm*.

II. To use *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, or *thine* in ordinary discourse, as the Friends do.

*thou*, *pron.* [*THY* or *THINE*, poss., *THEE*, obj., *I* or *YOU*, nom. pl., *YOUR* or *YOURS*, poss. pl., *YOU*, obj

the exercise of the comparative and elaborative faculty, or that faculty itself, reason. Thought, as a mental achievement, is a complex process involving all the elementary forms of intellectual activity. Of these the most important and distinctive are comparison, identification, and generalization. But they are themselves based upon the yet more elementary processes of the identifying or representative faculty so called Naming and thought are also closely correlated. The essential thing about the more elaborate forms of thought is the act of judgment for conception, reasoning, and the construction of scientific system have their essential character expressed as the formation of series of connected judgments. See COMPARATIVE FACULTY, under COMPARATIVE.

2. That which is produced by thinking, a concept as the product of conception, a judgment as the product of judging, a syllogism as the product of reasoning, a system as the product of rational construction especially in logical use, as, the discourse abounded in striking thoughts, a beautiful thought, the forms of thought. 3. Specif (1) Sober reflection, serious consideration, as, to act without thought. (2) Collectively, mental activity of a specified kind, a current, course, or kind of thinking, an aggregate of mental activity, or its result, as, German thought, medieval thought.

The conquests of Alexander filled the world with the thought and the literature of Greece.

H. BURTON WORTH *Zeug's Journeys in the Levant* p. 102 [a & l.]

(3) An intention not fully formed, a design, purpose, as, he had thoughts of resigning, I had no thought of giving offense. (4) A memory, a recollection. (5) Solicitous care or forethought, anxiety, trouble, perplexity, as, take no thought for the morrow. 4. pl. [Rare] State and mind, mood, ns, angry thoughts. 5. [Colloq.] A very small amount or degree, a very little, a trifle with o and sometimes a qualifying word making an adverbial phrase, as, cooked just a thought too much. [ < AS *theoh*, < *theanc*, think.] Syn. cogitation, conception, conclusion, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, fancy, idea, imagination, judgment, meditation, musing, notion, opinion, reflection, reverie, speculation, study, supposition, thinking, view. — second thought or thoughts, subsequent and more careful consideration. mature judgment as on second thought I will go — thought-read'er, n. Same as MIND-READER — t. reading, n. Same as MIND-READING — t. transfer, t. transference, n. Same as TELEPATHY, MIND-READING — t. transference, n. Pertaining to or characteristic of thought-transference — t. waves, n. A supposed undulatory movement of a hypothetical medium by which the phenomena of thought-transference are explained — upon a t, or with a t, as quickly as thought.

thought', n. [Prov Eng.] A rover's bench, a thwart. [Var of THOFT', n.]

thought'ed, 1 thō't'ed, 2 thō't'ed, o. Having thoughts, especially of a particular style or kind chiefly in compounds, as, deep-thoughted, slow-thoughted.

thought'ent, imp pl & pp of THINK v

thought'ful, 1 thō't'ful, 2 thō't'ful, a. 1. Full of, busied with, or given to thought, meditative, contemplative, as, a thoughtful student. 2. Showing, characterized by, or employed in thought, promotive of thought, as, a thoughtful face, thoughtful moments, a thoughtful occasion.

Night, and the dawn bright day, and thoughtful eve. An east wind mystic instrument are touched By an unseen living hand.

R. H. DANA *The Husband's and Wife's Gate* at 4.

3. Having the mind directed to an object expressed or understood, mindful, attentive, careful, especially, manifesting regard for others, considerate often with of or an infinitive, as, thoughtful of one's reputation, thoughtful to lay up a store for winter. 4. Full of anxiety or care, excessively solicitous.

Syn. attentive, careful, circumspect, considerate, heedful, mindful, provident. An *attentive* person waits upon another to supply what he needs or wishes. A *thoughtful* person provides in advance for needs and wishes not yet manifested. A *considerate* person carefully spares another all that would harm, grieve or annoy one who is *circumspect* carefully avoids all that might compromise himself. See ANXIOUS, CAREFUL — Ant. careless, gay, giddy, heedless, inattentive, inconsiderate, neglectful, negligent, reckless, remiss — ly, adv — ness, o.

thought'less, 1 thō't'less, 2 thō't'less, o. 1. Manifesting lack of thought or care, heedless, rash, also, giddy, foolish, as, a thoughtless person or act. 2. Entirely devoid of thought, as, the thoughtless grave. thoughtless sleep. 3. Lacking ability to think, stupid, dull, ns, a thoughtless savage, a thoughtless brain.

Syn. see ABSTRACTED, IMPROVIDENT IMPRUDENT — thought'less-ly, adv — thought'less-ness, n.

thought'sick, 1 thō't'sik, 2 thō't'sik, a. [Rare] Sick from thinking.

tho'us, 1 thō'us, 2 thō'us, n. One of a group of African jackals, as, the Senegal thous (*Canis senegalensis*) the pied t. (*C. mesomelas*) [ < L. *thos* (< Gr *thōs*, kind of wolf)]

thou'sand, 1 thō'u'zənd, 2 thō'u'sənd, a. Consisting of a hundred taken ten times n cardinal numeral, originally n noun and hence almost always preceded by an article or numeral, also, often, an indefinitely large number, ns, n thousand men, five thousand dollars formerly always a thousand of men etc — thousands delet, a thousand times or a thousand part — thou'sand-fold, a.

thou'sand, n. 1. The product of ten and a hundred, ten hundred n cardinal number often used figuratively for a very large number. 2. The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION. [ < AS *thāsend*, thou'sand] — one of one in a thousand, a rare exception one seldom met with usually implying excellence — T and One Nights, same as ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT — thou'sand-jack'et, n. The New Zealand ribbonwood (*Hetero populnea*) so called from the many layers of the bark — t. legs, n. A myriapod. See ILLUS under MYRIAPODA t. legged worm.

Thou'sand Is'lands. A group of about 1700 islets in an expansion of the St. Lawrence river, near Lake Ontario between New York State and Ontario, Canada a summer resort.

Thou'sand Lake Mountain. A mountain in Utah, 11,240 ft high.

thou'sandth, 1 thō'u'zəndth, 2 thō'u'səndth, a. 1. Last in a series of n thousand an ordinal numeral. 2. Being one of a thousand equal parts, ns, a thousandth part. 3. Figuratively, the last of n series of indefinite number, ns, the thousandth time.

thou'sandth, n. One of a thousand equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

thow'el, 1 thō'el, 2 thō'el, n. [Scot.] Thaw. thow't'ow'less, 1 thō't'ow'less, 2 thō't'ow'less, n. [Scot.] Having no ambition or energy, inactive, lazy.

Thrace, 1 thrēs, 2 thrās, n. A region of indefinite extent to the N. E. of Macedonia, and later limited to designate that part of the eastern half of the Balkan peninsula bounded by Macedonia, the Danube and the Euxine and Aegean seas so called by the ancient Greeks. Roman Thrace extended only as far north as the Balkan mountains. Modern T. which consisted formerly of Bulgaria, Roumelia, and the vilayet of Adrianople in European Turkey, was ceded to Greece under the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919.

Thra'clan, 1 thrē'shan, 2 thrā'shan, n. 1. A person of Thrace, Europe, including, in a wide sense, the Illyrians, Moesians, Macedonians, and Epirotes. 2. The language of Thrace. 3. [ < L. *Rom. Antiq.*] A gladiator who fought in the dress of the Thracians — Thra'clan, o. [ < Thraci, Thraci, n. [Prov Eng or Obs.] To load, pack full crum.

Thra'co-, 1 thrā'co-, 2 thrā'co-. Derived from Greek *Thraz* (*Throz*), Thracian, combining form. Thra'co-Hel-len'ic, o. Of or pertaining to the ethnic group formed by the Helles or Greeks and the Aryan peoples of the Balkan peninsula, embracing the Thracio-Hellic and the Pelasgo-Hellenic groups — Thra'co-Hel-lyric, a. Of or pertaining to the ethnic group embracing the Aryan peoples north of Greece killed to the Greeks in blood and speech, such as Thracians, Phrygians, Moesians, Macedonians, Illyrians, and Albanians.

Thral'dom, 1 thrāl'dom, 2 thrāl'dom, n. The condition of being a thrall, bondage, servitude, slavery. [ < Thraut + -dom.] Thral'dom. Syn. see BONDAGE.

Thral'l, 1 thrāl, 2 thrāl, n. [Poet or Obs.] To reduce to servitude, hence, to make the slave of an appetite or the like — Thral'l'er, n. One who thralls.

Thral'l, a. [Archie.] Enslaved or held in subjection.

Thral'l, n. 1. A person in bondage, slave, bondman, serf, hence, one controlled by an appetite or a passion.

The old Northern divided men into three classes — ends, churls and thral's which roughly match what we now call nobles, freemen, and slaves.

Thral'l, n. [Prov Eng.] A stand for barrels. [ < AS *thrael*, < Ice *thraell*, thral, < root in Goth *throggion*, run] — Thral'l-less, a. Having no thralls, also, not enthralled, free — Thral'l-like, o.

Thra'nec, 1 thrā'nec, 2 thrā'nec, n. [Ir.] Same as TRANEEN.

Thrang, 1 thrāp, 2 thrāp, n. [Scot.] 1. To throng. 2. To throng. 3. To throng. 4. To throng. 5. To throng. 6. To throng. 7. To throng. 8. To throng. 9. To throng. 10. To throng. 11. To throng. 12. To throng. 13. To throng. 14. To throng. 15. To throng. 16. To throng. 17. To throng. 18. To throng. 19. To throng. 20. To throng. 21. To throng. 22. To throng. 23. To throng. 24. To throng. 25. To throng. 26. To throng. 27. To throng. 28. To throng. 29. To throng. 30. To throng. 31. To throng. 32. To throng. 33. To throng. 34. To throng. 35. To throng. 36. To throng. 37. To throng. 38. To throng. 39. To throng. 40. To throng. 41. To throng. 42. To throng. 43. To throng. 44. To throng. 45. To throng. 46. To throng. 47. To throng. 48. To throng. 49. To throng. 50. To throng. 51. To throng. 52. To throng. 53. To throng. 54. To throng. 55. To throng. 56. To throng. 57. To throng. 58. To throng. 59. To throng. 60. To throng. 61. To throng. 62. To throng. 63. To throng. 64. To throng. 65. 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separate beats, a strong rhythmical pulsation, as of the heart or the arteries a palpitation — *throbb'less*, *o* [Rare]  
*throbbing throbs not beating*  
**I** : To thrice, thrice, thrice  
**Throck'mor-ton**, 1 throk'môr-n, 2 throk'môr-to, *n* 1 A county in N central Texas 821 sq m 2 Its county-seat  
**throd'den**, 1 throd'n 2 throd'n t [Prov Eng] To thrive or increase — *throd'd*, *v* Well-grown active  
**throe**, 1 thrô, 2 thrô, *v* [THROEN, THROE'INO] **I** t [Rare] To put in agony or extreme pain  
**II** : To suffer agony, struggle in pain [**<** AS *throwian*, *<* *thrēवान*, afflict]  
**throat'**, *n* 1 A violent pang or pain, extreme struggling anguish, agony said especially of the pains of childbirth or of death 2† Effort SYN. see AGONY, PAIN  
**throes**, *n* Same as *throat'*,  
**Throngs Neek**, 1 thrög, 2 thrögs A cape of Westchester county N Y, on Long Island Sound  
**throm'balo'sis**, 1 throm ba-lo'sis, 2 throm'bä-lo'sis, *n* Thrombalosis  
**throm'hin**, 1 throm'bän 2 thröm'hin, *n* Org Chem The fibrin-ferment of the blood, forming fibrin from fibrinogen [**<** THROMAYS] *throm'basi't*  
**throm'bo-**, **thromb-**, 1 throm'bo-, **thremb-**, 2 thröm-bo-, **thrömb-** From Greek *thrombos* (see THROMBUS) combining forms — **throm'bo-ar'te-ri'tis**, *n* Arterial inflammation producing a blood-clot or thrombus, which obstructs circulation in the inflamed vessel — **throm'bo-cyst**, *n* Pathol A membranous sac occasionally found surrounding a blood-clot **throm'bo-cy'stist** — **throm'bo-gen**, *n* An ingredient of the blood which when acted on by thrombokinas produces thrombin and hence coagulation — **throm'bo-hem**, *n* Hematology Tendency to clot or coagulate, as blood — **throm'hold**, *o* Having the form of a thrombus — **throm'ho-kin'ase**, *n* An enzyme found in the blood and tissues which when aided by n eculum salt starts thrombogenesis to form a blood-clot — **throm'bo-lite**, *n* Mineral A green hydrated copper antimonate (CuSbO<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O), that is found amorphous, and is probably a mixture — **throm'bo-ly-m'phan-gel'tis**, *n* Inflammation of the lymphatics due to obstruction of the circulation by a thrombus or blood-clot **throm'bo-ly-m'phan-gel'tist** — **throm'bo-lytic**, *n* 1 A substance that dissolves a thrombus or of the circulation, due to a thrombus — **throm'bosed**, *v* Suffering from thrombosis — **throm'bo-sin**, *n* A product believed to be derived from a cleavage of fibrinogen — **throm-bo'sis**, *n* Local coagulation of blood in a blood-vessel or an organ, forming by its clot an obstruction to circulation — **throm-bo'lic**, *o* Of or resembling a thrombus, affected with a thrombus  
**throm'bus**, 1 throm'bus, 2 thröm'büs, *n* [-BÏ, -l-bu, -2-bl, pl.] The blood-clot formed in thrombosis [**<** Gr *thrombos* *<* *trephō*, thicken]  
**thron'al**, 1 thrôn'al, 2 thrôn'al, *o* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or befitting a throne, as a *thronal chair*  
**thron'd'hjem**, *n* Same as THRONHEIM  
**throne**, 1 thrön, 2 thrön, *v* [THROWED, THRON'ING] **I** t To place on or as on a throne, enthrone, exalt  
**II** : To sit on or as on a throne, at in state  
**throne**, *n* 1 The seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions, a royal chair of state, sometimes, also, the chair of state of some other dignitary, as a bishop See illus under CANOPY and CROWNATION 2 Royal seat or dignity, sovereign power, heace, one invested with sovereign power, sometimes, the rank or authority of any dignitary commonly referred to by the definite article, as, the policy of *the throne* — a revolt against the throne, [-R-] = The third of the nine orders of angels in the celestial hierarchy See HIERARCHY [**OF <** L *thronus* *<* Gr *thronos*, seat, *<* *thrān*, set] — power behind the throne, areal power or source of power acting through or controlling an ostensible one, king behind the t; — **throne'room'**, *n* An apartment containing a throne, especially as devoted to official ceremonies — to ascend the t., to succeed to the sovereignty become king or queen — **throne'less**, *o* Having no throne — **throne'let**, *n* [Rare] A small throne  
**throng**, 1 thrög, 2 thrög, *v* **I** t 1. To fill to repletion, as with a crowd, crowd into and occupy fully, as the audience *thronged* the ball  
The ether has been dense, and the ships have been thronged with company. N P WALLIS, *Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean letter* p 21 [s 1853]  
2. To press or crowd upon, oppress or impede by crowding, as he was *thronged* by the multitude  
**II** : To crowd or press together, collect in a throng  
Now round him throng the Fathers To press his gory hands MACAULAY Horatius at 64  
**throng't**, *imp* of THRING, *v*  
**throng,o**, [Prov Brit] 1 Placed or moving close together, also crowded with objects 2 Pressed with business or pressing together  
**thru'o,n,w** = **throng**, *adv* [Scot]  
**throng**, *n* 1 A multitude of people crowded closely together, as a *throng about* n speaker's stand  
All home by the throng Who are marching along To the square of the Dom with processionary song BRET HARTE A Legend of Cologne at 8  
2. Any multitude or numerous collection, as, a *throng* of questions 3. [Scot & Prov Eng] Press of work or business 4. [Prov Eng] Distress, danger [**<** AS *gethrang* *<* *thringan* press]  
SYN. concourse, crowd, host Jan, mass, multitude, press  
When they occupy and pressing largely silently upon one another the total number in a *crowd* may be great or small *Throng* is a word of vastness and dignity, always implying that the persons are numerous as well as pressed or pressios closely together there may be a dense *crowd* in a small room, but there can not be a *throng* Host and multitude both imply vast numbers but a *multitude* may be diffused over a great space so as to give a *crowd*, a *host* is n military method properly denotes an assembly too orderly for crowding Concourse implies a spontaneous gathering of many persons moved by a common impulse, and has n suggestion of stateliness not found in the word *crowd*, while suggesting less masslog and pressure than is indicated by the word *throng* Compare ASSEMBLY HOST — (**throng'g**) [**Rare**] Filled by a throng or throngs as *throng'g streets*. S  
**throng't**, *pp* of THRONG, *v*  
**throng'd**, *adj* [Prov o Ohs] In throngs or crowds busily  
**throphe**, 1 thröp, 2 thröp [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as THEAP, *r*, & *n*  
**throp'ple**, 1 threp'l, 2 thröp'l t [Scot & Prov Eng] To throttle **throp'pill** = cock-throp'pled, *o* [Prov Eng] Having an arched woldpipe when the head is raised sold of n horse  
**thrup'pe**, *n* [Scot & Prov Eng] The windpipe or trottle. **thrup'-cl-die**, **thrus'-dl** 2 thröp'dé *n* pl Entom A family of serricorn beetles with prothorax acutely articu-

lated first 2 ventral segments free and front coxae globose  
 Thros'cus, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. thros'cus, sp. r.*]  
 - thros'cid, o. & n. - thros'cold, a

thros'cl. 1 thros'cl, 2 thros'cl, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A threshold

thros'fle, 1 thros'f, 2 thros'f, n. 1. [*Prov. & Poet.*] A thrush, specif. the song-thrush (*Turdus muscivorus*)

thros'sit, n. [*Scot.*] 2. A machine for twisting and winding fibers from roves, by means of continuously acting drawing-rolls, bobbins, and fliers, a water-frame. It makes a smoother and harder thread than the sponlog-mule thros'le-frame; thros'le spinning-machine. [*AS thros'le, thros'le: cp thros'le n.*] - thros'le cock, n. The misset-thrush, especially the male storm-cock

thros'ling, 1 thros'ling 2 thros'ling, n. A swelling on the throat of cattle causing strangulation [*Throstle*]

Thros'ton, 1 thros'ton 2 thros'ton, n. A town in Durham county, England

throt'le, 1 throt'le, 2 throt'le, n. [*Throt'tlen, throt'tle, n.*] 1. To stop or obstruct the breath of by compression of the throat, choke, strangle

'Speak out, or I'll throt'tle you!'

Dickens *Oliver Twist* vol. 1, n. 128 [*AS* 1832]

2. *Mech.* To obstruct or shut off (a motive fluid) from an engine by means of the throttle in order to reduce the speed. 3. *Elec.* To control or diminish (the mean flux of induction) by means of cross-lines of force, or by other device. 4. To say with a choking utterance.

IL: 1. To suffer obstruction in the throat, choke; strangle, as, the baby throt'tled and died. 2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. *Syn:* choke. - throt'tling-bar, n. *Ordnance* A bar of uniform width whose variable depths form a curve such that the pressures in the recoil-cylinder will be equalized during the checking of the recoil. Generally two or more bars are inserted longitudinally in each recoil-cylinder and gradually close the notch openings in the piston-heads during recoil. - throt'tling governor, n. The governor of a throttle

throt'tle, n. 1. The throat, especially, the windpipe. 2. A valve in the supply-pipe of an engine for controlling the flow of the working-fluid usually operated by a hand-wheel or lever. throt'tle-valve. [*Dim of throt'tle - throt'tle-damp'er, n.* A damper turnlog on a spindle and controlling the passage of gas by the angle which it makes with the axis of the flue - t. pipe, n. The vertical pipe between the throttle-valve and the dry pipe of a locomotive - t. stem, n. In an engine the stem of a throttle-valve - t. valve, n. Same as THROTTLE, 2

throt'tler, 1 throt'tler, 2 throt'tler, n. 1. One who or that which throttles. 2. A throttle-valve or an engine having one

throt'tler, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The red-backed shrike flusher through, 1 thru, 2 thru, a. 1. Going from beginning

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7. By the instrumentality or aid of, by means of, as, he accomplished his object through me

He conquered through God and God by him

Wordsworth *Poems to Liberty* Sept of Vienna 1 14

8. On account or by reason of, because of, as, he retreated through fear of an ambush [*AS* thru, through] *Syn:* see by

throughly, 1 thru'tly 2 thru'tly, *adv.* [*Archais.*] Thoroughly

through-out, 1 thru-out, 2 thru-out, *adv.* Through or in every part, from beginning to end, through and through

The Odyssey seems to be written expressly to glorify Athénē and to display her power for she is the active divinity throughout

C. F. KEARY *Outlines Prim. Belief* p. 297 1882

through-out, } *prep.* Through and in every part of, thru-out, } from beginning to end of, all through

throughly, 1 thru'tly, 2 thru'tly, n. *Math.* The hypothetical quality possessed by objects in four-dimensional space.

throw, 1 thro, 2 thro, *imp.* *AS* THREW, *THROWING*

1. 1. To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force, especially by a force that acts for an appreciable time and then ceases to act, as opposed to a continued force, fling, hurl, cast, specif. to propel from the hand near the level of the shoulder, as opposed to pitch or toss, as, to throw a stone, the mortars threw shells into the town, the engines threw water on the flames. 2. To cause to fall or tumble, cast or hurl down or out, overturn; prostrate, specif. to unhorse, unseat commonly with a preposition or an adverb, as, the wrestler threw his antagonist the earthquake threw down the building. 3. To drive violently, impel, dash, as, the vessel was thrown on the rocks. 4. To spread or put on hastily or carelessly, as, to throw on a cloak. 5. To cast or fling down in gaming as dice or a card. 6. To cause to move quickly into a position, as, the general threw three companies in front of the enemy. 7. To divest oneself of, cast, shed, as, the serpent throws its skin. 8. To let fall from the womb, give birth to, bring forth, sud of animals, especially of rabbits. 9. To direct, as the eyes, turn, cast, as, to throw a glance. 10. To lose purposely or by previous arrangement, as a race or a game. sell out. 11. To spin (filaments) into thread, specif. in silk-manufacture, to cause to go through the processes of winding, cleaning, doubling, twisting, re-winding, and reeling. 12. *Ceram.* To shape, as fictile ware on a potters' wheel or whirling-table. 13. [*Local, Eng.*] *Mining.* To break out the spurs in a coal-mine, leaving the hanging coal unsupported. 14. *Logging.* To fell (a tree) by driving wedges into grooves made with a saw. 15. *Mech.* (1) To move, as a lever, in order to disconnect parts of a switch clutch, etc. (2) To disconnect or connect by so doing. 16. To hinder, obstruct, used figuratively. 17. [*Prov. Eng.*] To fashion on a lathe. 18. *Wrestling.* To force the shoulders of (an opponent) to the mat. See *THROW*, n., 12. 19. To turn, twist, wrench, rack

IL: 1. To send an object through the air by force, hurl, fling. See *DEF. 1*. 2. To cast dice. 3. To fall, tumble. [*AS* *thru'dan, twist*]

*Syn:* cast, chuck, dart, dash, drive, fling, heave, hurl, launch, let fly, pitch, propel, propel, sling, toss. See *SEVO*

- throw-back, n. 1. [*Slang.*] One who or that which gives some one or something a setback. 2. [*Rare.*] The act of throwing back or the state or position of being thrown back. 3. A plant or animal in which some ancestral or primitive characteristic is exhibited. - throw-ball, n. Balls chopped or maced fine and thrown overboard to attract fish. - t. crook, n. 1. A potters' wheel throwing-table. 2. [*Scot.*] A hook for twisting hay or straw into ropes. - throw-crook, n. - throw-crook, n. - t. in, n. 1. *Baseball.* The return to the diamond of a caught fly by a fielder. 2. *Polo.* The act on the part of the referee of starting the play by throwing the ball between the opposing teams. 3. In Association football the act of throwing the ball into play from a position on the side-line over which it has been kicked, by a player of the opposing team - t. lathe, n. A turning-lathe driven by hand - t. line, n. *Mech.* A line indicating the throw of a crank - t. off, n. A mechanism for suspending the impression of a printing-press without stopping the machine. 2. A device attached to an automatic gun by which the feed-wheel is disengaged so as to remove a partially empty belt. 3. *Railroad.* A switch used in derailing cars. 4. Something thrown off or produced incidentally. 5. [*Cont. U. S.*] A reduction in price. 6. [*Eng.*] A start in a race or a hunt - t. out, n. See *PROG.*; 4 - t. about [*Rare.*] To try different plans cast about - t. across or over, to build over, as a bridge - t. a fit. 1. To suffer from an epileptic seizure. 2. [*Slang. U. S.*] To act in an excited manner in a way. 1. To cast or fling from one's hand. 2. To put forth without premeditation or prearrangement. 3. To put forth without premeditation or prearrangement. 4. To put forth without premeditation or prearrangement. 5. To put forth without premeditation or prearrangement. 6. To put forth without premeditation or prearrangement. 7. 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Thumb-ring of a Mongolian Archer

**thun'der**, 1 *thun'dar*, 2 *thūn'der*, *r. i. t.* 1. To send forth with a noise resembling or suggestive of thunder, utter with vehemence, as, the cannon *thundered*.  
 Add soiled with all the vices of the times.  
*Thunder* damnation on their neighbour's crimes!  
*JUVENAL Satires tr. by Gifford, satire n. 130*

2. [Rare] To inflict violently and noisily, as blows, do, make, or use so as to produce a resounding noise.  
 II. 1. To give forth a peal or peals of thunder often impersonal, as *thunders*. 2. To make a noise like or suggestive of thunder, make a deep reverberative noise. 3. To utter vehement denunciation, threats, or commands. 4. To speak with power, as official or rhetorical [*AS thun'ran*, < *thunor*, thunder]

**thun'der**, *n.* 1. The sound that follows lightning, due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge from a single loud report to a long reverberation. As sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second, while the passage of light or lightning is almost instantaneous, the interval between the appearance of a lightning flash and its after-roll of thunder may be taken as representing roughly the distance of the lightning from the observer.  
 If the lightning is at a greater distance than 14 or 15 miles, *thunder* is no longer heard. The rolling of *thunder*, the alternate rise and fall of the sound, occurs ordinarily with sheet lightning less so with forked lightning when the sound is short and crackling. Various causes contribute to produce the rolling one cause is the reflection from the ground from clouds and even from layers of air of unequal density. Lightning, too, is not a single discharge but a series of discharges, each of which gives rise to a particular sound and which are variously reflected by objects which they meet on their path.  
*GARDNER Physics tr. by Atkinson p 1102 [w v & co '05]*

2. Any loud, rumbling, roaring, or booming noise, as, the *thunder* of a cataract, the *thunders* of cannon. 3. An awful or startling denunciation or threat; also, a vehement or powerful utterance, oratorical or other, as, Webster hurled his *thunders* against nullification.  
 4. [Archaic] A lightning-stroke, thunderbolt, as, Jupiter was believed to hurl his *thunders* at his enemies.  
*Thunder* is used colloquially in various minced oaths, as, *by thunder!* go to! [*AS thunor*, thunder]

— *blood-and-thunder*, *n.* Characterized by bloody and sensational adventures or episodes, coarsely sensational — *thunder-and-lightning*, *n.* A dark gray cloth, black dyed with white — *t. r.* Same as *TRUNKERBOLT* 4 (1) — *t. beat*, *r.* To beat with thunderous blows — *t. bird*, *n.* 1. *Folklore* An imaginary bird, the personification of cause of thunder, common in the legends of many primitive peoples. 2. An Australian thickhead (*Pachycephala pectoralis*), yellow below, with a black head and collar and white throat — *t. blast*, *n.* Destruction caused by a thunderbolt — *t. shonnet*, *n.* A sudden and startling noise like thunder — *thunder-burst*, *n.* A clap of thunder — *t. carriage*, *n.* Norse Myth The chariot of Thor, god of thunder — *thunder-clap*, *n.* A sharp, violent detonation of thunder — *t. cloud*, *n.* A cloud from which lightning is discharged or from which a thunderstorm falls, specif., a heavy towering mass of cloud, generally having at the top a veil of false cirrus and below the nimbus-like masses from which the rain or hail falls — *t. crack*, *n.* A thunderclap — *t. dart*, *n.* A thunderbolt — *t. darter*, *n.* One who darts thunderbolts especially, Jupiter — *t. dntt*, *n.* A thunderclap — *t. dirt*, *n.* [New Zealand] The gelatinous volva of a gasteromycetous fungus (*Neodictyon cibarum*), formerly eaten by the natives — *t. drop*, *n.* One of the large drops of rain that often fall at the beginning of thunder-showers — *t. fish*, *n.* 1. An electric catfish, especially *Malopterurus electricus*, of the Nile. 2. The misgurn — *t. fit*, *n.* A shock or report resembling thunder — *t. fly*, *n.* A thrips — *t. god*, *n.* A god who controls or manifests himself in thunder, as Thor in Norse mythology, or the thunder-bird of the American Indians. See *THUNDERBOLT* 2 (1) — *t. gnst*, *n.* A tempest accompanied by thunder, a thunderstorm — *t. hammer*, *n.* Same as *THUNDERBOLT* 4 (1) — *t. head*, *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, either silvery-white or dark with silvery edges often developing into a thunder-cloud. Compare *THUNDER-CLOUD* — *t. headed*, *o* — *t. house*, *n.* A model of a building arranged to show the dangerous effects of an electric charge in the absence of a lightning-rod, and the safety given by such rod — *t. light*, *n.* Lightning — *t. peal*, *n.* A reverberating thunderclap — *t. pick*, *n.* [Prov Eng] A bellemite — *t. plant*, *n.* The houseleek — *t. plump*, *n.* [Rare] 1. A brief, heavy fall of rain in a thunderstorm — *t. proof*, *o* [Colloq] Proof against lightning — *t. pumper*, *n.* [Local U S] 1. The American bitter root, *pumpit*. 2. The freshwater drum — *t. rod*, *n.* [Archaic] All lightning-rod — *t. shoot*, *r.* To strike with a thunderbolt — *t. shower*, *n.* A shower with thunder and lightning — *t. smitten*, *o* Struck by lightning — *t. snake*, *n.* 1. A snake of the genus *Ophibolus* as the king-snake and the milk-snake. 2. The worm-snake — *t. squall*, *n.* A thunderstorm characterized by violent gusts of wind — *t. stone*, *n.* [Prov Eng] 1. A thunderbolt. 2. A bellemite — *t. stroke*, *n.* A stroke of lightning — *t. thump*, *n.* A thunderbolt — *t. tube*, *n.* A fulgurite — *t. worm*, *n.* A snake-like amphibian-like lizard (*Rhineuro floridana*) of Florida — to steal one's *t.*, to forestall one in the use of something effective regarded as peculiarly one's own.

— *thun'der-a'tion*, *interj* [U S] An exclamation of surprise or emphasis equivalent to *thunder!* or *by thunder!* — *thun'der-ing*, *pa* 1. Giving forth or accompanied by thunder like thunder as, *thundering* artillery, a *thundering* roar. 2. [Slang] Unusually great or extreme superlative, as, a *thundering* fool, a *thundering* lie — *thun'der-ing-ly*, *adv* — *thun'der-ing*, *thunder* — *thun'der-less*, *o* Unaccompanied by thunder, similar noise — *thun'der-ous*, *o* 1. Producing or emitting thunder or a sound like thunder loud or deep and rumbling as *thunderous* cannon, also, suggestive of thunder as a *thunderous* cloud or gloom. 2. Awful with or as with thunder awe-inspiring *thun'drous*; — *thun'der-ous-ly*, *adv* — *thun'der-y*, *a* 1. Having a tendency to thunder indicative of or attended by thunder sometimes figuratively. 2. [Rare] Thunderous, resounding *thun'dry*.

**Thun'der Bay**, 1. An inlet of N W Lake Superior, Ontario province, Canada. 2. An inlet of W Lake Huron, Alpena county, Mich., length, 12 m.

**thun'der-bolt**, 1 *thun'dar-bolt*, 2 *thūn'der-bolt*, *n.* 1. An electric discharge producing lightning and thunder, especially when regarded as striking or doing damage. The thunderbolt was regarded by the ancient Greeks and Romans as the peculiar weapon of Jupiter, who is represented as holding or hurling it. It is represented in heraldic bearings as a sheaf of barbed lances or arrows. Until the knowledge of electricity became widespread the notion prevailed that a solid heated mass passed along the lightning flash and buried itself in the ground. Compare *art* 4.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which acts with sudden and irresistible force like lightning, as, Roland is called the *thunderbolt* of war in Spanish ballads. 3. A violent denunciation or fulmination, especially ecclesiastical reproof accompanied by censure or excommunication.

The Pope did not choose to use his thunder if there was to be no *thunderbolt* to accompany it.

*From the Divorce of Catherine of Aragon p 179 [s 1891]*  
 4. A stone or stony concretion, especially if elongated and tapering, found in the ground and ignorantly supposed to have fallen from the sky. (1) Specif., many prehistoric stone implement found in the ground. Compare *METEORITE* *thun'der-stone*, *thun'der-ham-mer*; *thun'der-stone*, *n.* (2) A nodule or mass of iron pyrites found in English chalk formations. (3) A fossil bellemite. 5. Her A twisted and arrow-headed ray conjoined with wings — *thun'der-bolt* — *bee*, *n.* A wood-boring cerambycid beetle (*Arhopalus fulminans*) named from the zigzag markings on the wing-covers — the *T. of Italy*, Gaston de Foix.

**Thun'der Cape** A promontory of N Lake Superior on the E shore of Lake Superior.

**thun'der-er**, 1 *thun'dar-er*, 2 *thūn'der-er*, *n.* One who or that which thunders. Specif. [T-], with the definite article (1) Jupiter, the god of thunder. (2) The Times (London).

**thun'der-flow'er**, 1 *thun'dar-flou'er*, 2 *thūn'der-flou'er*, *n.* Any one of several plants, as the greater stitchwort, the corn-poppy, and the evening lychnis (*Lychnis respertino*).

**thun'der-smith**, 1 *thun'dar-smith*, 2 *thūn'der-smith*, *n.* [Rare] A forger of thunderbolts said of Vulcan. Also, used figuratively.

**thun'der-storm**, 1 *thun'dar-storm*, 2 *thūn'der-storm*, *n.* A storm accompanied by lightning and thunder.

Such storms occur when the atmosphere is very humid and in unstable equilibrium. The equilibrium may be regained with no progressive motion of the storm, as usually in the tropics and often locally in temperate regions, or the storm may occur in connection with a low-pressure area, commonly on the southern border.

**thun'der-stroke**, *n.* A thunderstroke.

**thun'der-strike**, 1 *thun'dar-strak*, 2 *thūn'der-strik*, *n.* 1. To amaze or confound, as with some terrible or sudden revelation rare except in the past participle.

Athelwold was *thunderstruck* at the proposal.

*W. Russell, Modern Europe vol. 1, letter xvi p 99 [s 1830]*

2. [Rare] To blast with or as with a thunderbolt.

**thun'ge**, 1 *thun'g*, 2 *thūn'g* [Prov Eng] *i t & t* To bang, thump.

**thun'g-a-n**, 1 *thun'g-a-n*, 2 *thūn'g-a-n*, *n.* Solle Law

**thun'g-a-n**, 1 *thun'g-a-n*, 2 *thūn'g-a-n*, *n.* Solle Law

**thun'g-a-n**, 1 *thun'g-a-n*, 2 *thūn'g-a-n*, *n.* Solle Law

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**thun'g-a-n**, 1 *thun'g-a-n*, 2 *thūn'g-a-n*, *n.* Solle Law

**thun'g-a-n**, 1 *thun'g-a-n*, 2 *thūn'g-a-n*, *n.* Solle Law

**day** 1 — **Black Thursday** [Austral], February 6, 1851, when a terrible conflagration swept the colony of Victoria. — **Bounds T.** Ascension day, on which day by old custom the parish bounds are marked — **Great T.** (Gr Ch), Maundy Thursday — **Green or Mandate T.** same as MAUNDY THURSDAY — **Holy T.** see **HOLY** — **Maundy**, Remission, or Sheer T., the day preceding Good Friday. — **Shere or Shire T.** — T. of the great canon (Gr Ch), the day on which the great canon is sung, the Thursday after the fourth Sunday in Lent.

**thurs**, 1 *thūrs*, 2 *thūrs*, *n.* 1. [Dial] A goblin. 2. A giant or demon — *thurs-hole*, *n.* A vault in a hill or rock. *Thurs*, 1 *thūrs*, 2 *thūrs*, *n.* A burgh and seaport in Calhoun-shire, Scotland.

**Thur'ston**, 1 *thūrs'ton*, 2 *thūrs'ton*, *n.* 1. Katherine Cecil (née Madden) (1879-1911), an Irish novelist. *The Masquerader*. 2. Robert Henry (1839-1903), an American engineer, educator, and author. 3. A county in N E Nebraska, 396 sq m county-seat, Pender. 4. A county in S W central Washington, 763 sq m, county-seat, Olympia.

**thurt**, 1 *thūrt*, 2 *thūrt* *ode & prep* [Prov Eng] *Thwart*, *thus*, 1 *thūs* or *thūs*, 2 *thūs* or *thūs*, *n.* A resinous exudation from the Norway spruce, frankincense [L. < Gr *thyos*, < *thyō*, sacrifice].

**thus**, 1 *thūs*, 2 *thūs* *adv* [In present usage *thus* is restricted almost exclusively to literary and formal language, it is seldom used colloquially.] 1. In this or that way. (1) In the way now or herewith pointed out or exemplified, as, why look *thus*? put it down *thus*. Tell me, Laertes, why thou art *thus* incensed. SHAKESPEARE Hamlet act iv sc 5

(2) In the way just indicated, as, after he had spoken *thus*. (3) In the way about to be indicated, as, *thus* saith the Lord. 2. To this degree, extent, or quality, to such extent, so, as, *thus* far and no farther. 3. In these circumstances or conditions, in this case, on this ground, therefore, as *thus* it is that intellect prevails.

Human affairs make themselves, they grow out of one another, with slight variations and *thus* it is that they usually happen as they have happened. 1 D ISRAELI Curiosities of Lit., Prediction in vol. 1, p 164 [sn & co 1862].

[< AS *thus*, *thus*, < *thies*, *thies*, see *THIS*]

— *thus* far, to this stage or extent — *thus*'gates, *adv*. *Thyswise*, *thus* — *t. much*, so much, to this extent — *thins'y*, *adv* [Humorous] In this manner — *thus*'ness, *n.* [Humorous] — *thus*ness, *adv*. At this time, so soon

*thus*'sokt, *n.* Same as *TRUSSOCK*.

*thus*'wise, 1 *thūs'wiz*, 2 *thūs'wiz*, *adv* [Rare] In this

**Thuy'a**, 1 *thūy'a*, 2 *thūy'a*, *n.* *Bot* 1. A genus of

evergreen trees or shrubs of the pine family having flat-ranked leaf-like branchlets and closely imbricated scale-like or awl-shaped leaves. It includes the arbutus-vitae or white cedar (*T. occidentalis*), the canoe or red cedar (*T. plicata*), and the Chinese arbutus (*T. orientalis*), common in ornamental cultivation.

2. [t] A plant of this genus. The volatile, green or colorless bitter, camphoraceously ketone, *thuyol* or *thuyone* (*C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O*) is the principal constituent of *thuya* and is called *abietinol* when extracted from wormwood, *santalol* from sage, and *anacetone* from tansy. It is used as a drug for its bitter and aromatic properties as an antipyretic, etc. [*Gr thuya*] — *thuyene*, *n.* A terpene obtained from *thuya*.

**thuy'ia**, 1 *thūy'ia*, 2 *thūy'ia*, *n.* *Chem* A yellow crystalline compound (*C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O*) contained as a glucoside in the green parts of *Thuya occidentalis* [*Gr thuya*].

**Thuy'op'sis**, 1 *thūy'op'sis*, 2 *thūy'op'sis*, *n.* *Bot* A monotypic genus of tall evergreen trees of the pine family (*Conifer*) *T. dolabrata* is the Japanese arbutus of which dwarf varieties known as *hatcheries* arbutus, are in cultivation. [*Gr thuya* + *Gr op'sis* resemblance]

**thwack**, 1 *thwak*, 2 *thwak*, *n.* 1. To strike with something blunt or flat, whack, bang, thump also used figuratively. Compare *THWACKING* 2f. To pack tightly; fill to overflowing [Var of *WHACK*].

**thwack**, *n.* A blow with some flat or blunt instrument; whack, thump.

**thwack'er**, 1 *thwak'er*, 2 *thwak'er*, *n.* One who or that which whacks, specif., *n* implement for heating an unburned pantile into shape or a form.

**thwack'ing**, 1 *thwak'ing*, 2 *thwak'ing* *po* [Colloq] Un

illus under ALIMENTARY CANAL — 1. cartilage, a large cartilage of the larynx developed in mammals and birds. In the higher mammals it encloses the cricoid and arytenoids in the ventral side of the larynx. It forms the projection (pomum Adam or Adam's apple) seen at the median line of the throat. See *illus* under LARYNX. 2. Foramen, a large oval opening at the lower part of either hip-bone, the obturator foramen. **thy'roid, n** 1 The thyroid body or gland. 2 The thyroid cartilage. 3 A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve. **thy'roid-ec-to-my, n** Excision of the thyroid gland. **thy'roid-ec-to-mize, v** **thy'roid-ism, n** *Med.* A morbid condition occasioned by overuse of thyroid extract. **thy'ro-fo-din, n** *Org Chem* A crystallizable principle rich in iodine and obtained from sheep's thyroids used for goiter, obesity, lupus etc. **thy'ro-ne-um, 1** thof-ro-m'um, 2 thy-ro-nē'um, *n* *Gr* *Antiq* A passage leading past the porter's rooms from the entrance to a peristyle [*< Gr* *thyron*, ball, *< thyra*, door] **thy'ro-sal, n** *thy'ro-sal*. Resulting from the removal of the thyroid gland. **thy'ro-to-sis, n** The downward displacement of the thyroid gland. **Thy'-ros'tra-ca, n** *Crustacea* Same as *CHIRIPPIA* — **thy'-ros'tra-ca, o** *& n* **thy'-ro-ther'a-py, n** The use of the thyroid glands of sheep in the treatment of disease. **thyrs, 1** thurs, 2 thys, *n* 1. A thyrsus. 2. *Bot* A contracted, compact, ovate panicle, n branched panicle in which the middle branches are longer than those above or below them, as in the lilac and grape. 3. A small vessel of earthenware, shaped like a pine-cone [*< L* *thyrsus* see *THYRSUS*] — **thyrs'e-flow'er, n** Any species of *Thyrsoconthus*, a genus of herbs and shrubs of the acanthus family, natives of tropical America and often cultivated in hot-houses a translation of the generic name — **thyrs'e-fer-us, n** *Bot* Bearing thyrses, having a thyroid inflorescence — **thy's-tro-fer-us, o** *Bot* Having the form of a thyrsus — **thy's-troid, a** *Bot* Resembling or belonging to a thyrsus **cymbotro-s** **thy's-tro-dal'** **Thy's-tis, 1** thurs 2 thy's-tis *n* In Theocritus's *Idylls* and Vergil's *Eco-logue* vii, a herdsmen hence, any rustic **thy's-tus, 1** thurs-us, 2 thy's-tus, *n* [*THYRS'*, 1 -sai, 2 -si, *pl*] 1. The Bacchic wand, a staff wreathed in ivy and vine-leaves and crowned with a pine-cone or a bunch of ivy-leaves, borne by the hachants. 2. *Bot.* Same as *THYRSUS* [*< Gr* *thyrsos*, thyrsus] **thy's-sot'** **thy'sa-no-, 1** tho'sa-'no [*thy's'a*-no-, 2 thy'sa'for thy's'a'-no- *Frnm* Greek *thyrsanos*, fringe (perhaps *< thy's*, rush on, be in motion) a combining form — **Thy'sa-no-car'pus, n** *Bot* A genus of small herbaceous annuals of the family *Brassicaceae*, natives of western North America, with white or bluish-purple flowers. **Thy'sa-no-p'eda, n *pl* *Conch* A section of rudipodglossate gastropods with fringe-like epilipodial appendages, as *Turbinidae*, *Haliotidae*, etc. — **thy'sa-no-p'edous, a** *n* **Thy'sa-nnp'ter-a, n *pl* *Entom* An order or suborder of ametabolous insects having a fleshy beak and narrow wings with fringes as *Thrip* *da* — **thy'sa-nnp'ter-a, n** *Thy'sa-nnp'ter-an, a* *& n* — **thy'sa-nnp'ter-an, a** — **Thy'sa-nnp'ter-id, n *pl* *Conch* A family of oligopod squids with body long and fins extending along the sides. **Thy'sa-no-teu'th'id, n** (*t* g) — **thy'sa-nn-teu'th'id, n** — **thy'sa-no-teu'thoid, a** **thy'sa-nu'ra, 1** chni'se-nu'ra, 2 thy'sa-nu'ra, *n* *pl* *Entom* A division of ametabolous insects, especially nn order with 10 abdominal segments and jointed caudal filaments, springtails or bristletails [*< Gr* *thyrsanourus*, with husky tail, *< thyrsanos*, fringe, *& oura*, tail] **Thy'sa-nou'ra, n** — **thy'sa-nu'ran, a** *& n* **thy'sa-nu'tid, n** — **thy'sa-nu'ti-an, thy'sa-nu'trous, a** — **thy'sa-nu'ti-form, a** **thy-self, 1** thai-self', 2 thy-self', *pron* A personal pronoun of the second person singular used reflexively and hy'ary of emphasis, either in the nominative or objective case and immediately after or in place of *thou*; yourself. Its use is generally restricted to poetry and formal discourses. **ti, 1** 2 ti, *n* *Polynesia* 1. *Bot* 1. A small tree (*Tristia terminalis*) of the lily family common to the Pacific Islands. Its thick fleshy roots are baked and eaten by the natives and also yield sugar and a spirituous liquor. 2. [*New Zealand*] Either of two trees (*Tristia oustralis* and *T. indutris*), congeners of that in def 1. *T. oustralis* is 20 to 60 feet high with large terminal panicles, 1 to 2 feet in diameter, of fragrant white flowers. Its sword-shaped leaves, about 2 feet long are prized for material in making paper, and yield a thick orange etc. **ti-plant', ti-tree? 2** **ti, 1** 2 ti *n* *Mus* In the tonic sol-fa system of solmization, the seventh of the diatonic scale. Called in the ordinary system *si* [*Arbitrary* var of *si*] **I, Th** **th**, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION **ti-yō, 2** **tiya** *n* [*Chin*] Same as *TEEZAN* **ti-la'mat, 1** ti-yō'mat, 2 tiya'mat, *n* See CREATION EPIC, under EPIC **ti-an'g'e, 1** ti-yū'g'e, 2 ti-an'g'e, *n* [*P*] 1. The weekly market-day *Han-gu*'g'u'. **ti-an'g'e, 2** ti-yū'g'e, *n* [*Chin*] A string of 1,000 cash **ti-ar, 1** ti-la'sa 2 ti'ar, *n* [*Poet*] 1. A thyr. Upon her crest she wore a Attianhe star Sprinkled with stars like Attianhe star **KEATS** *Lamia* pt. 1 st 2 **-a-ra, 1** ta-ē-ra or ti-ā-ro, 2 ti-ā-rō or ti-ā-rā *n* 1. The Pope's triple crown, emblematic of his claim to temporal, spiritual, and purgatorial authority, hence, figuratively, the papal dignity. Compare MITEN 2. The upright head-dress of the ancient Persian kings, hence, a coronet, or, more loosely, any form of head-dress denoting princely rank or wealth, also, anything resembling a coronet. In the centre stood the Indian metropolis, with its gorgeous towers and ramparts and temples. **PRESCOTT** *Conquest of Mexico* vol. 1 bk vi p 31 (in 1851) **3. A** Phrygian cap for men and women, long, conical, and falling over the brow found in Greco-Roman art as the attribute of Paris, Mithras, and other Asotics. See PHRYGIAN CAP [*< Gr* *tiare*, *< L* *tiara* *< Gr* *tiaro* Persian head dress] **Syn:** see CROWN — **ti-a-rā, ti** [*Poet*] To crown or adorn with a tiara — **ti-a-ræd, a** **ti-a-re-l'a, 1** to a-re-l'a, 2 ti-a-re-l'a *n* *Bot* A genus of herbaceous perennials of the family *Saxifragaceae*. They have lobed or trifoliate leaves, and upright branched flowers with 5 petals, clawed. The capsule is 3-angled. There are about 6 species, natives of America and southern Asia. [*< TIARA*] **tiara, 1********











ing, harrowing, and rolling, and the subsequent work of destroying weeds, loosening the soil, etc., for the purpose of perfecting the crop, cultivation, culture



**Tilefish 1/2**









A detailed diagram of a beam balance scale. The central vertical column is labeled 'd'. At the top, a horizontal beam is labeled 'c'. Two vertical arms extend from the beam, each supporting a weighing pan labeled 'a'. The pans are suspended by chains. The base of the scale consists of two large rectangular blocks, labeled 'b' on the left and 'g' on the right. The entire apparatus is shown on a wooden floor with diagonal planks.





blind seer, prominent in many myths and poems blinded by  
Pallas Athena because he had seen her in the bath, but given  
n staff to direct his way, knowledge of the language of birds,  
and power to foresee events

tire'smith', 1 tur'smifh', 2 tir's'mith', n A maker of  
tires and other ironwork ear earrings

tire'solt', n A parosol or sunshade

tire'some, 1 tur'sam, 2 tir'som, a Tending to tire

tire'sum', for causing one to tire (I) Wearsome,  
tedious, as, a tiresome speaker (2) Exhaustive, fatiguing  
wearing as tiresome study -ly, adv -ness, n

tire'-tete', 1 tir'tet', 2 tir'tet', n [F] Surg An imple-  
ment for delivering a fetal head

tire'wo'man, 1 tou'wu'man, 2 tir'wo'mann, n [TIRE'-  
wo'MEN, pl] [Archaic] A lady's-maid, specif, a fe-  
male attendant in a theatrical dressing-room tiring'-  
wo'man.

Tir-ba'kab, 1 tar-hé'ka or tür-ba-ka, 2 tir-hä'ka or tir-ba-  
ka, n Bib 2 Kings xiv, 9

Tir-ha'nah, 1 tar-hee'no or tür-ba-na, 2 tir-hä'na or tir-ba-  
na, n Bib 1 Chron ii, 48 [Heb, kindness]

tir-i-a, 1 tir'-a, 2 tir'-a, n A brilliantly colored lory  
(Trichoglossus massena) of Polynesia

Tir'-ba, n Bib 1 Chron iv, 16

tir-bi-ba, 1 tir'-bo, 2 tir'-bi, n [Braz] A parrot (Cyanus)

tir'ing-room', 1 tai'r-in-rüm', 2 tir'ing-rööm', n [Archaic]  
A dressing-room, especially in a theater tiring-house'

tiri, 1 türi, 2 türi, v [Scot] I 1 To divest of covering,  
unroof, unelothc hence, to strip, lay bare 2 To twirl or  
twist II 1 To make a rattling noise, also, to vibrate,  
quiver, waver veer about - in türi at or on the pin, to  
rattle a door-latch as a signal for admission formerly the  
practise where doors were fastened with a thumb-latch

tiril, n [Scot] 1 A twirl twist 2 A try, chance turn

tirit, n [Shetland] A wheel resembling a lantern-wheel

tir-le-wäl', 1 tir'-lül', 2 tir'-mil', n A mill driven by a tide

Tirle'mont', 1 tir'mön', 2 tir'mön', n A town in Brabant  
province Belgium

tir'ile-whirl'le, 1 tir'h-whwrl', 2 tir'il-whwrl' [Scot] I  
a Tortuous intricate irregular II 1 A tectulum or  
whirligig 2. An ornament consisting of irregular or inter-  
locking lines tir'ile whir'let

tir'ma, 1 törma, 2 tir'ma, n [Hebrides] A bird, the  
finnet, cf To turn

Tir-no-vó, 1 tir-no-vó 2 tir-no-vó, n A former capital of Bul-  
garia taken by Turks 1393, by Bulgarians 1912 Tir-no-vat,

tir'-vo, n [Arabic] Same as tyro

Tiro', 1 tö're, 2 tiro', Marcus Titius A Roman freedman  
who flourished about 60 B C See TIRONIAN

tir'o-ro-tin'-um, 1 tai-ro-sin'-um, 2 ti-ro-cin'-tm, n [-i-a,  
pl] [L] The service of a raw recruit, hence the initial or  
elementary stages of an art, period of apprenticeship

tir'rol'e', 1 ti röl', 2 ti rwar', n [F] A tail-like appendage  
to a hawk's hood [C]

Ti-ro-ni'an, 1 tai-rö-ni-en, 2 ti-rö-ni-an, a Of or per-  
taining to the stenographic or shorthand system attrib-  
uted to Tiro, the learned freedman and friend of Cicero who  
embodied under 5,000 shorthand signs called notes Tironi-  
can characters, remained in vogue nearly 1,000 years

tir'pitz, 1 türpitz, 2 tir'pit, adv [G, /1849-50]  
German admiral father of submarine warfare on defense-  
less passenger ships

tirr, 1 tir, 2 tir, v [Scot] To divest of covering, uncover,  
tire also to spade off or remove turf or sod from

tir'rail'r'a, 1 tir'éir'e, 2 tir'a-r'lra, n A warbling  
note, as of a bird or a bugle an imitative word [  
OF tweleir, < tweleir, warble like a lark] tira'r'il-ra'

tir'ret, 1 türet, 2 türet, n 1 Her A maneac Compar  
TURKET 2f A leash for hawks, dogs, etc.  
[< OF türet, dim of tire < tirer < LL  
tiro], pull see Tmev, e] türet'

tir'rilt, n Terror a blunder put by Shake-  
speare to Deane Quickly's mouth (2 Henry  
IV, act II, sc 4)

tir'-ric-ve, 1 türi'-vi, 2 tir'-rvé, n [Scot] A  
tir'-ric-ve, burst of ill humor, fit of passion,  
tantrum [Scottish]

tirr'le, 1 türh, 2 türl, n [Scot] Tho  
tir-sha'fhia, 1 tor-shö'fhis, 2 tir-sha'han, n  
A governor appointed by the Persian king See Neh  
viii 9 [to Gulf or Oristan

Tir'so, 1 tirsó, 2 tírsó, n A river of Sardinia, length, 80  
Tir'so de Ma-ní'na, 1 tirsó d' mo-li'no, 2 tirsó de mó-li'na  
Island-name of GABRIEL TELLEZ

tír-shan'ka-ra, 1 tir-thón'ka-re, 2 tir-than'ka-ra, n  
[E Ind] Among the Jains, a saunt nr deified mortal

tir-shan'kar, n [Sicilian]

ti'ru, 1 türi 2 türi, n A synodontoid fish (Synodus saurus)

Ti'ru-ray', 1 tü-ral', 2 tü-ry'-n, n [P I] A heathen  
Malayan people of Cotabato, Mindanao

ti've, 1 tüv, 2 tüv, v [Scot] Same as trml

tir'wit, 1 tüwít, 2 tüwít, n The lapwing from its cry  
tir'whitt

tiry, 1 türi 2 türy, a [Colloid] Of weaty habit [encyc]

Ti'rys, 1 tüürns 2 tüürns, n An ancient city in Argolis,  
Greece, it has been destroyed

Ti-yn'-thi-a, 1 tü-ü-thir-tha, 2 tü-ü-thi-an i A of or per-  
taining to Ti'rys, a Cy clopean city of Greece the traditional  
early home of Heracles, destroyed about 468 B C II. n  
An inhabitant of Ti'rys

Tir'zah, 1 törza, 2 tírza, n Bib 1 Kings xiv, 17

'tis, 1 tíz, 2 tíz It is now chiefly in poetry

tí'sant, n Pilsan

tí'sane', 1 tí'szan, 2 tí'san', n Med A slightly medi-  
cated aqueous infusion or decoction prepared for tho  
sick, more as a milk nourishment than as medicine [F  
tisane, fr. tisane, fr. tisanne = tisane de Champagne, a  
mild and cheap variety of champagne - t de keltz, an  
antispyllitic decoction made by boiling together in water  
isinglass nitimounis sulid, and sarsaparilla

tí'sar, 1 tí'sör, 2 tí'sär, n Plateglass moling A heat-  
ing-furnace for a carquense or an annealing-chamber  
[< F tísard, < tison, < L titio(n)-, cinder]

Tísh/beln, 1 tísh'bölt, 2 tísh'bín, n One of several related  
German painters 1. Heinrich Wilhelm G./1751-1794  
1820) 2 Johann Friedrich A (1750-1812) 3 Jo-  
hann Heinrich, the Elder' (1722-1759) 4 Jo-  
hann Heinrich, the younger' (1742-1801) 5. Johann  
Valentin (1715-1767).

Tísh'en-dört, 1 tísh'en-dört, 2 tísh'in-dört, Labegott  
Friedrich Konstantin G./1815-1874) A German  
scholar who discovered the Codex Sinaiticus

Tísh'i'bite, 1 tísh'bölt, 2 tísh'bít, n Bib 1 Kings xvii, 1

Tísh'o-min'gn, 1 tísh'o-míng'o, 2 tísh'o-míng'o, 30 A  
county in N. Mississippi 433 sq m, count'scat, Inha-

tion, 12,000

Ti-síp-o-ne, 1 tú-sífo-ni, 2 tú-sífo-né, n One of the Etruscs

Ti-slú, 1 túsl, 2 túsl, n The first Hebrew month  
See CALENDAR [  
[< Heb tishri, < Chaf sherd, begin]

Tísh'it',

**Tis'sa**, 1 tis'a, 2 tis'a, n. *Bot* A genus of sileneaceous herbs containing about 20 species, occurring in salt soil, and characterized by fleshy linear leaves, small pink or white flowers, and 3-valved pods the same as *salicaria*.  
**Tis'sa-pher'nes**, 1 tis'a-fer'nes, 2 tis'a-fer'nes, n. A Persian satrap who was defeated by Alexander, 395 B.C.  
**Tis'so**, 1 tis'o, 2 tis'o, n. [E Ind.] Same as **TESO**.  
**Tis'sot**, 1 tis'sot, 2 tis'sot, n. [E Ind.] Same as **TESO**.  
**Tis'sue**, 1 tis'u, 2 tis'u, n. [TIS'SUED, TIS'SU-ING] 1. To interweave, as with gold thread, so as to variegate, form into tissue.  
 Playing with thy venture a tissue'd flower.  
 Cowper *My Mother's Picture* 1. 75

2. To clothe or decorate with tissue.  
**tis'sue**, n. 1. *Biol* One of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed, formed by cells and their products arranged in a definite manner, the proper substance of an organ. There are four principal forms of animal tissues: epithelial (including glandular), connective (including osseous and cartilaginous), muscular, and nervous. Among vegetable tissues and tissue-systems are parenchyma, prosenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and epidermal tissue.  
 2. Any light or gauzy textile fabric, originally, cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.  
 3. A connected or interwoven series, chain, fabrication.

To the superficial glance, the history of the Church appears to be a tissue of accidents.  
 F. H. Hedge *Ways of the Spirit* essay iii, p. 65. In 1805 1877.

4. A geometrical moth (*Scotia dubitata*). 5. *Phot* A sensitized colored gelatin-coated strip of paper, used in carbon-printing. 6. Tissue-paper. 7. A thread, ribbon [*< F tissu, < tissu, pp of tistre, tistre, < L tezo, weave*] **tis'hew** - accidental tissue. 1. Any living substance within the primitive organization but foreign to it. 2. Any formation within the animal economy which results from a morbid process - analogous to, accidental or morbid tissue resembling other tissues of the body - carbon t, a thin paper used in the carbon process - conducting t, loose cellular tissue, as in the styles of flowers - conjunctive t. (*Bot*), the sterile vascular ground-tissue, comprising the pericycle and the mesocycle - ground t., same as **FUNDAMENTAL TISSUE** - healing t., tissue developed for the repair of injured surfaces or parts - heterologous t., accidental tissue that bears no resemblance to native tissue and is always produced by morbid action, as cancer, tubercles, etc. - mechanical t., the tissue which serves to support or strengthen any part or organ of a plant, as woody tissue; supporting tissue - mucous t., a form of connective tissue found in the embryo and in pathological conditions, composed of cells and fibers surrounding jelly-like material resembling mucus - **tis'sue-cul'ture**, n. *Bot* A culture of a mushroom or other large fungus, made by removing aseptically a piece of tissue with which a pure culture is started - **tis'paper**, n. Very thin, unsized, and almost transparent paper, for wrapping delicate articles protecting engravings, etc. so called originally not from its texture, but from its use in separating the folds of fine silk tissue - **tis'section**, n. *Cleidermole* corn substance - **tis'seal**, n. (*Bot*) plant tissue consisting of cells that form vessels in which the transverse partitions and the protoplasm have disappeared and the cell walls are usually lignified and marked with rings, spirals, reticulations, and pits due to unequal thickening during growth - one of the chief constituents of xylem - vegetable t., tissue of which plants are made up - **tis'sne-y**, a. **tis'sued**, 1 tis'ud, 2 tis'ud, pa. 1. Clad in tissue. 2. Variegated.

**tis'swood**, 1 tis'wud, 2 tis'wud, n. 1. The snowdrop-tree (*Mohorodendron carolinum*). 2. The red hazy-tree (*Persea borbonica*).  
**tis'ty**, 1 tis'ty, 2 tis'ty, n. [Eng] A ball of convolvulose or same played with it.  
**tis'ty**, 1 tis'ty, 2 tis'ty, n. Same as **tis'ty**.  
**Tis'ty**, 1 tis'ty, 2 tis'ty, n. Count Stephen (1486-1491-1498), Hungarian premier 1317-17. 2. A river in E Hungary, length, 500 m to the Danube river.

**tis'ty**, 1 tis'ty, 2 tis'ty, n. 1. One of various small birds. (1) A titmouse, tom-tit. (2) A titlark, titling. (3) Some other small bird, as, a wren-tit. 2. A small horse. I thought I would try these but a bit on a byroad first.  
 Disraeli *Lothar* p. 46 [a 1870]

3. A smart girl. 4. A morsel [*< Ice titr, little bird*] - **tis'ty** - *hah'bler*, n. An Oriental hill-bird of *Trichostoma* or related genus, especially *T. rostratum* - **tis'ty** - *fish*, n. [N Austrl] A holothurian or trepan - yellow-headed tit, the virdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

**tit**, n. A blow, tap in the phrase **tit for tat**, strictly, tap for tap, hence, retort or retaliation in kind [Var. of **tit**, n.]  
**tit**, n. [Dial] A teat.  
**tit**, n. *abbr* See **ABBREVIATION**.

**Ti'tan**, 1 ti'tan, 2 ti'tan, a. **Titanic**  
**ti'tan**, n. 1. **Titanium** 2. **Titanite** 3. Same as **TITAN CRANE** [*< TITANUM*] - **ti'tan crane**, a. A powerful crane of the crane type used in the construction of piers and breakwaters, for the setting of concrete blocks in courses. Another type, the **goliath crane**, is a traveler mounted on high supports which run on rails placed on the ground-level.

**Ti'tan**, n. 1. *Gr Myth* (1) Any one of the twelve children of Uranus and Gaea or Ge - six sons (Oceanus, Hyperion, Coeus, Kronos, Cratus, and Iapetus) and six daughters (Tethys, Theia, Phoebe, Rhea, Themis, and Mnemosyne) Being incited by Gaea to rebellion they overthrew Uranus and established Kronos on the throne, who in turn was dethroned by his son Zeus. Iapetus and his children, of giant strength, lawlessness, and violence contended on Mt. Othrys with the gods of Olympus, and were finally vanquished and thrust into Tartarus. The Titans are regarded as incarnations of natural forces. (2) A descendant of one of these children, as Atlas, Helios, Selene, Prometheus etc. (3) The sun-god, as the offspring of Hyperion. See **HELIOS**.  
 2. By extension, one having gigantic strength.  
 If we speak of temples and monuments the stones of the Incas remain but the Titans that piled them are gone.  
 Brown *Moral Lives of Dark Things* p. 93 [a 1868]

3. *Astron* The sixth and largest satellite of Saturn [*< L Titan < Gr Titan, Titon*]  
**ti'tan**, n. Same as **TITAN**.  
**ti'tan-ate**, 1 ti'tan-ate, 2 ti'tan-ate, n. *Chem* A salt of titanic acid.  
**ti'tan-escue**, 1 ti'tan-esc, 2 ti'tan-esc, a. Characteristic of, relating to, or befitting the Titans, gigantic, cyclopean.

**ti'tan-ess**, 1 ti'tan-ess, 2 ti'tan-ess, n. A female Titan; hence, a woman of gigantic strength or size.

**Ti'ta-ni-a**, 1 ti'ta-ni-a, 2 ti'ta-ni-a, 2 ti'ta-ni-a, n. 1. *Fairy Myth* The queen of Fairyland, a name used by the Latin poets of Diana and other goddesses, and adopted by Shakespeare in his *Midsummer Night's Dream* for the consort of Oberon. 2. *Astron* The third satellite of Uranus, discovered by Herschel [*< L Titanus, of the Titans, < Titan, see TITAN*].

**Ti'tan-ic**, 1 ti'tan-ic, 2 ti'tan-ic, a. Pertaining to or resembling the Titans, hence [T- or t-], of vast size or strength, gigantic. **Ti'tan-ic-ant**; **Ti'tan-ic-cal**; **Ti'tan-ism**, n. II. n. A steamship of 45,000 tons displacement, the largest in its time, which sank after collision with an iceberg in lat 41° 40' N, long 50° 14' W, on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York April 14, 1912, carrying down to death 1,635 men, women, and children.

**ti'tan-ic**, a. *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from titanium, especially in its higher valence. **ti'tan-ic-ant**; **ti'tan-ic-ic**; **ti'tan-ic acid**, a white pulverulent titanium oxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) found native as brookite octahedrite, and rutile, and a common constituent of iron ores. **ti'tan-ic-oxide**; **ti'tan-ic-iron ore**, same as **ILMENITE** - **ti'tan-ic-iron ore**, same as **ILMENITE**.

**ti'tan-ic-er-ous**, 1 ti'tan-ic-er-ous, 2 ti'tan-ic-er-ous, a. Containing or yielding titanium [*< TITANIUM + L ferre, hear*] - **ti'tan-ic-er-ous iron ore**, L. oxide of iron, same as **ILMENITE** [*< TITANIUM + L ferre, hear*].

**ti'tan-ic-er-ous**, 1 ti'tan-ic-er-ous, 2 ti'tan-ic-er-ous, a. Containing or yielding titanium [*< TITANIUM + L ferre, hear*] - **ti'tan-ic-er-ous iron ore**, L. oxide of iron, same as **ILMENITE** [*< TITANIUM + L ferre, hear*].

**ti'tan-ic-er-ous**, 1 ti'tan-ic-er-ous, 2 ti'tan-ic-er-ous, a. Containing or yielding titanium [*< TITANIUM + L ferre, hear*] - **ti'tan-ic-er-ous iron ore**, L. oxide of iron, same as **ILMENITE** [*< TITANIUM + L ferre, hear*].

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average price of grain the form in which tithes in England are now largely paid in accordance with the various Tithe Commutation Acts - **ti'the**, n. One who defrauds a titheowner of the tithes or a part of them legally due to him. **ti'the-less**, 1 ti'the-less, 2 ti'the-less, a. Having no tithes; tithe-free.

**ti'the-er**, 1 ti'the-er, 2 ti'the-er, n. 1. A tithe-gatherer. 2. A tithe-payer. 3. An upholder of the ecclesiastical tithe-system. **ti'the-er**, 1 ti'the-er, 2 ti'the-er, n. [Scot] The other tithe-er, 1 ti'the-er, 2 ti'the-er, n. 1. The act of levying tithes, also, that which is taken as tithe, a tenth part. 2. *Old Eng Law* A civil division composed of ten freeholders and their families all bound as sureties for the peaceable behavior of each other. Ten such tithings formed a **centenary** or **hundred**.

**Tithings**, towns, or vills, all the same signification in law. **BLACKSTONE Commentaries** intro, p. 114.

[*< AS tithing, < tithian, see TITHE, t*]  
**ti'thing-man**, n. [*< tithian, t*] 1. Anciently, in England, the chief of a tithing, who decided small causes, more recently, a peace-officer or constable. 2. A town or parish officer formerly chosen in some parts of the United States chiefly for enforcing observance of Sunday and preserving order during church service - **ti'thing**, n. Formerly, in England, money paid to the sheriff by the tithings of his county for court expenses.

**ti'thing**, n. Tithings.  
**ti'thy**, n. [Brish] or tightly.  
**ti'tho-ni-an**, 1 ti'tho-ni-an, 2 ti'tho-ni-an, a. & n. *Geol* Same as **PORTLANDIAN**. See **GEOLOGY**.  
**ti'thon-ic**, 1 ti'thon-ic, 2 ti'thon-ic, a. [Rare] Of or pertaining to tithes rays of light [*< L Tithonus, of Tithonus, < Tithonus (< Gr Tithonios), Tithonus*].

**ti'thon-ic**, 1 ti'thon-ic, 2 ti'thon-ic, a. [Rare] Of or pertaining to tithes rays of light [*< L Tithonus, of Tithonus, < Tithonus (< Gr Tithonios), Tithonus*].

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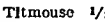
**ti'thon-ic**, 1 ti'thon-ic, 2 ti'thon-ic, a. [Rare] Of or pertaining to tithes rays of light [*< L Tithonus, of Tithonus, < Tithonus (< Gr Tithonios), Tithonus*].

**ti'thon-ic**, 1 ti'thon-ic, 2 ti'thon-ic, a. [Rare] Of or pertaining to tithes rays of light [*< L Tithonus, of Tithonus, < Tithonus (< Gr Tithonios), Tithonus*].

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American Titlark 1/2







is cured in its own juices and put up in rolls weighing from one to four pounds each—shade t. tobacco that is grown under artificial shade, and intended to be used for cigar-wrappers—sun t. tobacco grown in the open air—*to-bac'o-am'au-ro'sis*, n Nervous blindness resulting from excessive use of tobacco—*t-beetle*, n A pitrid beetle injurious to stored or manufactured tobacco, as *Sitona drepa panacea* and the cigarette-beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*)—*t-box*, n 1. A box used for packing or keeping tobacco, especially, a small box often ornamented, for carrying chewing- or smoking-tobacco about the person. 2. U S 1. A fish. (1) The common skate (2) A sunfish, as *Lepomis gibbosus*—*t-bug*, n A capsid bug (*Dicaphys marinus*) which sucks the juices of tobacco-leaves and produces wilt—*t-campbor*, n Same as NECTARIAN—*t-cricket*, n A beetle (*Ecanthus nictus*), of a whitish color tinged with green that feeds on the top leaves of the tobacco-plant as they unfold—*t-cutter*, n A knife for cutting plug tobacco, also, a device for shredding tobacco-leaves—*t-dove*, n [Bohmas] The American ground-dove—*t-diea*, n A small flea or beetle (*Halicta striolata*) that feeds on the leaves of the young tobacco-plants—*t-grater*, n A machine for grating tobacco-leaves for smoking—*t-hawkmoth*, n The adult moth of the tobacco-worm—*t-heart*, n Irregular action and politation of the heart arising from the excessive use of tobacco—*t-hornworm*, n Same as TOBACCO-WORM—*t-leaf-miner*, the tobacco-spillworm—*t-man*, n [MEN, pl] A tobacco-plant—*t-mildew*, n A destructive disease of tobacco-leaves caused by the fungus *Peronospora hyoscyami*, common in America and often very destructive in Australia. The mold—*t-paper*, n 1. Paper made of tobacco-stems. 2. Paper made for cigarette-wrappers, as rice-paper or corn-bush paper—*t-pipe*, n 1. A pipe used in smoking tobacco. See PIPE. 2. Same as INDIAN-PIPE—*t-pipe clay*, n Pipe clay—*t-pipe fish*, the trumpetfish (*Isistularia taccararia*)—*t-plant*, n See TOBACCO, 2—*t-potter*, n A small bag used for carrying tobacco about the person—*t-press*, n One of several presses used for compacting tobacco-leaves plug tobacco, or smoking-tobacco—*t-prize*, n A system of levers or a series of levers for compressing tobacco into hogheads—*t-root*, n The bitterroot. See BITTERROOT. LEWISIA—*t-splitworm*, n A theilid larva which mines the leaves of the tobacco-plant—*t-stick*, n One of a set of sticks about 4½ feet long on which green tobacco is hung preparatory to curing. Compare TIEN-POLE—*t-stopper*, n A small plug sometimes used for compacting tobacco in a pipe-bowl—*t-stones*, n *sing* & *pl* Tongs, usually ornamental for holding a live coal at the bowl of a smoker's pipe to ignite the tobacco—*t-wheel*, n A machine having a reel for twisting dry tobacco-leaves into a rope-like form—*t-worm*, n The larva of a large sphinx-moth (*Protoparce corollina*), which feeds on the leaves of and is very destructive to growing tobacco—*to*, n In the United States it is dark-green, marked on the sides with oblique white lines, edged with brown. It attacks also the tomato—*to-bac'o-neri*, n A habitua user of tobacco—*to-bac'o-nlingt*, n The practice of using tobacco—*to-bac'o-nist*, n A one who deals in tobacco—*to-bac'o-nize*, n To subject to the action of tobacco, fumigate with tobacco

*Tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 1 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 2 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 3 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 4 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 5 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 6 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 7 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 8 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 9 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 10 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 11 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 12 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 13 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 14 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 15 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 16 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 17 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 18 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 19 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 20 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 21 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 22 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 23 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 24 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 25 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 26 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 27 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 28 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 29 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 30 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 31 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 32 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 33 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 34 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 35 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 36 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 37 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 38 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 39 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 40 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 41 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 42 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 43 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 44 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 45 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 46 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 47 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 48 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 49 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 50 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 51 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 52 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 53 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 54 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 55 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 56 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 57 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 58 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 59 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 60 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 61 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 62 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 63 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 64 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 65 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 66 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 67 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 68 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 69 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 70 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 71 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 72 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 73 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 74 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 75 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 76 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 77 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 78 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 79 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 80 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 81 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 82 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 83 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 84 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 85 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 86 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 87 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 88 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 89 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 90 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 91 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 92 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 93 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 94 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 95 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 96 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 97 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 98 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 99 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 100 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*

*Tobacco-worm*  
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a caterpillar b pupa, c an adult  
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100. A habitua user of tobacco

*Tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 1 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 2 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 3 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 4 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 5 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 6 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 7 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 8 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 9 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 10 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 11 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 12 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 13 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 14 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 15 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 16 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 17 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 18 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 19 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 20 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 21 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 22 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 23 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 24 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 25 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 26 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 27 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 28 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 29 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 30 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 31 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 32 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 33 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 34 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 35 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 36 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 37 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 38 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 39 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 40 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 41 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 42 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 43 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 44 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 45 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 46 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 47 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 48 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 49 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 50 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 51 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 52 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 53 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 54 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 55 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 56 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 57 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 58 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 59 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 60 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 61 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 62 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 63 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 64 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 65 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 66 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 67 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 68 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 69 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 70 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 71 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 72 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 73 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 74 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 75 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 76 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 77 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 78 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 79 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 80 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 81 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 82 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 83 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 84 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 85 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 86 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 87 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 88 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 89 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 90 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 91 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 92 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 93 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 94 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 95 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 96 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 97 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 98 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 99 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*, 100 *tob'ad'o-ni'jah*

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tomahawk, *n* A male ent — tom-collins, *n* [Colloq, U S] A beverage composed of lemon-juice or lime-juice, old tom gin, and soda-water, sweetened to taste — Tom, Dick,

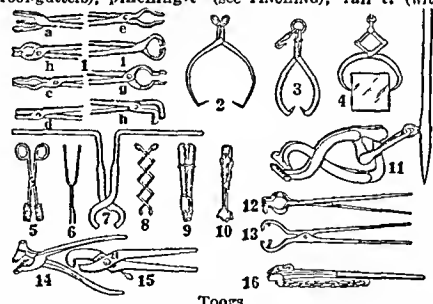




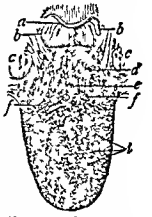
to'nat, 1 to'out, 2 to'art, n [G] Mus Same as to'nat, 1 (2)  
Ton'za-wan'da, 1 ten'z-wso'da 2 to'o-a-wan'da, n A village on the Niagara river, Erie county, N Y  
Ton'bridge, n A town in Kent southeastern England  
Ton'ca bean Same as TONKA BEAN See BEAN  
ton-d'no, 1 to-d'no, 2 ton-d'no, n [H] 1. Arch A ring-like molding 2 A tondo having a bowl-like center  
ton'do, 1 ton'do, 2 to'do, n A decorated majolica plate, especially one with a wide rim having a characteristic decoration, as of arabesques, on the border [It, < tondo, short for rotundo, round, < L rotundus, see ROTUND]  
tone, 1 tõe, 2 tõe, r [ronso, ton'ing] 1. i 1 To impart tone and quality to 2 Mus To tune or to modify with reference to musical quality, as an instrument 3. To intone or utter in monotonous recitative, utter in an affected manner, as a sermon or prayer 4. Phot To alter the color or increase the brilliancy of (a photographic positive) by a chemical bath  
II. 1. To accord or harmonize to tone or shade 2. To become impressed with a specific tone or tint, assume a given hue toon't - to tone down 1 Art & Print To lower, soften, or subdue the tone of 2 Mus (1) To moderate in quality and volume of sound subdue free from harshness (2) To lower pitch 3 To modify to expression action or effect, subdue soften as to tone down one's demands - to t up 1. To raise to quality or strength 2 Mus To elevate to pitch 3 To gale in vitality and tone  
tone, 1 tõe, 2 tõe, n 1. sound, in relation to volume, quality, duration, and pitch specific to acoustics, a sound that may be employed to music, having a definite pitch, and due to vibration of a sounding body opposed to sound as mere noise The pitch of a tone depends on rate of vibration and its force on amplitude of vibration, its timbre is a complex result of concomitant vibration if the vibration is simple harmonic motion (see HARMONIC), the tone is pure If there are complex components, the tone is the fundamental tone, if the other components are in a simple ratio to the lowest, these are partial tones or overtones The combined result of all the partial tones gives the quality or timbre of the tone  
2. Mus (1) A tone, or a tone, or peculiar characteristic sound, as of a voice or instrument, as, a stop of reedy tone (2) The interval of a major second sometimes called a whole t, in distinction from a semitone (3) An accented psalm-tune or chant, as, the Gregorian tones 3 A predominating disposition, especially, a frame of mind, mood, attitude, bearing, also (Psychol), a simple or complex quality of feeling attendant upon mental states, perceptual or conceptual 4. Characteristic style or tendency, predominating aim or character, tenor, strain, spirit, as, his policy shows a want of moral tone 5. Monotonous or affected speech, an unnatural accentuation of language, singsong 6. Vocal inflection as expressive of feeling, vocal expression, as, a tone of pity 7. Phon An intonation or modulation of the voice by which a word may be inflected or changed in meaning as to Chinese and other illiterate languages The Cantonese distinguish eight tones the Pekingese but four  
The following monosyllabic dialogue gives a very fair idea of the quality of the four Pekingese tones - 1st tone Dead (spoken in a raised monotone with slightly plaintive inflection) 2nd tone Dead? (ample query) 3rd tone Dead? (an incredulous query long drawn out) 4th tone Dead! (a sharp and decisive answer) Enyc Brit 11th ed., vol vi p 218  
8. Rhet The element to discourse that expresses the speaker's sentiment and reveals his character 9. Gram Syllabic stress, special accent given to one of the syllables of a word Compare ICtus, stress, n 10. Point (1) The prevailing effect of a picture, whether bright, dull, brilliant, warm, cold, or neutral, due to the management of chiaroscuro and to the effect of light upon the quality of color (2) The shade, hue, or degree of color, as, a deep tone of red  
The color expressed in tone by minutes  
BAXANO Taylor Views A-foot p 404 [o r r 1880]  
11. Chromatics The degree of the luminosity of a color, the power of a color to reflect light and to be prominently visible 12. Phot The shade or color of a photographic positive picture, also, the color of a negative film 13. Physiol The degree of firmness or normal tension proper to any organ or tissue of the body, also, the general condition of the body with reference to its functions [ < P ton, < L tonus, < Gr tonos, < teinô, stretch] toon't, tunet, Syn ses souvnt - effective tone, the factor or aspect of feeling as attaching to a sensation or other mental process or state of any kind - auxiliary t (Mus), an auxiliary note See AUXILIARY - beat t, a combination of tone having the same frequency as the beats made by the two elementary tones - characteristic t The seventh tone of a diatonic scale 2 The tone by which a key is distinguished from other keys closely related to it - combination t, a tone produced by two tones sounding together and coalescing into one called a summational t when the frequency is the sum of two others and differential t when it is the difference of the others generally explained as due to the coalescence of beats - essential t, a tone belonging to a key-chord - harmonic t, a harmonic - heart-tones, n pl The sounds made by the chest and heard in auscultation - hedonic t (Psychol), a tone of pleasant or unpleasant feeling attaching to a state or process - in a t [Archae] In accord of psychol - Intermittence or interruption t (Psychol) frequent interruptions corresponding to the leading of the interruptions, produced in a given tone - the intro, same as stonore - mean t (Mus), before average or upon of the equal-temperament system the less major second interval half way between a greater and octave perfect 4 used in tuning - natural t (Mus), an valve or slide from a musical instrument without the aid of a fingering, either native or due to cerebral disorder to appreciate, n A useful nature or intervals amidst and sequence of tones - of the art of the combination measure, n A musical composition - t composer - t composition of a sentimental genius or composer - t substituted after the analogy of a poem, n A musical n - t syllable, n An ancient and fanciful character, con- n Phonopsys An instrumental composition - t poet, n A poet with the minimum aid to vary the pitch measurable amounts and at a uniform rate of overtones, by tone, The said note (Mus) 1763-1771, rate - t wave, n A musician and organizer of the United States musical tone, indec pron Theor that one note is the note of other, toned, 1 tõe, 2 tõe, o Possessed of tone, n A note of other,

by tone often in composition, as, clear-toned Specif (1) Having a given tone or tension, as, high-toned (2) Tinted, slightly colored, as, paper, (3) Improved in color or in brilliancy by a chemical bath said of a photographic positive (4) Intoned, as in spoken Chinese to'nee, 1 to'oi, 2 to'oe n [Malabar] A coast canoe to'less, 1 tõe's, 2 tõe's, n Having no tone (1) Being without appreciable quality of sound or voice (2) Devoid of striking or expressive quality - ness, n ton'er, 1 tõe'r, 2 tõe'r, n One who or that which tones tong, 1 tõe, 2 tõe, n [U S] 1. t To grapple for and gather (as oysters or clams) with toogs II t To use or fish with toogs as, to tong for oysters tong, n See TONGS  
tong, 1 tõe, 2 tõe, n [Anglo-Chinese] An association or a secret society [ < Chinese tong, meeting-place] Tong, n A parish in Bradford, England  
tong't, n Same as TONGUE  
ton'ga, 1 tõe'ga, 2 tõe'ga, n [E Iod] A light two-wheeled cart for four persons, in use in the country districts of British India  
ton'ga, n A mixture of several unknown barks (supposed to be the Premna talensis and Ropaphorophor rufus), originally used as a medicine in the Fiji Islands, and in 1879 introduced into England and the United States as a remedy for neuralgia  
Ton'ga, n A Bantu of Portuguese East Africa, not a Kafir  
Ton'ga bean Same as TONKA BEAN See BEAN  
Ton'ga-ti, 1 tõe'ga-ti, 2 tõe'ga-ti, n pl The aboriginal inhabitants of Polynesia, who were expelled by the Samoan  
Ton'ga Islands, 1 tõe'ga, 2 tõe'ga, n An island-group S E of Fiji in the South Pacific ocean, 390 sq m, capital, Nukunola 2 See TONGATAPU - Ton'gan, o & n  
Ton'ga-land, 1 tõe'ga-land, 2 tõe'ga-land, n A former territory and protectorate of northern Zululand, South Africa 5320 sq m since 1897 incorporated with Natal  
Ton'ga-re'va, 1 tõe'ga-re'va, 2 tõe'ga-re'va, n Same as PENNYN ISLAND  
Ton'ga-ta-bu, 1 tõe'ga-ta-bu, 2 tõe'ga-ta-bu, n The southernmost principal island of the Tonga group  
tong, pp Tongen  
tong'er, 1 tõe'r, 2 tõe'r, n [U S] One who gathers oysters by means of toogs tong'man, tong'man, tong'kang, 1 tõe'kang, 2 tõe'kang, n [Malay] Naut A form of junk used in the Malay Archipelago [KINESE Tong'king, Tong'log-ese, n Same as TONKIN, TONG-tongs, 1 tõe, 2 tõe, n pl 1. An implement for grasping and moving objects with convenience or safety consisting in the more common forms of a pair of levers, pivoted together near one end, according to the amount of leverage desired, or merely connected by a spring-plate, as in sugar-tongs Formerly used in the singular, and now frequently called pair of tongs There stand any and holdeth the bar iron upon the heart of man, with a pair of long tongs of long tongs  
CHAUVER C T Parion's Tale De Iro  
Tongs are sometimes made (1) from some feature of construction as crook-tongs (having the grasping ends twisted at an angle to the handles), flat-bit t, sliding t (having a ring to slide along the handles and hold them closed), (2) from their use, the thing grasped, or the business in which used as osparagus t (for serving asparagus on the table), hickory t, ellip t, horse-shoers t (stout with long handles), coal-t (for holding hot coals), coral-t, (used in coral-fishing), gas fitters' t or gas-pipe t, (for gripping iron pipe) grapping-t (oyster-tongs see OYSTER), gutter t (used in making tin roof-gutters), pinching-t (see PINCHING), rail t, (with

2. To use the tongue in talk, or in making vocal sounds sometimes followed by an indefinite it The tongue of this dog was followed by the quick yelping of four or five others  
J F Kennedy Swallow Barn vol n, p 170 [c & z 1832]  
3 To extend as a tongue, especially a tongue of land The fierce element of fire, here, tongueing over the earth wherever it may be landed  
DAVID MASSON British Norths p 303 [MACM 1859]  
4 Hort To make an incision in a plant-stem prior to layering - tongue shang, n [Prov Eng] To scold soundly - t-banger, n - to t, and groove, to prepare boards or planks for joining by working a groove on one edge and a corresponding projecting ridge or tongue on the other to groove and feather, to plow and t  
tongue, n 1. An organ situated in the mouth of a vertebrate ood supported by the hyoid bone most completely developed in mammals, where it consists almost wholly of muscular fibers and is important in taking in and masticating food, as an organ of taste, and in man as an organ of speech 2. Conch The odontophore or lingual ribbon 3 Entom (1) The proboscis of a lepidopter (2) The lingua 4 Anything bearing resemblance to or likened to a tongue (1) A promontory extending into the sea or other body of water, or into a plain (2) A long narrow bay extending into the land (3) [Prov Eng] A young sole (4) A rapid current of deep water, narrow and smooth, flowing between rocks (5) A strip of leather for closing the gap to the front of a laced shoe (6) The clapper of a bell (7) The fastener-plate of a buckle (8) An movable arm, as of a level or protractor (9) A vehicle-pole for the attachment of two or more horses (10) A projecting edge on a board, to be inserted into a corresponding groove in another (11) The index of a scale or balance (12) A vibrating slip on a reed, as of a flageolet (13) A tang as of a sword, etc (14) A pointed rail in a railway-switch (15) Naut The tapered end of one piece of timber that starts into the end of another piece largely used in built-up masts (16) Naut A rolling block of wood between the jaws of a gaff, over which the gaff slides (17) Mining A cam by which a front hammer is lifted (18) Generally, anything that tapers to a point, as, a tongue of flame  
5 Figuratively, speech, or the power or style of speech; utterance, voice, especially in reference to quality of tone, talk, sometimes, readiness of speech, or words as opposed to deeds, as, an infant's hisping tongue, a person of smooth tongue  
Instances are not wanting of men who have maintained great influence in spite of their rough tongues and the enemies which rough tongues provoke The Notion IN Y Aug 25 1892 p 142  
Specif (1) A language, vernacular, or dialect, as, the Latin tongue, hence, a race or nation as distinctive in its language (2) [Rare] Voice, hence, note (3) The call of an animal, as a hound (4) Dulogy praise  
6 A division of the order of Hospitalers, a nation, also, n meeting of such division 7 Cookery A beef's tongue [ < AS tungc tongue] tougt, tonget, Syn  
- o long tongue, a babbling tale - gift of tongues (Bib), a miraculous power of speaking in unknown tongues with which the apostles and many early Christians were endowed - on (or at) the tip (or end) of one's tongue, on the verge of utterance - red t, t-phoid fever - the t of the trump [Scot], the tongue of a few sharp hence, the main point - the tongues, foreign languages - to find one's t, to recover the power of speech - to give t, to give voice, as hounds, bark - to hold one's t, to keep silent say nothing - to keep one's t - tongue-bar, n Zool A projection downward to the brachial clefts of an entomopneust - t battery, n [Rare] A volley of words, irrepressible speech - t bird, n The wr neck - bit, n A bit having a plate to prevent the horse from getting his tongue over the mouthpiece - t house, n The hyoid bone - t case, n Entom That part of a pupa case which covers the toogus See ILLUS under ONCTRO - t chain, n Same as POLYCHAET See ILLUS under HARNESS - t compressor, n A dentist's tongue-holder, used in operating on the lower teeth - t euvre, n Phon A curve which gives a graphic record of the movements of the tongue to speech or song - t depressor, n A tongue-spatula - t doughy t, n A boastful bragging - t fence, n [Archae] Controversy argument - t grassy, n Pop pergrass - t holder, n A device used to dent operations for controlling the position of the tongue - t hound, n One of the two hounds or braces projecting from each side of the rear end of a vehicle-tongue, serving to brace it laterally - t joint, n A joint or union of two bars formed by pointing the end of one and splitting the end of the other, and then welding the two together - t slashing, n A scutecrossing - t mant, n A character (tongue's mant - t membrane, n Conch The odontophore - t scapular, n A monk's scapular bearing tongues of red cloth worn by Cistercians as a punishment, as for evil speaking - t shell, n A linguoid brachiopod - t shot, n [Rare] The range or distance within which spoken words may be heard - tongue'soret, n Malignant speech, uncharitable talk - t spatula, n A spatula for depressing the tongue in operations on the mouth or throat - t test, n A test of the existence of an electric current by placing the tongue between two electrodes and noting the sensation produced - t tie, n To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation - t tie, n Abnormal shortness of the fillet or frenum of the tongue, whereby its movement is impeded or confined - t tied, n 1. Having the speech impeded by tongue-tie 2 Debarred from speaking or from speaking freely - t tooth, n Conch A linguoid tooth - t tree, n A vehicle-tongue, wagon-pole - t twister, n A sentence intentionally constructed of such words as to test one's dexterity to rapid association  
She sells sea-shells on the seashore  
The shells she sells are sea-shells I'm sure  
- t vaillant, o Vaillant in words only - t worrior, n 1. One who fights only with his tongue 2 Philologist study - t worm, n 1. A parasitic worm-like linguoid arch-nid as Pentastemon tentoides, parasitic in the nostrils and frontal sinuses of dogs and wolves 2 A little - to throw t, to give tongue - to wag one's (or the) t, to talk said contemptuously - wooden t, an enlargement and induration of the tongue from which diseased cattle suf-



1. Blacksmith's a lather-tool b curved-tip c double pick-up, d straight tip e angle pick-up f bolt g rivet h angle-jaw 2 Ice 3 Skidding 4 Lever-grub 5 Mattress 6 Guiding 7 Rail 8 Lazy 9 Jewelers 10 Sugar 11 Carpet 12 13 Crucible 11 Webbing 15 Pipe 16 Chain  
short jaws and long horizontally bent handles, used for carrying railroad rails between two men), roofing-t (with broad horizontal jaws for reaching the plates), sardine-t (for fish use), shot t (for handling cannon-shot), skid-ding-t (for lifting logs), sugar t (for table use) wire-t (used in wire-drawing)  
2 Gem-cutting A vise-like arrangement by which the dop is firmly held in order to press the stone against the wheel 3 Cor-building A device, like a huge pair of tweezers, for gripping the track, as for use on a wrecking-ear, crab 4 [ slang, New Eng] Trousers [ < A tongue] - eorn'tongs, n Pincers with points hollowed ill o the shell of n barley-corn, used by jewelers in handling gems, etc - hammer and t [Collog] with all possible force violently - tourmalin t, o device of elastic wire, of the general style of fire-tongs but having in place of chaps two properly cut pieces of tourmalin serving as a simple form of polariscope  
tongue, 1 tõe, 2 tõe, r [rongren, tun'os, tou'cu-tung, jing] 1. i 1 Mus To modify the sound of by the use of the tongue, as a flute, cornet, or other wind-instrument played with the mouth 2 To fit for dovetailing by making a tongue on the edge See TO TONGUE AN GROOVE, below 3 [Poet] To utter articulately, speak 4 [Archae] To reproach in speech, censure, chide, reprove  
II. 1 Mus To use the tongue in playing a wind-instrument or staccato effects



Upper Surface of the Human Tongue



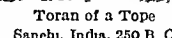








prec, imp of TEAL, r





tied in yellow and black, as (1) n variety of the domestic cat, or (2) one of various vanessid butterflies especially of the genus *Aglais*. See plate under BUTTERFLY tortoise-shelled? - tortoise-shell turtle, a turtle of the genus *Caretta*, yielding tortoise-shells - tortoise-shell? n 1. The epidermal plates of the carapace of the sea-turtle, especially the hawk-hill, valuable in the arts, also, one of these plates Tortoise-shell is translucent and amber-colored mottled with reddish brown, and after softening can be molded or cut into ornamental articles, as combs, etc., or used for inlaying It is now closely imitated by preparations of horn and by artificial compounds as of gelatin 2. A tortoise-shell cat 3. A tortoise-shell butterfly - tor-to-la, 1 tōr-to-lā, 2 tōr-to-lā, n [Sp Am] A zenaide-dove - tor-to-lā, 1 tōr-to-lā, 2 tōr-to-lā, n One of the Virgin Islands British West Indies, 24 sq m capital Roadtown - tor-to-sa, 1 tōr-to'so, 2 tōr-to'sa, n A fortified town in Tarragona province Spain - tor-to-zen, 1 tōr-to-zen, 2 tōr-to-zōn, n [Sp] A variety of large grape - tor-tri-cee, 1 tor-trai'cid, 2 tōr-tri'ccs, n pl Entom The Tortricidae - tor-tri-ciz, 1 o Of or pertaining to the Tortricidae - Tor-tricoid, 1 tor-trick-oid, 2 tor-trick-oids, n pl Entom One of the Tortricidae or Tortricoidae - tor-tric'i-da, 1 tor-tris'd-i, 2 tōr-tric'i-dē, n pl 1 Entom A family of small lepidopterous insects having the fore wings moderately broad and with nearly straight hind margins, hind wings broader, antennae simple 2. Herp The Hyssack [< F TORTRIX ] - tor-tri-cold, a - tor-tri-col'do-a, 1 tōr-tri-kol'd-o-a, 2 tōr-tri-cōl-de-o, n pl 1 Entom A superfamily of small lepidopterous insects having moths with simple antennae and moderately broad wings, and caterpillars living in rolled-up leaves from which they often emerge and drop down by a thread 2 Hrp The Uropeltidoidea [< TORTRIX + oin ] - Tor-tri-cō'nal, -tor-tri-cline, a & n - tor-tri-cōl'do-an, a (& n) - tor-tri-clis, 1 tōr-triks, 2 tōr-triks, n 1 Entom (1) A genus typical of Tortricidae (2) [< F ] A moth of this or a related genus, tortricid leafroller 2 Hrp (1) A generic name of Tortricidae (2) [< F ] A snake of this genus as the coral-snake (*Hysio* or *Tortrix scytale*) [< L tortor, tormentor, < torsion ] - tor-tu-ga, 1 tōr-tū'go, 2 tōr-tū'gā, n 1. Any one of several West Indian islands, especially, one N W of Haiti, length, 20 m once a pirate lair 2 See DRY TORTOAS - tor-tu-jous, 1 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs, 2 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs, a Bot & Zool Having swellings at regular intervals, moon-like [< LL tortuos, dim of tortio, a twist, < L tortus, see tor-tu-ose, 1 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs, 2 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs, o Bot Tortuose - tor-tu-os'i-ty, 1 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs'-ti, 2 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs'-ti, n 1. The quality or state of being tortuous - tor-tu-ous-ness, 2 That which is tortuous, a bend, winding, sinuosity [< F tortuosité, < L tortuositas (-is) = < tortuosus, see tortuous ] - tor-tu-ous, 1 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs, 2 tōr-chu-for-tū-jūs, a 1. Consisting of or abounding in irregular heads or turns, twisting 2 Figuratively, morally irregular or crooked, not straightforward, devious 3 Astrol Oblique said of the six zodiacal signs from Capricorn to Gemini 4 Geom Having no finite portion in one plane said of a curve [< F tortueux, < L tortuosus, < tortus, see torsion ] SYN. see circuitous - tor-tu-ous-ly, adv - tor-tu-ous-ly, o Same as TORTUOUS - tor-ture, 1 tōr-chur-or-tūr, 2 tōr-chur-or-tūr, v [Frōt-, Frōt-, Frōt-, Frōt-] 1 I 1. To subject to physical torture, inflict extreme bodily pain upon, speak, to put to judicial torture (see TORTURE, n ), as, to torture a person suspected of crime, to torture captured enemies 2. To cause to suffer keenly, to torture, to mind; torment, as, a mind tortured by remorse 3 To twist or turn violently into a new, especially an abnormal, form, distort, pervert, as, to torture a text to suit one's views A twitch of pain Tortured her mouth TENNYSON Princess vi, et 11 II. To stretch, strain, as a how 4L. To give extreme pain - tor-tur-a-bl(e), o - tor-tur-a-bl(e)-ness?, n - tor-tur-ing-ly, adv - tor-ture, n 1 The act or operation of torturing, or the state of being tortured, infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain 2. Speef, a judicial mode of extracting evidence from unwilling witnesses or compelling confessions by inflicting pain In Greece, and in most cases in Rome, torturo was a judicial procedure was reserved for slaves About the middle of the 16th century it began to be practised under ecclesiastical law It became a part of the judicial system of most European countries, and continued in Germany to the latter part of the 18th century, and in France till 1789 It was also employed in England, the last instance being in 1640 Torture was inflicted by means of machines devised for the purpose See TORT, n G NACK, n THUMBSREW, WHIP, n In ancient Greece torture was never employed except in cases of treason See RATIONALISM in Eur vol i p 332 la 1833 3 Extreme mental suffering, intense anguish of spirit, agony [F, < LL tortura, < L tortus, see torsion ] SYN. see AGONY PAIN - to-put to the torture, to inflict judicial torture upon - t of animals (Law), the statutory offense of causing pain and suffering to an animal by some violent wanton, cruel act cruelty to animals - tor-tur-er, 1 tōr-chur-for-tūr-jar, 2 tōr-chur-for-tūr-jār, n One who tortures, specif, one who executed judicial torture - tor-tur-ous, 1 tōr-chur-for-tūr-jūs, 2 tōr-chur-for-tūr-jūs, o Of or pertaining to torture, making extreme suffering - tor-tur-u-is, 1 tōr-tū-is, 2 tōr-tū-is, n 1 Bot A term-genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* closely resembling the yeasts, but destitute of endogenous spores The species are widely distributed in nature and many of them are alcoholic fermenters 2 [< F Biot A class of spherical bacteria [< L toratus, dim of toratulus, swelling ] - tor-tu-li-form, o Having the form of a torulus moniliform - tor-tu-li-form, o Having the form of a torulus - tor-tu-lo, 1 tōr-tū-lō, 2 tōr-tū-lō, n Bot Having alternating swellings and constrictions like the vegetative growth of *Torulo* 2. Slightly tumid, as an antenna - tor-tu-loust,















spinning-mule, may travel, as, the circular *track* of a large gun, specif (*Railroad*), the pair of metal rails, or, in a monorail system the single rail, on which a railway-train or tramway runs, also, the rail or pair of rails with its ties, bolts, etc., sometimes, by extension, the whole trackway 6. *Zool* The pelma of a bird's foot [*< F* *tract*, *< D* *tract*, draft, *< trecken*, draw] SYN. SEE MARK, ROAD *Track*—In one's tracks, where one stands or is walking on the spot—off the track. 1 Thrown from the rails derailed 2 Off the line of argument or consideration, on the question 3 Pursuing the wrong trail—on t (*Com*), in transit sold of grain in cars when the immediate location is unknown—*to clear the t*, to free a track from obstruction, hence, colloquially, to open the way—to follow in one's tracks [Colloq], to follow one's example, imitate one—*to make tracks* [Slang], to go away hastily—to take the back t. [Colloq], to retract one's words or conduct, eat humble pie—*track-barrow*, *n* A barrow having a grooved wheel permitting of its use on a single rail of a railway track—*track-chan'nel-er*, *n* A rock-channeler designed to operate from a track on which it is mounted frequently, a corbelled locomotive and channel-machinist See illus of QUARRYING-MACHINE, under QUARRY—*chart*, *n* A chart on which the course taken at sea is registered—*t. clearer*, *n* 1 A device, attached to the front of an engine or car, by which snow or other obstructions may be removed from the rails 2 A pointed board set at an angle at the outer end of the cutter-bar of a harvester, mower, etc., for guiding the grain to the cutters and clearing a path for the next passage of the machine—*t. edge*, *n* The steep edge of a millstone-furrow—*t. harner*, *n* A light rail single breast or cap harness, used in roading and for track exercising—*t. indicator*, *n* An apparatus on a railroad-car indicating and registering the condition of the track, especially as to level and alignment Compare NYMOGRAPH—*t. instrument*, *n* A pedal-like device capable of depression, as by a passing train, used on railroad-tracks to sound an alarm as at a crossing—*t. layer*, *n* A laborer who lays or aids in laying railroad-tracks—*t. laying machine*, a machine for laying rails for a railroad-track—*t. rail*, *n* A rail on which the wheels of a car run as distinguished from a guard-rail—*t. raiser*, *n* A device by which a portion of a railroad-track is raised usually consisting of a car having tongs by which to grasp the rails or ties, and one or more thrust-pieces to bear against the ground below—*t. scale*, *n* A large platform scale having on it rails forming a portion or continuation of a railroad-track, so that cars (with their contents, if any) may be run on it and weighed—*t. sweeper*, *n* A car equipped with rotating brushes operated by gearing from the axles, for clearing tracks, especially in city streets, a sweeping-car—*t. tank*, *n* Railroad water-trough in the center of a track, from which a locomotive or traction fills its water-tank by the aid of a scoop—*t. walker*, *n* A trackman

*track*, *n* [Scot] A distinctive mark, lineament, feature (*track*), *n* Same as *TRACT*—*an erroneous use*

*track-a-bl(e)*, *1* *trak*-'a-bl, 2 *trák*-'a-bl, *a* Such as can be tracked

*track-a-bl(e)*, *a* Admitting of tracking or towing

2 A single white line will sometimes force the bug into a barely perceptible crevice enlarging it into a "trackable" canal

KANE *U S Grinnell Expedition* 68 [85] in 1854

*track-age*, 1 *trak*-'j, 2 *trák*-'ag, *n* A drawing or towing

*track-age*, *n* 1. Railroad-tracks, collectively, ns, the road comprises a fine *trackage* system 2 The use of, or the right to use, a portion or the whole of the trackage system of one company by another company

*track'er*, 1 *trak*-'er, 2 *trák*-'er, *n* One who or that which tracks, or traces, a pursuer

*track'er*, *n* 1. One who tracks or tows a vessel as from the shore 2 A thin strip of wood in a pipe-organ, for connecting levers and operated by pulling only distinguished from a *striker*

*track-less*, 1 *trak*-'les, 2 *trák*-'les, *a* Unmarked by foot-steps, without paths or roads, untrodden, as, the *trackless* desert—*track-less-ly*, *adv*—*track-less-ness*, *n*

*track-man*, 1 *trak*-'man, 2 *trák*-'m'n, *n* [*TRACT*-'MEN, pl] 1 A person employed to inspect regularly the condition of a section of railroad-track

*track-mas'ter*, 1 *trak*-'mas'ter, 2 *trák*-'mas'ter, *n* One who has charge of a section of the permanent way of a railroad

*track-way*, 1 *trak*-'e, 2 *trák*-'wá, *n* The permanent way of a railroad

*trackt*, *pp* Tracked

*tract*, *tr* 1. To track or trace out, pursue 2. To protract, as an operation, draw out

*tract*, *tr* To handle tract, hence, to describe

*tract*, 1 *trakt*, 2 *tráct*, *n* 1. A comparatively extended area, expanse or stretch, especially of land or water, a region not definitely bounded, as, a vast *tract* of land 2. Continued duration, as, the *tract* of time—*tract*, (1) An expanse or extended area, as of an organ or system, as, the respiratory *tract* (2) The path followed by a bundle of nerve-fibers or by certain nervous impulses, as the spinocerebellar *tract*, the frontothalamic *tract*, etc (3) Any of the column-like organs or fascicles which compose the spinal cord, as, Burdach's *tract*, Goll's *tract*, Lissauer's *tract* See COLUMN-TRACTUS, 4 *Ornith* A pterygia or feather-tract 5† The continuity of anything, hence, course of movement, action, as of dramatic composition or performance 6† Route or road, passage, course 7† A lineament, feature 8† Attracting power, fascination, charm [*< L* *tractus*, *< traho* (pp *tractus*), draw]

*tract*, *n* 1. A short treatise, particularly one on some question of religion or morals, in the form of a small pamphlet, leaflet, tractate, ns, temperance *tracts* 2. *Deel* An anthem substituted between Septuagesim and Easter eve for the Alleluia after the Grindal in the Roman Catholic and certain other liturgies so styled because, instead of being treated unphonically, it is sung *tracim* (continuously) and as a solo—*tractate*, 3† Treatment, expostion

*tract*, *n* 1.—*Tracts* for the Times, a series of 90 tracts published from 1833 to 1851, by John Keble, John Henry (afterward Cardinal) Newman, Edward Bouverie Pusey, and other divines of the Church of England They advocated apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration, confession, the real presence the authority of the Church and of tradition and a Catholic interpretation of the Thirti-nine Articles

*tract-a-bl(e)*, 1 *trak*-'a-bl, 2 *trák*-'a-bl, *a* Easily led or controlled, manageable, docile, governable, as *tractable* man, *tractable* words, *tractable* land, easily wrought as food 3. Practicable [*< L* *tractabilis* *< tracto*, see *TRACTAT*] SYN. SEE *DOCILE*—*tract-a-bl(e)*, *n* 1. *tract-a-bl(e)-ness*, *—tract-a-bl*, *adv*





**Tra-fal'gar**, 1 tra-fal'gar or tra-fal'gär, 2 tra-fäl'gar or tra-fäl'gär, Cape A point in S W Cadiz province, Spain See **BATTLE**  
**tra-fäl'gär**, 1 tra-fäl'gär, 2 tra-fäl'gär, [TRA-FÄL'GÄR, TRA-FÄL'GÄR] 1. To make the subject of commercial exchange, as goods or wares, barter 2. To bargain for, negotiate 3. To conduct commercial business, buy and sell, barter, trade  
Of all the acts which drop a James II. from the throne, there was none so justly execrated by mankind as the sale of ardeens, in which his profligate court openly trafficked  
BROUGHTON British Constitution a 332 [O B & CO 1861]

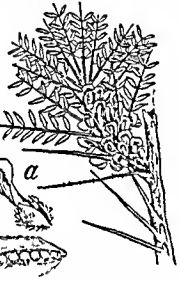
2. To do business of any kind, have dealings [C F tra-fä'gär, < traffic, traffic]  
**traff'ic**, 1. The exchange of goods, wares, or any kind of merchandise between individuals, communities, or countries, whether such exchange be direct (barter) or by the use of money, bills of exchange, etc., trade 2 The business of transportation, as of persons, animals, or goods, as, railroad or canal traffic 3 The subjects of transportation collectively, the persons, animals, or goods carried 4 [Rare] Marketable goods collectively, as the subject of trade 5 [Scott or Archæol] A business procedure, transaction, hence, dealings or intercourse 6 [Prov Eng] A track or path, trail [C F tra-fä'gär, traffic, said to be < L trās, across, + vicis, change]

**TRAFFIC**, commerce trade Commerce is the broadest and noblest term of this group Trade may be local commerce is always extended and is between members of distinct communities, or nations, as, foreign commerce, interstate commerce foreign trade, domestic or home trade Traffic is local, as between different parts of one city or between two or more cities Trade may be largely by letter or telegram, by bills of exchange, etc., traffic involves the actual passing to and fro of persons or commodities and may be applied directly to persons when considered as in some way a source of gain as, the passenger-traffic of a railroad Traffic always suggests stir and bustle, as, the din of traffic, one may say dull traffic, but scarcely dull traffic Compare synonyms for business

— traffic man'a-ger, n. A superintendent or responsible manager of traffic — t return, n. A statistical statement of the transportation business of any given system or route during any given time — t staker, n. One who makes out traffic-returns — tra-fä'ic-a-ble, a. That may be made the subject of traffic or trade marketable tra-fä'ic-a-ble — tra-fä'ic-er, n. One who devotes himself to traffic, a barterer often with unfavorable implication — tra-fä'ic-less, a. Devoid of traffic, doing no business

**tra-gä**, 1 tra-gä, 2 tra-gä, n. [Anglo-Ind] Self-immolation as practised by the Hindus Compare **SAHUNA**

**tra-gä-canth**, 1 tra-gä-canth, 2 tra-gä-cänth, n. 1. A white or reddish gum obtained from various species of *Astragalus*, which, treated with water, swells and forms a thick mucilage used in pharmacy, calico-printing, and the arts See **GUM TRAGACANTH** 2. *Bol. Alov*, epiphy shrub (*Astragalus gummifer*) of southwestern Asia one of the sources of gum tragacanth [C F tra-gä-cänth, OF dragum, < L tra-gä-cänth, < tra-gä-cänth, goat's udder, < Gr tra-gä-cänth, < tragos (see TRAGENY), and eec ACANTHA] — tra-gä-cänth'a, n. [L] Pharm Tragacanth — tra-gä-cänth'in, n. Chem Same as **NASSORIN** tra-gä-cänth'in, tra-gä-cänth'in



Tragacanth-plant

**tra-gä**, 1 tra-gä, 2 tra-gä, a the flowers b, aedopened Anat. Of or pertaining to the tragus

**tra-gä-lism**, 1 tra-gä-lism, 2 tra-gä-lism, n. [Rare] Goat-sickness lustulness [C Gr tragos, see TRAGENY]

**tra-gä-dian**, 1 tra-gä-dian, 2 tra-gä-dian, n. 1. An actor in tragedy, sometimes, loosely, any actor 2 An author of tragedies [C F tra-gä-dien, < tragédie, see TRAGENY] Syn. see **ACTOR**

**tra-gä-diente**, 1 tra-gä-diente, or (Eng) tra-gä-dien' 2 tra-gä-dien' (or Eng) tra-gä-dien' n. [F] A tragic playlet

**tra-gä-dient**, a. A tragic playlet

**tra-gä-dy**, 1 tra-gä-dy, 2 tra-gä-dy, n. [NIES, 2 -diz, pl] 1 The form of drama or of dramatic composition of which the theme is solemn, lofty, or pathetic, being a great action or series of acts, usually presented in heroic verse or elevated prose, and generally involving a fatal issue of a hopeless struggle, the species of drama that deals with the sad and terrible phases of life and character opposed to comedy See **TRAGEDY**

The principles that rules in tragedy and brings about the situation of extremity and degradation has varied in different ages and dramas Fate and its workings are the favorite themes of Greek tragedy, which grew out of the worship of Dionysos In Rome the germ of tragedy was found in the comedía palliata, which was borrowed from the Greeks and that part of Roman tragedy which has survived is associated with Seneca whose plays are adaptations of the works of Sophocles and Euripides are declined for reading rather than for the stage The great French writers who founded the classical tragedy of France took him as their model Forms of the later Latin drama were the comedía togata, which dealt with Roman life and manners, comedía praetexta, named from the magisterial dress and approaching nearest to true tragedy, comedía trahentia, named from the equestrian dress and comedía fabularia, which treated of tavern or low life In modern tragedy the characteristic feature is a conflict between the forces of a strong human nature and outside forces, either blind and physical or moral and spiritual, affording a strong contrast to the ancient Greek conception

Epic poetry employs a narrative tragedy represents its facts as passing to our sight in the former, the poet introduces himself as no historian in the latter, he presents his actors and never himself [Elements of Criticism a 414 [R & J n 1853]

2. [Tr.] Tragedy personified, Melpomene, the Muse of tragedy 3. A fatal event or course of events, murder, especially one involving dramatic incidents 4. Subjection to extreme and protracted suffering, especially to mental suffering 5. The art or theory of acting or composing tragedy [C F tra-gä-die, < L tragodia, < Gr tragōdia, < tragōdos, tragic singer, perhaps orig dressed to goatskins to represent a satyr, < tragos, goat (< tragō, nibble), + ōdos, singer, < aoidō, sing]

**Tra-gel'a-phi'nä**, 1 tra-jel'a-fn'ä, 2 tra-gäl'a-fn'ä, n. pl Mam A subfamily or division of *Bovidae* with horns generally spirally twisted and ridged from the front, including the horned antelope, nilgai, bushbuck, eland, kudu, and bongo [C TRA-GELAPHUS]

— tra-gel'a-phi'nä, o

**tra-gel'a-phus**, 1 tra-jel'a-fus, 2 tra-gäl'a-fus, n. 1 Gr Myth A fabulous animal part goat, part stag, regarded as an attribute of Diana tra-gel'a-phus 2. [Pl.] Mam A genus typical of *Tragelaphus* [C Gr tragelaphos, < tragos (see TRAGENY) + elaphos, deer]

**tra-gel't**, tra-gel't-out, etc Same as **TREGET**, etc

**tra-gel'to**, 1 tra-gel'to, 2 tra-gel'to, n. [Tr.] 1. -t, 2. -t, pl [It] A ferry or landing-place for gondolas

**tra-gel't**, 1 tra-gel't, 2 tra-gel't, n. Plural of **TRAGUS**

**tra-gel't**, 1 tra-gel't, 2 tra-gel't, a. 1. Involving death or calamity, causing wo, calamitous, terrible 2 Naturally pertaining to sad or calamitous events, mournful, sorrowful 3 Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of tragedy, done in the style of tragedy

Mr Siddons appeared a personification of the tragic muse certainly all the attributes of a tragedy, as, a tragedy, in Mrs Johnson Macready Reminiscences a 45 [MACM]

[C L tragicus, < Gr tragikos, < tragos, see TRAGENY] **tra-gel't**, n. 1 A writer of tragedy 2. A tragedy

**tra-gel't-cal**, 1 tra-gel't-cal, 2 tra-gel't-cal, a. 1. In a tragical manner (1) In the manner of tragedy; (2) Calamitously tra-gel't-cal-ly

**tra-gel't-com'e-dy**, 1 tra-gel't-com'e-dy, 2 tra-gel't-com'e-dy, n. A drama in which tragic and comic scenes are intermingled [C F tragicomédie, < L tragicomedia, < Gr tragikos (see TRAGENY), and eec COMEY] — tra-gel't-com'e-dy, a. — tra-gel't-com'e-dy, a. — tra-gel't-com'e-dy, a.

Some aecnes have coupled together two or three kinds, as the tragical and comic, whence, as risen the *tragicomedy*

**tra-gel't-pas'tor-al**, a. [Rare] Uniting tragic, comic, and pastoral features or qualities [C TRAGICOMIC + PASTORAL]

**tra-gel't-cus**, 1 tra-gel't-cus, 2 tra-gel't-cus, n. [C-I, 1 -sai, 2 -ci, pl] In various mammals, a muscle of the ear that moves the tragus [C TRAGUS]

**tra-gel't-pan**, 1 tra-gel't-pan, 2 tra-gel't-pan, n. A pheasant of the genus *Tragopan* (or *Cervinus*) ranging from northern India to China, having gorgeous ocellated plumage, and in the male elongate fleshy horns above the eyes, and large colored wattles on the throat, horned pheasant The gorgeous crimson tragopan (*T. satyra*), the best-known member of the group, frequents the higher and denser wooded ranges of the Himalayas [L, fabulous bird, < Gr tragopan, < tragos (see TRAGENY) + Pan Pan]

**tra-gel't-ony**, 1 tra-gel't-ony, 2 tra-gel't-ony, n. *Pothol* The bleating, tremulous sound heard as the vocal resonance through the stethoscope when it is applied to one affected with pleuropneumonia [C Gr tragos, goat, + phōnē, sound]

**tra-gel't-pō-gon**, 1 tra-gel't-pō-gon, 2 tra-gel't-pō-gon, n. *Bol* A genus of perennal plants of the family *Cichoriaceae* having grass-like leaves and long peduncled heads of yellow or blue flowers *T. portifolius* is the salsify or oyster-plant [C Gr tragopogon, goat's beard, < tragos (see TRAGENY) + pōgon, beard]

**tra-gel't-yul**, 1 tra-gel't-yul, 2 tra-gel't-yul, n. A tragulid [C TRAGULUS]

**tra-gel't-lä-dä**, 1 tra-gel't-lä-dä, 2 tra-gel't-lä-dä, n. pl Mam A family of small traguloid ruminants, including all the species, with tusk-like upper canines chevrolatras *Tragululus*, n. (t g) [C Gr tragos, see TRAGENY] — tra-gel't-lä-dä, n. — tra-gel't-lä-dä, a. n

**tra-gel't-lä-nä**, 1 tra-gel't-lä-nä, 2 tra-gel't-lä-nä, n. pl Mam The *Tragulidae* — tra-gel't-lä-nä, n. pl Mam

**tra-gel't-lä-nä**, 1 tra-gel't-lä-nä, 2 tra-gel't-lä-nä, n. pl Mam The *Tragulidae* as subfamily of *Moschidae*

**tra-gel't-lä-dä**, 1 tra-gel't-lä-dä, 2 tra-gel't-lä-dä, n. pl Mam A superfamily of ruminants having the placenta diffuse, the stomach tripartite, and the palatenum undeveloped [C TRAGULUS + -dä] — tra-gel't-lä-dä, a. n

**tra-gel't-gus**, 1 tra-gel't-gus, 2 tra-gel't-gus, n. [TRA-GEL'T-GUS, 1 -jui, 2 -gi, pl] 1. Anat A flattened, somewhat conical eminence of the nuchal in front of the opening of the external ear See **ILLUS** under **EAR** 2. A distinct lobe between the margins of the ear in most carnivorous bats [C Gr tragos, < tragos, goat, see TRAGENY]

**tra-gel't-lä**, 1 tra-gel't-lä, 2 tra-gel't-lä, n. [S Am] A carnivorous erythroid food-plant (*Macarodon* or *Hoplostus trahra* or *malabaria*) highly esteemed

**tra-gel't-guä**, 1 tra-gel't-guä, 2 tra-gel't-guä, n. A town in Malloco province Chile South America

**tra-gel't**, 1 tra-gel't, 2 tra-gel't, n. [Prov Eng & Scot] 1. To wander idly or with fatigue, tramp, trudge 2 To go astray, wander and be lost said principally of poultry 3 To waste away physically, decline eucum [Cp Sw traka, trudge] — tra-gel't, a. To trudge after — tra-gel't, a. Overlaid, tired out, trank't

**tra-gel't**, n. [Scot] 1. A misfortune, calamity, illness, or weariness 2. The flesh of sheep that have died from disease or accident 3 A stroll or saunter, also, a wearisome tramp or journey 4 An idle or disgusting person

**tra-gel't**, 1 tra-gel't, 2 tra-gel't, v. 1. To draw along lightly over a surface said of objects of some length, and especially of something flowing loosely, as a garment, also, to drag or draw after, as, to tra-gel't a robe 2 To pursue or discover by following in the track of, trace, track 3. *Mit* To carry, as a rifle, by grasping it in the right hand just above the balance, with the arm extended downward and slightly bent, the barrel of the piece up, the muzzle inclined to the front (United States army) or with the arm extended, the piece being held horizontally (British army) 4 To tread or force down, tread out, trank't

See **TRAIT**, **TRAITS**, under **TRAIT** 5. To pronounce, as words, in a protracted way In just articulation the words should not be tra-gel't nor drawn out carelessly, as to drop unfinished *Orthographia* compiled by William Russell a 25 [C 1851]

2. [West] To fasten behind one another into a train, as wagons 8. [Prov Eng] To tend along mischievously, impose upon, draw on

**tra-gel't**, 1 tra-gel't, 2 tra-gel't, n. 1. To be drawn along, drag, also, to hang or float loosely, as, a trailing skirt, hair trailing down the back 2. (1) To grow along the ground or over rocks, Trail Arms, bushes, etc., in a loose, creeping way, as, a trailing plant (2) To be furnished with or as with a vine or trailing

plant 3. To form a trail or path, as of light, follow at length in the wake of something, as, trailing smoke 4. To saunter leisurely along, remain in the rear 5. To fish by means of a trailer 6. To follow a trail or scat 7. *Card-playing* In casino, to play a card which is useless in taking tricks or building 8. To extend or stretch irregularly, as a point of land into the sea [C OF trailler, wind, < traill, see TRAIL, n.] **traill**, n. 1. The track left by any thing that has moved or been drawn or dragged over or any surface

The muskrat or the mink leads a long, sleek glittering trail across the glassy water [Gorton *Slechts* a 55 [In 1891]

2 The track or indications followed by a huntsman or by a dog in hunting, the scent much used in the phrases on and off the trail

3 The path worn or beaten by any person or persons, or by animals in going from place to place, particularly, the route followed through a wilderness or wild region by Indians or others

A trail is not a road it is not even a path sometimes As the word indicates, it is the mark left on the ground by something dragged as lodge-poles which the Indians fasten to the saddles of the horses their squaws ride when travelling [DANIEL INGENSOL *Knocking Round the Rockies* a 162 [In 1833]

4 Anything drawn behind or in the wake of something, a train Speif (1) The train of a dress or gown (2) Anything following or floating behind or drawn out as an appendage, as, a trail of seaweed the trail of a comet (3) The leaden stock of a gun-carriage, or extension of the stock that rests on the ground, upon the piece is not limited by (4) Astron The track made by the image of a star or planet on a photographic plate when the image is made to move slowly along the plate

5 A circumstance or circumstances suggesting and guiding inquiry, a clue or series of clues 6. [Prov Eng] The act of imposing upon a person's simplicity, credulity, or ignorance 7. [Prov Eng or Scot] A long, wearisome walk or journey 8. [Scot] One whose untidy and lazy 9. A sleigh, or other vehicle that is drawn along without wheels [C OF traill, < LL trahere, < L traho, draw] — traill-et-trail, n. The train of a steel gun-carriage made by prolonging the brackets and joining them with transoms See **TRAIL**, a (3) — cat, n. [Prov Eng] The common valarian — traill'bar, n. A bar inserted in a socket in the trail of a gun-carriage, by which the leaden stock is fastened to the piece — traill-board, n. A curved board fastened to the knee of the head, between the cheeks and at the head of the figure, on a vessel's bow — traill-bridge, n. A form of ferry in which a rope is stretched across a stream, and a boat attached and propelled across by the action of the current and the rudder — traill-car, n. [U S] A street-railway car attached to another to which the motive power is applied: used especially on cable and trolley-roads — traill-eye, n. The eye on a gun-carriage trail by which it is connected with the limber — traill-fence, n. A fence made of rails — traill-fence, n. A fence made of rails — traill-fence, n. A fence made of rails

— traill-fence, n. A fence made of rails — traill-fence, n. A fence made of rails — traill-fence, n. A fence made of rails

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Surely, *a priori*, intuitive, original, primordial, transcendental Intuitive truths are those which are in the mind independently of all experience not being derived from experience nor limited by it, as that the whole is greater than a part, or that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. All *intuitive* truths or beliefs are *transcendental*. But *transcendental* is a wider term than *intuitive*, including all within the limits of thought that is not derived from experience, as the ideas of space and time, the laws of logic, the principles of mathematics included under many genera; but transcends them all so the properties or affections of being have also been called *transcendental*. "K-F Vocob Philos p 530 "Transcendent he [Kant] employed to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor a priori element of cognition—what therefore transcends every category of thought." K-F Vocob Philos p 531 Transcendental has been applied in the language of the "transcendentalists" to man's superior nature, his higher faculties, his divine and human, so far as they are capable of being known to man. Transcendent, transcendental, and intuitive are opposed to empirical, or, according to the philosophy of



3 To change in form, produce in a new shape, transform, hence [Humorous Eng], to remake or remodel out of old material, as discarded garments, shoes, etc.











Other compounds, as travelling-bag, t.-cap, t.-chest, t.-dress, are self-explaining.  
trav'elled, trav'el-ler, etc. Same as TRAVELED, etc.

trav'el-og, 1 trav'el-ə; 2 trav'el-og, n. A discourse on or an account of travel illustrated pictorially [*<TRAVEL, + Gr logos, discourse*] trav'el-og-nēz.  
trav'el-oust, a Laborious trav'all-oust - [v.t. & a]

**ra-vers'**, 1 **tr-s-vers'**, 2 **tra-věrs'**, *n* [F] *Manège* A progression of a horse sidewise, the forehead slightly in advance of the croup. It differs from *renvers* in that

trav'er-sal, 1 trav'ər-səl, 2 trāv'ər-səl, *n* The act of journey-  
ing across, or traversing  
trav'er-sant, *a* Unfavorable thwart trav'ər-sauntt

raɪ'ɛrsɛ, 1 trɪv'ɛrs, 2 trɪv'ɛrs, v [TRAV'ERSEN, TRAV'-  
ERST<sup>s</sup>, TRAV'ERS-INO] I. t 1. To cross in traveling,  
wander over, also, to lie or run across or through, pass

Canton like the surrounding provinces is *traversed* by canals

2 To examine or survey carefully 3. To make denial  
of or oppose in answer, as, to *traverse* an assertion, in le-

gal pleading, to deny and tender issue upon, as a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. 4. *Mech* To move across, either sidewise or up and down, as, the tool traverses the work. 5. *Cross* To plane across the grain

of the wood 6 *Ordinance* To turn or point, as in aiming, turn to the right or left 7 To oppose, thwart, as, all his plans were *traversed* 8†. To lay crosswise

II. : 1 To move back and forth, or across 2 To turn, as on a pivot, swivel 3. *Fencing* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction 4. *Manoeuvring* To make the movement, called manoeuvring

6 To make n traverse survey 7†. To digress [ $< F$  *transverser*,  $< LL$  *transverso*,  $< L$  *transversus* see TRANS-

VERSE, *a*] — to traverse a yard (*Naut.*), to brace a yard fore and aft — *trav'ers-a-hl(e)*, *a*

*trav'ersc*, *a* 1 [*Archaic*] Lying or being across transverse. 2 [*Archaic*] Crossing the shield from side to side as

verse *z* Her Crossing the shield from side to side so as to touch the edges [*< F* *travers*, *< L* *transversus*, *transversus*, see TRANSVERSE *a*] *tray'ers*† — *traverse* *ln* point (*Her*), *ply* *har*wise *traverse* *ply*†. — *t. roll* (*Spinning*),

a rail which supports the bobbins and has a vertical traveling motion — **t. survey** (*Surv*), a survey of land, as for a railroad, in which the length and azimuth of a series of lines joined end to end are fully determined

**traverse**, *n.* 1. A thing or part, as of a mechanism or structure, that traverses or crosses. **Specific** (1) A crosspiece, cross-beam, transom, or the like, as in a miners' path or any track. (2) **Transit**. A frame for holding wires.

2 Something serving as a screen or harrier (1) *Fort*  
A parapet-like earthen mnsk or mound protecting the cov-

This wild assault was soon checked by grape from two guns planted behind a traverse on the ramparts. W F P NARVER  
War in the Peninsula vol 1, bk 1, p 381 [A & S]

(2) *Arch* (a) A curtained screen in large rooms, to give privacy to distinguished persons (b) A gallery or loft communicating with opposite sides of a building (c) [*Scot*] A screened seat in a church (d) A wooden or

3. *Geom.* A transversal 4 The act of traversing or traveling, a journey, passage, specif, in machinery,

sidewise travel, as of the tool in a slide-rest 5 The act of traversing or denying, a denial, is a legal pleading, a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. A common traverse is a direct denial of the

adverse allegations. A general t. is one preceded by a general inducement and denying in general terms all that is last before alleged on the opposite side. A special t. begins with the words above, and pursues the material portion

6. *Ordinance* A turning or pointing of a gun, as to the

right or left 7 *Naut* A zigzag track of a vessel while  
beating to windward or sailing on several courses 8.  
*Surv* A short line from a main line, to establish the  
position of a sidepoint 9 *Her* Point dexter or point

10 That which thwarts or obstructs,  
a cross, trouble, as, through many *traverses* of fortune  
11 [Prov.] A stall, trevis 12. A vein, line, or fissure in

a rock, etc., which runs obliquely and in a transverse direction 13 *Civ Engin* A roadway or course laid in a zigzag manner to counteract a steep grade 14 *Fencing* Opposing or defensive tactics. See FENCING 15.

A path cut transversely in the side of a cliff, also, the cliff in which such a path is cut 16. A dispute 17†. A trick, turning, artifice

— **Tom Cox's traverse** (Slang) (*Naut.*), a golog up one batchway and down another, or any course pursued by a skulker to avoid work — **to work or solve n t** (*Naut.*), to compute the direct distance covered by a vessel that sails in

traverse — *trav'ers·e·board*, *n* *Naut* A board having  
boles at eight compass-points, and as many pegs once used  
to record the course steered during a watch — *t* *circle*, *n*  
A circular horizontal track on which the rear of a gun

**JURY**, *n.* A petty jury. See **DRILL**, *n.* — **JURY**, *n.* A petty jury. See **DRILL**, *n.* — **JURY**, *n.* A petty jury. See **DRILL**, *n.*

correctly made — **t. table, n** 1 *Navig* A table giving the difference of latitude and departure for a course of given direction and distance 2 *Railway* A wheeled platform by which an axle may be shifted laterally from one track

**trav'erser** - *t* **wind, n** A wind blowing into the mouth of a harbor

county-seat, Wheaton 2 T. Bay, same as GRAND TRAVERSE BAY  
 tr'v'ersēt, adv Traversely, crosswise trāv'ers't.  
 tr'v'ersē Cl'ty A city, county-seat of Grand Traverse

county, Mich., a summer resort  
 n'er'ved, 1 trāv'ers-t, 2 trāv'ers-t, a Her Facing to tho  
 minister  
 n'er'ves-er, 1 trāv'ers-er, 2 trāv'ers-er, n 1. One who

trav'ers-ing, 1 trōv'ers-ing, 2 trāv'ers-ing, ppr & verbal  
n of TRAVERSE, v 1. Surr The making of n traverse

survey 2 Mech Lateral motion, as of a tool  
—traversing gear", a Mechanism, especially auto-  
matic, for traversing a machine gun or cannon — t jack, n.



The heart treasures its losses, and remembers best what it regrets  
A S HARDY *Passé Rose* p 97 [in M & C 1889]

3. To set a high value upon, prize, cherish, as, o *treasured* book. 4. To enrich  
*treasure*, n 1. The precious metals in any form, especially *treasures*, n 1. Money or coin, also, precious gems  
I replied that we, having assisted in the conquest of Canada, at a great expense of blood and treasure, had some right to be considered in the settlement of it  
B BAKER *Autobiography* vol II, p 276 [in M 1874]

2. Riches accumulated or possessed, hence, a stock or store of anything, abundance, wealth 3. Something regarded as very precious, a highly prized possession, usually portable

Lamb's great treasure was a print from Da Vinci  
H T TUCKERMAN *Criterion*, Pictures p 79 [in M & C 1866]

4. [Archaic] A treasury [cf *trésor*, < *L. thesaurus*, < *Gr thesauros* < *tithe*, place] *tresort*, *tresoret*, *treasure* etc., n To ancient times, a city where supplies were stored - *t-house*, n A place where things of value are stored up or kept often figuratively - *t of merits* (R C Ch), the superabundant merits of Christ and the saints which, at the prayer of the church, may be applied to men and make up for the deficiencies of human attainments See *supernumeration*, *trove*, n  
Money, plate, bullion, gold, silver, etc., hidden away hidden to the earth or other private place the owner being unknown In England *treasure-trove* belongs to the crown, and concealment by the finder is an indictable offense To the United States property so found is seldom claimed by the state *Treasure* found on the earth or in the sea is not *treasure-trove*

*treasure-trove*, n 1. *trez'ur-flou'ar*, 2. *tréz'ur-flou'ar*, n  
Aoy of various species of *Gazania* (see *Gazania*) cultivated in greenhouses, especially, *G. parviflora*, the peacock *treasureflower*. Its heads are three inches in diameter, the ray-florets orange, and the disk-florets darker-colored  
*treasure-sur*, n 1. *trez'ur-ar*, 2. *tréz'ur-ar*, n 1. One who *treasure-sur*, n 1. One who has the care of treasure or of a treasury, specifically, an officer legally authorized to receive, care for, and disburse public revenues upon lawful orders, also, a similar custodian of the funds of a society or a corporation 2. One who or that which treasures or hoards up [cf *F. trésorier*, < *LL thesaurarius*, < *L. thesaurus*, see *treasure*] *tres-or-er*

Lord High Treasurer [Gt Brit], formerly, the keeper of the royal treasure and the chief officer of state. See *TREASURY BOARD*. - *T*, of the Household, in England, the second officer to the department of the Lord Steward - *T* of the Mint [U S], since 1837, an official appointed to receive and keep all moneys appropriated for the mint, also all bullion and gold deposited and to pay all accounts due by the mint on warrants from the director - *T*, of the Poor [U S], an official in some States charged with the administration of funds for the relief of the poor - *T*, of the United States, an officer of the Treasury Department charged with receiving and keeping the moneys of the government and with their disbursement on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury - *treasure-sur-ship*, n The office of treasurer - *treasure-sur-ess*, n [Rare]

*treasure-sur-ess*, n Deserving to be treasured or cherished  
*treasure-sur-y*, n 1. *trez'ur-y*, 2. *tréz'ur-y*, n [-ies, 1-iz, 2-iz, 3-iz, 4-iz, 5-iz, 6-iz, 7-iz, 8-iz, 9-iz, 10-iz, 11-iz, 12-iz, 13-iz, 14-iz, 15-iz, 16-iz, 17-iz, 18-iz, 19-iz, 20-iz, 21-iz, 22-iz, 23-iz, 24-iz, 25-iz, 26-iz, 27-iz, 28-iz, 29-iz, 30-iz, 31-iz, 32-iz, 33-iz, 34-iz, 35-iz, 36-iz, 37-iz, 38-iz, 39-iz, 40-iz, 41-iz, 42-iz, 43-iz, 44-iz, 45-iz, 46-iz, 47-iz, 48-iz, 49-iz, 50-iz, 51-iz, 52-iz, 53-iz, 54-iz, 55-iz, 56-iz, 57-iz, 58-iz, 59-iz, 60-iz, 61-iz, 62-iz, 63-iz, 64-iz, 65-iz, 66-iz, 67-iz, 68-iz, 69-iz, 70-iz, 71-iz, 72-iz, 73-iz, 74-iz, 75-iz, 76-iz, 77-iz, 78-iz, 79-iz, 80-iz, 81-iz, 82-iz, 83-iz, 84-iz, 85-iz, 86-iz, 87-iz, 88-iz, 89-iz, 90-iz, 91-iz, 92-iz, 93-iz, 94-iz, 95-iz, 96-iz, 97-iz, 98-iz, 99-iz, 100-iz, 101-iz, 102-iz, 103-iz, 104-iz, 105-iz, 106-iz, 107-iz, 108-iz, 109-iz, 110-iz, 111-iz, 112-iz, 113-iz, 114-iz, 115-iz, 116-iz, 117-iz, 118-iz, 119-iz, 120-iz, 121-iz, 122-iz, 123-iz, 124-iz, 125-iz, 126-iz, 127-iz, 128-iz, 129-iz, 130-iz, 131-iz, 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1450-iz, 1451-iz, 1452-iz, 1453-iz, 1454-iz, 1455-iz, 1456-iz, 1457-iz, 1458-iz, 1459-iz, 1460-iz, 1461-iz, 1462-iz, 1463-iz, 1464-iz, 1465-iz, 1466-iz, 1467-iz, 1468-iz, 1469-iz, 1470-iz, 1471-iz, 1472-iz, 1473-iz, 1474-iz, 1475-iz, 1476-iz, 1477-iz, 1478-iz, 1479-iz, 1480-iz, 1481-iz, 1482-iz, 1483-iz, 1484-iz, 1485-iz, 1486-iz, 1487-iz, 1488-iz, 1489-iz, 1490-iz, 1491-





M

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leaves, polygamous flowers in clusters, and globose drupeaceous fruits. *T. micrantha*, a leafy shrub, is found in southern Florida. [tremā, bole.]

**Trem**-'a-do'-clan, 1 trem-'a-dō'shan, 2 trem-'a-dō'shan, a *Geol* Of or pertaining to the uppermost of the three series of strata comprised in the Cambrian system in Europe, or of the corresponding geologic epoch. See GEOLOGY — Trem-'a-do'-clan, *n*

**trem-man**'do, 1 trē-mān'do 2 trē-man'do, *adv* [It] *Mus* In a trembling wavering manner so rapidly as to produce a tremulous effect. *trē-mo-lan'do*

**Trē**'man-dra'-fē, 1 trē-man-dra'-fē, 2 trē'mān-dra'-fē-ē, *n* A small family of beath-like extratropical Australian shrubs. It includes 3 genera and about 20 species. Trem-'man-dra, *n* (t g) [tremā, a pore, + *anēr* (andr-), male, stamen] Trem-'man-dre'-āt-, trē-'man-dra'-ceous, *a*

**Trem**-'a-to'-da, 1 trem-'a-tō'da, 2 trēm'a-tō'da *n pl* *Helminth* A division of worms especially an order of parasitic plathelminths with a flatfish body, suckers or chitinoïd books, an alimentary canal but no anus and suprapharyngeal ganglia flukes [trematōdēs, < *tremā*-to (see TREMEY) + *eidōs* see -OID] Trem-'a-to'de-ai-, trēm-a-to'do, trēm-a-to'de, *a*

**Trem**-'a-tō'de-a, 1 trem-'a-tō'de-a, 2 trēm'a-tō'de-a, *n pl* *Helminth* The Trematoda [trematōdēs, see TREMATODA] — trem-'a-tōld, *a* & *n*

**Trem**-'a-to-saur'us, 1 trem-'a-to-sūr's 2 trēm'a-to-sūr's, *n* *Paleon* An order of Triassic labyrinthodont amphibians. [Same as WITH IRISHMAN]

**trem-a-tu**'ku-tū'n, 1 trē-mō-tu'ku-tū'n, 2 trē-ma-tu'ku-tū'n, *n* trem'bl(e), 1 trem'bl, 2 trēm'bl, *v* [TREMBLE, TREMBLE-ABLE, TREMBLING] 1 *t* [Rare] To cause to vibrate, agitate

She trembles her fan in a sweetness dumb,  
As her thoughts were beyond recalling

**II t** 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear or weakness, be agitated, be affected with tremor

The Greek was dreaming of the bough  
When Treck, her knee in suppliance bent,  
Should tremble at his power

**HALLECK** *Marco Bozzaris* at 1

2. To have slight irregular vibratory motion, as from some jarring force, quiver, shake, or totter, as, the explosion caused the buildings to tremble 3 To sound with quivering, quaver, as, *n* trembling voice 4 To oscillate, as a balance or as anything supported in it, before an equipose is reached, heave, to be in an uncertain state, be in great danger usually in the phrase to tremble in the balance [trembler, < LL *tremulo*, < L *tremulus*, trembling, < *tremo*, tremble] SYN. see QUAKE — to tremble for, to be in great fear concerning — trem'bl-able, *a*

**trem'bl**(e), *n* The act or state of trembling 2 *pl* *Pathol* (1) Involuntary muscular agitation, as, the trembles of drunkards (2) An endemic disease among cattle, the milk-sickness 3. [Canada] *Bot* The American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)

**Trem**-'ble-men't 1 trem-'bl-men't or -ment, 2 trēm'bl-men't, 1 *Mus* A trill 2 [Rare] The state of being in a tremble

**trem'bler**, 1 trem'blar, 2 trēm'bler, *n* 1. A creature that trembles, especially from fear 2 *Elec* (1) An automatic vibrator for making and breaking an electric circuit (2) An electric bell 3 [T-] *Ch Hist* One of an English religious sect of the 16th century 4. A torpedinoid fish (*Narke* or *Narcine brasiliensis*) of the West Indies and Brazil, one of the electric rays 5. A bird, one of the *Mimimæ* found in the West Indies

**trem'bling**, 1 trem'blig, 2 trēm'bling 1 *pa* Quivering, shivering, or shaking, as, the trembling palsy

**II n** *Ver* An infective disease among sheep said to be conveyed by ticks, characterized by nervous disturbances, muscular spasms and paralysis — trem'bling hammer, same as TREMBLER, 2 (1) — *t* poplar, same as TREMBLING TREE

**trem'bling-ly**, 1 trem'blip-ly, 2 trēm'bling-ly, *adv* With trembling, tremulously

**trem'blo**'res, 1 trem-blo'res 2 trēm-blo'res, *n pl* [S Am] Same as TREMBLOR an incorrect form [tremblores, < *tremblor*, TREMBLE] trem'blo'rest

**trem'blis**, 1 trem'blu, 2 trēm'blis, *a* [Colloq] Characterized by a tremble, trembling, timid, frightened

**trem'blis**, *adv* Tremblingly tremulously

**Trem**-'mē'l'a, 1 tri-mē'l'a, 2 tre-mē'l'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of fungi, the type of the family Tremellaceæ The thallus is yellowish and jelly-like and has numerous folds [L tremo, tremble — tre-mē'l-in'-fōrm, a Shaped like the thallus in *Tremella* — trem-'el-lin'-fōrm, < tre-mē'l'-old, *a* Trem-'el-lin'-fōrm, 2 trēm-'el-lin'-fōrm, *a*

*Bot* A family of basidiomycetous fungi typical of the order Tremellales having longitudinally 4-parted basidia [a

**Trem**-'el-la'-les, 1 trem-'el-liz, 2 trēm-'el-liz, *n pl* *Bot* An order of basidiomycetous fungi having the basidia divided obliquely or lengthwise [L tremo, tremble]

**Trem**-'el-lose, 1 trem-'el-lōs, 2 trēm-'el-lōs *a* Tremulous like jelly, gelatinous

**trem'**, 1 tri-men'dūs, 2 tre-mēn'dūs, *a* 1. Causing or fitted to cause astonishment by its force, immensity, or consequences often used to exaggerate emphasis, as, a tremendous blow

My book the publisher tells me will not be out before April  
He speaks of it in tremendous terms of approbation  
HAWTHORNE in H James, Jr a Nathaniel Hawthorne p 106 in 1880 ]

2. Having power to produce terror or awe, awe-inspiring terrible [tremendus, < *tremo*, tremble] SYN. alarmiac, appalling, awful, dreadful, fearful, frightful, horrible, horrid, horrible, terrible, terrific. See FORMIDABLE — tre-mēn'dous-ly, *adv* tre-mēn'dously, *a*

**trē**'mān-dra'-fē, 2 trēm'blān, *n* A wood-eating insect or horrid genus *Tremex*, of which the female bores in the trunks of trees with her ovipositor and the larva bore in the wood as the pigeon-tremex [tremā, bole, < *te-trainō*, bore]

**trem'**(e), 1 trem', 2 trēm', *n* A box or frame of wood or metal used for depositing concrete under water Its upper section forms a hopper above water to receive the concrete, and it may be raised or lowered by means of any suitable device, as a traveling crane. TRAUTWINE *Civil Engineers Pocket-book* p 680 [S in 1896]

**Trē**-'mo-to-pōd'-lā, 1 tri-mōk'-to-pōd'-lā 2 tre-mōt'-pōd'-lā, *n pl* *Conch* A family of octopod cuttlefishes with the apparatus of resistance cartilaginous and no shell

**Trē**-'mo-to-pōd', *n* (t g) [tremā (see TREMEY) + *oktopōd*, see OKTOPODA] — trē-'mo-to-pō'-laid, *n* — trē-'mo-to-pō'-lōid, *a*

**trem'**(og)-nos'ter, 1 trem'og-nōs'ter, 2 trēm'ōg-nōs'ter, *a* A peripheral sense-organ on certain of the lower vertebrates

as fishes knows] < Gr *tremō*, tremble, + *mōster*, that which is made by a tremograph  
trem'o-gram, 1 trem'o-gram 2 trem'o-gram, n. A tracing of a tremor  
trem'o-graph, 1 trem'o-graph, 2 trem'o-graph, n. *Physiol.*  
An apparatus for registering muscular tremor < L *tremor*, tremble, + *-GRAPH* ]  
trem'o-lan'do, 1 trem'o-lan'do, 2 trem'o-lan'do, adv. [It]  
Tremolando  
trem'o-lite, 1 trem'o-lite, 2 trem'o-lite, n. *Mineral* A light-colored calcium-magnesium amphibole (CaMgSi<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>) crystallizing in the monoclinic system < Val *Tremola*, in the Alps ]— trem'o-lit'ic, a  
trem'o-lo, 1 trem'o-lō, 2 trem'o-lō, n. [It] *Mus* 1. A vibrating, beating or throbbing sound produced by the voice, or instrumentally 2. The mechanism for causing such an effect in organ-tones, as a fann or bellows trem'o-lant, trem'ant  
Tremont, 1 trem'ont, 2 trem'ont, n. 1. A former name of Boston, Mass formerly Tremont descriptive of Beacon Hill 2. A township and town in Hancock county, Me. 3. A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa  
trem'o-pho'bi-a, 1 trem'o-phō-bi-a 2 trem'o-phō-bi-a, n. *Pathol* An unreasonable fear of trembling or of a tremulous movement  
trem'or, 1 trem'or or tri'mor, 2 trem'or or tri'mor (XIII), n. 1. A quick vibratory movement, or a succession of such movements, as, a tremor of the earth, the tremor of the aspen 2. An involuntary trembling or shivering, as from emotion, also, rarely, an emotion suggesting tremor, thrill, specif, in pathology, an involuntary and continued quivering or shaking of the whole or some part of the body in form of paralysis 3. Any trembling, quivering effect < F *tremeur*, < L *tremor*, < *tremo*, tremble ]— metallic tremor, the trembling palsy of metal-workers, as of workers with lead or quicksilver, the mercurial trade disease — t cordis, abnormal palpitations of the heart, due to either nervous or organic causes trem'or-ole, trem'or-ole, n. A star in a telescope which appears larger than it should because of the tremors of instrument and atmosphere — volutional t. (*Pathol*), a trembling movement of the entire body when attempting some voluntary effort, characteristic of multiple sclerosis trem'or-less, 1 trem'or-less, 2 trem'or-less, a Having no tremor  
Trem'pea-leau, 1 trem'pea-lō, 2 trem'pea-lō, n. A county in central W Wisconsin, 734 sq m county-seat, Whitehall trem'yu-lant, 1 trem'yū-lant, 2 trem'yū-lant 1. A Trembling II. n. A tremolo < LL *tremulan(t)-s*, pp. of *tremulo*, see TREMBLE ]  
trem'ulation, 1 trem'yū-lē-shan, 2 trem'yū-lē-shon, n. (Rare) Tremulous motion, a trembling  
trem'u-lous, 1 trem'yū-lus, 2 trem'yū-lus, a 1. Characterized by quivering or unsteadiness, trembling, vibrating, as, a tremulous leaf, also, produced with or as with trembling, as, a tremulous line 2. Showing timidity and irresolution, trembling, wavering 3. Characterized by the agitation that usually attends mental excitement, as, tremulous delight < L *tremulus*, see TREMBLE ]— ly, adv — ness, n  
trent, n. A fish-spear  
trench'all, n. Same as TREENAIL  
trench, 1 trench, 2 trench, v 1. t 1. To dig a trench in, cause to be furrowed, cut into trenches, hence, to construct trenches in military operations against 2. *Agric* (1) To turn over deeply by a succession of contiguous trenches (2) To cut deep furrows in for drainage, ditch (3) To plant in trenches 3 To confine in a trench 4. *Wood-working* To form a continuous groove in 5t. To cut, carve II. v. 1. To encroach 2. To cut trenches, work in or by trenches 3. [Archaic] To extend 4t. To cut, penetrate < OF *trencher* (F *trencher*) cp L *trunco*, lop, < *truncus*, maimed ] SYN: see TREESPARE  
trench, n. 1. A long narrow excavation in the ground, ditch 2. *Mil* A long narrow ditch, having a parapet made of the excavated earth used to cover the defence of soldiery or to form a sheltered way to advanced batteries, often with a descriptive word, as communication, reserve, shelter, supply, etc 3t. A path through the woods or copse < F *tranchée*, < *trencher* cut see TRENCH I ] — bastard trench (*Fort*), n trench dug the depth of two spade-thrusts but leaving the subsoil untouched — shelter-trench", n *Mil* A hastily dug trench, which serves as a protection against an enemy's fire — to mount the trenches (*Mil*), to mount guard in the trenches — to open the trenches (*Mil*) to open covered lines of attack by beginning trenching operations — *Mil* A hand-cart used for carrying ammunition through trenches — t scuttler, n A parapet made of gabions, earth, etc, built on n glads for enfilading a covered way — t fever, a remittent or relapsing fever characterized by headache, sickness, high temperature profuse sweating, muscular and neuralgic pains — t gun, one of various portable short-range guns devised for discharging projectiles at a high trajectory — t mullet, same as VINCIGRA AVEBA — t mullet, a *Bot* A (*Myrt* *discolor*) found in Central American waters — t plow I t To plow very deeply with n trenching, plow II n A trenching-plow See PLOW  
Trench, Richard Chenevix (?1807-?1880) An English divalge and philologist (On the Study of Words)  
trench'ant, 1 trench'ant, 2 trench'ant, a 1. Cutting or adapted to cut deeply and quickly, sharp, keen, as, a trenchant sword 2. Figuratively, effective, penetrating, hitting, as, trenchant wit 3. Zool Sharp-edged, adapted for cutting, sectorial, as, the trenchant edges of the canines in cats [OF, pp. of *trencher*, cut, see TRENER, v ]— trench'an-ty, n — trench'ant-ly, adv  
trench'er, 1 trench'er, 2 trench'er, n. 1. One who digs or makes trenches 2. One who carves, especially at a side-table  
trench'er, n. 1. A wooden plate for use as table, originally, a square piece of hoard used in cutting food 2. The wooden board of a trencher, hence, the table or its pleasures, as, to sit at the trencher 3. A trencher-cap 4t. A thick slice of bread used as a platter < OF *trenchor*, < *trencher*, cut, see TRENCH, v ] — trench'er-head", n. A coarse bread, slices of which were used for plates See TRENCHER 4 — t buf-foont, n A fester at a banquet — t cap, n A style of university cap in mode of form called mortar-board — t chaplain, n A domestic chaplain — t coat, n In gilding, a preparatory coating — t. critic, n An episcure — t. friend, n [Rare] A parasitic.

sponger - t.knigltit, n A waiter - t.lavt, n Dietetics

trench'er-man, 1 trench'er-man, 2 trënb'ë'r-man, n [-MEN, pl] 1. A feeder, an eater, as a good trencherman 2. A table companion trench'er-mate? 3†. A cook

trench'more, n [Eng] 1. A lively country-dance of the 16th and 17th centuries also, the music for it - trench'more!, cf To dance the trenchmore

trenchit, pp Trenched

Trenck, 1 trenk, 2 trënk, n 1. Franz, Baron von der (c/1711-10/1749) an Austrian soldier and adventurer 2. Friedrich, Baron von der (c/1826-1/1879), a German adventurer cousin of Franz

Tren'csen, 1 tren'chën, 2 trën'chën, n 1. A county in central Czechoslovakia, 1,784 sq m 2. Its capital, a former royal free city Tren'-tschin?, Tren'tsen?; Tren'tsin?.

trend, 1 trend, 2 trënd, v I. 1. To have or take a general course or direction, incline, hence, to have a general tendency or proclivity, incline, lean, as the range trends north 2†. To skirt, coast 3†. To turn II. 1. [Rare] To cause to take a trend, bend 2†. To roll, turn 3†. To skirt along [ME *trenden*, cf AS *trendel*, circle]

trend, vt [Prov Eng] To cleanse (wool) trent.

trend, vt 1. General course or direction, as in movement toward a particular point, hence, general inclination or tendency, drift, bent, as the trend of the coast 2 Naut (1) The telling of an anchor-shank toward the arms (2) The angle made by the cable with the line of the keel 3 *Geol & Mining* Same as STRIKE, 4 4. [Prov Eng] A stream, current

trendt, n [Prov Eng] Clean wool

Tren'de-len-burr, 1 tren'de-len-burr, 2 trën'de-lën-burr, Friedrich Adolf (1744/1802-1/1872) A German philosopher

tren'dle, 1 tren'dl (m), d, & n [Prov or Obs] Trundle

tren'dled, a Shaped like a wheel

Treng'ga-nu, 1 tren'gä-nü 2 trëng'gä-nü n 1. A British protected Malay state on the Gulf of Siam, 6,000 sq m 2. A seaport in the same Tring Ka'nut.

Trent, 1 trent, 2 trënt, n 1. A river in E England, length, 170 m to the Humber river 2. A river in central S Ontario Province, Canada, length, 150 m to the Bay of Quinte 3. A fortified city in S Tyrol, Italy See *CONCAT*

tren'tal, 1 tren'tal, 2 trën'tal, n 1. A series of thirty things 2. R C Ch Thirty successive daily regular masses, hence, an elegy, a dirge, tringtal [OF, < *trente*, < L *triginta*, thirty] tren'tall†.

trente'-et-qua'rante', 1 trënt'-et-ko-ränt', 2 tränt'-et-kä-ränt', n [F] A gambling-game played with cards laid out in two rows on a table, the top row representing "black" and the lower, "red" All court cards count as 10, and the dealing of each row is discontinued when the pips total 31 or over, sometimes confused with ROULETTE-à-la-Russe [F, thirty and forty]

Tren-t'ü-no, 1 tren-t'ü-no, 2 trën-t'ü-no n [It] A mountain-district around Trent in N E Italy, ceded to Italy by Treaty of St Germain, June, 1919

Tren'ton, 1 tren'ten, 2 trënt'on, n 1. A city in Clinton county, Ill 2. A city, county-seat of Grundy county, Mo. 3. A manufacturing city, county-seat of Mercer county, N J, capital of the State Here Washington defeated the British and Hessians, Dec 26, 1776, and repulsed the British, Jan 2 1777 4 (1) A township in Onondaga county N Y, N of Utica (2) See GEOLOGY 5. A city, county-seat of Gibson county, Tenn 6. A town in Hastings W district, Ontario province, Canada

Tren'ton Falls, n A series of cataracts in West Canada creek, Onondaga county, N Y, fall, 312 ft in 2 m 2. A village in Onondaga county, N Y

tre-pan', 1 tri-pan', 2 tre-pän', tr [TRE-PANNER\*, TRE-PANA\*, TRE-PAN'INO] 1. To use n tre-pan upon, specifi, in surgery, to subject to the operation of trephining 2 To cut a hole partly through as the back of a brush, for insertion of bristles [< F *trépaner*, < *trépan*, see TREPAN, n] -tre-pan'ning-ef-e-vä'tor, n A device for lifting out the disk of bone cut by a trephine

tre-pan', n 1. A surgeons' cylindrical saw for removing a disk from the skull an early form of the trephine 2. A large and powerful rock-boring tool used as in sinking Artesian wells 3†. A war-engine for perforating the walls of fort or fortress [< F *trépanum*, < Gr *trypanon*, < *trypaō*, bore, < *trypa*, hole < *trēō*, rub]

tre-pa'n'tion, 1 tre-pä'n'shän 2 trëp-a-nä'shon, n Surg The act or operation of trepanning, trephining

tre-pang', 1 tri-pan, 2 tre-päng', n 1. A holothurian or sea-slug, especially *Holothuria edulis* or a related species, collected in great numbers in East-Indian seas 2 The dried flesh of this sea-slug, especially esteemed by the Chinese [< Malay *tripang*]

tre-pa-nize, 1 trep-a-niz, 2 trëp-a-niz, tr [-NIZEN; -NIZ'INO] Surg To subject to trephining, trepan

tre-pan'ner, 1 tri-pan'är, 2 tre-pän'är, n Surg One who trepans

tre-pan'ner's, n One who ensnares

trep'e-get, 1 trep'i-jet, 2 trep'e-gët, n Same as TREBUCHET

treph'a, 1 trefs, 2 trëfa, a Same as TREF

tre-phine', 1 tri-fän' or -fin', 2 tre-fin' or -fin' (viii), tr [TRE-PHINEN\*, TRE-PHIN'INO] Surg To operate on with a trephine

re-phine', n A surgeons' cylindrical or crown saw for removing a disk or button of bone from the skull differing from n trepan in being triangular or trocanter-shaped centering-point, which guides and prevents slipping [< F *tréphine*, dim of *trépan*; see TREPAN, n]


trep'id, 1 trep'id, 2 trëp'id, a [Rare] Quaking, trembling, as with fear opposed to *intrepid* [< L *trepidus*, restless]

rep't-dan-ey, 1 rep't-den-si, 2 trëp'd-daa-çy, n [Rare] The state of being trepid, trepidation

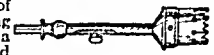
rep't-dant, 1 rep't-dont 2 trëp'd-dant, a *Pathol* Marked by tremor

rep't-date, 1 rep't-dët, 2 trëp'd-dät, tr [Rare] To bo in a state of trembling apprehension

rep't-d'n'tion, 1 rep't-d'çhën, 2 trëp'd-dä'shon, n 1. A state of mingled excitement and alarm, agitation from fear, nervous uncertainty of feeling 2. An involuntary trembling, tremor, as in paralysis 3. [Archaic] Confused haste 4. [Archaic] A vibrating or vibration, as of the leaves of a tree 5. *Anc Astron* A



Trephine











[illegible]

trick'er-y, *n* The art of dressing up, things used in dressing up, decorations, as, take away this *trickery* trick'l-y, 1 trick'l-h, 2 trick'l-y, *adv* In a tricky manner trick'l-ness, 1 trick'l-ness, 2 trick'l-nés, *n* The state or quality of being tricky

trick'ing, 1 trick'up, 2 trick'ing, *pa* Given to tricks, tricky trick'ing, *n* The act of dressing up, also, comments

trick'ish, 1 trick'ish, 2 trick'ish, *a* Apt to be tricky, partaking of trickery - trick'ish-l'y, *adv* - trick'ish-ness, *n*

trick'l' (e), 1 truk'l, 2 truk'l, *v* [TRUCK'LE, TRUCK'LA', TRUCK'LINO] *I* *t* To cause to flow slowly or by drops II *t* To flow or run drop by drop or in a very small stream, also, to permit drops to flow, drop, as, a *trickling* spout [ME *triklen*, var of *striken*, freq of *striken*, < AS *strican*, move along]

trick'le, *n* The act or state of trickling, or that which trickles, rill drop as, the *trickle* from the eaves - trick'le-ness, *n* Transitoriness - trick'let, *n* [Rare] A tiny rill - trick'ly, *a* Trickling

trick'ly, *adv* Cleverly, deftly

trick'mak'er, 1 trik'mek'ar, 2 trik'mak'er, *n* In card-playing, a person or card that takes a trick, o card of wondrous rank

trick'ment, *n* Decoration, especially heraldic

trick'ness, *a* Same as *trickish* - trick'ish-ness, *n* The quality or state of being tricky

trick'some, 1 trik'som, 2 trik'som, *a* Foad of tricks, playful

trick'ster, *tr* [Rare] *t* To play tricks

trick'ster, 1 trik'star, 2 trik'ster, *n* One who plays tricks, one who habitually tricks or deludes, a cheat

trick'sy, 1 trik's, 2 trik'sy, *a* 1. Fod of tricks or pranks, mischievous, sportive, playful, changeful

Never was water more exquently *tricksy* now darting over the bright pebbles, sparkling and flashing in the light with a bubbling music MAYN R. MYRRORD *Our Village The Cowslip Ball* May 15 p 25 [s M 1870]

2. Given to artifice or stratagem, cunning, crafty, artful

3. Tending to elude or deceive, illusory

trick'sy, *a* Tricked

trick't, *tr* Tricked

trick'track', 1 truk'trak', 2 trik'trik', *n* 1. An old form of backgammon in which pips as well as pieces were used 2 That form of backgammon in which the pieces are entered one by one instead of being placed all at once Russian backgammon [*F* *trick-trac*, backgammon, var of *trick-track*] *trick'trac'*, 1 trik't, 2 trik'y, *o* [TRICK'Y-ER, TRICK'Y-EST]

1. Disposed to tricks or characterized by trickery, deceitful, artful, kaavish 2. [Prov or Obs] Mischievous playful 3. Vicious, as an animal *Syn.* see *ARTFUL* *INSINUOUS*

trick-la-da, 1 trik'la-da, 2 trik'la-da, *n pl* *Helminth* The *Tricladidae* as an order [*<* TRI- + GR *lados*, branch] 1. trik'lad, *a* & *n* - TRI-clad-l'y, *n pl* *Helminth* The *Tricladidae* as a tribe - trik'la-did, *o* & *n* - Tri-cla-did'e-a, *n* [*<* TRI- + CLAD, *a*] A suborder of planarians with an intestine of 3 mala branches opening into the pharynx - trik'la-did'e-an, *o* & *n*

1. trik'lin'e, 1 trai-klia'k, 2 tri-kl'in'e, *o* *Crystal* Hexahedral and possessing no plane or planes of symmetry, referable to three unequal and dissimilar axes with oblique intersections, asymmetric said of crystal forms *See* *CRYSTALLIZATION* [*<* TRI- + GR *klino*, bend] trik'lin-nat'e, 1. trik'lin'um, 1 trai-klín-um, 2 tri-ella'-úm, *n* [*<* TRI- + *lin*] *Rom Antiq* 1. The Roman dining-table of four sides, with one side left free for the attendants, each of the other three being provided with a low couch upon which three guests could recline A full table accommodated nine persons *See* *RECUBATION* 2. A dining-room [*<* *L* < GR *triklinon*, < *triklinos*, with three corners - *treis*, three, + *kliné*, couch, + *klinō*, lean] - tri-ellin'a-e, *o*

1. trik'no-hed'ric, *a* Same as *TRICLINIC* - tri-coe'ous, *a* Bot Having three coel or carpels - tri-co'ic, *a* *Anc Pros* & *Rhet* Of three cola or members - tri-co'lon, *n* A tricolle or three-membered period

1. co'lor, 1 tra'kol'ar, 2 tri'col'or, *a* Of three colors tri'col'ored, tri'col'or-out; -tricolored violet, the pansy

1. co'lor, *n* 1. A flag of three colors in nearly equal proportions, specif, the French national standard of blue, white, and red vertical bands *See* plate of *FLAGS* or *EUROPE* 2. The tricolored cockade of the French revolutionists *See* *COCKADE* [*<* *I* *tricolore*, < *L* *tres*, three]

1. co'lor, tri'col'oured, etc Tricolor, etc the usual spelling in *Logoad*

tri-co'o'-don, *n* *Mom* 1. A genus typical of *Triconodontidae* 2. [*t*] A fossil marsupial of this genus, as *Triconodon mordax*, from the Purbeck of Dorsetshire - tri-co'o'-dont, *a* Having three conical cusps, as a molar tooth, having such molars, as a triconodontid - tri-co'o'-donte, *n pl* *Mamm* A Jurassic family of marsupials, especially *Triconodon*, having the mandibular condyles very low and molars alike to both jaws and each with 3 compressed cones in a line - tri-co'o'-do'nt'id, *n* - tri-co'o'-do'nt'id, *a* & *n* - tri-co'o'-don't'y, *n* The condition of having triconodont teeth - tri-con'y'-so-nant-al, *a* Consisting of, containing, or marked by having three consonants

tri-con'y'-so-nant'let - tri-con'ta-he'dral, *o* Same as *TRICONTAHEDRAL* tri-co'orm, *o* Having three horns or horn-like processes - tri-co'orn, *n* A three-cornered hat used improperly in the form *tricorn* for the two-cornered hat of the French gendarmes - tri-co'orn'ed, *o* [Rare] Three - tri-co'orn'ed - tri-co'orn'g'er-ous, *a* Bearing three horns - tri-co'orn'ute, *a* Having three horn-like processes

tri-co'orn'ut-ed - tri-co'orn'p-rate, *a* *Her* Having three bodies united in one head and radiating from it at equal distance, as a lion *tricornate*

tri-co'orn'ut-ed - tri-co'orn'p-rate, *n* A three-cornered hat

tri-co'-sane, *n* Same as *TRICOSANE* - tri-co'-sate, *a* Having three ribs or rib-like processes

1. co't, 1 tri'ko or (*F*) tri'k'o', 2 tri'co or (*F*) tri'co', *n* 1. A hand-knitted woollen fabric, or a machine-made imitation thereof 2. A soft slightly ribbed cloth [*F* *kottig*, < *tricot*, knit < *G* *tricken*, string]


tri-co'-ted'ous, *a* Bot Having three cotyledons

tri-co'-up's, 1 tri-ko'pus, 2 tri-co'pus, *Spiridon* [*†* 1788-1873] A Greek historian, diplomat, and revolutionist of 1821, a friend of Lord Byron tri-co'up'tet, [*Gr*]

tri-co'-ol, *n* *Chem* A mixture of the three *crucols* used as a germicide - tri-co'ro'ic, *a* *Med* Having three distinct waves of undulations in succession as the normal pulse

tri-co'ro'ic, *n* The state of being tricrotic

tri-co'ro'ic, *n* Having three legs branching from a common origin



Lion Tricorporate

Arms of Noailles







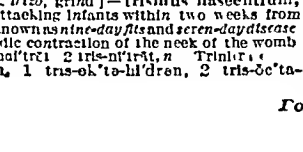










$$O\backslash\Gamma, n]$$












waters and non-anadromous, and highly esteemed as a game and food-fish. (1) A black-spotted fish of the genus *Salmo*, with well-developed vomerine teeth and sexual

differeces ill-de'ined The common brown trout or river t. (*S. fario*), attaining a length of 30 inches, the migratory sea t. (*S. trutta*), and the Loch Loven t. (*S. terencensis*) are British species. The cut-throat t. (*S. clor*) the rainbow t. (*S. gairdneri*), and the Rocky Mountain t. (*S. purpuratus*) are species of western North America. (2) A red or gray-spotted fish of the genus *Salvelinus*, having the shaft of the vomer toothless a char. The common speckled t. or brook t. (*S. fontinalis*), the great lake t. (*S. namaycush*), and the Dolly varden t. (*S. malma*) are American species. (3) A fish of some other family resembling or supposed to resemble the above. (4) A galaxiid so called in Australia and New Zealand. (5) Western U.S. A hexagrammoid or California rock-trout. (6) Local, U.S. The spotted weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) salt water t. (7) (Southern U.S.) A black bass. (8) AS *truit* < *L. trutta*, < *Gr. trōktis*, nibbler, < *trōgō*, nibble. (9) Blackiston's trout, same as rovo-rovo. (10) Stone-trout, n. A variety of rainbow-trout (*Salmo tridentatus*), misname trout-trout, has 'ket, n. An anglers flat-sided creel often carried by trout-fishermen - t. bird, n. (Local U.S.) The golden plover - t. colored, o. White, spotted with black, bay, or sorrel, as, a trout-colored horse - t. farm, n. An establishment for the artificial propagation of trout - t. gudgeon, n. A gobioid fish of the genus *Kribia* of Australia - t. hole, n. A pool or other place in a stream where trout congregate - t. house, n. A crustaceous parasite of the trout, sug - t. perch, n. 1. A percopoid fish (*Percoptis guttatus*) of the rivers and Great Lakes of the United States, trout-like, but with mouth and scales percoid. 2. The *Columbia transmontana* of the Columbia river basin. (3) Local, U.S. The black bass - t. pickercil, n. The banded pickercil (*Coxo americanus*) - t. shad, n. The weakfish - t. spoon, n. A small spoon-bait to be used in taking trout - von Behr t., the common European trout (*Salmo fario*), as introduced into the United States by von Behr. Other compounds are used, as, trout-fisherman, t. shook, t. line, t. net, t. pond, t. rod, t. stream, t. stick, t. troutful, a. Holding many trout, as a stream - troutless, a. Containing no trout - troutlet, n. A young or small trout - troutling - trout's, a. Containing trout - trout'alle, 1. trout'ya, 2. trout'ya'c, n. [F] Something found by good luck, a godsend.

trout'vère, 1. trout'vère, -vère, 2. trout'vère, -vère, n. One trout'vère, f. of a class of narrative poets of northern France who wrote in the langue d'oïl from the 11th to the 14th century. The troubadours were distinct from the troubadours, and to them are due the geste, the fabliau, the Arthurian romance, the Roman de Renart and Roman de la Rose, the prose chronicles, the mystery, etc. Compare MEISTERSTÜCK and TROUBADOUR. The established idea that the poetry of the *troubadours* was entirely founded upon imitation of that of the troubadours has been ably combated by Paul Meyer who comes to the conclusion that the poetry of the north of France was essentially no less original than that of the south. *Ensayi* Brt 11th ed. vol. xxvii p. 312 [F. < *trouter* see TROUBADOUR]. Trout'ville, 1. trout'ville, 2. trout'ville, n. A seaport in Calaveras department, France, seaside resort. Trout'ya-to-re, 1. trout'ya-to-re, 2. trout'ya-to-re, n. [It] Same as Tro'ya-to-re. II. [It] An opera by Verdi to the book of Salvatore Cammarano, based on a tragedy by Vega. The Count de Luna aims to marry Leonora who is in love with Maorice the troubadour. Leonora takes poison the count orders the execution of Maorice and from Azucena learns too late that he has killed his own brother. See OPERA. trove, 1. trout, 2. trout, a. Found only in treasure-trove. [OF, pp. of *trouer*, F. *trouver*, see TROUBADOUR]. trove, n. [Rare] A thing found. trout'er, 1. trout'er, 2. trout'er, n. Law An action to recover the value of personal property of the plaintiff wrongfully converted by another to his own use. Trover was originally an action of trespass on the case for damages against one who had found the goods of another and who refused to give them up on demand to the owner, which refusal was in law a conversion or appropriation of them by the finder hence the action came to be called "trover and conversion." The finding however, became a fiction, and the substance of the action is the wrongful withholding or "conversion of the goods." [F. *trouver*, see TROUBADOUR]. trow, 1. trow, 2. trow, t. & v. [Archaic] 1. To suppose, think. 2. To trust. 3. To wonder. [AS *trōwian*, trust, < *trōwe*, true]. trow, n. 1. A boat having amidships an open well through which to spear fish, also, a boat with a bottomed well for conveying or keeping fish. 2. A channel or flume, as for a mill-wheel. [Var. of TROUGH]. trow, n. Folklore An underground elf that works in metal. Compare TROLL, DROW. [F. *troll*, n.]. Trow'bridge, 1. trow'bridge, 2. trow'bridge, n. 1. John Townsend (1827-1916) an American novelist, poet, and writer. 2. A market town in Wiltshire, England. trow'el, 1. trow'el, 2. trow'el, t. [ELED or ELLD, -ELD, -PLINO or -EL-LING] To apply, as plaster, with a

trow'el, n. 1. A flat-bladed, sometimes pointed implement having an offset handle parallel, or nearly so, with the blade used by masons, plasterers, and molders. When it is necessary to flatten she lays it on as with a trowel. H. JAMES *In Partial Portraits Du Maurier* p. 367 [MACY 1883]. 2. A small concave scoop with a handle used in digging about small plants, potting them, etc. 3. A flat steel instrument, very elastic, about two feet long, with a handle at one end, used to spread the paint evenly on oilcloth. 4. A molder's smoothing-tool. See MOLDER. [F. *truelle*, < *L. trulla*, dim. of *trua*, ladle] - Scotch trowel, n. square trowel - trow'el hay "o-net, n. See DAYNET - trow'el-heak, n. A Sumatran broadbill (*Corydon sumatranus*). trow'el-ful, 1. trow'el-ful, 2. trow'el-ful, n. [FULS, pl] As much as a trowel holds. trow'el-worth-ite, 1. trow'el-worth-ite, 2. trow'el-worth-ite, n. *Petrol* A crystalline rock composed essentially of fluorite, orthoclase, tourmaline, and quartz, and formed from granite through alteration by pneumatolysis. [F. *Troileworth*, Cornwall England]. troy, 1. troy, 2. troy, n. A system of weight-measures formerly used for various articles, but now only by goldsmiths and jewellers for weighing precious metals and precious stones also used attributively. According to this system, 24 grains (gr) = 1 pennyweight (dwt), 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce (oz), 12 ounces = 1 pound (lb). Note - 1 lb troy = 5,760 grains. In weighing diamonds 1 carat = 3.168 troy grains. And is divided into quarters, which are called carat-grains. See also CARAT. See WRIGHT. [F. *Troyes*, France] troy weight, - Scotch troy weight, a system once used in Scotland, the Netherlands, and parts of France, in which the stone was reckoned at 16 pounds and the pound at 16 ounces. The prohibited at the Union, it long continued to be used for weighing the grosser objects of trade. Dutch weight. Troy, n. 1. An ancient city in Troas Asia Minor, the scene of Homer's Iliad the modern Hisarlik. See TROJAN. 2. A city, county-seat of Pike county, Ala. 3. A town in Cheshire county, N. H. 4. A manufacturing city, county-seat of Rensselaer county, N. Y., seat of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1824. 5. A city, county-seat of Miami county, O. 6. A borough in Bradford county, Pa. 7. A town in Orleans county, Vt. Troyes, 1. troy, 2. troy, n. A town in Aube department, France, former capital of Champagne, taken by the Allies, Feb. 7 and Mar. 4, 1814, and by Napoleon, Feb. 23, 1814. Troy'and, 1. troy'and, 2. troy'and, n. Constant (1813-1865) A French painter of landscapes and animals. troy'age, n. 1. A pledge of peace or truth given on payment of a tax. 2. An impost, tax, tribute. 3. An act of homage. troy'age, 1. troy'age, 2. troy'age, n. The act or state of being truant. troy'and-let, n. A wandering, begging life. troy'and-let, troy'and-ing. troy'and, 1. troy'and, 2. troy'and, n. [Rare] To squander, waste. II. To play the truant, idle away time. [F. *trouander*, < *trouand*, see TRUANT, n.] troy'and, - troy'and-ly, adv. In a truant manner. troy'ant, a. 1. Shirkng duty or attendance, especially, staying or running off without leave from home or from school, hence, idle, loitering. 2. Of, belonging to, or characterizing a truant, as, a truant disposition troy'ant; troy'ant; troy'ant-ly. troy'ant, n. 1. One who absents himself or runs off from the place of duty, especially, a child who stays away from school or home without leave, shirker. 2. An idler, vagrant. [OF, also *truant*, < Bret *truant*, vagabond] troy'ant, - troy'ant-school, n. A school to which truant or vagabond children may be sent by order of a magistrate - troy'ant-ship, n. Truancy. troy'ant, 1. troy'ant, 2. troy'ant, n. A truffle. [CP *truffe*] troy'ant, n. A slatter. troy'ant, n. A trouble. troy'ant, n. A short, stout woman. troy'ant, 1. troy'ant, 2. troy'ant, n. Same as TRAB. troy'age, n. Same as TRUCKAGE. troy'age, 1. troy'age, 2. troy'age, n. *Mit Law* 1. An agreement between belligerents for a temporary suspension of hostilities an armistice. Truces are either partial, limited to particular places or forces, or general, extending to all the belligerent forces. 2. Temporary cessation or intermission, as of contest, pain, or action as a truce to his anxiety. [N.D. *truce*, pl of *truce*, *truce* - *truce*-break'er, n. One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 3. Of good, feudal time, cessation of private war during certain weeks, and on fasts and festivals enforced by the Church under pain of excommunication. It also especially protected tillers of the soil and women from violence. It was widely respected for three centuries. peace of God; peace of the Church. The Truce of God was most powerful in the 12th century but with the 13th its influence waned as the kings gradually gained control over the nobles and substituted the king's peace for that of the church. *Ensayi* Brt 11th ed. vol. xxvii p. 321. - troy'less, a. 1. Having no truce. 2. Unforbearing. Tru'chas Peaks, 1. tru'chas, 2. tru'chas, Mountains in New Mexico, 13,305 ft. and 13,275 ft. high. tru'chman, n. An interpreter, dragoman. tru'chment, tru'cl-da'flont, n. A killing. truck, 1. truck, 2. truck, t. I. f. To give in exchange, sell or trade, as petty articles, harter, peddle, as, to truck vegetables. II. To exchange or sell commodities, peddle, hawk. [OF *troquer*, barter] truck, t. I. f. To cart or move about on a truck or a vehicle, as, to truck furniture. II. [Colloq] To drive a vehicle for cartage, as, he trucks for a living. truck, n. 1. Commodities for sale, exchange, or barter, especially, goods readily banded, as, the shop was full of truck. 2. [U.S.] Garden produce for market, as, he raises truck. 3. Same as TRUCK SYSTEM. 4. [Colloq] Worthless articles collectively, lumber, rubbish, as, thieves will not touch that truck. 5. [Colloq] The act of bartering. [OF *troc* < *troquer*, barter] - poor truck [Slang U.S.] poor, ignorant people, collectively, articles of inferior value - t. economy (Polit Econ), the age or practice of barter. Truck economy is the term used to denote the period which precedes the use of money. Barter is included as a sub-head under truck economy. R. T. ELY *Intro to Polit Econ* p. 80 [CHART 1881]. - truck-house, n. [U.S.] A building for the storage of goods especially, a storehouse at an Indian trading-post truck'ing-house, - t. shop, n. [Prov Eng] A store belonging to a truck system company-shop - t. store, n. [Local U.S.] A greengrocer's store. 2. A truck-shop - t. system, the practice of paying wages of workmen in goods instead of money. Truck, in sense 2, is an element of some self-explaining

compounds as, truck-farm, t. farmer, t. farming, t. garden, t. land, t. patch, t. pedler. truck, n. 1. A strong vehicle, variously constructed, especially one with four wheels, for transporting freight, merchandise, and other heavy articles. 2. A low barrow-like vehicle with two small stout wheels in place of one, and a forward lip, for use in moving barrels, boxes, trunks, etc., by hand, as in a warehouse. 3. A two, three, four, or sometimes six-wheeled vehicle used about railway-stations, etc., as for moving trunks by 1. Factory 2. Electric 3. Box power specl called baggage truck, or in a two-wheeled form sometimes freight t., or if four-wheeled, large or small, a wagon. 4. A set of wheels or runners in a framework, designed to support the whole or part of something, a swiveling carriage, as, a car-truck, a casemate-truck. 5. [Eng] A platform freight-car, rubber-car. 6. Naut A wooden disk at the upper extremity of a mast or upper end of the sky-sail-pole of a ship, having holes through which signal- or pennant-halyards are rove. 7. A wheel the original sense, now rare, and usually implying a small wheel without a tire. [F. *trouche*, see TROCHUS] aerial truck, a vehicle carrying aerial ladders - tele-scope-truck, n. A freight-truck that will grasp and hold a packing-box by sliding hooks operated from the handles - truck'holster, n. A cross-belt or holster forming a part of a car-truck, usually supporting the weight of one end of a car - t. frame, n. The skeleton or built-up structure of a car-truck, to which are attached the journal boxes, springs, etc. - t. horse, n. A stout, heavy horse suitable for drawing a truck - t. jack, n. A lifting-jack huog from a pair of wheels and used to lift logs etc., as in mounting on a truck - t. wheel, n. A wheel of a truck in a locomotive, one of the small wheels other than a driving-wheel - t. windlass, n. A windlass mounted on a truck for convenience in hauling the ropes of a block and tackle, etc. truck't, n. An old game of bowls, played on a board with 13 holes to receive the balls. truck'age, 1. truck'age, 2. truck'age, n. 1. Money paid for conveyance of goods on trucks, truck-charges. 2. The act of conveying goods by trucks. truck'age, n. Exchange barter. Truck'ce river, 1. truck'ce, 2. truck'ce, n. A river in E California and W Nevada, length, 125 m. to Pyramid Lake. truck'eri, 1. truck'eri, 2. truck'eri, n. 1. A market-gardener. 2. One who barter or sells commodities, hawkler, trader. 3. [Scot] A vagabond, rogue. truck'eri, n. 1. One who drives or supplies trucks. 2. *Brickmole* One who wheels pallets of green bricks to the yard for backing or to the racks for stacking. truck'le, 1. truck'le, 2. truck'le, n. [TRUCK'LE, TRUCK'LE, TRUCK'LING] I. 1. To carry favor or with servile art, yield or serve in an obsequious and unmanly way, as, to truckle to a lord. 2. To sleep in a trundle-bed. II. f. To trundle. [F. *truckle*, n. < LL *troccus*, small wheel, < L. *troccus*, pulley, < Gr *trochile*, pulley, < *trochos*, see TROCHAL] - truck'le, n. truck'le, n. [Prov Eng or Obs] 1. A small wheel, easter. 2. A trundle-bed. 3. A small flat cheese - truck'le, hcd', n. Same as TRUNDLE-BEN - t. cheese, n. Same as TRUCKLE. 3. truck'man, 1. truck'man, 2. truck'man, n. [TRUCK'MAN, pl] A dealer in truck, one who trucks or trades. truck'man, n. [TRUCK'MAN, pl] One who drives a truck, or conveys goods on a truck. truck'mas'ter, 1. truck'mas'ter, 2. truck'mas'ter, n. [U.S.] An officer in charge of the trade on Indian reservations. truck'pot, n. [Scot] Same as TRUCK-POT, see TRUCK, trucks, 1. trucks, 2. trucks, n. pl [Slang, Eng] Trousers. truckt, pp. Trucked. S. S. tru'cu-lence, 1. tru'cu-lens, 2. tru'cu-lens (XIII), n. The state or quality of being truculent, savageness of aspect or behavior, ferocity. [F. *traculencia*, < *traculencia*, fierce, < *trac* (trac), fierce] tru'cu-lent, 1. tru'cu-lent, 2. tru'cu-lent, a. 1. Having the character or the spirit of a savage, barbarous, cruel. 2. Awakened terror, ferocious. [F. < L. *traculencia*, see TRUCULENCE] - ly, adv. - ness, n. [Rare]. frudge, 1. frudge, 2. frudge, n. [TRUDGEN, TRUDGING] To make one's way on foot, especially wearily or without spirit, walk or march with labor. He frudged along through dopes and brake. WANDSWORTH Peter Bell pt. 1, st. 29. [*< Sw dial truga*, snowshoe]. frudge, n. A walk on foot, especially a tiresome one. frudge't, n. An interpreter, truchman. frudge'man, frudge'en, 1. frudge'en, 2. frudge'en, a. Of or pertaining to Trudgen an amateur swimmer, who devised the trudgen stroke, a stroke used in swimming-races in which the swimmer, face down, reaches forward alternately with each arm but kicks with both legs at once sometimes, but erroneously, *frudgen*. See SWIMMING. frudge, 1. frudge, 2. frudge, n. Gertrude a diminutive form true, 1. tru, 2. tru, n. [TRUED, TRUING] 1. To bring to conformity with a standard or requirement, form or adjust as with geometrical precision, put in right relation, as, to true a frame or a tool. 2. To verify. true, a. [TRU'ER, TRU'EST] 1. Faithful to fact or reality, conformable to the actual state of things, not false or erroneous, as, a true judgment or proposition. In this sense true is often used elliptically, for it is true or that is true, as, true, I hated him. 2. Faithful to appearances, conformable to what it seems or claims to be; genuine, not counterfeit, as, a true specimen, true gold. 3. Faithful in adherence to friends, promises, or principles, loyal, steadfast, constant, as, true love, a true friend. 4. Faithful to an established standard, conformable to a rule or really existing type or pattern; exact. 5. Faithful to the requirements of law or justice; legitimate, rightful, as, the true king. 6. Faithful to the truth in general, not given to falsehood or deceit;

1 Garden. 2 Circle or core. 3 Corner or inside. 4 Margin. 5 Step-edging. 6 Pointing. 7 Tile-setters. 8 Gazing. 9 Brick. 10 Plastering. trowel dress with a trowel, as a wall, form with a trowel as stucco.

veracious, truthful, honest, as, a true witness, a true man. 7. Faithful to the promise or predicted event, correctly indicative, to be relied upon, as, a true sign. 8. Anat. Possessing all the attributes of a developed organ or structure of its class, complete, also, fulfilling a given function, homologous with organs performing a like function, or being the essential part of an organ. 9. Of pure strain or pedigree, as, a true collie dog. 10. Biol. (1) Conformed to the structure of the type, as, a true insect. (2) Properly so called said of a plant or animal, as distinguished from others improperly so called, as, a true locust. 11. Exactly correspondent in pitch or key, in perfect tune, as, his voice is true. A true bell is that in which the third and fifth are heard in right relation to the fundamental.

A E Bostwick in *Annual Cyclopaedia* 1890, p. 712, col. 2 12† Sure [*< AS trēdne, true*]

Syn. see ACTUAL, AUTHENTIC, CORRECT, FAITHFUL, HONEST, JUST, MORAL, PURE, RIGHT.

—nut of true, not in line of adjustment said of a mark or part, as in drawing or a machine —the t. reality as apprehended by perception of the rational or logical faculty, also, that which is true distinguished from the beautiful and the good. See BEAUTIFUL, GOOD —t. annuity, see ANNUAL, 3 —t. as steel, the gospel, etc., to be depended upon with absolute confidence of unimpeachable veracity unquestionable reliable —t. bill (*Law*), the endorsement by a grand jury on a bill of indictment which they find to be sustained by the evidence also, a bill so endorsed —true blue<sup>1</sup>, 1. A Of uncompromising principles loyal faithful. 2. A person strictly adherent to his convictions, set, ect, or party, specif. in the 17th century, a Presbyterian of the more rigid persuasion —t. born, a. Of legitimate birth, having qualities, characters, or titles by heredity, as a true-born Turk —t. bred, a. 1. Bred to a true strain or stock, reproducing characteristics typical of a strain or breed. 2. Well-bred —t. cartilage, the cartilage that at first forms the skeleton hyaline cartilage —t. corpus luteum, a corpus luteum that has been produced by pregnancy —t. derived, a. True-horn —t. devoted, a. A devoted, unwavering devotion to duty —t. disposed, a. Disposing or arranging justly, or for the prevalence of truth and right —t. divining, a. Having a correct anticipation of fact; forecasting truly —t. fresco, see FRESCO, 1 (1) —t. hearted, a. Loyal, faithful, honest, sincere —t. heartedness, n. —T. Inspiration Society, see AMANIST —t. ligament, a fascial band that connects viscera with surrounding structures as distinguished from peritoneal folds that perform the same function —t. live, n. 1. One truly beloved or loving specif. one of an engaged pair, sweetheart used also adjectively. 2. Same as TRUE-LOVERS KNOT. Compare TRUE LOVE. See KNOT, 3. A. A condiment for sweetening the breath —t. molar, a molar that is formed independently, not replacing a milk-tooth —t. place (*Astron.*) the position of the sun, moon, a planet, or comet, as if seen from the center of the earth, with allowance made for the velocity of light due to the distance of the object —t. rib, a rib attached to spine and sternum distinguished from floating rib —t. stitch, n. An embroidery-stitch alike on both sides, through-stitch —t. in name, not varying from its true species as a plant, a term used by seedsmen —t. vertebra, one of the movable or non-analyzed vertebrae —t. vocal cords, the lower folds of the mucous membrane of the larynx, the only ones actually concerned in the production of voice —t. water, mean depth of water at a given place

true†, n. 1. Truth covenant pledge. 2. [TRUES or TRUCE, pl.] Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce

True†, n. 1. Alfred Charles (?/1853-?), an American agricultural expert. 2. Frederick William (?/1858-?) 1914), an American biologist and author

true, 1 trū, 2 trū, 3 trū, 4 trū, 5 trū, 6 trū, 7 trū, 8 trū, 9 trū, 10 trū, 11 trū, 12 trū, 13 trū, 14 trū, 15 trū, 16 trū, 17 trū, 18 trū, 19 trū, 20 trū, 21 trū, 22 trū, 23 trū, 24 trū, 25 trū, 26 trū, 27 trū, 28 trū, 29 trū, 30 trū, 31 trū, 32 trū, 33 trū, 34 trū, 35 trū, 36 trū, 37 trū, 38 trū, 39 trū, 40 trū, 41 trū, 42 trū, 43 trū, 44 trū, 45 trū, 46 trū, 47 trū, 48 trū, 49 trū, 50 trū, 51 trū, 52 trū, 53 trū, 54 trū, 55 trū, 56 trū, 57 trū, 58 trū, 59 trū, 60 trū, 61 trū, 62 trū, 63 trū, 64 trū, 65 trū, 66 trū, 67 trū, 68 trū, 69 trū, 70 trū, 71 trū, 72 trū, 73 trū, 74 trū, 75 trū, 76 trū, 77 trū, 78 trū, 79 trū, 80 trū, 81 trū, 82 trū, 83 trū, 84 trū, 85 trū, 86 trū, 87 trū, 88 trū, 89 trū, 90 trū, 91 trū, 92 trū, 93 trū, 94 trū, 95 trū, 96 trū, 97 trū, 98 trū, 99 trū, 100 trū, 101 trū, 102 trū, 103 trū, 104 trū, 105 trū, 106 trū, 107 trū, 108 trū, 109 trū, 110 trū, 111 trū, 112 trū, 113 trū, 114 trū, 115 trū, 116 trū, 117 trū, 118 trū, 119 trū, 120 trū, 121 trū, 122 trū, 123 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tub'ho'e, 1 tub'ō, 2 tūb'ō, *n* **Potho'** A contagious disease of tropical countries, especially prevalent among the African races, characterized by tubercles and tumors resembling raspberries, followed by ulceration, the yaws

tub'by, 1 tub'ī, 2 tūb'y, *n* 1. Resembling a tub in form, tub-shaped, round-bellied 2. Dull and wooden in sound, like an empty tub said of musical instruments

tube, 1 tūb, 2 tūb, *cf* [tuben, run'no] 1. To fit or furnish with a tube or tubes, as, to tube a boiler 2. To enclose or receive in a tube or tubes, as, to tube yarn

tube, *n* 1. A long hollow cylindrical body, as of wood, metal, rubber, or glass, generally used for the conveyance of something through it, but often as a receptacle for holding something, a pipe

In most of their applications there is no difference in sense between *tube* and *pipe*, generally, however, *tube* is used instead of *pipe* when the latter is referred to as not made of a rigid material, or when it is used as a receptacle and not as a conduit, as, a rubber tube tubes of artists colors test-tubes, the water-tubes of a boiler As used by machinists, *tube* and *pipe* are often distinguished by an arbitrary but fixed association with certain words, when there is no apparent difference in the sense

Tubes are named from their inventors as Bourdon tube (a pressure-gage), Braun *t* (for investing cathode rays), Crookes *t* (for showing phenomena of tenuous gases), Held *t* and Galloway *t* (water-tubes for boilers), Geissler *t* (for investigating electrical discharges in a gas), Glinzky *t* (used in fractional distillation) Javal *t* (a turbine tube), Lenard *t* (for investigating the transmission of cathode rays), Pitot *t* (for measuring the velocity of fluids), Roentgen *t*. (an X-ray tube), Servé *t*. (a dye-tube for boilers)

The action of the gastric juice is chemical and it will only dissolve dead matters and it dissolves them when they are in tubes of metal as well as in the stomach, but it has no action upon living matter H DAVY *Consolations in Travel* *iv* p 211 [s] 1

2 Specif (1) The stock or main body of a wind-instrument (2) A cylindrical receptacle of thin flexible metal having a screw-cap when used for holding artists' colors, called also paint-tube (3) Same as painting-tube (4) The principal part of a modern breech-loading rifled gun, around which the steel jackets are shrunk to give the requisite strength

3 Anat A tubular organ, especially one conveying air, as, a bronchial tube 4 Bot Any elongated hollow part or organ, as the united part of a gamopetalous corolla, gamoepalous calyx, or monadelphous andræum, a hymenomycetous fungi, same as Pone, in pyrenomycetous fungi, the neck of the perithecium In the two latter senses, called also tubulus 5 Physics A surface conceived as formed by a continuous series of lines of force or action of any kind passing through or terminating at every point of a closed curve called tube of force, of induction, *t* of flow, according to the physical conception expressed by the lines

6 Zool A protective casing formed by some earthworms as well as by the larvae of certain insects 7 A subterranean tunnel *cf* *tubus*, tube

8 Astrustic tubes, a series of tubes designed for demonstrating the effect on musical pitch of their varying lengths and diameters — body'-tube, *n* The principal part of an organ pipe — carbon *t* (Chem), a cylindrical glass vessel used in the colorimetric determination of carbon in steel — conjugating-*t*, *n* Bot A tube formed by the fusing of two processes put forth by opposite cells in two adjacent algae of the genus *Spirogyra* conjugating-canals — corolla *t*, *n* The basal part of a gamopetalous corolla — disstillng-*t*, *n* An apparatus for the fractional distillation of liquids by means of which only the vapor of that liquid which is boiled by the heat of the water in the jacket is allowed to pass over In certain cases the tubes are used to convey the passing over of spray — end-on *t*, a Geissler tube so constructed that the incandescent gas may be viewed through the ends of the tube — foetus-*t*, *n* Physics A form of Roentgen ray tube in which to intensify the effect the cathode rays are focused upon the anticathode — fractionating-*t*, *n* Chem A tube which is connected with a flask, used in facilitating fractional distillation — hard *t* (Elec), *n* Roentgen tube whose vacuum is unusually high — milk-tube, *n* A glass tube, sometimes palladium-*t*, a glass tube employed in the volumetric analysis of gases — percent *t*, a tube for measuring the percentage of cream in milk a form of lactometer — perlethoridal *t*. (Zool), the layer of cells surrounding the notocord — reduction-*t*, *n* Chem A small glass tube, fusible with difficulty, expanded to a bulb at the closed end, in which substances like mercury and arsenic compounds are by beating with suitable reagents changed to the metallic state and yield the volatilized metal condensed on the cooler portion of the tube Also, a hard glass tube open at both ends, and made of or coated with the material of which metallic oxides may be reduced to the metallic state by heating in a current of hydrogen — soft *t*, in radiography, an X-ray tube of low penetrating power — two-pipe *t*. [Colloq., Eng], any one of the series of tubular underground electric railways operated in London as distinguished from the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways — tube-board', *n* In a reed-organ, a board containing channels and resonating chambers, and having the reeds set in it

1 A brush for cleaning out boiler-tubes or condenser tubes 2 A brush for cleaning the flexible tubes of nursing bottles or syringes 3 Minute microscopic casts or cylinders voided in the urine for certain forms of Bright's disease They may be fatty, fibrous, bloody, or granular — *t*-clamp, *n* A clamp or clip for gripping a tube or pipe especially, a jawed tool used in bolting and lowering well-tubes — *t*-cleanser, *n* A device for cleaning boiler-tubes, condensing-tubes etc — *t*-clip, *n* 1. A clip for a pipe 2. A small pair of tongs by which to hold the end of a tube or the like — *t*-cock, *n* A device for controlling the flow of fluid by compressing a section of flexible tube — *t*-colors, *n* Artists' colors kept in paint-tubes — *t*-compass, *n* A drawing-compass having extensible tubular legs — *t*-coral, *n* An organ-pipe coral, tubipore — *t*-cutter, *n* A pipe-cutter — *t*-drawing, *n* The making of metal tubes by passing through dies — *t*-fastener, *n* Same as EXPANDER, *n* (1), *t*-ferrule, *n* 1 A thimble or ferrule driven into the end of a metal tube and expanded 2 A ferrule surrounding the end of a boiler-tube or condenser tube at the tube-sheet — *t*-flue, *n* A flame-tube in a furnace — *t*-foot, *n* One of the small vascular locomotory processes exerted through the ambulacral pores of echinoderms, an ambulacral sucker water-foot See ILLUS under STARFISH — *t*-form, *n* Bot Having the shape of a tube tubiform — *t*-ignition, *n* In motors, a method of ignition by means of a heated tube communicating with the combustion-chamber into which the combustible gas is allowed to flow — *t*-machine, *n* A machine for drawing or pulling metal — *t*-machine, *n* A machine for drawing or pulling metal — Same as TURNING-MACHINE















Tu'o'mey, 1 tū'mi, 2 tū'my, Michael (9/221805-9/221857)  
An American geologist  
tup, 1 tup, 2 tūp, tū & tī [Prov Eng] 1 To cover or  
copulate, as a ram 2 Ta butt, as a ram 3 To hammer,  
beat, or upset by a tup  
tup, n [Prov Eng] To how to before drinking  
tup, n 1 A ram or male sheep 2 *Mech* The striking  
part of a power-hammer usually adjustable and remov-  
able 3 Same as PAPER, n 2 [Aksa ta, tor, n ep  
LG *tuppen*, but] — tup/head'ed, n [Naral] Stupid,  
thick-headed — tup-man, n [Prov Eng] One who dis-  
in or breeds rams  
tu'pal, 1 tū'pē, 2 tū'pā, n A squirrel-shrew or tupalid  
Tu-pa'la, 1 tu-pē'a, 2 tū-pā'a, n *Mam* 1 A genus  
typical of *Tupatidae* 2 [t] An insectivore of this or a re-  
lated genus a tree-shrew [Of Malay origin]  
Tu'pa-l'i-dā, 1 tū'pā-dā, 2 tū'pā-l'i-dē n pl *Mam*  
An Oriental family of squirrel-like tupalidom insectivores  
with arched clefting by hone and metatarsal moderate,  
tupalidom — tu'pā'id, n — tu-pā'id, a & n  
tu'pa-k'i-hi, 1 tū'pō-k'i-hi, 2 tū'pā-k'i-hi, n [Maori] Sams  
as tutu  
tu-pa'ra, 1 tū'pō-ro, 2 tu-pa'ra, n [Maori] A double-  
tu'pē-lo, 1 tū'pō-lo, 2 tū'pē-lo, n [Am Ind] Any one of  
several American trees of the genus *Nyssa* (see *Nyssa*),  
especially the sour-gum — large tupelo, or swamp-tu-  
pela, a large tree (*Vysa aquatica*) with soft wood, growing  
in swamps in the southern United States tupela-gumi:  
— sour t, the Ogechee lme See LIME — t tent, a surgeons'  
tent, for dilating the mouth of the uterus  
Tu'p-i, n 1 A town, county-seat at Lee county, Miss  
Tu'p-i-Ga-ra'na, 1 tū'p-i-ga-ra'na, 2 tū'p-i-ga-ra'na n A  
South-American Indian pig-like stock See AMERICAN Tu'p-i:  
— Tu'p-i-an, a & n  
tu'p-wk, 1 tū'p-wk, 2 tū'p-wk, n [Eskimo] A tent of sealskin  
sewed together and stretched on poles used as a dwelling  
place in summer ROBERT E PEARLY *Discovery of the*  
*North Pole* p 44 [F a s co '10]  
Tu-pls'tra, 1 tū-pls'tra, 2 tū-pls'tra, n *Bot* A genus of  
curious plants of the lily family from Burma and the Hima-  
layas, cultivated under glass as *mallet-flowers* from the shape  
of their stigmas [Gr *typis*, hammer, < *typto*, strike]  
tu'pona, 1 tū'pō-na, 2 tū'pō-na, n [Aussie] A percophoid  
fish (*Aphritis bassif*) found in the waters of Australia  
Tu'p-er, 1 tū'p-er 2 tū'p-er n 1 Sir Charles (9/1821-19/11  
1915), a Canadian statesman Prime Minister of this  
Dominion, 1896 2 Sir Charles Hibbert (9/1855- ), a  
Canadian statesman and arbitrator 3 Martin Farquhar  
(9/1810-12/1889), an English poet *Proverbial Philosophy*  
tu'p-er'i-an, 1 tū'p-i-rān, 2 tū'pē-rān, a Indicating this  
style or contents of a dull didactic poem *Proverbial Philo-*  
*sophy* [L *tupeus*, *Tupper*, hence, jejune, trite commonplace]  
— Tu'p-er-i-sm, n [L *tupeus*, *Tupper*, *tripe* < *macch*]  
tu'p-er, 1 tū'p-er, 2 tū'p-er, n The mango-fish [*C* Hind  
tu'pu-na, 1 tū'pu-na, 2 tū'pu-na, n [Maori] An ancestor  
Tu'p-un-ga-to, 1 tū'p-un-gā-to 2 tū'p-un-gā-to, n A  
mountain in the Andes range central Chile, 22,000 ft high  
tutue, 1 tūk, 2 tūk, n A Canadian cap made by tuckin  
one tapered end of a long cylindrical bag, closed at both ends  
much worn as part of a winter costume, as in tobogganing  
or snow-shoeing See illus under HAITIAN [*< I* *logue*]  
tu'qu-que, 1 tū'qu-que, n [F 21] A yam (*Dioscorea sativa*)  
tu'quo-que, 1 tū'qu-que, 2 tū'qu-que, n [L] Literally,  
thou also substantively: an answer in which a person  
assailed retorts with a similar charge upon his assailant  
used also attributively as a *tu'quo-que* reply  
tur, 1 tur, 2 tur, n [Polish] The urus (*Bos primi-*  
*genius*)  
tur, n 1 The ibex (*Capra caucasica*) of central Cau-  
casia 2 The Caucasian bharal (*C pallas*) an aber-  
rant species of goat resembling the sheep  
Tur, Turk, abbr Turkey, Turkish  
Tu-ra', 1 tu-rā', 2 tu-rā', n A river in E Russia and W.  
Siberia length, 300 m to the Tobol river  
tu-ra'cin, 1 tū'rā-cin, 2 tū'rā-cia, n *Chem* A red pig-  
ment found in the feathers of the turacou one of the few  
animal compounds that contain copper, giving a spectrum  
analysis similar to cytochrome *tu-ra'-cine*  
tu-ra'-cou', 1 tū'rā-cū', 2 tu-ra'-cū', n [Afr] An African  
musopuloid bird or platanul-cou', especially of *Turacus*  
or a related genus, remarkable for its red and green pigments  
(turacina and turacoverdin) The white-crowned turacou  
(*Turacus corythae*) and the gray t. (*Schizothra concolor*) are  
South-African species tu'rā-co', tu'rā-con'; tu'-  
ra-ca'; tu'-ra-kan';  
tu-ra-co-ver'din, 1 tū'rā-co-vū'r-din, 2 tū'rā-co-vū'r-din, n  
*Chem* A green pigment found in the feathers of the turacou  
[*< Afr* *turac*, *turaco*, *< F* *vert*, green]  
tu-ra'-ni-an, 1 tu-rē-ni-an, 2 tū-rē-ni-an, a 1 Of  
pertaining to, or naming a family of agglutinative lan-  
guages variously limited and classified in term nam  
generally abandoned as incorrect or confused Originally the  
term included all speech of Asiatic origin that is neither  
Aryan nor Semitic, but in later use it is practically synon-  
ymous with *Ural-Altaic* See URAL-ALTAIC  
We have even heard a 'Turanian family' invented into which  
everything that is not Aryan or Semitic has been thrust from  
Turkish to Armenian to Chinese and Red Indian A H  
SAVCE *Principles of Comparative Philology* p 107 [rn & co 1874]  
2 Denoting the farm of gentle kinship prevailing  
among the Dravidian peoples of India [*< Turan*,  
mythical founder of the Turkish race]  
Tu-ra'-ni-an, n 1 The so-called Turanian languages  
collectively 2 One whose mother tongue is a Turanian  
language, a person of Turanian stock  
tu-ran-ose, 1 tū-rān-ō; tu-rān-ōs, 2 tū-rān-ōs, tu-rān-ōs, n  
*Chem* A diacetal (*C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*) produced by partial  
hydrolysis of melchitos [*< G* *turanos* *< Turan*, Tur-  
estian]  
turb, 1 A crowd,  
through  
tur'ba, 1 tū'rba 2  
tū'rba, n The  
chorus of Jewish  
common people in  
a synagogue [*<*  
tū'rba crowd]  
tur'ban, 1 tū'rban,  
2 tū'rban, n 1.  
An Oriental head-  
covering of Mos-  
lem origin, con-  
sisting of a cash,  
scarf, or shawl  
tied about the  
turban ar cap  
1 The urban of an Indian prince 2  
The urban of a lady's turban as worn in France in 1820  
called *teli-petich* or 'forty turban' is very long It requires  
evidence to witness to win a new order round the head so  
that the folds will be well made and the appearance fashionable  
1 SCHULTZ *Turkistan* vol 1, p 122, (c 1877)





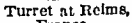
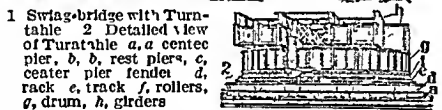
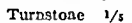
heavy towel with loose uncut pile — T. towelling, material or like Turkish towels. **T** turban, a diademated sear-urchin especially *Diadema sexatile*  
Turk'/ism, 1 tür'izm, 2 tür'izm, n Same as TURKISM  
turk'ic, 1 tür'ik, 2 tür'ik n ISO U S I A turtle tart'lic.  
Turk'man, 1 türk'man 2 türk'man, n Same as TURKOMAN  
Turk-mēn'-an, 1 türk-mīn'-en, 2 türk-mēn'-an, u & n Same as TURKOMAN  
Tur'ko-, n Same as TURCO  
Tur'knā'-ra-nal-an, 1 tür'kō-dl-rēm'-an 2 tür'kō-tā-rā m'-an, a Belonging or relating to n mixed race or races of Turkic and non-Turkic descent such as the Afghans, etc **II.** n A member of a Turkic-Turanian race  
tur'hols, n Same as TURGOSSIAN  
Tur'ko-man, 1 türk'man 2 türk-mann, n [-mans, pl] A member of one of the Turkic or Tatar hordes dwelling in Turkestan and the adjoining regions of Afghanistan, Persia and Russia Toor-co-man't, Tur'co-man't; Turk'mant—Tur'ko-man't, o  
Tur/'ko-Ta-tar'le, n A subfamily of the Ural-Altaic division of Innagees See LANGUAGE  
Turk's'-cap, 1 türks'-kap, 2 türks'-cāp, n 1. The common melon-eactus See MLOCACTUS Englishman's-head't, Turk's'-cap eacus; Turk's'-head't? 2. A Turk's-cap hily See LILY 3 A variety of winter squash tur'bān-squash't. 4 An African turban-shell (*Turbo sarmaticus*), used in the arts  
Turk's'-head't, 1 türks'-hed, 2 türks'-hād, n 1. Same as TURK'S-CAP, 1 2. A form of ornamental knot See ILLUS under KNOT 3. A spherical brush attached to a long handle used to sweep ceilings, etc 4. A circular or oval cake-pan having a conical core in the center  
Turk's Islands, A group of salt-producing islets south of the Bahamas, 169 sq m chief isl and town, Grand Turk  
Tur'is, n Same as TURKI STONE  
Tur'ling-ton's head's, 1 tür'līng-ton z, 2 tür'līng-ton's Same as FRIAR'S BALDHEAD under BALD  
tur'lough, 1 tür'lūsh 2 tür'lūsh, n A temporary pond made in sunken lands when overflooded [*tür furloch*, *tür*, dry + *loch*, lake]  
Tur'u-plin, 1 tür'u-plin, 2 tür'u-plin, n [OF] Ch Hist A member of a French sect (14th century) reputed to have held views like those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit  
turn, 1 tūrn, 2 tūrn, n [Archaic] A troop n turn'a  
turn'ma, 1 tūrma, 2 tūrma, n [TÜRME, 1-mil, 2-mé, pl] **I.** Rom Antiq A body of cavalry, the tenth part of an ala or wing of a legion inclining from 30 to 32 members  
tūr'nā-lin, n Same as TOURNALIN tūrma-line't  
turnmentisei, n Torment CHAUCER C T 1 1435  
tūrmer-ic, 1 tūrmer-ik, 2 tūrmer-ic, n 1. The tuber or aromatic root of the turmeric-plant (see def 2), especially when powdered used as a yellow dyestuff, as a condiment, especially in the East in curry-powder, in medicine as an aromatic stimulant, and in chemistry to make turmeric-paper 2 An East-Indian plant (*Curcuma longa*) with perennial rootstock and annual stems 3. The turmeric-tree (*Zieria smithii*) of Australia, the Tasmanian stinkwood 4. An Australian evergreen shrub (*Hakea doctyloides*) [*F* *terremerie*, perhaps cor of Ar *kürkum*, saffron] —tūrmer-ic-oll"  
n Chem Same as TURMENOL —t paper, n A bilobular paper yellow from saturation with the extract of turmeric used as a test for alkalis, by which it is turned brown or red.  
tūrmer-ic-plant, t plant, n Same as TURMERIC 2 —t-root, n 1. The root of the turmeric-plant 2 Orange-root See GONENSEAL 3 Bloodroot —t-tree, n An Australian tree of the genus *Zieria*, whose inner bark yields a dye  
tūrmer-ol, 1 tūrmer-öl or -ol, 2 tūrmer-öl or -öl, n Chem An oily compound extracted from the oil of turmeric by treatment with light petroleum [*türmer-* (in TURMERIC) + *-ol*] tūrmer-ic-oll'  
turmēt, 1 tūrmēt, 2 tūrmēt, n Bot I Prov Eag or Scot tūrmit, 1 tūrmīt, 2 tūrmīt, n **I.** t. [*Archaic*] To throw into or harass with turmoil or commotion  
**II.** t. 1. To be in a state of turmoil or disquiet 2. [*Prov Eng or Scot*] To labor, toil [*fremouille*, hopper of a mill, *c tremuer*, shake, *c tremo*, quiver]  
tūr'moll, n Confused motion, disturbance, tumult, hence, distraction of mind or public agitation, as, the turmoil of the sea —tūr'mill-oust, o Troublous  
tūr'mold, pp Turmoiled  
S S  
turn, 1 tūrn, 2 tūrn, v **I.** t. **I.** To give n rotary motion to, whether the motion communicated be a complete rotation or not, cause to rotate, as on an axis, ns, to turn a wheel or pulley, to turn the valve of n faucet 2 To change, alter, or vary in nature, form, or aspect, transform, as, to turn water into wine Speelf (1) To make neld, ferment, sour, as liquor or milk (2) To translate, transform, as, to turn French into English (3) To make giddy, unsettle, ns the head or heart  
Alas! she raves, her brain has a fear is turned  
Rowe Jane Shore act v, sc 1  
(4) To alter for the better, cause to give up evil courses 3 To shape (an object rotated, as in a lathe) by means of a chisel or other cutting-tool, also, to shape, ns plastic material, on a potters' throwing-table 4 To change or shift the sides of, bring to view a new side or surface of, reverse or invert, hence, to remake with the other side out, as a garment, as, to turn the lens of n look, the dress had been turned 5 Hence, figuratively, to revolve mentally, view from different standpoints, as, to turn n subject over 6. To direct, incline, or bend into a new direction, move from a course, as, to turn the gaze upward, to turn a ship from her course 7. To adapt to some particular purpose or end, apply, use, ns, to turn coal-screenings to account 8 To move to the other side of, go round, ns, to turn n corner  
Funct Turned General Soler's back to turn the reins in which Brenner was entangled, and to fall upon the extremity of the English line  
W P F NAPIER War in the Peninsula vol 1 p 150 [a a a]  
9. To cause or compel to go followed by various adverbs and prepositions limiting the sense, as, to turn water from n ever into n basin, to turn a hoy adrift in the world, to turn a workman off, turn the dog out, Hagar was turned away 10 To form, ns with graceful or effective outlines, shape, synonymically, round, mold, hence, to make suitable or beautiful, adapt, ns, n finely turned hand, v turned sentence  
Above his lute the happy singer bent  
And turned another gracious compliment  
ALDRICH The World's Way at 4  
11 To enuse (the stomach) to revolt or to reject its contents, nauseate 12. To perform by a whirling motion, as of the body, ns, to turn a hand-spring 13 Bric-making To set (undried bricks) on edge to facilitate



Syn. see noun — turn'pike'man", n. A collector of

Carolina = 1. Free, 2. Same as 1. NEARBY 2. Finner  
of two Australian trees (*Syncarpia laurifolia* and *Tristonia*

of a turret. *S. conica* having a long spire, is a tur-  
ritellid tur-ric'u-lale;; tur-ric'u-lat'ed;—turreted













[illegible]

father was Duke of Venetia for 35 years, his son was banished for taking bribes  
**Two Gentlemen of Verona** A comedy by Shakespeare, first produced in 1591. The story of Proteus and Julia is borrowed from a Spanish pastoral romance translated into English in 1595

**Two Mountains.** A district in S W Quebec province, Canada, 279 sq m, chief town, Sainte Scholastique. *Deux Montagnes*

**Two pence,** 1 tū'pēns or (colloq.) tū'pēns, 2 tō'pēns or (colloq.) tū'pēns (tū'pēns), n. 1. In Great Britain. (1) Move of account of the value of two pennies. (2) A silver coin of the same value, now issued only for alms-money, distributed by order of the sovereign on Maundy Thursday. (3) A former copper coin of the same value, first issued in 1797. 2 *Two penny-grass*

**Two penny,** 1 tū'pēn' or (colloq.) tū'pēn', 2 tō'pēn' or (colloq.) tū'pēn', n. Of the price or value of two pence, hence, cheap, worthless

A two penny treasury, wondrous to see

THACKERAY *The Canoe-Bottomed Chair* at 4

— **two penny damn,** an imprecation attributed to Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington erroneously connected with the Hindu coin *dam* — t. tube (Colloq. Eng.), see *tube* — **two penny grass,** n. *Bot* The herb *two penny*

**Two penny,** n. Formerly, a kind of beer or ale, originally sold at two pence a quart [Wis]

**Two rivers.** A lake port in central E Manitowoc county, Wis. **Two Sicilies.** A kingdom formed by the union of Sicily with N S in 1830 and at times with other parts of southern Italy. Incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy in 1861

**Two some,** 1 tū'sam, 2 tō'sam, o. [Scott.] 1. Enacted, used, taken, or participated in by two as a reel, twofold, dual. 2. Jointly constituting a pair, comprising two. 3. [Scott.] 1. A same, dance, or the like, by two. 2. Golf. A match with one player on each side.

**Two'style,** 1 tū'stīl, 2 tō'stīl, o. [Scott.] Same as *twistyle*

**Two'style,** n. Same as *twistyle*, two in various obsolete compounds, as *two'style, two'style, two'style, two'style*, etc.

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**tympa-no-ner'vical,** o. Of or relating to the tympanum and the neck — **tympa-no-ner'vical-an,** o. Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube — **tympa-no-hyal,** o. Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid arch — **tympa-no-hyal,** o. A proximal element of the hyoid arch. In man and other mammals it coossifies with the temporal bone — **tympa-no-malleal,** o. Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the malleus — **tympa-no-mandibular,** o. Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the mandible — **tympa-no-mas'toid,** a. Pertaining to the tympanum and the cells in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone used to designate an abscess in that region

**tympa-non,** 1 tū'pā-nōn, 2 tū'pā-nōn, n. A kettle-drum. [*Gr* *tympanon*, see *TYPANUM*]

**tympa-noc-clip'ital,** o. *Ornith* A small bone connected with the occipital and believed to represent the tympanic of a mammal — **tympa-no-per'otic,** l. o. Consisting of the auditory tympanic and petrous hoes, as the earbone of a cetacean. [*Gr* *tympanon*, see *TYPANUM*]

**tympa-no-squa-mo'sal,** o. Of or pertaining to the tympanic bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone — **tympa-no-to'ic-m,** n. *Surg* Puncture of the tympanic membrane

**tympa-nous,** o. Distended like a drum, figuratively, puffed

**tympa-num,** 1 tū'pā-nūm, 2 tū'pā-nūm, n. [*NA*, pl.] 1. *Anat* (1) The middle ear, the cavity, between the tympanic membrane and the cochlea, with which the Eustachian tube connects. See *illus* under *ACUTORY*. (2) The tympanic membrane, the eardrum

Across the end of this canal, a membrane or skin called the *tympanum* is stretched, like the parchment over the head of a drum and it is this *tympanum* which moves to and fro as the air waves strike on it. *ANABELLA B. BECKLEY* *Fairy-Land of Science* lect vi p 137 [A 1879]

2. *Ornith* (1) The lower specially modified end of the trachea in some water-birds, as ducks, giving rise to a hoarse whistle that serves as a resonance-cavity. (2) One of the naked inflatable air-sacs on each side of the neck of certain birds, as the prairie-chens. 3. *Crust* A membranous areola on the posterior interior surface of a coxocrite, as in crabs, etc. 4. *Bot* A membrane closing the mouth of the capsule of certain mosses. 5. *Arch* (1) A space, as over a doorway

or window, immediately bounded by an arch, hood-molding, or the like, and serving usually as a place for ornamentation, also, the triangular recessed face of a pediment or a similar space marked out, as for decoration. (2) The die or Tympanum of the Main Door-drum of a pedestal. (3) A way of the Hôtel Carnava-

door-panel. 6. *Hydrol* A large drum-head, with curved radial partitions, for raising water from a flowing stream. The current drives the wheel, which scoops the water into the buckets and discharges it centrally through a hollow axis. 7. A drum-shaped treadmill in which the power is applied internally. 8. An ancient form of drum, with one or two heads beaten either with the hand or with a drumstick. 9. (1) The diaphragm in a magnetophone. (2) The diaphragm in a phonograph or gramophone. [*Gr* *tympanon*, drum, < *typtō*, beat]

**tympa-nus,** n. To inflate with pride or conceit, puff up

**tympa-ny,** 1 tū'pā-nī, 2 tū'pā-nī, n. [*Arch* 1. *Polith* Same as *tympa-nus*. 2. The state of being inflated or puffed up, pomposity, conceit. [*Gr* *tympanon*, see *TYPANUM*]

**tympa-plate,** tī'pā-plate, n. See *TYMP*

**Tyn'nan,** 1 tū'nān, 2 tū'nān, n. 1. Katharine, pseudonym of Katharine Tynan Hinkson. 2. Patrick J. P., an Irish Fenian leader. See *NUMBER ONE*

**tyndt,** n. Same as *TYND*

**Tyn'dale,** 1 tū'n'dāl, 2 tū'n'dāl, William (1484-1536) An English priest and reformer translated the New Testament into English, strangled as a heretic. [*Gr* *tyn'dale*, *Tyn'dale*]

**Tyn'dall,** 1 tū'n'dāl, 2 tū'n'dāl, n. 1. John (1820-1893), a British physicist, born in Ireland. *Light* 2. A mountain of the Sierra Nevada range, Tulare county, Cal., 14,380 ft high

**Tyn'dall-ization,** n. Sterilization by heating repeatedly, giving time between for maturation of bacteria. Intermittent or partial sterilization. [*John Tyn'dall*] — **Tyn'dall-ize,** v. [*John Tyn'dall*]

**Tyn-da-re-us,** 1 tū'dā-rē-us, 2 tū'dā-rē-us, n. *Gr Myth* A king of Sparta husband of Leda

**Tyn-dar'ide,** 1 tū'n-dār'īd, 2 tū'n-dār'īd, n. pl. [*L*] The children of Tyndareus, Castor and Pollux. See *CASTOR AND POLLUX*, 2. 3. v. *Castor* **Tyn-dar'ide,** n. [*L*]

**tyne,** 1 tū'n, 2 tū'n, n. [*Scott* or *Obs*] To lose

**tyne-t,** n. To come to grief, to be in grief. [*tyne*, n. Grief pain

**tyne,** n. Same as *TYNE</*



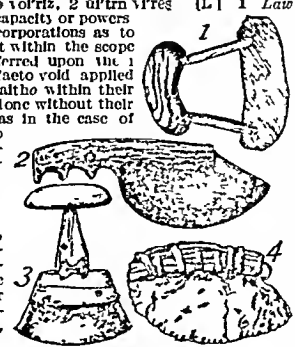




**U'gri-an**, 1 u' [or v] u' gʀi-ən, 2 u' [or v] i' gʀi-ən, n Saind as 1 tɪk [ < the *Ugurs*, n I lənɪʃ tʀiːb ] — U'gri-an, ə — U'grɔɪd, ə









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For words not given above see v-2, prefix, page 2598

in sex of *aunt*. 2. An elderly man a kindly appellation, especially applied, in the southern United States, to an old negro. 3. [Slang] A pawnbroker humorously compared to a rich uncle as, my watch is at my *uncle's*. [*< E* *uncle*, *< L* *avunculus*, dim. of *avus*, grandfather] *uncle* (*det*) — *Uncle George*, in Abbott's *Rollo Books*, the uncle of Rollo, a walking encyclopaedia — *U. Remus*, in Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus's Tales*, the narrator, an old plantation negro with a tuft of negro songs and folk-lore — *U. Sam*, the government or typical representative or citizen of the United States a jocular explanation of the initials *U. S.* It is said that the government stores purchased at Troy, N. Y. in the war of 1812 were marked *U. S.*, and that the inspector in charge of them, Samuel Wilson, was popularly known as 'Uncle Sam', hence arose the facetious explanation of the initials — *U. Tohy*, in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, a retired captain, wounded at the siege of Namur. He is kind brave simple-minded and gallant, and the real hero of the novel — *U. Tam*, in Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the chief character. The story is based on incidents in the life of Josiah Henson (1787–1831) Uncle Tom, a faithful negro slave, is sold by his master, Mr. Shelby to Augustine St. Clare an easy-going slaveholder. On the death of St. Clare he is bought by Simon Legree a brutal slave-owner, who subjects him to intolerable cruelties from which he dies — *uncle-ship*, *n* The state or relation of an uncle

*-uncle* A diminutive suffix in words of Latin origin, as *caruncle*, *peduncle*, *bonuncle* [*< L* *unculus*, dim. suffix, *< -un-*, ending of noun stem, + *-culus*, dim. suffix, *< -co-*, formative, + *-tus*, dim.]

*unclean*, 1 *un-klin*, 2 *ün-clēn*, *n* 1. Not clean, foul, dirty, filthy 2. Characterized by impure thoughts or practices, depraved, unchaste 3. Ceremonially impure (1) Constituting a source of defilement said specifically in Jewish law of certain animals forbidden for use in sacrifice or for food (2) Being defiled, as a person eating such an animal

*Syn.*, see *FOUL* — *unclean spirit*, an evil spirit, a demon *uncleanly*, 1 *un-klen*, 2 *ün-clēn*, *adv* 1. Not *uncleanly*, 1 *un-klen*, 2 *ün-clēn*, *adv* 1. Not pure or chaste, impure, indecent

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conditions, self-limited 2. *Metaph* With the definite article, not limited by conditions (1) The absolutely unlimited and unrelated, and so unknowable (2) The self-limiting One, the One free from the limiting conditions of space and time With Sir Wm Hamilton, the Absolute was the unconditionally limited, and the Infinite the unconditionally unlimited *Syn.* see INFINITE

*uncon-form*, *a* Dissimilar, unlike

*uncon-form'a-bil'i-ty*, *n* The condition of not being conformable, specific, in

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in'der-ground", n. 1. Situated, done or operating beneath the surface of the ground, hence, tunneled, as, an

— to be under a cloud, to be overshadowed by difficulties, have one's reputation injuriously affected — un"der-

For words not given above see vol. prefix, page 2598.



underground railway 2. Hence, done in secret; operating out of sight  
 un'der-ground, n [Local Eng.] That which is beneath the surface of the ground, as a railway  
 un'der-ground, adr Beneath the surface of the ground, hence, secretly; as, to work underground  
 un'der-grove, n A grove of shrubs or undersized trees overshadowed by trees of larger growth  
 un'der-grow, v To grow short of the normal height —  
 un'der-grown, a Not fully grown, undersized.  
 un'der-growl, n A subtlet growl  
 un'der-growth, n 1. That which grows under, n growth of smaller plants among larger ones, specif., a thicket or coppice in or as in a forest 2. The condition of being undergrown 3. [Furners' Cant.] Small, fluffy hairs of an animal's skin  
 un'der-grub, v [Prov Eng.] To grub under undermine  
 un'der-hand, 1 un'dar-hand; 2 un'der-hñd, a 1. Done or acting in a meanly secret manner, disingenuous, unfair; sly, as, underhand dealings 2. In baseball, cricket, etc., same as under-arm — un'der-hand, adr  
 un'der-hand'ed, a 1. Clandestinely carried on, underhand, as, something underhand was going on 2. [Rare] Destitute of the full complement of hands, short-handed. — ly, adr — ness, n  
 un'der-hang, v & n [Rare] To hang down or under; suspend — un'der-head, n A stupid person, dolt, blockhead — un'der-head, v To raise by applying power from below, heave up — un'der-hew, v To be less than is usual and proper specif., to hew a log so that its measurement would indicate a greater cubic content than it all waste material were removed, as when beaver so as to leave a way — un'der-hold, n In wrestling, where two combatants have their arms wrapped around one another, the hold secured by the one whose arms are beneath his opponent's — un'der-hole, v & n [Pennsylvania, U S] Mining To cut out the lower part of a coal-seam or of the under-clip, in order to get out the coal above, undercut — un'der-honest, a Dishonest  
 un'der-hung, 1 un'dar-hung, 2 un'der-hñg, a 1. Protruding from beneath, also, hanging over or beyond said of the jaws of persons, also of one having such a jaw He had got the trick which many underhung men have of compressing his upper lip  
 T. Hughes Tom Brown at Oxford vol 1, p 23. [r a r 1869]  
 2. Running on rollers on a rail below it. said of a sliding door opposed to overhung  
 un'der-jawed, a [Rare] Having a heavy under jaw — un'der-keep, v To keep under keep down subdue — un'der-laid, a Laid underneath something — un'der-lap, v To lie or be folded partly under — extend beneath the edge of, as the feathers of a bird underlap each other  
 un'der-lay, 1 un'dar-lē, 2 un'der-lñ, v 1. To lay something under, hence, to support by underlay; specif., in printing, to put underlays (base in form) 2. [Prov Eng.] To mend the sole of (a shoe) II. 1. To incline, as a vein, from the perpendicular; hade [*AS underleagan* < under, under, and see LAY, r] un'der-lay, n 1. Print A piece of paper or card placed or pasted under certain types or parts of a cut, in a form, to bring them up to the proper level 2. Mining A hade or inclination, as of a lode — un'der-lay-shaft, n A shaft extending to the underlay of a vein.  
 un'der-lay, n One who or that which underlays  
 2. Mining Same as underlay-shaft  
 un'der-leaf, n [Eng.] A variety of elder-apple  
 un'der-lease, v To underlet; sublet  
 un'der-lease, n Law A lease of premises by a lessee for a term less than his own or for only a part of his own, a sublease  
 An underlease differs from an assignment in the fact that by assignment the term or a whole term or the residue of it passes to his assignee by underlease less than the whole term or residue of it passes to the sublessee  
 un'der-let, 1 un'dar-lē, 2 un'der-lñ, v 1. To sublet 2. To lease at less than the usual rate  
 un'der-let, n Breeding A supply-pipe in the bottom of a mash-tun  
 un'der-let, n One who sublets or underleases  
 un'der-lie, 1 un'dar-lē, 2 un'der-lñ, v 1. To lie below or under, rest or be beneath, as, an underlying stratum of rock. 2. To be the basis or support of This was the great principle that underlay his plan nothing should be taught till the scholars were impatient to learn it  
 J. B. McMASTER Benjamin Franklin p 150 in M & C 1887  
 3. To have a first claim or lien, as a first mortgage underlies a second 4. [Rare] Figuratively, to be subject to, he answerable or liable to, as, to underlie the opinion of posterity II. 1. To rest in or occupy a position immediately below [*AS underleagan*, < under, under, + leagan, lie] un'der-lie, n Mining Same as underlay  
 un'der-life, n [Rare] Life under the surface, hence, a form of life concealed from public view  
 un'der-line, 1 un'dar-lin, 2 un'der-lñ, v 1. To mark with a line underneath, underscore 2. To advertise in lines subjoined to a playbill, as, Faust is underlined for Thursday 3. To influence secretly  
 un'der-line, n 1. Theat An announcement of a performance to follow subjoined in the advertisement of a present one 2. The lower line of a side of an animal's body See FLANK  
 un'der-lin, n Linen underwear lingerie loosely extended to cotton underwear generally  
 un'der-ling, 1 un'dar-lin, 2 un'der-lñ, n One who is under another's authority or dominion, a subordinate, an inferior, hence, a servile person  
 un'der-load, v To load to less than capacity — underload starter (Elec.), a motor-starter having an underload switch — u. switch (Elec.), a device adapted to open the circuit leading to a series-motor when the load falls below a fixed value, to prevent consequent racing of the motor  
 un'der-lock, n A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep — un'der-look, n An underviewer  
 un'der-ly, n [Prov Eng.] Poor inferior  
 un'der-lying, a 1. Lying under, fundamental, as, underlying strata, or underlying principles 2. Finance Prior in claim or lien, as underlying mortgage  
 un'der-man, v To equip with less than the full complement of men chiefly nautical  
 Overloaded undermanned meant to founder, we  
 Ezechiel God Almighty's storm blessed the Eternal Sea!  
 R. Kipling A Ballad of the Bolivar st. 12  
 — un'der-mark, ngn, pl One of the lines configurations, or color-combinations on the breast and belly of an animal  
 — un'der-mast'ed, a Having too slight or too short masts said of a vessel — un'der-mas'ter, n In schools and colleges, n subordinate teacher, especially if entrusted

with a general supervision or a department — un'der-match, n One who is not another's match an inferior  
 un'der-meal, n 1. The meal taken at undern 2. Hence, the period of day in which this meal was taken In early times the morning, in later times the afternoon 3. An afternoon nap siesta un'der-meal, — un'der-meal-ant, n Mus Same as SUBMEANT  
 un'der-men'ioned, a Mentioned in the following writing, referred to below further on — un'der-met'al, a Having its muzzle below the line of a level said of a cannon — un'der-mind'ed, a [Prov Eng.] Sly underhanded  
 un'der-mine, 1 un'dar-min, 2 un'der-mñ, v 1. To excavate beneath form a mine under, as for destruction, hence, to impair the stability of at the base, sap 2. Figuratively, to remove the foundation or support of, as character, by clandestine means, subvert in an underhand way; also, to make gradual inroads upon, wear away and weaken, as, grief undermined his health  
 The enemies of Cortés had been, for a long time busy in undermining his influence at court.  
 Prescott Mexico vol. III, bk. VII p 305. [r 1851]  
 — un'der-min'er, n  
 un'der-minet, n 1. A case 2. M A mine  
 un'der-min's-ter, v To minister to as a subordinate — un'der-mirth, n Concealed or suppressed mirth — un'der-mon'eyed, a [Rare] Corrupted by bribery, bribed un'der-mon'ied, a  
 un'der-most, 1 un'dar-most, 2 un'der-mñst, a Having the lowest place, literally or figuratively  
 un'der-mus'lin, n Underwear made of muslin  
 un'dern, 1 un'dar-n, 2 un'der-n, [Prov, Scot, or Obs] 1. The third hour of day (9 A. M.), or the period between this and noon also, the meal taken at this time, formerly the principal meal of the day, as a canonical hour, same as TERCE 2. Noon, as the time at which the principal meal was subsequently taken sometimes, also, the afternoon  
 He battled with the dragon from prime till undern and from undern until evening Cox and Jones Popular Reminiscences of Middle Ages, Guy of Warwick p 173 [r a c 1850]  
 [*AS undern*, < under under — un'dern-son'et, n Eccl An office sung at undern — un'dern-time, n The time of undern, in later years, afternoon. un'der-time; un'der-time, v  
 un'der-named, a Same as UNDERMENTIONED  
 un'der-neath, 1 un'dar-nith, or nith, 2 un'der-nñth, or nñth, l adr In a place directly below, under, beneath; as, to mine underneath II. prep Beneath; under, below Syn: see BENEATH  
 un'der-nice'ness, n Want of delicacy or fastidiousness — un'der-nim't, v [*UN'DER-VON* 'UN'DER-VON' 1. To experience, perceive, comprehend 2. To rebuke, reprove 3. To undertake look into 4. To take, capture un'der-note, n A subdued note undertone — un'der-part, v [Rare] To divide as a part subdivide — un'der-part, n A subordinate part (1) Theat A minor rôle (2) Mus In concerted pieces a part that does not contain the melody or that is not written for the principal performer — un'der-pick, v 1. A Having a picking arm or shuttle driving contrivance under the shuttle-boxes of a loom 2. An underpick loom also, the method of picking used in one — un'der-picked, a Weaving Picked from beneath — un'der-plight, vmp of UNDEPFIGHT  
 un'der-pin, 1 un'dar-pin, 2 un'der-pñ, v To support, as a wall or structure, from below, especially when a previous support is removed, by inserting a prop or pier, under-set, sometimes, to support, as a bank or rock, by a wall or pier  
 un'der-pin-nug, n 1. The net of supporting a structure by building or propping beneath it 2. A foundation-wall, as of a wooden building, especially one inserted in place of another that is gradually removed; undersetting 3. A method of sinking a well in which its wall is put in sections  
 un'der-pitch, v To stuff underneath — un'der-pitch, a Arch Designating a main barrel vault penetrated or intersected by one or more lower and smaller vaults, as in a Welsh groin — un'der-plant, v 1. Forestry To plant young trees under (an existing stand) 2. To plant beneath — un'der-play, v & n 1. To play in an inferior manner, underact (a rôle) 2. In whist, to play a low card while holding a high one of the suit — un'der-play, n 1. The act of underplaying, as in whist, as, the underplay deceived his opponents 2. Hidden or slightly tricked working — un'der-plot, n 1. A subsidiary literary or dramatic plot, episode 2. A piece of roguery or trickery underhand action — un'der-plot, n, n — un'der-pole, v To weigh or appraise beneath the value, undervalue — un'der-poled, a Metal Insufficiently poled, as copper which retains an undesirable amount of oxid See POLE, r. 4 (2) — un'der-poss'es'sor, n One who holds something subject to the title of another — un'der-proof, a Having less strength than proof-spirit. See PROOF-SPIRIT — un'der-pull, v To act secretly, work clandestinely — un'der-pull, n — un'der-pull, v To pull under, subdue — un'der-pull, n 1. To underseil or offer to underseil, as goods or stocks 2. To underbid, as another merchant or broker — un'der-rake, n [Local U S] An oyster-rake  
 un'der-rate, 1 un'dar-rē, 2 un'der-rñ, v To rate lower than the real value; estimate too cheaply, undervalue; as, to under-rate one a powers Syn: see DISAPRAISE  
 un'der-rate, a Inferior  
 un'der-reach, v Lumbering To make way under, clear a space under, as a log, for the purpose of putting a chain under it — un'der-reach, n Lumbering A stout pole or sapling put under a load as a lever, to aid in raising it when stuck in a soft place — un'der-rean'er, n A reamer for enlarging a bore-hole — un'der-rund, v Phon To enunciate (vowels) with less than the requisite lip-rounding  
 un'der-run, 1 un'dar-rñn, 2 un'der-rñn, v 1. To run beneath, as, the tunnel underruns the road 2. Naut To draw a hoat through the water by pulling it along under (a line, hwyer, or the like), as for examination as to under-run a trawl — to under-run a hose (Naut), to expel water from a hose by raising one end and walking along passing the hose through the bands — to u. a tackle, to disentangle its several parts, and range them in order, from one block to another  
 un'der-sail, v To sail under cover of the shore — un'der-sailed, v, n Insufficiently provided with sails — un'der-say, v To say by way of conceit or derision — un'der-scale, n A musical scale which is reckoned downward by the same intervals as those of the ordinary major scale  
 un'der-score, 1 un'dar-sñr, 2 un'der-sñr, v To draw a straight line below, as for indicating emphasis, underline In preparing manuscript for the printer a word is underscored once to indicate that it is to be set in Italics twice, in small capitals and three times, in capitals and with a wave line to indicate a heavy-faced type — un'der-score, n  
 un'der-sell, v To sell at a lower price than — un'der-

sell'er, n — un'der-sense, n [Rare] A sense or consciousness deeper than the usual cognizing activities — un'der-set, v 1. To prop up support as it, underseils the beam. 2. [Eng.] To underlet — un'der-set, n A trend or set of currents beneath the surface of the water, contrary to the direction of the surface current an undercurrent — un'der-set'ter, n 1. An underpinning prop or support 2. One who sublets. — un'der-set'ting, n 1. Any solid support introduced into or beneath masonry underpinning 2. A base or pedestal — un'der-set'ter, n Old Eng Hist A laborer hired by a peasant landholder — un'der-shap'en, a [Poet.] Abnormally small, dwarf-like — un'der-sher'iff, n Law A deputy sheriff, especially one upon whom the sheriff's duties devolve in his absence un'der-shiere't, — un'der-sher'iff-ry, n Same as UNDER-SHRIFFALTY  
 un'der-shir'et-ry, — un'der-shirt, n A garment worn beneath the shirt, generally a shirt of cotton, wool and cotton, or silk — un'der-shoot, v To shoot literally or figuratively so as to fall short of (the target or aim)  
 un'der-shot, 1 un'dar-shñt, 2 un'der-shñt, a 1. Propelled by water that flows underneath said of a water-wheel 2. Having a projecting lower jaw said of certain dogs, as the bulldog — undershot wheel, a water-wheel mounted on a horizontal axis and having peripheral floats so set as to dip into the driving current of water  
 un'der-shr'et-ty, n [Rare] The office of an under-sheriff — un'der-shruh, a Bot Somewhat shrubby — un'der-shrub, n Bot A small low shrub a plant shrubby at the base — un'der-shut, a Shut from below having a lid or the like closing by an upward motion, as, an under-shut valve — un'der-sight'ed, a Mysopic  
 un'der-sign, 1 un'dar-sin, 2 un'der-sñn, v To sign at the close of; subscribe, execute used chiefly in the past participle — the undersigned, the subscriber or subscribers to be document in which the expression is used  
 un'der-sit'ter, n Eng Hist A subtenant Compare UNDERSETTLE — un'der-sized, a Of less than the customary size — un'der-sized, a Insufficiently sized, as paper — un'der-skink'et, n 1. An assistant tapster 2. Naut An assistant to the purser's steward  
 un'der-skirt, 1 un'dar-skñrt, 2 un'der-skñrt, n 1. A skirt worn beneath another, a petticoat 2. The foundation-skirt of a draped gown  
 un'der-sky, n [Rare] The lower region of the sky — un'der-sleeve, n A sleeve worn under another, as of an undergarment specif. a separate sleeve of light material worn under the sleeve of a woman's dress — un'der-soil, n Subsoil — un'der-sung, n 1. A subordinate strain or subdued melody hence an underlying meaning 2. The accompaniment of a song — un'der-sparr'd, a Having too few, too short or too slight spars or masts said of a vessel — un'der-sphere, n 1. A lower or smaller sphere 2. An inferior sphere, a less desirable field of action — un'der-spl'n, n Golf A spin backward — un'der-sport, v To raise or support by putting a spar or post underneath. un'der-spar, — un'der-stair, a Pertaining to what is below stairs or in the kitchen hence, low, menial humble — un'der-stairs, n The basement also, a cellar  
 un'der-staud, 1 un'dar-stand, 2 un'der-stñd, v (*-stoo'd* [*Archaic*, *-stand*], *-stand'ing*) I. t. 1. To take in or make out the meaning of, as a word, symbol, statement, language, or the person using it, receive or appreciate the signification of, apprehend, as, I do not quite understand that sentence, he understands French. 2. To take or suppose to mean, apprehend conjecturally or inferentially, believe or imagine on some ground, as, I certainly understand you to make that promise 3. To have full and clear knowledge or mastery of, have thorough apprehension of, either theoretically or practically, comprehend, as, the engineer fully understands his business, the judge understands law 4. To learn from some credible source, receive information of, know from being told, as, I understand there will be no free list 5. To assume as naturally or necessarily involved; receive as implied or intended, take as tacitly meant; as, it is understood that the terms shall be the same as before 6. To supply mentally, as in explanation of nn ellipsis, take or regard as being present in thought tho not expressed, as, when the law says 'thou shalt not kill,' certain limitations must be understood. 7. [Humorous] To stand under, uphold  
 II. i. 1. To exercise power of comprehension and understanding, have intellectual apprehension, as, he is unobservant and does not understand, when you speak Greek he can not understand 2. To comprehend the relation of things, know all about a matter 3. To ascertain or know through information, he made aware 4. To pay heed, attend [*AS understandan*, < under, under, + standan, stand] Syn: see APPREHEND; KNOW SOLVE — to give to, to let, or make understand, to cause to know inform — to make oneself understood, to make one's meaning plain — un'der-stand-a-ble, a Capable of being understood comprehensible — un'der-stand'er, n  
 un'der-stand'ing, 1 un'dar-stand'ing, 2 un'der-stñd'ing, pa Having comprehension and good sense, intelligent, as, an understanding pupil — ly, adr — ness, n  
 un'der-stand'ing, n 1. The act of one who understands, or the resulting state intellectual apprehension; mental discernment, comprehension, clear knowledge; as, his understanding of the situation is perfectly correct. 2. The power or faculty by which one understands (1) The sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained and extended the faculty of perceiving distinctions distinguishing the true and the false and of adapting means to ends intelligence mind (2) The comparative or discursive faculty, or faculty of thinking, the power of apprehending relations and making inferences from them  
 The distinction between reason as intuitive apprehension, or immediate seizure of the truths of facts or ideas of value, and the understanding as elaborative, is very old Plato and Aristotle both recognized it, altho in different ways The Schoolmen preserved it but since they used the word ratio for discursive faculty, or understanding, their usage led to confusion through the employment of the English word reason in both senses. Coleridge and others, however, strove to reestablish the distinction as emphasized by Kant and Hegel in Germany and embodied in the words Vernunft (reason) and Verstand (understanding) but it has been adhered to only somewhat fitfully and irregularly in subsequent psychological and philosophical writings A certain justification for Locke's dictum "The power of perception is that which we call the understanding," is to be found in the fact that all sense-perception and consciousness involve interpretation See APPREHENSION, INTUITION, p. 2480  
 I may here notice that I use the term understanding not for the noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles but for

the diagnostic or discursive faculty in its widest significance for the faculty of relations or comparison and thus in the meaning in which Verstand is now employed by the Germans

Wm HAMILTON *Discussion on Philosophy* vol 1 p 12 [in 1853]  
The understanding may be likened to the fingers of the mind whereby many ideas are collected in one grasp and so brought under a single and common idea or denomination

G S MORRIS *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* p 84 [a c 1882]  
The facts or elements of a case as apprehended by any one intelligence, an individual view of a case, an opinion, as, what is your understanding of Hamlet's madness? 4 A practical agreement or consensus of opinion between two or more persons, especially an informal or confidential compact, also, the subject of such compact, the thing agreed on, sometimes, an arrangement or settlement of differences, or of disputed points, as, that was not our understanding, the brothers have come at last to an understanding

In a moment he had established between himself and his soldiers that understanding by which more than by cannon or bayonet victories are won PETER BAYNE *Essays Bonaparte* in second series p 183 [a c 1867]

5 pl [Humorous] The feet, as, a man of large understandings SYN apprehension, comprehension discernment, intellect, intelligence judgment, mind, perception, reason reasonlog faculty See MIND

un'der-state, r 1 1 To state with less force than the truth warrants, fail to put strongly enough, as a case 2 To state, as a number, quantity, or dimension, as less than the true one, as, to understate the population of a city, to understate its productions

II: 1 To state that which is less than the truth, or to state something with less force than the truth warrants un'der-state'ment, n 1 The act of understating 2 A statement that inadequately sets forth the truth un'der-strap'per, n An under-strap un'der-strap'ping, a Subservient un'der-strat'um, n An underlying stratum substratum, literal or figurative un'der-stroke't, it To underscore underline

un'der-stud'y, i 1 r & t Theat To study, (a part) in order to be able if necessary to take the place of the actor playing it II n Theat An actor or actress who has understudied or is understudying a rôle un'der-suit', n One suit worn beneath another un'der-sward', n A sword beneath shrubs or trees

un'der-take', 1 un'der-tâk', 2 ün'der-tâk', r 1 1 To take in hand, as a task or enterprise, endeavor to perform, attempt, try, essay, as, he undertook the task 2 To guarantee the performance of, contract to do or have done, pledge oneself to, covenant, engage frequently followed by an infinitive phrase 3 [Archaic] To venture to assert, take upon one to say generally followed by a clause, as, I'll undertake I can run faster than you 4 To take under charge or guidance 5 To put on or assume as a character, personate 6 To take in mentally, understand, comprehend 7 To enter into combat with, engage with

II: 1 To make oneself answerable or responsible for anything also, to enter upon an undertaking, as, men who undertake readily are often slow to perform 2 Law To promise, engage, or agree, assume an obligation 3 To enter into any contract or business relationship, especially, to act in any way on another's behalf, hence, to assume a hazard or venture 4 [Colloq] To conduct the business of a funeral undertaker SYN see ENTERPRISE un'der-tak'a-ble, a That may be undertaken feasible un'der-tak'ing, n Enterprise

un'der-tak'er, 1 un'dar-tâk', 2 ün'der-tâk', n 1 One who undertakes (1) One whose business it is to arrange for burying the dead and to oversee funerals (2) One whose business it is to contract for the accomplishment of some work calling for the expenditure of capital and labor a contractor or entrepreneur

The tendency to the growth of undertakers in manufactures had set in before the great development of England's foreign trade A MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol 1 bk 1 p 38 [1890]

2 Eng Hist [U-] (1) One of those leaders, such as Bacon and Sir Henry Neville, who undertook to secure the election to the Parliament of 1614 of members favorable to the king See ANGLE PARLIAMENT, under ANGLE (2) One who formerly undertook to supply the needs of the royal household or collect the revenue (3) English or Scottish settlers of the 16th and 17th centuries who undertook to hold crown lands—lands forfeited in 1586 by the Earl of Desmond, in Ireland

A regular stampede of men ambitious to call themselves undertakers began to cross over from the larger to the smaller island 1 MILY LAW LESS *Story of Ireland* p 229 [a c 1855]

(4) Lowland Scottish adventurers of the 17th century who undertook to dispossess the Celts of the Orkneys and settle there themselves 3 A bondsman

un'der-tak'ing, 1 un'der-tâk'ing, 2 ün'der-tâk'ing, n 1 The act of one who undertakes 2 The thing undertaken an enterprise, task, as, an undertaking of extraordinary risk 3 The management of funerals, the business of an undertaker 4 Law A promise, engagement, obligation, or guaranty, a stipulation entered into as a condition of some judicial action

un'der-ten'an-ty, n The state of being an under-tenant; thenceur or holding of an under-tenant un'der-ten'ant, n Law One who holds premises by a lease from a lessee a tenant of a tenant un'der-think'ing, n Anything mean, inferior, or of little value un'der-throat'ing, n Arch The following out of the under side of the protecting corona in a cornice or bell-course un'der-thrust'ing, n Geol 1 A reversed or thrust fault in which the lower or under block has actually moved and has been thrust under the upthrown block 2 The movement by which such a fault has been formed un'der-tide, n Same as UNDER-TIDE un'der-time', n un'der-timed', a Phot Underexposed un'der-tint', n A subdued tint

un'der-tone', 1 un'do-tôn', 2 ün'der-tôn', n 1 A tone of lower pitch or loudness than is usual, especially, the tone of a subdued voice, sometimes, a whisper, also, a tone heard among others that are louder and more noticeable 2 Mus Same as COMPOSITIONAL TONE 3 A tone in a scale registered downward in the same way that the series of overtones in the ordinary scale is registered upward 4 A subdued shade of a color, as when spread thinly on a white surface also a color upon which other colors have been imposed and which is seen through them modifying their effect 5 A meaning or suggestion implied but not expressed 6 [Rare] A temporary loss of vigor, as of the bodily system

un'der-toned', a 1 Shaded in tone 2 Having low physical tone, debilitated

un'der-tow', 1 un'dar-tô', 2 ün'der-tô', n The flow of water at the bottom of a shallow sea in a direction opposite to the surface current produced by the wind, also, the backwash undercurrent on the beach when the waves of the surf break on the shore un'der-wa'ter, n

un'der-treat'ed, a [Rare] Treated with insolent respect disregarded un'der-trick', n Solo 17th A trick required to make the number declared, but not taken un'der-trump', r In card-playing, to play a lower trump to (a previous card in the same trick) than one already played by one's partner un'der-turn't, r To turn upside down subvert upset un'der-type, a Designating a dynamo with the position of the armature the reverse of that in an overtype

un'der-val'ue, 1 un'der-val'yû, 2 ün'der-val'yû, r To value too lightly or at too little worth, underestimate depreciate SYN see undervalue un'der-val'u-a-tion, n A valuation below the true one, or the act of making such valuation un'der-val'ue, n 1 A price lower than the actual value 2 Undervaluation un'der-val'u-er, n

un'der-verse't, n A second or succeeding verse un'der-vest', n An undershirt, especially one for women's wear often called vest by women un'der-view'er, n The inspector or superintendent of the underground workings in a coal-mine an underlooker

un'der-wear', 1 un'dar-wâr', 2 ün'der-wâr', n 1 Garments worn underneath the ordinary outer garments, underclothing 2 The act of wearing underclothing, as, a gauge vest for underclothing

un'der-ween', r To undervalue un'der-ween'ing, n Undervaluation

un'der-went', imp of UNDERGO, e un'der-wing', 1 un'dar-wîng', 2 ün'der-wîng', n A noctuid moth of Calceola, Brepheos, or a related genus, having the hind wings conspicuously colored as the orange underwing (Brepheos parthenalis) or the plum-underwing (Calceala ultronis) See plate of BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, fig 73

un'der-wit'ted, a [Rare] Half-witted demented un'der-wud', 1 un'dar-wud', 2 ün'der-wud', n Low trees and shrub growing among large forest-trees un'der-wur', n 1 Francis Bacon (1561-1626), an American author, coauthor of the founders of The Atlantic Monthly Quabbin 2 Joseph R (1791-1876), a United States Senator 3 Lucien Marcus (1853-1907), an American botanist and educator

un'der-work', 1 un'dar-wûrk', 2 ün'der-wûrk', r 1 1 To compete with by working at less wages, cut under 2 To weaken or injure by underhand contrivances, undermine 3 To do too little or insufficient work upon II: 1 To do less than is requisite opposed to overwork 2 To work unseen or secretly un'der-work', n Subordinate or routine work un'der-work'er, n One who underworks

un'der-world', 1 un'dar-wûrld', 2 ün'der-wûrld', n 1 The Plutonian or nether world, Hades, the home of departed souls, as, Aeneas descended to the underworld 2 The antipodes, also, all beneath the horizon 3 The subterranean world, the earth 4 Poetically, the earth and sky mirrored in water 5 [Rare] Deceased ungodly or degenerate mankind

un'der-write', 1 un'dar-writ', 2 ün'der-writ', r 1 1 To write beneath, subscribe 2 In finance (1) To execute and deliver (a policy of insurance on specified property, especially marine property) (2) To engage to buy all the stock in (a new enterprise or company) which is not subscribed for by the public (3) To undertake to pay, as a subscription or written pledge of money 3 [Rare] To tolerate II: 1 To do the act or acts of an underwriter, especially, to issue or be party to the issue of a policy of marine or other insurance [*< AS underwritan, < under, under, a writan, write*]

un'der-writ'er, 1 un'dar-writ'er, 2 ün'der-writ'er, n Insur 1 A body corporate or a natural person that makes insurance, more particularly marine insurance, a business pursuit 2 One who underwrites an issue of stock, bonds, or the like

un'der-writ'ing, n The business of an underwriter un'der-yoke't, r To subject to the yoke subjugate un'de-ter'mi-n-a-ble, r un'de-ter'mi-n-ate, etc [Archaic] Same as UNDETERMINABLE

un'de-ter'mi-n-able, 1 un'dar-têr'mi-n-able, 2 ün'de-têr'mi-n-able, n 1 Not determined, decided, or fixed, as, the date is still undetermined 2 Indetermined

un'der-ill't, r To free from demoniacal possession

un'did', 1 un-did', 2 ün-did', imp of UNDO, r un-differ-enced, a Undifferentiated

un-differ-ence-ing, a [Rare] Not noting difference, impartial un-differ-en'ti-a'ted, a 'Not differentiated, not clearly distinguished or distinguishable, or having parts that can not be distinguished, specif, in biology, not exhibiting distinctive characters, primitive, homogeneous

un-dig-e-nous, a [Rare] Generated by water [*< L unda, wave, + -genous*]

un-digne't, a Unworthy

un-dine', 1 un-dîn', 2 ün-dîn', n 1 An apparatus used to sluice the eye while operating for cataract 2 A vessel for nasal douches [*< L unda, wave*]

un-dine', 1 un-dîn' or un'dîn' 2 ün-dîn' or ün'dîn' n 1 Folklore A female water-sprite without a soul with which she might be endowed only by marrying a mortal and bearing an child 2 In Foucault's romance *Unlaine* the beautiful water-sprite heroine who was sheltered by a fisherman's hut where Sir Huldbrand and wedded her On Sir Huldbrand's infidelity with lady Bertolda, Undine was snatched away by her sister spirits but returned to give her husband the fatal kiss and then transformed herself into a silver stream that bubbled about his grave [*< L unda, wave*] un-din'al, a Undivided

un-dif-fer-ent, a [Rare] Deprived of or without discernment un-dif-fer-ent, r To misdirect or mislead

un-dif-fer-ent, pa 1 Unqualified or uninformed as to direction 2 Not addressed said of a letter 3 Missed or misdirected 4 Debarred from dispensation

un-dif-fer-ent, a 1 Indispensable 2 Inevitable un-dif-fer-ent, r [Rare] To dispense

un-dif-posed', a 1 Not settled placed or otherwise decided frequently with of 2 [Rare] Out of health, indisposed 3 Disinclined un-dif-fer-ent, n

un-dif-fer-ent, a [Rare] Not deprived of privacy un-dif-fer-ent, a [Rare] Same as UNDIFFERENT

un'dis-so'ci-at'ed, a Not dissociated specif (Phys Chem) denoting that portion of a dissolved electrolyte which has suffered no dissociation [*< und, specifically, impartial*]

un'dis-tin'guish'ed, a Not making distinction, rarely un'dis-trib'ut-ed, a 1 Not distributed 2 Logic Not properly denoted as a logical quantity

undistributed middle, in a syllogism, the fallacy whereby the meaning of the middle term differs in the major and minor premises and thus vitiates the conclusion

un'dis-turb'ance, n Freedom from disturbance

un'di-vid-a-ble, 1 a 1 Indivisible 2 Inseparable II n That which is incapable of division

un'di-vid-ed, 1 un'di-void'ed, 2 ün'di-vid'ed, a 1 Not divided or disunited, as in aim or opinion, also, not broken up or distributed, entire, complete, as, undivided confidence, an undivided family, undivided attention 2 Not separated from other parts, or limited to a particular sum or portion, as, an undivided estate or business, an undivided church 3 Bot Entire, as a leaf, unbranched, as a stem 4 Hind Law Not separated from a joint family, as, an undivided brother un-did-vid-ed-ly, adv un-did-vid-ed-ness, n

un-do', 1 un-dû', 2 ün-dû', r 1 To alter so as to bring back to a former state, annul the effect of, invalidate, reverse, as, no effort could undo the neglect 2 To run morally, socially, physically, or financially, to bring to grief

I am ruined and undone —prythee advise me

OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* act 1 sc 1

3 To loosen or untie, unfasten or open, take apart, as, she undid the knot, to undo a parcel 4 [Rare] To find the solution of, resolve, as, to undo hieroglyphics 5 To disolose, depict, explain 6 To overpass, baffle [*< AS undon, < un-, < dôn, do*] un-do'er, n un-do'ing, n 1 Reversal of what has been done 2 Destruction, ruin

un-do't, r To fail to do, leave undone more commonly in the past participle, as, to do or undo, they have left undone the things they ought to have done

un-doek', r To remove from a dock, as a ship

un-doer'tor, r [Rare] To divest of the character or title of a doctor

un-dog', 1 un-dôg', 2 ün-dôg', r To release from a fastening catch or dog, as, to undog a door

un-do-mes'ti-c-ity, n 1 To alienate from home and family 2 [Rare] To make wild, as an animal un-do-mes'ti-ca'tion, n [Rare]

un-done', 1 un-dûn' 2 ün-dûn', pp of UNDO, e un-dose, 1 un-dôs, 2 ün-dôs, a Entom Having wavy lines, undulated [*< L undosus, < unda, wave*]

un-doubt'ed, 1 un-daut'ed, 2 ün-daut'ed, a 1 As un-doubt'ed, assured beyond question, not doubted, indubitable, as, honesty undoubted 2 Not regarded with distrust, unsuspected, as, an undoubted person 3 [Archaic] Free from doubt or fear, redoubtable; bold un-doubt'ed-ly, adv un-doubt'ed-ness, n

un-doubt'ous, a Indubitable, certain

un-draw', r To draw open or draw wide

un-dress', 1 un-dres', 2 ün-dres', e 1 1 To divest of clothes, strip, as, to undress a sick person 2 To remove the dressings or bandages from, as a wound 3 [Rare] To divest of ornament or gay attire, disrobe II: 1 To remove one's clothing

un-dress', 2 Persisting to every-day attire, hence, informal, commonplace—undress parade (Mil), a parade at which certain formalities, as musical instruments and arms, are, for the weather or other cause, dispensed with un-dress', n Ordinary attire, negligee, as opposed to full or evening dress often used figuratively, specif, the military or naval uniform worn by officers when not on parade or of functions necessitating full dress The term has fallen into disuse in the United States army

un-dressed, a 1 Not dressed 2 Not subjected to the action of egg-yolk and flour said of kid leather

un-due', 1 un-dû', 2 ün-dû', a 1 Exceeding the requirements, more than sufficient, excessive, disproportionate, as, undue warmth or excitement 2 Not justified by propriety or law, improper, illegal, as, undue familiarity or influence 3 Not due, in process of becoming due, but not yet demandable un-due'ness, n [Rare] un-du'ly, adv

un-duke', r [Rare] To divest of ducal rank un-dulate, a [Rare] To have a wavy motion undulation, n 1 un-du-lât', 2 ün-du-lât', r [*< LAT'rn, -lat'no*] 1 [Rare] To give a wavy motion to, cause to vibrate

II: 1 To move like a wave or in waves, have a wavy appearance SYN see FLUCTUATE

un-du-late, a 1 Wavy specif, in botany, said of a margin, as of a leaf, that bends slightly outward and inward 2 Having wave-like markings, as of color [*< L undulatus, < unda, wave*] un-du-lat'ed, -ly, adv

un-du-lat'ing, pa Having a wave-motion, having the appearance or form of waves, vibrating, waving, wavy, as undulating banners un-du-lat'ing-ly, adv

un-du-la'tion, 1 un-du-lâ'shion, 2 ün-dû-lâ'shion, n 1 The act of undulating, a waving or sinuous motion, a wave, hence, an appearance as of waves, a gentle rise and fall 2 The motion of waves through a medium, as, undulation, also, in the plural, waves as thus transmitted, as undulations of sound or of light 3 Mus (1) A vibrato (2) A tremolo 4 Pathol The wave-like movements of a collection of liquid perceptible at one point when the opposite point is tapped with the fingers [*< L undulatus, see UNULATE*]

undulating curve, where tangent to the same straight line un-du-la'tion-ism, n 1 The theory that will-power influences a wave-motion that may affect beings at a distance un-du-la'tion-ist, n One who advocates some undulatory theory, especially of light

un-du-la-to-ry, 1 un-dû-lâ-to-ry, 2 ün-dû-lâ-to-ry (usu), a Of or pertaining to undulation, resembling waves

An earthquake is a vertical vibration having an undulatory progress on J ORTON *Andes and Amazon* p 160 [in 1891]

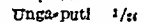
undulatory theory, the theory that the form of energy called light and radiant heat is propagated through the ether by a wave-motion imparted to the ether by the molecular vibrations of the radiant body See LIGHT

un-du-lâ'tion-ist, n 1 un-dû-lâ-t'ion-ist, 2 ün-dû-lâ-t'ion-ist, n The tremulous sound of the violin [*< L undulatio, undulation*]

undull't, r To free from dulness or obscurity

un-du-lus, 1 un-dû-lus, 2 ün-dû-lâ-a Undulatory; undulating [*< L unda, wave*] un-du-lous, [Rare]

ing of showing a lack of gratitude, marked by unthankfulness, making ill return, as, an ungrateful child, ungrateful conduct.









## U

[illegible]

LEAVES, FLOWERS, and FRUIT of the  
Common Umbelliferous.



duce unit magnetic flux (see ORSTED, below), **u. magnetomotive force** (M M F), a magnetomotive force producing unit magnetic flux through a magnetic circuit with unit reluctance, a magnetomotive force producing unit magnetizing force through unit length of magnetic circuit (see OILBERT, below), **u. electromotive force** (E M F), the electromotive force in a circuit which does unit work in unit time when the unit current is flowing, the E M F produced in a circuit in which there is unit change in the magnetic flux in unit time, **u. resistance**, the resistance of a circuit in which unit electromotive force produces unit current, **u. of self-inductance** or **of mutual inductance**, an inductance such that unit electromotive force is induced when the inducing current is changing at the rate of one unit in unit time.

The electrical units with their relations and their dimensions, according to both the electrostatic and the electromagnetic systems, are shown in the second column of the table of magnetic and electrical units. A practical system of electrical units of convenient magnitudes was established by the Electrical Congress (Paris, 1881). The ratio of a practical unit to the corresponding unit in the C G S electromagnetic system is some multiple of 10, as given in the table below. Any unit in practical use might, in a sense, be termed a practical unit, more properly, however, the practical units constitute a system derived from a fundamental unit of length of 10<sup>9</sup> centimeters (an earth-quadrant), a unit of mass of 10<sup>-11</sup> grams, and a unit of time of one second. Since the units in any consistent system are so related that a formula expressing a physical law will hold true for any such system if true for one, any such law, as Ohm's law, that the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance, holds equally true for C G S and practical units. Thus, practical units may be substituted in any one of the defining equations in the large table. For example, the capacity of a condenser expressed in farads is equal to the quantity of electricity in coulombs divided by the electromotive force in volts, and similar relations hold for the other units. The practical units, as defined by the International Congress of Electricians (Chicago, 1893), and confirmed in substance by the International Conference (London, 1903), are as follows: **u. of resistance**, the *international ohm*, represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current at the temperature of melting ice by a column of mercury 144521 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and 106.3 centimeters long, **u. of current**, the *international ampere*, represented by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with certain specifications, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gram per second in one second by the force, the *international volt*, the electromotive force that steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, **u. of quantity**, the *international coulomb*, the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second, **u. of capacity**, the *international farad*, the capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb **u. of work**, the *joule*, represented by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm, **u. of power**, the *watt*, represented by the work done at the rate of one joule per second, **u. of inductance**, the *henry*, the inductance in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second. The practical units are all defined in terms of the ohm and ampere as specified above. The units of the practical or ohm-ampere system, and the relations between them and the C G S units are as follows:

PHYSICAL QUANTITY	Unit in Practical or Ohm-ampere System	Ratio of Practical Unit to C G S Unit	
		Electromagnetic	Electrostatic
Quantity	Coulomb	10 <sup>-1</sup>	$\sqrt{v} \times 10^{-1} = 3 \times 10^9$
Current	Ampere	10 <sup>-1</sup>	$v \times 10^{-1} = 3 \times 10^9$
Electromotive force	Volt	10 <sup>8</sup>	$10^8 - v = 1/3 \times 10^{-12}$
Resistance	Ohm	10 <sup>9</sup>	$10^9 - v^2 = 1/3 \times 10^{-11}$
Capacity	Farad	10 <sup>-9</sup>	$v^2 \times 10^{-9} = 9 \times 10^{-11}$
Self-induction	Henry	10 <sup>9</sup>	$10^9 - v^2 = 1/3 \times 10^{-11}$
Mutual induction	Henry	10 <sup>9</sup>	$10^9 - v^2 = 1/3 \times 10^{-11}$
Work	Joule	10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup>
Power	Watt	10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup>

\*  $v$  = velocity of light =  $3 \times 10^{10}$  cm. per second

The magnetic units of the practical system are not used on account of their inconvenient magnitudes. The C G S electromagnetic units for these quantities are accordingly used and are commonly designated simply as C G S units. The International Electrical Congress at Paris, 1900, assigned the name *maxwell* to the C G S electromagnetic unit of flux,  $\Phi$ , and the name *gauss* to the C G S electromagnetic unit of flux-density,  $\mathcal{H}$ , one gauss being equal to one maxwell per normal square centimeter. Not uncommonly the gauss is also used as the unit of magnetic field,  $\mathcal{H}$ .

The gilbert is frequently used for the C G S unit of magnetomotive force, the same being produced by 7958 ampere-turn approximately, and the oersted, for the C G S unit of reluctance.

For other units, not treated in this article, see CALORY, and tables under COIN, MEASURE, and WEIGHT. — absolute unit, a unit whose value does not change with time or place — absolute u. of current (*Abs. C*), a current which when flowing through a conductor bent into the form of a circle of one centimeter radius, exerts one dyne

per unit length upon a unit magnet pole at the center equals 10 amperes — abstract u., the abstract number 1, the unit of numeration, unity — Ångström u. (*Physics*), a unit of length introduced by the Swedish physicist Ångström (1814–1874), equal to 1-10,000th of a micron or 1-100,000,000th of a centimeter for the purpose of measuring wave-lengths, as of light — astronomical u., the distance of the sun from the earth, upon which the calculation of other astronomical distances is based — Board of Trade u. [*Eng.*], the kilo-

held by liberal and cultivated minds, there are some which can hardly be distinguished in any fair analysis, from a very common phase of the Unitarian belief.

J H ALLEN *Liberal Movement in Theology* p 8 [in Bros 1892]

2. [u-] Pertaining to a unit; unital.

**U'ni-ta'ri-an**, *n*. 1. A member of any religious body that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity, one who holds to Unitarianism, specif. a Unitarian Congregationalist. See UNITARIANISM. 2. [u-] A believer in one and only one God, a monotheist.

3. [u-] *Philos.* A rejecter of dualism, especially of the form that involves the existence of an evil principle. 4. [u-] An upholder of unity or any unitary system, specif. a supporter of political centralization.

**U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni-tā-rī-an-izm*; 2. *yū-ni-tā-rī-an-izm*, *n*. 1. The doctrine of those who deny the Trinity; the state of being a Unitarian.

Unitarianism has been held by individuals, and by many non-orthodox bodies of Christians, as in the present day by the Hicksite Friends, and in Great Britain by a small body that has separated from the Presbyterians, but the name is specifically applied in the United States to the doctrines of those New England Congregational churches that became Unitarian under the leadership of Channing and others early in the 19th century, and to their present representatives. The more conservative of these accept the Bible and the divinity (as distinguished from deity) of Christ, while the more radical are rationalistic, and some hold merely a form of deism. See quotation under UNITARIAN, *a*.

Unitarianism is the liberal wing of the great Congregational body which founded the first colonies in New England and gave the law to Church and State for more than two hundred years. J H ALLEN *Liberal Movement in Theology* p 33 [in Bros 1892]

2. [u-] *Philos.* Monism. 3. [u-] Any unitary system — U'ni-ta'ri-an-izm, *n*. 1. To convert to Unitarianism cause to become a Unitarian. II. 4. To adopt Unitarian beliefs.

**u'ni-ta-rism**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni-tā-rizm*, 2. *yū-ni-tā-rizm*, *n*. The unitary theory, the quality of being unitary.

**u'ni-ta-ry**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni-tā-ry*, 2. *yū-ni-tā-ry*, *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to unity, tending to unify or reduce to unity, specif. in politics, centralized. 2. Of or pertaining to a unit as a standard of measurement. 3. Having the nature of a unit, whole; entire, integral.

Its pulses of consciousness are unitary and integral affairs from the outset. W JAMES *Psychol* vol 1 p 181 [in *a* & co]

4. *Philos.* Monistic. 5. *Math.* Containing only the first power of the unknown quantity — unitary theory (*Chem.*), the theory that the molecules of a compound act as units opposed to dualistic theory.

**U'ni-tas Fra'trum**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni-tās frā'trūm*, 2. *yū-ni-tās frā'trūm*, *Ch Hist* The Moravian Church officially so called [*< L unitas*, unity (*< unus*, one), + *frā'trum*, gen pl of *frater*, brother]

**u'ni-tate**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni-tāt*, 2. *yū-ni-tāt*, *n*. *Math* The remainder after dividing a number by any digit — u'ni-tate, *n*. To obtain the unitate of — u'ni-ta'tion, *n*. 1. Measurement by or resolution into units. 2. The process of obtaining a unitate.

**u-ni'te**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni'tē*, 2. *yū-ni'tē*, *v* [*u-ni'tē*, *u-ni'ting*] *i* 1. To join together so as to form one integral whole; combine so as to form a union, compound, or mixture, as, to unite two governments, to unite two ingredients. 2. To bring into close connection, as by legal, physical, marital, social, or other tie, associate intimately, yoke together, conjoin, ally, hence, to unify in interest, cause to agree, bring into harmony, as, to unite hearts in love, he united pity with admiration.

The Prince of Orange sought in Christianity for that which unites rather than for that which separates Christians. MORLEY *Dutch Republic* vol 1 p 490 [in 1862]

3. To attach permanently or solidly, cause to adhere, join together, as, to unite broken fragments with cement. II. 1. To join together for action, act in conjunction, concur. 2. To become or be merged into one, be consolidated, combine, coalesce [*< LL unio* (pp *unius*), *< L unus*, one]

Syn. amalgamate, associate, attach, blend, cement, coalesce, cohere, combine, compound, conjoin, connect, consolidate, fuse, incorporate, join, link, merge. See ACCORD, ATTACH, MIX. Compare also COMPLEX — Ant. analyze, decompose, disconnect, disjoin, disrupt, disserve, dissociate, dissolve, disunite, divide, resolve, separate, sever, sunder — u-ni'ter, *n*. One who or that which unites.

**u-ni'te**, *n*. See COIN. **u-ni'ted**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni'tēd*, 2. *yū-ni'tēd*, *pa*. 1. Incorporated into one, acting in unity, allied, conjoined, combined, harmonious, as, united efforts. 2. *R C Ch* Having entered into union with the Western Church, noting certain Oriental religious bodies, especially bodies of Armenians and of Greeks, which, while preserving their traditional usages, languages, and rites, acknowledge the papal supremacy and subscribe to all essential doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith. See UNIAI. u-ni'te' — United Baptists, see BAPTIST — U. Brethren, same as MORAVIANS — U. Brethren in Christ, a denomination of Christians founded by William Otterbein in the latter part of the 18th century, bearing a general resemblance to the Methodist Church — U. Free Church of Scotland, see under FREE — U. Irishmen, an organization of Irishmen founded by the Protestant socialist T W Paine in 1791 for Parliamentary and penal reform in Ireland. They caused the rebellion of 1793 which was succeeded by the Union of 1801 — U. Kingdom, see under KINGDOM — U. Methodist Free Church, see METHUIST — U. Norwegian Lutheran Church, see under LUTHERAN — U. Provinces, the seven northern provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overijssel, united in 1579 by the Union of Utrecht under the heredi-

watt-hour — British thermal u. (*Physics*), the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water at maximum density through one degree Fahr. equivalent to 0.252 cal. or 780 foot-pounds — circular units, units based on the area of a circle of unit diameter, as the circular mil, etc. — complex u., in the theory of numbers, the number expressed by the formula  $a + b\sqrt{-1}$  when  $a^2 + b^2 = 1$  — concrete or denominate u., a unit which specifies the kind of thing measured, as one day, one month — fractional u., the reciprocal of the denominator of a fraction, as, the fractional unit in the fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$  — Imaginary u., same as IMAGINARY, *n* — Integral u., 1 as the unit of whole numbers — multi-ple-u'ni't, *a*. Denoting a method of operating a train of electric cars, each equipped with motor and controlling device, by one master-switch — normal harmonic or manometric u., the standard unit of measurement employed in expressing the magnitude of ordinary gaseous pressures as those of the atmosphere. The unit pressure upon a given area is the weight, when reduced to standard gravity, of a column of pure mercury the height of which is one millimeter or one inch. Correction for the temperature of the mercury is made so that its density is reduced to that at the temperature of melting ice, under which condition one cubic centimeter of mercury weighs 13.59593 grams — physical u., any one of the various units as the meter, gram, ampere, etc. adopted as standard in physical measurements — social u., a person or group considered as the primordial basis of society, variously taken to be the individual, the family, or a group of families — tactical u., the unit of strength by which a military force is reckoned as the basis of tactical instruction, a battalion, squadron, or battery — u. rule (*U S Polit*), the rule, sometimes adopted, that the vote of an entire delegation, as of a State to a national convention, shall be cast as indicated by the majority — units of measure, any one of various units, such as dollar, gallon, mile, pound, yard, etc., adopted as standards of measurement — u. stress, stress per unit of area — u'ni'tal, *a* [*Fr*] Of or pertaining to a unit.

**Unit**, *abbr* Unitarian. **u-ni't-a-bl(e)**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni't-a-bl*, *yū-ni't-a-bl*, *a*. That may be united, as by growth, capable of union — u-ni'te'a-bl(e), *n*.

**U'ni-ta'ri-an**, *n*. 1. *yū-ni-tā-rī-an*, 2. *yū-ni-tā-rī-an*, *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to Unitarians or Unitarianism. The Unitarians are generally Unitarian in theology. The Christian sect is unitarian but on the basis of a rigid scripturalism. And among the forms in which Orthodoxy is

Universal Joint.





For words not given above see v-2, prefix, page 259S.







In archaic use, expressing progress or approximation in

time as, the hour comes fast upon. The use of upon in these senses is less frequent than formerly and becoming archaic. See note under UPON, prep.

Upon often used for on in such phrases as "call upon," "whether meaning visit or summon and speak (or write) upon." The reasonable tendency now is to use the simpler (word on) whenever the idea of superposition is not involved. FRANK H. VIZETELLY *A Desk-Book of Errors in English* p 221 [f & w '02]

< AS upon, < up, < on, on >  
upon, prep. (1) On, in an elevated position; as, upon the throne, upon a mountain. (2) On, by motion upward, as, to get upon a roof. Upon now differs little in use from on, the former being sometimes used for reasons of euphony or rhythm and also preferably when motion into position is involved, the latter when merely rest or support is to be indicated. See SUP. When upon has its original meaning of up and on, that is, by means of ascent into a relation of support, it is written as two words, up having its adverbial force as, let us go up on the roof.

up'over, 1 up'ō-ver 2 up'ō-ver, a. Mining Denoting a plan of mine-work in which, after a shaft has been sunk to a point below, the ore body is reached by working up to it.  
up'peak, n. [Rare] To rise in a peak  
up'pent, n. A shut-in condition  
up'per, 1 up'or, 2 up'er, o. Higher than something else; being above (1) Higher in place opposed to lower, as, the upper deck  
When my upper vest was taken off, they were apparently struck with the splendor of my clothes. JAMESON *Rasselas* n 177 [n & r 1]

(2) Higher in station or dignity superior opposed to inferior, as, the upper house the upper ranks of society (3) Geol. [U.] Describing a later period or a later formation of a specified period as, the Upper Cambrian [Compare of U.] -upper back (Breitling), a tank situated above a mash-tub and containing the hot water to be used in the mash-tub (Mell), the hand nearest the muzzle of a rifle - U. Bench (Engl.), during the Protectorate, the highest court of common law, the King's Bench (Print), see CASE, 5 - up'per-growth, n. The upper part of any growth, as that part of a plant that is above ground - u. Inversion (Meteor), the inversion of the vertical temperature gradient generally found in the lower portion of the isothermal layer of the atmosphere See ISOTHERMAL LAYER - u. keyboard, the right-hand side of the keyboard, the upper notes - u. pharyngeal, same as PHARYNGO-BRANCHIAL - u. stocks, n. pl. Breches - u. stroke (Vaucl), the deck-stroke, n. work, the sides of a vessel's hull, from the water-line to the covering-board or its equivalent - dead'works, n. - u. world 1. The ethereal regions, heaven 2. The earth, as opposed to the infernal regions or neither world

up'per, n. 1. That part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt 2. pl. Gaiter-tops for wearing above the shoe 3. pl. Timber Logs or sawed lumber above the grade of road common stuff

- to be on one's uppers (Slang), to have worn out the soles of one's shoes entirely figuratively, to be in poverty - up'per-death'er, n. 1. Leather suitable for vamps and quarters of boots and shoes 2. Vamps and quarters collectively - u. machine, n. A machine for cutting, fitting, or making any part of a boot or shoe-upper

up'per, adv. Higher

up'per Alsace. A district of Alsace-Lorraine, France, 1,353 sq m

up'per Alton. A city in Madison county, Ill. seat of Short-land College (Baptist), founded in 1829

up'per Austria. A province of Austria, 4,631 sq m capital, Lioz

up'per Bavaria. A district in S E Bavaria, 6,888 sq m

up'per Burma. A province in N portion of Burma, India, 87,435 sq m conquered by the British in 1855, capital, Mandalay

up'per Burmah. A province in N portion of Burma, India, 87,435 sq m conquered by the British in 1855, capital, Mandalay

up'per California. An ancient Spanish province in S W North America, now occupied by California, Nevada, and parts of Utah and Arizona

up'per-cut, 1 up'er-cut, 2 up'er-cut, n. & v. Boxing To give a short upward blow, strike with an uppercut

up'per-cut, n. In boxing, a blow upward from the waist or hip, delivered under or inside the opponent's guard

up'per Franconia. A district in N E Bavaria, 2,702 sq m capital, Bamberg

up'per Hesse. A province in N E Hesse, 1,270 sq m, capital, Kassel

up'per Iowa River. A river in S E Minnesota and N E Iowa, length 150 m to the Mississippi

up'per Llan-freuchfa. 1 lan-freuchfa 2 lan-freuchfa An urban district in S Monmouthshire, England

up'per-most, 1 up'er-most 2 up'er-most, a. [Prov Eng] Highest in place, rank, authority, or vantage-ground, ns, the uppermost layer, the uppermost faction 2. First in time, the first in time, the first in time, the first in time

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man, an upright life 3 Golf Denoting a club the head of which approximates a right angle with the shaft 4 Well ordered, adjusted, or disposed [*< AS uprīht, < up, up, < rīht, right*] Syn. see HOVEST INVOCENT JUST MORAL PURE, RIGHT Compare JUSTICE - upright shawl (Eastwark), a horse-shoe-shaped double-ended chisel used for reducing splints to skulls - *u*, *adv* - *ness*, *n*

up'right, n. 1 Something having a vertical position Speelf (1) An upright member or timber in a building or structure (2) An upright piano, engine, or machine (3) Golf The angle which a club presents when soled (4) Basketworf Same as UPRIGHT SHAWL 2. Verticalness, the state of being upright, as, a post out of upright - virtual upright (Nodal Arch), the apparent verticality of a ship as it appears when the vessel is rolling in a seaway, it differs from the true vertical by reason of the forces of fluid pressure in the disturbed water

up'right, adv. 1. [Archaeol or Obs] In an upright manner, vertically, as, to leap upright 2. Horizontally with the face turned upward

up'righteous-ly, adv. Righteously uprightly

up'right-ing, 1 up'ro-ut-n 2 up'ri-ut-n, n. 1. The process or act of making or keeping upright 2. Moral Making pivot holes in the plates of a timepiece in such a way that the arbor shall be perpendicular to the plates

up'risal, n. [Rare] An arising, uprising, up-rise-mont, up-rising, 1 up-ro-iz-n 2 up-ris-ing, n. 1. The act of rising, as from bed, from below the horizon, or from any lower place 2. Strong excitement of feeling and corresponding action, especially on the part of many people 3. Revolt against authority, insurrection 4. An upward slope or acclivity, ascent, as of a hill 5. The ceremonial appearance in society of a lady of rank of the birth of a child

up'roar, n. 1. An uprising, up-roar, 2 up-rōr, o. I. t. [Rare] To make an uproar II. t. To throw into uproar or confusion

up'roar, 1 up'rōr, 2 up'rōr, o. Violent disturbance and noise, great bustle and clamor, tumult [*< D oproer, < op, up, < roeren, stir*] Syn. see CLAMOR NOISE

up'roar-i-ous, a. Accompanied by or making uproar, noisy, as, uproarious mirth, uproarious revelers

up'root, 1 up-rūt, 2 up-rōt, o. I. t. To tear up by the roots, eradicate, destroy utterly 2. To root up

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up-skip't, n. An upstart - up-so-down't, adv. Upside down. See UPSIDE - up-solic't, n. To expolia solv o Up'son, 1 up'son, 2 up'son, n. A county in W central Georgia 310 sq m, county-seat, Thomaston [for spars

up'spear', n. [Rare] To grow or shoot upward in spikes up'spring', 1 up'sprīng, 2 up'spring', n. 1. [Rare] A leap or spring into the air 2. An upstart

up'spur'ert, n. A scorer spurrier - up'stairs', n. 1. A pertaining to upper story, as, an up-stairs apartment II. n. The upper story III. adv. In or to an upper story, up the stairs, as, it is up-stairs; go up-stairs - up'stanch', n. To stanch, as a flow of blood

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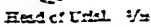
up'stanch', n. To stanch, as





u-re-mi-a, 1. *u*-re-mi-a; 2. *u*-re-mi-a. *n*. Relating to, produced by, or affected with uræmia. *u*-re-mi-a.

U-re-n-a, 1. *u*-re-n-a; 2. *u*-re-n-a. *n*. *Bx.* A genus of bats, *C. myotis*; of the family *Myotis*, with pale brown, dusky on









pay for it in rent or in any other way

*Utricularia perfoliata*  
L. var. *fulva*!







to any one named Valerius, as to P. Valerius Publicola, a Roman consul — **Valerian Law**, the *Lex Valeria* carried by L. Valerius Publicola about 509 B. C. granting an appeal from the sentence of the consuls to the *comitia centuriata*.

**va-le'-ri-an, n.** 1. Any plant of the genus *Valeriana*, especially the common species *V. officinalis*, a herb with erect stems 2 to 4 feet high, pinnate leaves, and small pink or white flowers in clusters. It is often cultivated for its root and for ornament.

2. The root, or a preparation from it, of any one of several species of this plant, especially of the common or official valerian used in medicine as a gentle stimulant and antispasmodic. [*V. raleriane*, < *LL raleriane*, < *LL raleriana*, < *LL ralerianus*, masculine name, < *raleo*, he ston - eat's valerian, the common valerian. See def 1 - garden v., the Cretan spikenard often cultivated for its roots - Greek v. 1. A handsome herb (*Polemonium caru-leum*) of the phlox family, 1 to 3 feet high, having alternate leaves, pinnately 11- to 17-foliate, and a panicle of blue flowers so called because mistaken by herbalists for garden valerian (*Valeriana phlox*), the valerian of the ancient Greeks. 2. By extension an American species (*Polemonium raietum*), with spreading stems and fewer leaves, often found in country gardens - red v., an ornamental perennial (*Cen-tranthe rubra*) of the valerian family, 2 to 3 feet high, with ovate and red flowers with a spurred corolla, a native of southern Europe - spur or spurred v., wild v., common valerian. See def 1, above.

**va-le'-ri-an, n.** 1. A masculine personal name. D. Va-le'-ri-anus, 1 va-le'-ri-anus, 2 va-le'-ri-anus. F. Va-le'-ri-en, 1 va-le'-ri-en, 2 va-le'-ri-en. I. Va-le'-ri-a-no, 1 va-le'-ri-a-no, 2 va-le'-ri-a-no. L. Va-le'-ri-a-nus, 1 va-le'-ri-a-nus, 2 va-le'-ri-a-nus. 2. Publius Valerianus, a Roman emperor died about 260.

**va-le'-ri-a-na'-ce-ae, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-a-na'-ce-ae, 2 va-le'-ri-a-na'-ce-ae. n. pl. Bot. A family of herbs - the valerian family (order *Valerianales*) - having opposite exstipulate leaves and cymes of small often irregular flowers with stamens fewer than the corolla lobes and inserted on its tube. There are 8 genera and 275 species. Va-le'-ri-a-na, n. (t. g.) [*LL raleriana*, see *VALERIAN, n.*] Va-le'-ri-a-na'-ce-ae, 1 va-le'-ri-a-na'-ce-ae, 2 va-le'-ri-a-na'-ce-ae. n. pl. Bot. An order of dicotyledonous plants comprising only two families *Valerianaceae* and *Dipsacaceae*. [*VALERIAN, n.*] va-le'-ri-a-na-te, 1 va-le'-ri-a-na-te, 2 va-le'-ri-a-na-te. n. Chem. A valerate.

**va-le'-ri-a-ne'-la, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-a-ne'-la, 2 va-le'-ri-a-ne'-la. n. Bot. A genus of annual or biennial forked-stemmed herbs of the valerian family with usually entire or toothed leaves, and small whitish, bluish or pink flowers in terminal clusters. The species are natives of the northern hemisphere, several being found in the United States. [*VALERIAN, n.*] va-le'-ri-a-ne'-le, 1 va-le'-ri-a-ne'-le, 2 va-le'-ri-a-ne'-le. a. Same as *VALERIAN*.

**va-le'-ri-a-no'-des, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-a-no'-des, 2 va-le'-ri-a-no'-des. n. Bot. A genus of tropical and subtropical herbs and shrubs of the vervain or verbenaceae family, with small flowers having two included stamens and two sterile ones. [*VALERIAN, n.* + *Gr. -des*, Gen.]

**va-le'-ri-a-nus, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-a-nus, 2 va-le'-ri-a-nus. n. 1. Joanne Pierius (1477-1558), an Italian author. Giovanni Pierio Valeriano, 2. See *VALERIAN*.

**va-le'-ri-a-nus, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-a-nus, 2 va-le'-ri-a-nus. n. 1. Any plant of the valerian family (*Valerianaceae*). Va-le'-ri-a, 1 va-le'-ri-a, 2 va-le'-ri-a. n. Chem. Ol, pertaining to, or derived from valerian. [*F ralerique*, < *raleriane*, see *VALERIAN, n.*] va-le'-ri-a, 1 va-le'-ri-a, 2 va-le'-ri-a. n. 1. A colorless oily substance occurring in animal oils and secretions and in valerian and other plants. It is supposedly a mixture of isovaleric acid (see def 3 below) and an optically active methyl ester of isovaleric acid (see def 4 below). 2. A liquid acid (*CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H*) with an odor like that of butyric acid. 3. An oily liquid (*CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H*) found in valerian-root and smelling like odorless isovaleric acid. 4. A liquid acid (*CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H*) which may exist in one optically inactive and two active modifications. 5. An acid (*CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H*) with an odor like that of acetic acid. 6. Trimethyl acetic acid.

**va-le'-ri-din, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-din, 2 va-le'-ri-din. n. Chem. A compound (*C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N*) formed by certain minerals and alcoholic ammonia.

**va-le'-ri-in, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-in, 2 va-le'-ri-in. n. Chem. Any of three oily liquids formed by heating valerian acid with glycerin. They are monovalerin (*C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*), divalerin (*C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>4</sub>*), and trivalerin (*C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>51</sub>O<sub>6</sub>*). [*V. ralerian* + *-in* in *GLYCERIN*].

**va-le'-ri-o, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-o, 2 va-le'-ri-o. n. Same as *VALERIAN*.

**va-le'-ri-trin, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-trin, 2 va-le'-ri-trin. n. Chem. A colorless mobile liquid (*C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*) obtained by heating valerian with twice its volume of alcoholic ammonia. [*V. ralerian* + *-trin* in *TRIN*].

**va-le'-ri-us, n.** 1. va-le'-ri-us, 2 va-le'-ri-us. n. 1. A masculine personal name. Va-le'-ri-a (*rem*). F. Va-le'-ri-e, 1 va-le'-ri-e, 2 va-le'-ri-e. It. Va-le'-ri-o, 1 va-le'-ri-o, 2 va-le'-ri-o. 2. Flaccus, see *FLACCUS*. 3. Maximus, a Roman historian, lived in the reign of Tiberius. 4. Publius (-496 B.C.), known as Publius, "the friend of the people" - founder of the Roman republic. 5. Publius Asiatius (-47), a Roman consul.

**va-le'-ro, n.** 1. va-le'-ro, 2 va-le'-ro. n. Chem. Derived from *VALERIAN, n.* a combining form, noting compounds containing valeric acid or some of its derivatives, as, n. va-le'-ro-lactid.

**va-le'-ro-ol, n.** 1. va-le'-ro-ol, 2 va-le'-ro-ol. n. Chem. A colorless crystalline compound (*C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O*) obtained when valerian-oil is rapidly distilled in a stream of carbon dioxide, probably an impure stereoisomer of that oil. [*V. ralerian* + *-ol*, see *OIL*].

**va-le'-ro-lac-tone, n.** 1. va-le'-ro-lac-tone, 2 va-le'-ro-lac-tone. n. Chem. A colorless oily heterocyclic compound (*C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*) present in crude wood vinegar.

**va-le'-ro-ol, n.** 1. va-le'-ro-ol, 2 va-le'-ro-ol. n. Chem. A colorless mobile liquid compound (*C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O*) with a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by distilling a valerate. It is a ketone of valeric acid. [*V. ralerian* + *-ol* in *GLYCERIN*].

**va-le'-ro-sil, n.** 1. va-le'-ro-sil, 2 va-le'-ro-sil. n. Chem. An oily compound (*C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O*) obtained by decomposing certain valerates, and regarded as the radical of valeric acid and its derivatives. [*V. ralerian* + *-sil* in *SIL*].

**va-le'-ro-sil, n.** 1. va-le'-ro-sil, 2 va-le'-ro-sil. n. Chem. A member of a sect of early Christians founded in Arabia by Valerian (3d century), who held castration essential to salvation.

**va-le'-ro-sil, n.** 1. va-le'-ro-sil, 2 va-le'-ro-sil. n. 1. Adrianus (1607-1674), a French historian. 2. Henri (1603-1676), a French scholar.

**va-le'-ro, n.** 1. va-le'-ro, 2 va-le'-ro. n. To serve or act as a valet to.

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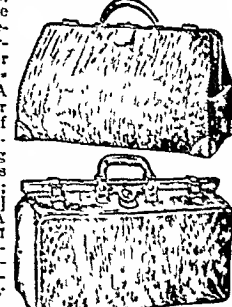
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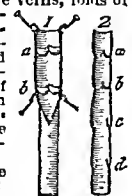


Types of Valises (def 1)





root seen in D *Wenden*, the Wends, akin to WANDER |  
 van-da'll-a, 1 van-d'e'll-a 2 vān-dā'll-a, n 1. A township  
 and city, county-seat of Fayette county, Ill. 2. A city in  
 Audrain county, Mo







So David corrected himself, when he had Saul of a vantage  
Bourton Anat Mel pt 1, §1, mem ubi sub x p 107 l v m 1  
-vant'age-me, n. *Lawn-tennis* Same as ADVANTAGE  
GAMP - v. ground, n. A position or condition in which  
one has the advantage over another - v. loaf, n. The  
extra or thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen - v. point, v.  
post, n. A favorable position, advantage - v. set, n.  
*Lawn-tennis* See SET, n. 1 (4) -vant'age-less, a  
[Rare] Having no advantage

vant'brace, n. Some as VAMBRACE vant'brast.  
vant'cou'ri-ert, n. Avant-courier  
vant'guard, n. v. n. Vanguard  
Vant' Hoff, 1 vant hōf, 2 vant hōl, Jacob Heinrich (1794-  
1852-3/1911) A Dutch chemist and physicist - Vant  
Hoff's law, a case of Le Chatelier's law, in which endothermic  
interaction is arrested by increasing the temperature and  
exothermal by lowering it

vant'murel, n. Fort. A walk or gangway on the top of a  
wall behind the parapet - v. murel, v. murel.  
van'tourt, n. A hoaster, vaunter

Van'nu-a Le'ru, 1 vō'nō-a lē'vō 2 vā'nū-a lē'vō An island  
of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific ocean, 2,600 sq m

Van Veen, 1 van vēn, 2 van vā 1. Martin. Same as  
HEEMSKERK, 2 2 Otto or Ottoenius (1556-1/1629),  
a Dutch painter, instructor of Rubens

Vanves, 1 vōnv, 2 vānv, n. A fortified suburb S of Paris,  
Seine department, France Vanvest.

van'ward, 1 van'ward, 2 vā'ward, a. Pertaining to or  
situated in the van or front, as, vanguard regiments

van'ward, n. The advance guard, vanguard  
van'ward, ad. Toward the van, in the front

Van Wert, 1 van wurt, 2 vān wurt 1. A county in N W  
Ohio 411 sq m 2. Its county-seat

Van Zandt, 1 van zant, 2 vān zant A county in N E  
Texas, 877 sq m, county-seat, Canton

vap, n. Wlax or liquor that has lost its flavor vappet  
vap'id, 1 vap'id, 2 vāp'id, a. 1. Having lost sparkling  
quality and flavor, flat, dead, insipid said of wine, beer,  
and some other beverages 2. Lacking life and anima-  
tion, dull, mawkish, spiritless, as, a rapid discourse

3. [Rare] Destitute of an agreeable and customary  
flavor said of food [*< L vapida, insipid*] Syn: see  
FLAT - vāp'id-tē, n. The quality of being vapid, dull-  
ness, insipidity, literal or figurative vāp'id-ness; -vāp-  
id-ly, ad.

vā'por, 1 vā'por, 2 vā'por, v. I. t. [Archaic] 1. To  
convert into vapor, vaporize, as, to vapor a liquid 2.  
To affect with melancholy or vapors, depress mentally

II. v. 1. To emit vapor, give out steam or gas 2.  
[Rare] To pass off in the form of vapor, evaporate 3.  
To make foolish or idle boasts, bluster, brag, swagger,  
as, to vapor like a trooper

The poor little street-bred people that vapor and fume and  
brag  
RIVERSIDE KIRKLAND The English Flag et 1

[*< L vapor, < vapor, steam*] vā'pourt.  
vā'por, n. 1. Moisture in the air, especially, visible  
floating moisture, as light mist, loosely, any light cloudy  
substance in the air, as smoke or fumes 2. Physics  
The gaseous form of a substance that is normally solid  
or liquid, also, any gas near its condensing-point, specif,  
a gas below its critical point, so that it can be liquefied  
by pressure alone A saturated vapor is just on the point  
of passing partly into the liquid state, and it will begin to  
do so on the least increase of pressure or the least decrease  
of temperature an unsaturated or superheated vapor  
will endure an increase in pressure or a fall of temperature,  
or both, without changing its state

Every one of these stars has an amazingly complex atmosphere  
of glowing vapors, so intensely hot that such substances as iron,  
copper and zinc are not merely melted but turned into vapor

R. A PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* essay n p 223 [A 1874]

3. That which is fleeting and unsubstantial, an unreality,  
a mere fantasy 4. Med Any one of a class of  
remedial agents applied by inhalation, as, vapor of chloro-  
form, etc 5. Boastful swagger, vapors 6. pl [Ar-  
chaic] Temporary depression of spirits, hypochondria

7. Flutulence, wind 8. Effluence or influence [*< F vapor, < L vapor, steam*] vā'pourt. Syn: see CLOUD

aqueous vapor, moisture, especially that present in the  
air in the state of a gas. It is not absent from the free  
atmosphere, and ordinarily forms 1/10 of it - vā'por-bath, n.  
A bath in vapor, as from heated water, or the apparatus,  
as a close room and steaming-appliances, for use in providing  
such a bath a vaporarium - v. burner, n. An apparatus  
for vaporizing a liquid, as gasoline, usually by causing it to  
pass through a heated pipe, so that the vapor may be used  
for lighting and heating - v. density, n. The density of a  
substance in the state of vapor, reaching its maximum be-  
fore the substance passes into the liquid state, specif, in  
chemistry, the density of a gas or vapor referred to hydro-  
gen or air used to determine its molecular weight - v.  
douche, n. Med The application of a stream of vapor to  
an affected part - v. engine, n. A motor driven by an  
elastic fluid other than steam, as the vapor of ammonia,  
alcohol, or naphtha - v. inhaler, n. An apparatus for the  
inhalation of medicated vapors - v. lamp, n. A lamp  
having a vapor-burner - v. pan, n. A pan used for evap-  
orating water, as a heating-apparatus - v. plane, n. Meteor  
The height-level at which the moisture in an ascending  
body of warm air begins to condense and form vapor The  
base of cumulus clouds indicates this height - v. pres-  
sure, n. The elasticity of a vapor, usually measured by  
the height of the column of mercury that it will support -  
v. spout, n. [Rare] A waterspout - v. tension, n.  
Same as VAPOR-TENSION - vā'por-a-bile, n. Capable of  
being converted into vapor or vaporized, as by heat - vā'-  
por-a-bil-ty, n. -vā'por-a-r-i-um, n. A vapor-bath,  
specif, a Russian bath also, an apartment for taking such a  
bath - vā'por-a-r-ty, n. To give off or emit vapor - evap-  
orate - vā'por-a-tion, n. -vā'por-ate, vā'poured, a. 1.  
Full of vapor, moist, misty, hazy 2. [Archaic] Affected  
with hypochondria - vā'por-ence, n. The process of  
forming mist or vapor, or the vapor in the process of form-  
ing - vā'por-er, n. -vā'por-er-ous, a. Con-  
taining or producing vapors - vā'por-ific, a. Producing  
vapors - vā'por-i-form, a. Existing in the state or form  
of vapor - vā'por-i-fer-er, n. An instrument for deter-  
mining vapor-pressure - vā'por-i-um, n. An apparatus  
for applying vapors for the cure of disease - vā'por-less, a.  
Having or containing no vapor dry, as air

vā'pord, n. Vapor

vā'por-er, 1 vā'por-er, 2 vā'por-er, n. 1. One who va-  
pors or makes a blustering or swaggering display, n.  
braggart, blusterer 2. A lizard moth (genus *Orgyia*),  
of which the males fly with a quivering motion and the  
females are wingless, a tussock-moth vā'por-er-  
-i-ty, n.

vā'por-ing, 1 vā'por-ing, 2 vā'por-ing I. a. Boasting,  
swaggering II. n. The act of boasting vā'por-ing-  
-ly, ad. vā'por-ing-ly, ad. vā'por-ing-ly.

vā'por-ish, 1 vā'por-ish, 2 vā'por-ish, a. 1. Somewhat  
like vapor 2. Somewhat hypochondriac vā'pourt-  
ish-ly, ad. vā'por-ish-ness, n. vā'pourt-ish-ness, n.  
vā'por-ize, 1 vā'por-ize, 2 vā'por-ize, v. [*< IZEP, -IZ'INO*]  
vā'por-ize, I. t. 1. To convert into vapor or gas, as by  
application of heat, evaporate, as, to vaporize mercury  
Shooting-stars are instantly and completely vaporized by the  
heat caused by their encounter with our atmosphere at heights of  
from 50 to 100 miles

Newcomer Popular Astronomy pt 10, p 239 [v 1878]

2. [Rare] To affect with the vapors, mentally depress

II. v. To turn into vapor or gas, pass off in vapor -  
vā'por-iz-ing-ness, n. 1. A portable stove for  
supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse 2. A stove con-  
structed to turn the vapor of gasoline or other liquid fuel  
- vā'por-iz-ing-ness, n. 3. A capable of being con-  
verted into vapor - vā'por-iz-ing-ness, n. The  
act or process of vaporizing, or the state of being vaporized  
- vā'por-iz-ing-ness, n. One who or that which vapor-  
izes an atomizer, sprayer, a spraying carthooter

vā'por-ole, 1 vā'por-ole, 2 vā'por-ole, n. Med A thin glass  
capsule containing a drug, wrapped in cotton-wool and  
enclosed in a silk sack, to be crushed in the fingers so as to  
administer the medicine by inhalation or fumigation, as, a  
vaporole of nitrate of amyl

vā'por-ous, 1 vā'por-ous, 2 vā'por-ous, a. 1. Having the  
nature or character of vapor, misty, as, a vaporous mass  
2. Full of vapors or exhalations, as, a vaporous evening

3. Affected with vapors, hypochondriac 4. Vainly  
imaginative and unsubstantial, whimsical, extravagant  
The wife is a vaporous, false intriguing creature. BUNNO-  
GOLD *Germany Present and Past* vol 1 p 49 [v c o]

5. Paint Bathed in vapor, cloudy, indistinct, as, a  
vaporous distance or tone 6. Producing vapors or  
gases, flatulent, windy, as, vaporous diet [*< LL vapor-  
osus, < L vapor, steam*] vā'por-ous-ly, ad. vā'por-ous-  
-ly, n. The state of being vaporous, in any sense vā'por-  
ous-ness, n. vā'por-ous-ly, ad. 1. In a hypochondriac  
manner 2. Ostentatiously hostily 3. Like a vapor

vā'por-y, 1 vā'por-y, 2 vā'por-y, a. 1. Characterized by,  
resembling, or producing vapor, vaporous 2. Pathol  
Low-spirited; hysterical; hypochondriacal vā'por-  
ish, vā'por-ous, vā'pourt-ish, vā'pourt-y.

vā'pourt, etc Same as VAPOR, etc usual spelling in English  
vā'pourt-ly, n. The act of heating, a flogging  
vā'pourt-ly, n. vā'pourt-ly, n. vā'pourt-ly, n.

[Archaic] 1. Of relating to vaporization or flogging  
vā'pourt-ly, n. vā'pourt-ly, n. vā'pourt-ly, n.

berdsman, especially a cowherd

In an hour more we could plainly see the cattle, and behind  
them the *requies* dashing about, waving their scapes  
F. REMINGTON in *Harper's Monthly* Mar, 1894, p 510

[Sp. = F. *tacher*, < *tache*, < *L. tacha*, cow]

Var, 1 vār, 2 var, n. A department in S E France, 2,234  
sq m, capital, Draguignan

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

var, n. var. Variant variety

alteration, alterable, mutable, as, a variable adjust-  
ment, a variable construction of words 2. Having a  
tendency to change, frequently affected by variation,  
not constant, unsteady, varying, hence, fickle, in-  
constant, unreliable, as, a variable wind, a variable mind  
3. Math Quantitatively indeterminate, being a variable  
See VARIABLE, n. 2 4 Biol Prone to variation.  
[*< LL variabilis, < L varius, various*] Syn: see  
FICKLE, INCONSTANT, MONTABLE - variable condenser (*Elec*),  
a condenser, the capacity of which is variable - v gear or  
gearing (*Mech*) a gear or gearing adapted to impart alter-  
nating changes in the speed of a machine as by wheels hav-  
ing sectors of different radii which are successively brought  
into gear as the machinery rotates or by wheels of different  
diameters, each driven in its turn by a belt, or by cone-  
wheels, etc - v motion, motion produced by a force vary-  
ing in intensity - v quantity (*Math*), a variable - v.  
series, a feed-screw lathe, etc, geared to give a variable  
feed - vā'ri-a-bile-ness, n. -vā'ri-a-bil-ty, ad.

vā'ri-a-bile, n. 1. That which varies or is subject or  
liable to change 2. Math A quantity which, by the  
conditions of a problem or equation, is susceptible of  
continuous change of value, or a quantity supposed to  
change while others remain constant See phrases

3 Astron A variable star 4. pl Naut A shifting  
wind or winds, as opposed to a steady-blowing wind or  
trade-wind - complex variable, an indeterminate variable  
of the form  $x + y \sqrt{-1}$  - dependent v, a variable that de-  
pends for its value on another variable, any variable except  
the independent one - independent v, a variable arbi-  
trarily assumed as one on which other related variables  
shall be regarded as dependent, the variable with regard to  
which differentiations are performed If  $m$  variables are  
connected by  $k$  independent equations, any  $m - k$  of them  
may be regarded as independent and the remaining  $k$  as  
dependent Thus, of several variables connected by a single  
equation, all but one may be taken as independent - v of  
integration, same as ARGUMENT OF INTEGRATION

vā'ri-ance, 1 vā'ri-ans, 2 vā'ri-ang, n. 1. The act of  
varying, change, alteration, as, a variance in plans 2.  
Law (1) A disagreement between the allegations in the  
pleadings and the proof in an essential matter (2) A  
material disagreement between the writ beginning an  
action and the declaration or complaint, as between a  
writ in debt and a declaration in trespass 3 The state  
of being variant, difference, disagreement, or conflict,  
especially, dissension, discord, dispute, sometimes, a  
quarrel, as, to have a variance with another

Let not our variance mar the social hour,  
Nor wrong the hospitality of Randolph  
JOHN BROWN *Deeds* act iv, sc 1.

4. Chem The property of a chemical system given in  
the equation  $V = c + 2 - \phi$ , in which  $V$  expresses the  
variance,  $c$  the number of independent components,  $\phi$   
the number of phases existing in the system Systems  
may be univariant, bivariant, multivariant, etc 5.  
Inconstancy, variability, fickleness Syn: see INCON-  
STANT, QUARREL - at variance, in a state or manner of disagree-  
ment, conflict, or discord

vā'ri-ant, 1 vā'ri-ant, 2 vā'ri-ant, a. 1. Having or  
showing variation, different in form or character, vary-  
ing, diverse, being a variant, as, a variant spelling  
2. Tending to vary, variable, changing, also, in-  
constant, fickle 3. Restless, unsettled [*< L vari-  
ant(-s), ppr of vario, see VARY*] Syn: see HETEROGE-  
NEOUS

vā'ri-ant, n. A thing that differs from another in form  
only, being the same in essence or substance Specif:  
(1) Etym A variant form of the same letter or symbol, or  
spelling of the same word, in the usage of this Dictionary  
a strict synonym, one of two words meaning precisely the  
same thing, whether alike in form and derivation or not.  
(2) Biol An individual organism or non-hereditary varia-  
tion from form or type due to fluctuating variability

Variants are what we call individual deviations, they are in-  
stances of fluctuating variability  
H. DE VRIES *Mutation Theory* p 59 [c 1901]

(3) Lit A variant of the original story or account

There is no such being as Cronus in Sanskrit, but what may be  
called the variant of the word is that in which Dyaus  
(Heaven) and Prithivi (Earth) were once joined and subsequently  
separated E. CLEGG *Myths and Dreams* p 36 [c 1885]

vā'ri-ate, n. & v. To vary

vā'ri-ate, a. Diversified varied vā'ri-at-ed, a.

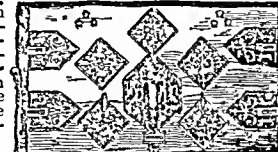
vā'ri-a-tion, 1 vā'ri-a-shun, 2 vā'ri-a-tion, n. 1. The  
act, process, state, or result of varying, any partial  
change or modification, as in the quality, quantity,  
form, appearance, or position of a thing, mutation,  
modification, variance, ns, a variation in color

Fluctuations in the rate of interest arise from variations either  
in the demand for loans or in the supply of loanable funds  
MILL *Political Economy* vol 1, p 208 [c 1889]

2 The extent to which or the particular in which a  
thing varies or is varied, amount of modification under-  
gone, variation, degree of departure from a former or  
from a normal state or condition, as, a variation of ten  
seconds 3 Gram Inflection, as of declensions or con-  
jugations, also, change in certain vowel sounds, about.

4 Mus A repetition of the essential features of a theme  
or melody with fanciful embellishments or figurations  
in time, key, or harmony formerly called a double 5.  
Astron (1) An inequality in the moon's motion that  
results in the moon's being ahead of her mean place  
from new moon to first quarter and from full to last  
quarter, and behind it in the other parts of her orbit  
(2) A change in the elements of an orbit, produced by  
the action of a disturbing force 6 Phys Sec The  
angle by which the compass-needle deviates from the  
true north, subject to annual, diurnal, and secular  
changes more properly declination of the needle

7 Biol Deviation in structure or function from the  
type or parent form, as in response to conditions of  
environment See phrases below 8 Math (1) The  
theory of the relations between the changes of quantities  
connected by simple relations, as between the distance  
of a light and its apparent brightness (2) The change  
in a function due to the increase or decrease of the con-  
stants of the equation by very small amounts (3) One  
of the arrangements of a number of things selected from  
a set, also, the order of arrangements that can be made  
in several objects or terms (4) A change of signs from  
+ to -, or the reverse, in a series of such signs 9 (1)  
Mech The maximum angular displacement of a rota-  
ting member, expressed in degrees, from the position it  
would occupy with uniform rotation, and with one revo-  
lution taken as 360°. (2) Elec The maximum phase



Front of a 16th-century Vargueño

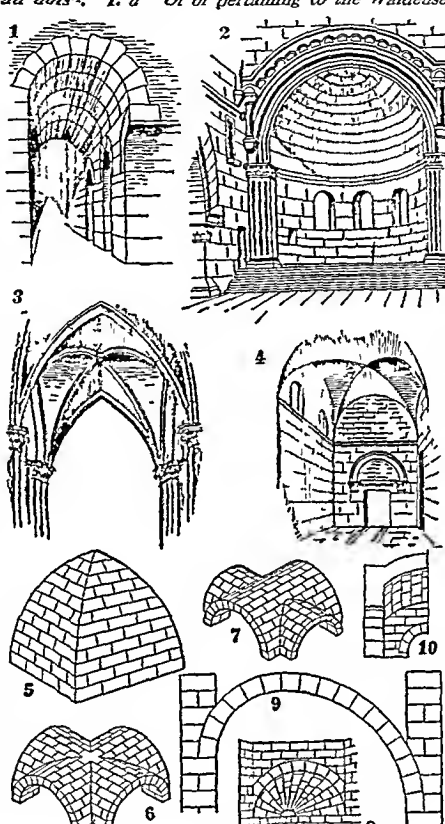


Eng | A great quantity, as, a vast of people




—vas'tate, a Devastated or laid waste — vas'ta-  
 tion, n The act of laying waste, depopulation, devasta-  
 tion — vas'tator, n One who devastates  
 vas'tid, n Same as WASTEL  
 vas'tid-ty, n Immensity, vastness vas'tid-ty, n  
 vas'ti-tude, 1 vas'ti-tud, 2 vas'ti-tud, n [Rare] The  
 quality of being vast, also, vast space, immense extent  
 Time and space, of whose dizzy vastitudes all the worlds  
 of God are a mere dot on the margin Emerson *Letters and  
 Social Aims, Progress of Culture* p 214 [in k c 1839]  
 21. Devastation [*L. vastitudo, < vastus, waste*]  
 vas'ty, 1 vas'ty, 2 vas'ty, adv 1. To a vast extent or  
 degree much used colloquially with weakened force,  
 as, he was *vas'tly* pleased 2. Like a waste, desolately  
 vas'tness, 1 vas'tnes, 2 vas'tnes, n The state or char-  
 acter of being vast, exceeding greatness of extent,  
 amount, or degree  
 Vas'to, 1 vas'to, 2 vas'to, n A town in Chieti province, Italy  
 vas'ture, n Vastness, Immensity  
 vas'tus, 1 vas'tus, 2 vas'tus, n [—i, -tal, -tu, pl] A not  
 A large muscular mass on the inner (anterior) or outer  
 (v. extensor) surface of the thigh, belonging to the  
 great extensor muscle of the leg, the quadriceps extensor  
 femoris See *ILLUSTRATION MUSCULAR SYSTEM* [L. vast]  
 vas'ty, 1 vas'ty, 2 vas'ty, a [Poet] 1. Having or being of  
 great extent  
 Lake China's vasty wail Bronx *Child Harold* can 1, st 32  
 21. Waste, empty, desolate  
 Vas'u-de-va, 1 vas'u-de-va, 2 vas'u-de-va, n *Hind Myth*  
 The father of Krishna  
 Vas'u-meg-ye, 1 vas'u-meg-ye, 2 vas'u-meg-ye, n Same as ESENBURGO  
 Vas'u-meg-ye, 1 vas'u-meg-ye, 2 vas'u-meg-ye, n Same as ESENBURGO  
 vas't, 1 vas't, 2 vas't, n [VAT-ten, VAT-tin] To put into a  
 vat, transfer from vat to vat, treat in a vat, as a hide  
 vat, n 1. A large vessel, tub, or cistern, especially for  
 holding liquids or for treating something in liquid, dur-  
 ing a manufacturing process, as in brewing or in tanning;  
 usually named from the operation that it serves or the liquor it  
 contains, as, beating vat, dipping vat, draining  
 vat, hydrosulfite vat, paddle vat, wood vat, etc  
 2. A liquid or dry measure used especially in the  
 Netherlands 3. Metal (1) A wooden tub in which to  
 wash ore (2) A chamber connected with a calcining  
 furnace, for drying tin ore 4. Ecol. A portable ves-  
 sel for holy water [*< AS vat, vat*] *fatt; veti-*  
*vat-net*, n A net placed over a vat, to strain the liquor as  
 it is poured through — vat paper, paper made by hand  
 — vat'ful, n As much as a vat holds or can hold — vat'ed,  
 pa Stored or treated in a vat — vat'ing, n The process  
 of being vatted  
 Vat., abbr. Vatican  
 Va'ter, 1 fō'ter 2 fa'ter, Johann Severin (9/1771-1/1828)  
 A German theologian and philologist  
 Va'te'ria, 1 va'te'ria, 2 va'te'ria, n Bot A genus of  
 tropical Asiatic trees of the family *Dipterocarpaceae*, with  
 whitish flowers in panicles *V. indica* yields piny varnish  
 [*< Abraham Vater, German botanist (1744-1814)*]  
 Vath'ek, 1 vath'ek, 2 vath'ek, n In Beckford's novel  
*Vathek*, the hero, ninth child of the race of Abhassides,  
 induced by an evil genius to commit various crimes He  
 obtained the throne of the preadimate sultan which proved  
 to be an abode of torture in the abyss of Eblis, where he  
 found himself a prisoner for eternity  
 Vath'ic, 1 vat'ic, 2 vat'ic, a [Rare] Pertaining to or proceed-  
 ing from a prophet or seer oracular, prophetic inspired,  
 as, *vatic dicta* *vatic lips* [*< L. vates, prophet*] *vati'-cal*,  
*vati'-can*, 1 vat'i-can, 2 vat'i-can, n 1. The palace of  
 the Popes in Rome their principal residence since the  
 return from Avignon (14th century), and now the  
 Pope's official residence  
 It lies adjacent to St Peter's on the north It was en-  
 larged by Nicholas V. Sixtus IV added the Sistine Chapel,  
 and other Popes have made extensive additions It was  
 adorned by Raffael Michelangelo, Bramante, Bernini, and  
 other masters and it possesses unrivaled collections of  
 paintings, sculptures, antiquities, manuscripts, etc  
 2. The papal government [*< L. Vaticanus, Vatican*]  
 hill, in Rome) 3. The rulers of the Vatican, the anathemas  
 of the Pope — V. Codez *Vaticanus*, an uncolored man-  
 uscript of the Greek Testament dating from the 4th century  
 — V. fragments, parts of a compendium of Roman law dis-  
 covered by the Vatican librarian and published in 1823  
 Vat'i-can-ism, 1 vat'i-can-ism, 2 vat'i-can-ism, n The  
 ecclesiastical system based on the supremacy and in-  
 fallibility of the Pope Ultramontanist — Vat'i-can-ist, n  
 vat'i-cide, 1 vat'i-cide, 2 vat'i-cide, n 1. The act of  
 killing a prophet 2. One who kills a prophet [*< L.*  
*vates, prophet, + cido, kill*]  
 va'tic-nal, 1 va'tic-nal, 2 vo'tic-nal, o [Rare] Per-  
 taining to or having the nature of prediction, vatic,  
 prophetic va'tic-nant, [Rare]  
 va'tic-nate, 1 va'tic-nate, 2 va'tic-nate, v [*-NAT-EN*;  
*-NAT-ING*] 1. To utter or announce prophetically,  
 prophesy foretell 2. To utter predictions, prophesy  
 [*< L. vaticinatus, pp of vaticino, < vates, prophet*] —  
 va'tic-na'tion, n The act of prophesying, a prophecy  
 — va'tic-na'tor, n One who predicts — va'tic-na'tress,  
 n o — va'tic-na'tress, n A prophetess — vat'i-  
 cine, n A vaticination  
 Va'tu, 1 va'tu, 2 va'tu, n One of the Cook Islands, 22  
 sq m sometimes called Atin  
 Vat'tel, 1 vat'tel, 2 vat'tel, Emrich or Emmerich von (9/1714-1/1767)  
 A Swiss jurist *Law of Nations*  
 Vat'te-lut-tu, 1 vat'te-lut-tu, 2 vat'te-lut-tu, n The alphabet  
 of the ancient Tamil language See *TAMIL*  
 vau, n Same as MOQUANA  
 vau, 1 vō, 2 vō, n [Heb] Same as VAV  
 Vau'ban, 1 vō'ban, 2 vō'ban, Sébastien le Prestre,  
 Marquis de (9/1633-1/1707) A French military engineer  
 and marshal  
 Vau'can'ton, 1 vō'can'ton, 2 vō'can'ton, Jacques  
 (9/1709-1/1782) A French mechanician, invented several  
 automatics  
 Vau'che'ria, 1 vō'che'ria, 2 vō'che'ria, n Bot A large  
 genus of green algae forming the family *Vaucheriales* and  
 consisting of long and usually branched filaments, made up  
 of numerous cells without partitions Multiplication is  
 both sexual and asexual The plants are found in fresh-  
 water masses in shallow water and on muddy banks and often  
 called "green felt" [*< Jean Pierre Vaucher, Swiss botan-  
 ist (1763-1/1841)*] — vau'che'ria-ecocis, n  
 Vau'cluse, 1 vō'cluse, 2 vō'cluse, n A department in S E  
 France, 1,381 sq m. capital Avignon  
 Vaud, 1 vō, 2 vō, n A canton in W central Switzerland,  
 1,244 sq m capital, Lausanne  
 Vau'de'mont, 1 vō'de'mont, 2 vō'de'mont, n 1. Comte de  
 (—1447), Antoine de Lorraine, aspirant to dukedom of  
 Lorraine 2. Prince, Dutch commander in Flanders, 1695  
 vau'de'ville, 1 vō'de'ville, 2 vō'de'ville, n 1. A theatrical en-  
 tertainment consisting of (1) a slight dramatic sketch

or pantomime interspersed with songs and dances, or (2) a  
 series of short sketches, songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc.,  
 having no dramatic connection, a variety show  
 In English usage *vaudeville* is practically synonymous with  
 what is more generally known as musical comedy, but in  
 America it is applied also to a music-hall variety entertainment  
*Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxvii p 854  
 A *vaudeville*, in the French sense of the term, means a comedy  
 of a more or less farcical order, in which a certain number of  
 songs, ballads — rarely inserted numbers — usually incidental  
 and without particular reference to the action have been in-  
 tegrated into the plot REYNOLDS DE KOVEN in *Chicago Herald* Feb  
 11, 1894 p 27, col 2  
 2. A popular modern French song with refrain, sung in  
 the streets or during interludes at theaters, a topical  
 song, street ballad 3. Originally, a sprightly song so  
 named from the poems of Olivier Basselin, born in the  
 Val de Vire, in Normandy (died 1418)  
 In all these light compositions, which gallantry or gaiety in-  
 spired, we perceive the characteristic excellences of French poetry  
 as distinctly as in the best *vaudeville* of the age of Louis XV  
 HALLAM *Lit Europe* vol 1 pt 1 p 41 [in 1854]  
 [F, < val de Vire, valley of the Vire river, in Norman-  
 dy] *vaude-vill*  
 vau'de'vill-ist, 1 vō'de'vill-ist, 2 vō'de'vill-ist, n One who  
 composes vaudevilles or sings or acts in them — *lan*  
 vau'dism, 1 vō'dism, 2 vō'dism, n The doctrines of the  
 Vaudois, or adherence to their doctrines  
 vau'dois, 1 vō'dois, 2 vō'dois, n 1. A of or pertaining  
 to the canton of Vaud, Switzerland 2. A native of Vaud, or  
 the natives collectively 3. The dialect spoken in Vaud [F, < Voud, see def]  
 vau'dois, 1 vō'dois, 2 vō'dois, n 1. A of or pertaining to the Waldenses



Types of Vaults  
 1 Cradle 2 So-called hemispherical 3 Four-part pointed  
 4 Groined, without ribs 5 Groined or cove 6 Groined,  
 external view 7 Welsh or underpitch 8 Conical 9 Ram-  
 pant 10 Annular (Figs 5 to 10 after SERRAVALLO *Diag*  
*Arch and Building*)  
 II. n. One of the Waldenses [F, < LL Voldenses, see  
 WALTHERS]  
 vau-doo, vau-doo, vau-doo, Same as VOODOO  
 Vau'dreuil, 1 vō'dreuil, 2 vō'dreuil, n 1. Marquis de  
 (1640-1/1725), Philippe de Riquad, n French soldier,  
 Governor-General of Canada from 1703 2. Marquis de  
 (1695-1/1765), Pierre François de Riquad, last French  
 Governor-General of Canada, son of Philippe 3. A district  
 in S W Quebec province, Canada, 200 sq m  
 vau'dy, 1 vō'dy, 2 vō'dy, a [Scot] Great, uncommon,  
 strong showy gay proud, coarcted, elated forward  
 Vau'gias, 1 vō'gias, 2 vō'gias, n Claude Fauré de (9/1585-  
 1650) A French philologist  
 Vau'han, 1 vō'han, 2 vō'han, n 1. Charles  
 John (1816-1/1897), an English scholar and divine, dean  
 of Llandaf, Wales 2. Henry (9/1622-1/1695), a British  
 physician and poet. *The Silurist* 3. Herbert (9/1832-  
 1/1903), an English divine, cardinal, archbishop of West-  
 minster from 1891 4. Sir John (9/1603-1/1674), an  
 English jurist Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas  
 5. Sir John (1748-1/1795), an English general 6. Robert  
 (9/1795-1/1868), an English Congregational clergyman  
 founder of the *British Quarterly Review* 7. Robert Alfred  
 (9/1823-1/1857), an English Congregational clergyman,  
 author son of Robert Hous with the *Mystics*  
 Vau'la'bell, 1 vō'la'bell, 2 vō'la'bell, Achille Tenaille de  
 (9/1799-1/1879) A French journalist and historian  
 vau'lt, 1 vō't, 2 vō't, n To form with a vaulted or arched  
 roof, cover with or as with a vault, also, to surmount or  
 cover with an arch, as, to vault a ceiling [*< OF.*  
*vouter, < vouter, see VAULT*, n]  
 vault, v. i. To leap over, especially with the aid of  
 a pole or by resting the hands on the object to be leaped,  
 as, to vault a fence  
 II. v. i. To make a springing leap as above defied;  
 as, to vault upon a horse 2. To exhibit athletic or

equestrian feats of jumping, leaping, or tumbling 3.  
 To curvet, as a horse Syn. see LEAP — vault'er, n One  
 who or that which vaults  
 vault, n 1. An arched apartment or chamber, also,  
 a subterranean or cellar-like compartment, whether  
 arched or not, a cellar Specif (1) A place of interment  
 enclosed with masonry, either beneath a church or in  
 a cemetery  
 The vaults beneath the mosaic stone  
 Contain'd the dead of ages gone  
 Byron *Siege of Corinth* st 31.  
 (2) A place of confinement, especially a dungeon cell, as a  
 prison vault (3) A cellar-like place for storage, as the  
 treasury vaults, a wine-vault (4) A deep pit under a privy.  
 2. Arch. An arched masonry structure See *ILLUSTRATION*  
 preceding column Specif (1) A series of arches joined to-  
 gether at their bases and sides (2) An arched ceiling or roof  
 having a circular oblong space JULIA B PR FORESTER *Short Hist*  
*Art, Roman Arch* p 87 [p & n]  
 Architectural vaults are often named from their form as,  
 annular vault (a cove), vault rising from circular walls,  
 the vault of a corridor of circular ground-plan) conic v.  
 (having a conical surface), cradle v. or cylindrical v.  
 (having parallel abutments and a uniform section barrel  
 v.; wagon v.), domed v. (spherical, or an intersecting  
 vault with elevated center), fan v. (the ribs of which have  
 a fan-shaped upward radiating tracery), spherical v.  
 (having a spherical surface), etc Other names are self-  
 explaining or are explained by the definitions of the ad-  
 jectives, as, cloister or cove v., groined v., intersecting v.,  
 horse v., quadripartite v., rampart v., rib or ribbed v.,  
 stilted v., surbared v., surmounted v., etc  
 3. Any vault-like covering, especially, the sky, heaven  
 4. Anat. An arched roof of a cavity, as, the vault of  
 the cranium, the palatine vault 5. Echin. The teg-  
 men or covering of the disk of a crinoid calyx [*< OF.*  
*rolle, route, < rolt, arched, < L. rotulus, see VOLV?*]  
 compound vault, a vault composed of more than  
 one simple vault, as a groined or partially intersecting vault  
 — cross-vault, n A vault formed by the intersection  
 of two or more simple vaults Where they have equal  
 heights they form a groin — double v., a vault enclosed by  
 another — simple v., a vault formed by a single surface  
 — vault'light, n A glass set in the cover of a vault to  
 admit light — v. shell, n The comparatively thin masonry  
 between adjacent ribs of a vault v. skilut — Welsh v.,  
 an underpitch barrel vault intersected by a number of trans-  
 verse vaults of smaller radius and lower crowns than its own  
 Welsh groin v. v.  
 vault, n 1. A springing leap, especially one made  
 running with the aid of a pole (see POLE-VAU) or while  
 resting the hands on a support 2. The curving leap of  
 a horse, curvet [*< F. rolle, see VOLV?*]  
 vault'age, n Vaulted work, a vaulted place  
 vault'ed, 1 vō'ted, 2 vō'ted, o 1. In the form of a  
 vault, concealed below, as, a vaulted roof 2. Covered  
 or provided with a vault, as, vaulted waterways 3.  
 Provided with underground passages or chambers, as,  
 a vaulted street 4. Bot Arched over like the roof of  
 the mouth, as many mgnet corollas, formlate  
 vault'ing, 1 vō'ting, 2 vō'ting, n 1. Arch. Vaulted  
 work, or vaults collectively 2. The work of building  
 a vault — vault'ing-cap'ital, n A short-capital receiv-  
 ing a vault-rib — v. course, n A horizontal course com-  
 posed of the abutments or springers of a vaulted roof — v.  
 pillar, v. shaft, n A pillar or shaft supporting the spring  
 of a vault-rib — v. tile, n A tile or hollow brick shaped  
 for use in vaulted ceilings  
 vault'ing, n The act of one who vaults, leaping  
 — vault'ing-horse, n A wooden horse used in a  
 gymnasium for practice in vaulting See GYMNASIUM — v.  
 house, n [Low] A vaulted house  
 vault'y, o Arched bawdy  
 vau'cet, v. i. To advance  
 vault, 1 vō't or vō't, 2 vō't or vō't (xm), v. i. 1.  
 To speak of boastfully, brag or about, as, to vault  
 one's deeds 2. To display with ostentation, exhibit  
 proudly, as, to vault one's grandeur in public  
 The vaulting of new lines and woolsens  
 GEORGE FLOOT *Romola* p 22 [in]  
 II. v. i. 1. To make a boastful assertion or ostentatious  
 display of one's own worth, attainments, achievements,  
 or the like, boast, brag  
 So spoke the apostate angel though in pain  
 Vaulting about, hut rack'd with deep despair  
 MILTON *P L* bk 1 l 126  
 2. To give vent to loud exultation, glory, triumph, as,  
 the foe vaults over his victory [*< OF. vancer, < LL.*  
*vancio, < vancis, empty*] Syn. see DISPLAY, FLAUNT  
 — vau'ter, n One who vaults a hoaster, braggart  
 — vau'ter-y, n [Archaic] Braggart vau'ter-y, n  
 — vault'ful, n Boastful — vault'le, o [Scot] Boastful — vault'-  
 ing, n Ostentatious boasting — vau'ting-ly, adv  
 vault, n Boastful assertion or ostentatious display  
 Syn. see OSTENTATION  
 vau'ter, n The most forward part beginning  
 vau'ter-brace, n Same as VAMBRACE  
 vau'ter-cou't-ri-er, n Same as AVANT-COURIER  
 vau't-guard, n Vanguard  
 Vau't-homp-son, 1 vō't-homp-son, 2 vō't-homp-son, n  
 sou'f-dé, n pl Crust A family of crinoid crustaceans  
 having the legs mostly with exopodites and 5 pairs of  
 pleopods Vau't-homp-son, n (t. e.) [*< John*  
*Vouhan Thompson (9/1779-1/1847), English naturalist*]  
 — vau't-homp-son-oid, n — vau't-homp-son-oid, n  
 vau'tle, 1 vō'tle, 2 vō'tle, a [Scot] Boastful vau'ty.  
 vau'ture, n Same as VAMBRACE  
 vau'tward, n Vanguard  
 vau'ghe'lin-ite, 1 vō'ghe'lin-ite, 2 vō'ghe'lin-ite, n  
 Mineral An adamantine, green or  
 brown, subtranslucent to opaque lead-  
 copper phosphate-chromate (Pb,Cu),  
 Crystallizing in the monoclinic  
 system [*< N. Vougeot, French*  
*chemist (9/1763-1/1829)*] *vau'ghe-*  
*linet*.  
 vau't, v. & n See VAULT — vau'ty, a  
 vau'ter, n A vaulter or tumbler  
 Vau't-margues, 1 vō't-margues, 2 vō't-  
 margues, n [9/1715-1/1747]  
 Luc de Chaplains, French philosopher  
 Vau't, n 1. vō, 2 vō, Comte de (1705-  
 1/1788), Noël de Jourda, a French  
 marshal 2. vō, 2 vō, a French  
 (9/1786-1/1836), an American judge  
 and philanthropist 3. Thomas Lord  
 (1510-1/1556), an English poet 4. William Sandys  
 Wright (9/1818-1/1885), an English antiquary 3. A  
 village in Meuse department, France, captured by United  
 States troops July 1, 1918



v. aux., abbr. Verb auxiliary

Vaux-hall', 1 vōks-hāl', 2 vōks-hāl', n A ward in Lambeth borough, London county, England—Vauxhall Gardens, a former popular pleasure resort, opened in 1661, closed July 25, 1859. It was situated on the site of a manor held by *John de Bracoute* about 1215, whence the name.

vay, 1 vā, 2 vāy, n The sixth letter in the Hebrew alphabet. Its numerical value is six, vau', vaw'.

vay-a-sort, n *Feud Law* 1. The rank of a principal vassal next below a baron. 2. A vassal holding lands from a great vassal, and having other vassals under him. 3. A great man used in a derogatory sense. vni'a-sort; vay-a-sour't—vay-a-sary, n The quality or tenure of a fee held by a vassal, also, the lands held by him.

vay-vard, a, n, & adv Vanward.

Vn'yū, 1 vō'yū or vō'yū, 2 vō'yū or vō'yū, n [Sans] 1. The Hindu wind-god. 2. [iv] The second of the evolutionary states of Parahrahman, or nir. The first is akasa (air), the second is subtle ether, the third is air, the fourth is water, the fifth is fire, earth.

va'za, 1 vā'za, 2 vā'za, n A psittacine parrot (genus *Cora-copsis*) of the Madagascar region. va'zat. See illus on p. 2635.

Va'za-bar-ri's, 1 vā'za-bar-ri's, 2 vā'za-bar-ri's, n A river in Sergipe state, Brazil, length, 300 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Va-zim'ba, 1 vā-zim'ba, 2 vā-zim'ba, n One of a dwarfish aboriginal people supposed to have occupied the interior of Madagascar before the present Malagasy, and to have been lighter-colored than the latter.

Vb, 1 vā, 2 vā, n V. C. See ABBREVIATION.

Vb, 1 vā, 2 vā, n Norse Myth A brother of Odin and VIII.

Ve-a-dar, 1 vā'or vā'dār, 2 vā'or vā'dār, n [Heb] A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR.

veal, 1 vī, 2 vī, n 1. The flesh of a calf when killed and used for food. 2. A calf. [OF. *veal* (F. *veau*), calf, < L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, calf]—bob veal, the flesh of a newly born calf, or of one taken out of a slaughtered cow unfit for food—veal'skin, n A skin-disease producing smooth white glistening tubercles, mainly on the ears, neck, and face.

veal'or, 1 vā'or, 2 vā'or, n [Cant] A calf fit for veal.

veal's, 1 vī, 2 vī, n [Colloq] 1. Resembling veal or suggesting a calf. 2. Not sufficiently grown or developed. Immature, as, a *veal's* young man—veal's-ness, n.

Veatch'-a, 1 vīch'-a, 2 vīch'-a, n Bot A genus of trees of the family *Anacardiaceae*, natives of southern California, with panicle-like racemes of flowers, the petals that enlarge after flowering. The sepals meet at the edges. [C. J. A. Veitch, its discoverer].

Ve-cell'i-o, 1 vā-chel'i-o, 2 vā-chel'i-o, n 1. Marco (1545-1611), an Italian painter, nephew of Titian. 2. Tiziano, a leg. b. loio c. rack or ribe d. Diagram Showing Cuts of veal.

veck, n An old woman vekket.

vecl'i-galt, n [L] 1. Tribute. 2. Old chub and plate, *Eng Law* Fine paid to the crown to defray expenses of government.

vecl'ion, n The act of carrying, or the state of being carried. vecl'i-on-tion, vecl'ure.

vecl'is, 1 vīk'tis, 2 vīk'tis, n 1. Obstet An instrument consisting of one blade with a single curve, employed as a lever or in making traction to assist delivery. 2. Rom. Antiq A bolt or lever. [L. < *veclis*, see *vecl'or*].

vecl'or, 1 vīk'tor or -ter, 2 vīk'tor, n Math 1. A line conceived to have both a fixed length and a fixed direction in space, but not fixed position, that quantity which determines the position of one point in space relative to another, conceived as the line from one to the other. Compare SCALAR.

The calculus of vectors was first fully developed in quaternions (see QUATERNION), but the conception of the quaternion is not necessary to it. Every quaternion has a scalar part and a vector part, and the vector part is denoted by prefixing the letter V to the sign of the quaternion, as Vq. In other systems of vector analysis vectors are denoted generally by Greek or German letters.

2. A vector quantity. 3. A radius vector. See RADIUS. 4. An agent (insect or other animal) that carries pathogenic material by which persons may be infected. [L. carrier < *veclis* pp of *veho*, carry]—distributed vector, in physics and mathematics, a vector whose value varies from point to point with a definite point of n region and represents the physical condition of that region throughout its extent, for instance, its electric potential or the velocity of a current flowing through it—localized v. (Math), a vector having definite position in space, as that representing rotation about a given axis—v. addition (Math), geometric addition—v. analysis, mathematical analysis making use of vectors, especially the system developed by Josiah Willard Gibbs. v. algebra—v. function (Math), a function which, like a vector, has both size and direction—v. potential, a vector quantity so distributed that some natural quantity may be derived from it by a process analogous to the derivation of a force from a potential. Compare POTENTIAL—v. quantity, a physical quantity that may be represented by a vector, a quantity that has not only size, but direction in space, as velocity, acceleration or force.

vee-to'-ri-al, 1 vā-tō'-ri-al, 2 vā-tō'-ri-al, a Of or pertaining to a vector, as, *rectorial* addition or subtraction—*vectorial* angle (Math), the angle made by a radius vector with the polar axis—*vee-to'-ri-al-ly*, adv.

Ve'da, 1 vā'da or vī'da, 2 vā'da or vī'da (vī'da), n Literally, knowledge. Spent (1) The divine unwritten knowledge that issued from the self-existent or Brahman. Brahman is therefore frequently used for Veda. (2) The four holy books or collections of hymns of the Hindus.

Veda means originally knowing or knowledge (and this name is given by the Brahmins not to one work, but to the whole body of their most ancient sacred literature. The name of Veda is commonly given to four collections of hymns, which are respectively known by the names of Rig-Veda, 'Agur-Veda, Sama-Veda, and Atharva-Veda.

MAX MÜLLER Chips vol. 1, p. 8 [S] is 1874.]

The earliest phases of religious thought in India of which a clear idea can be formed are exhibited in a book of sacred writ, looked upon by later generations as the light of sacred writ, under the collective name of Veda (knowledge) or Sruti ('revelation').

Ense Brit 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 381 [C. Saas *veda*, knowledge, < root *vid*, know].

ve-da'-le, 1 vī-dā'-le, 2 vī-dā'-le, n Derived from or pertaining to the Veda—ve-da'-ism, n The doctrinal system and practical teaching of the Veda.

ve-da'-li-a, 1 vī-dā'-li-a, 2 vī-dā'-li-a, n A coccinellid beetle

or ladybird of the genus *Vedalia*, especially, *V. cardinalis* of Australia and New Zealand, introduced into the United States as a destroyer of the fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*). Ve-dan', 1 vā'dan, 2 vā'dan, n Bīd (R. V.) Ezek. xvii, 19. Ve-dan'ga, 1 vā'dan'ga, 2 vā'dan'ga, n [Sans] A work supplementary or subsidiary to the Veda, literally, a branch of the Veda.

The Vedas are composed of metrical form, the majority belong to a class of writings called *Sutra*, i. e. treatise, consisting of strings of rules in the shape of tersely expressed aphorisms, intended to be committed to memory.

Ense Brit 11th ed., vol. xiv, p. 160.

Ve-dan'ta, 1 vā-dōn'ta or vī-dōn'ta, 2 vā-dan'ta or vī-dan'ta, n [Sans] The Hindu orthodox school of philosophy. By the term it is commonly understood the later Mīmāṃsā, the Uttara-mīmāṃsā, a philosophy founded on the Upanishads.

*Vedānta*, as a technical term, did not mean originally the last portion of the Veda or chapters placed, as it were, at the end of a volume of Vedic literature, but the end, i. e. the object, the highest purpose of the Veda. MAX MÜLLER *Sacred Books of the East, Intro to Upanishads* in vol. 1, p. 83, note [C. 1879].

—Ve-dan'tic, a Of or pertaining to the Vedānta. Ve-dan'tist—Ve-dan'tism, n One who follows the Vedānta. Ve-dan'tist—Ve-dan'tism, n The system of the Vedānta, Hindu pantheism.

Ve-dān, 1 vā'dā, 2 vā'dā, n Ethnol One of a primitive people, probably Dravidian, of Ceylon, perhaps representing the Yakkos of Sanskrit writers, and speaking a language of mixed Aryan and Dravidian—*Ve-dān*, n.

Ve-dān, 1 vā'dā, 2 vā'dā, n 1. David (1790-1854). 2. A David (1790-1854). 3. An American artist.

ve-dette', 1 vī-dē'tē, 2 vī-dē'tē, n To station n vedette or vedettes vī-dette't.

ve-dette', 1 vī-dē'tē, 2 vī-dē'tē, n A mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost to watch the movements of the enemy and give warning of danger. 2. Naval A small vessel used to watch the movements of the enemy vedette boat. [F. < *vedette*, < *vedere* (< L. *videre*), see *vi-dette'*.]

See YONKAS.

Ve-d'ol-ner, 1 vā'dōl-nar, 2 vā'dōl-ner, n Norse Myth. Ve-d'ic, 1 vā'dīk or vī'dīk, 2 vā'dīk or vī'dīk, n 1. A. Relating to the Vedas. II. n The dialect of the Vedas, an early form of Sanskrit.

ve-dro', 1 vā'drō, 2 vā'drō, n [Russ] A liquid measure containing 3.249 United States gallons.

See Same as V.

Ve-ders-burg, 1 vā'darz-būrg, 2 vā'darz-būrg, n A city in Veend-dam', 1 vā'dām, 2 vā'dām, n A commune and village in Groningen province, Netherlands.

veer, 1 vī, 2 vī, n 1. To turn to another course, wear. 2. To let run out, while controlling said of a cable. 2. [Archaic] To shift.

II. 1. To change direction more or less gradually, as the wind. 2. Hence, figuratively, to be variable or fickle, change about, as in opinion. 3. Meteor To shift in the direction W-N-E-S (clockwise) the opposite of back. As applying to both hemispheres, the term was adopted in this sense by the International Meteorological Conference, Innsbruck, 1905. [C. F. Elver, < L. *veer*, < L. *veer*, bracketed.]

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unripe or unwholesome fruit—v. *entib*, vegetable mold—v. egg, the fruit of the marmalade plum—v. fibrin, same as FIBRIN. 3—v. fountain, see WATER-VINE—v. gelatin, gelatin—v. hair, long-moss. See MOSS—v. hairsalt, the fiber of the European palm (*Chamzrops humilis*)—v. jelly, same as PECTIN—v. lamb, agnus. See LAMB. 3—v. mold, mold or soil made up largely of decayed or decayed vegetable matter—v. naphtha, wood-naphtha—v. oyster, same as SALARY—v. parchment, parchment paper—v. sheep, the sheep-plant of New Zealand, a woolly plant, allied to the eudweed, so called because it grows on the elevated sheep-runs in large white tufts, which are often mistaken for sheep—v. silk, a cotton-like fiber, consisting of the white cottony halves of the seeds of a small prickly-stemmed Brazilian tree (*Chorista speciosa*) of the cola-nut family used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions—v. sulfur, same as LYCONIUM, 3—v. taxonomy, the arrangement or classification of plants—v. towel, same as SPONGE—v. turpeth, same as TURPETH, 1—v. wart, any wax derived from a plant—v. yellow, same as RUTIN.

veg'e-ta-bil' (ē), n 1. In a restricted sense, a part or the whole of a herb used chiefly for culinary purposes but also frequently for feeding domestic animals. See synonyms under *RUXT*. 2. In the comprehensive and scientific sense, any living organism not possessed of animal life in plant of any kind. See *PLANT* *veg'e-ta-bil'*; *veg'e-tiv*—*sulf-water* vegetables [Humorous, U. S.], oysters and elms.

veg'e-ta-bil' king'dom. The division of organic nature (living objects) that embraces plants. Various classifications have been in use. For a long time botany was strongly influenced by the artificial classification of Linnæus (1735). It was superseded by the natural systems of Jussieu, De Candolle, Bentham and Hooker, and Engler. The classification now generally employed divides the plant world into six phyla (1) *Myxophyta*, the slime-molds (2) *Schizophyta*, the fission-plants, including the bacteria (3) *Thallophyta*, the algae, fungi, and lichens (4) *Bryophyta*, the mosses and liverworts (5) *Pteridophyta*, the ferns and fern allies (6) *Spermatophyta*, the seed-plants. See CRYPTOGAMIA, PHANEROGAMIA. Compare *NATURE*.

veg'e-ta-bil'ize, vt [Rare] To cause to resemble vegetable.

veg'e-tal, 1 vā'ē-tal, 2 vā'ē-tal, n 1. Of or pertaining to plants. 2. Common to plants and animals, as the vital phenomena of absorption, nutrition, growth, circulation, secretion, excretion, respiration, and generation, as distinguished from sensation and volition, which are confined to animals.

First comes the *vegetal* or nutritive life, then the common animal life of sense and movement, and finally the distinctly human life of mind. SULLY *Hand-book, Psychol* p. 30 [A. 1887].

[OF. < L. *vegetus*, lively, < *vegeo*, arouse.]

veg'e-tal, n A member of the vegetable kingdom; plant, vegetable.

veg'e-tal-ine, 1 vā'ē-tal-in, 2 vā'ē-tal-in, n A substance used for making vegetable ivory, coral, etc., made by treating woody fiber with sulfuric acid and mixing the compound with various ingredients a trade name.

veg'e-tal'i-ty, 1 vā'ē-tal'i-ty, 2 vā'ē-tal'i-ty, n 1. The vegetal functions of plants and animals, collectively. 2. Vegetability.

veg'e-tal'ri-an, 1 vā'ē-tal'ri-an, 2 vā'ē-tal'ri-an, n 1. Pertaining to or advocating vegetarianism, as, *vegetarian* theories. 2. Exclusively vegetable, as, *vegetarian* diet.

veg'e-tal'ri-an, n One who believes in or practices vegetarianism. *veg'e-tist*.

veg'e-tal'ri-an-ism, 1 vā'ē-tal'ri-an-izm, 2 vā'ē-tal'ri-an-izm, n The theory that man's food should be exclusively vegetable and consist of culinary herbs, fruits, and cereals. In a modified form eggs, milk, etc., are allowed, meat being the only forbidden article.

veg'e-tate, 1 vā'ē-tēt, 2 vā'ē-tāt, v [Rare, -tat'-ing] 1. To cause or to stimulate the growth of, as a plant. II. 1. To exercise vegetative functions, grow, as a plant. 2. To live in a monotonous, passive way without exercise of the mental faculties, as, to *vegetate* in a village. 3. *Pathol* To increase in size as if by vegetable growth, as a wart or pimple, produce excrescences. [C. LL. *vegetatus*, pp of *vegeo*, quicken, < L. *vegeo*, arouse.]

veg'e-tation, 1 vā'ē-tā-shən, 2 vā'ē-tā-shən, n 1. The process of vegetating as n plant, also, the act or state of vegetating.

*Vegetation* consists essentially of two things, namely, assimilation and growth.

ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt. 1, art. 277, p. 89 [A. & P. 1859].

2. Plant-life in the aggregate. 3. *Phytogeog* The total of individual plants of an area considered as resultants of environmental influences, especially of climatic humidity. 4. *Pathol* An excrescence on the body.

veg'e-tat'ive, 1 vā'ē-tā'tiv, 2 vā'ē-tā'tiv, a 1. Of, veg'e-tat'iv, pertaining to, or producing the processes of plant-life, growing or capable of growing as plants, as, the *vegetative* power of corn. 2. *Biol* Concerned with growth and nutrition, as distinguished from the peculiarly animal functions.

It has been said that every Dog has two lives—a *vegetative* and an animal. JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* p. 43 [in 1876].

3. Having a mere physical existence, exhibiting but little mental activity. [C. F. *vegetativ*, < LL. *vegetatus*, see *veg'e-tat'*.]—*vegetative* cone, the conical protuberance of the end of a growing shoot—v. polo (*Embryol*), the portion of the surface of the egg containing the chief mass of the nutritive yolk—veg'e-tat'iv(e)-ly, adv—veg'e-tat'iv(e)-ness, n.

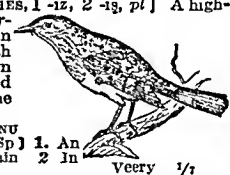
veg'e-tet, a Vigorous, lively, active. *veg'e-toust*.

veg'e-tis, 1 vā'ē-tis, 2 vā'ē-tis, n A Roman military writer of the 4th century. Fla'ri-us Vege'ti-us Re-na'tus.

veg'e-to, 1 vā'ē-tō, 2 vā'ē-tō, n Derived from Latin *vegere* (see *VEGETATE*), a combining form—veg'e-to'-al-ly, n Chem An alt. alod. vegetable alkali—veg'e-to-an-ism, 1. a. Of, pertaining to, or possessing the characteristics of both vegetables and animals. II. n An organism classed by some as a plant and by others as an animal, or regarded by all as of doubtful affinities. protision.

Ve-gi-la, 1 vā'jī-lā, 2 vā'jī-lā, n 1. An island in the Adriatic sea, off Jugoslavia, 23 by 12 m. 2. Its capital.

ve-he-mence, 1 vī'hē-jōr-i-jens, 2 vī'hē-jōr-i-jens, n The state of being vehement. (1) Animated or violent ardor or impetuosity, excessive fervor or passion. (2) Great force or impetuosity with energetic







...the circumstances evidence the contrary) that the thing



causes the abdomen to assume various unusual positions or shapes





✓

an envelop which is sealed and delivered by a judge's order to a court official, usually the clerk of the court, and retained by him until the judge calls the jurors to declare it them-



*solus*. Its object is to allow jurors who have arrived at a verdict to separate temporarily—special *verdict*, a verdict in which specific facts are found and put on the record, subject to the opinion of the court as to questions of law.

*ver'di-gris*, 1 *ver'di-gris*, 2 *ver'di-gris*, *ver'di-gris*, *ver'di-gris*. To cover or coat with verdigris.  
*ver'di-gris*, *n*. 1. A green crystallized substance, consisting of a mixture of several basic cupric acetates, obtained by the action of dilute acetic acid on copper, used as a pigment, in medicine, and in the arts. *true verdigris*. 2. Distilled verdigris. 3. See QUOTATION.

The green rust (ou copper), called in popular language *verdigris*, which copper vessels are apt to contract when not kept clean is a carbonate of copper, and should not be confounded with true verdigris.  
U. S. Dispensatory p. 522. L. 1890

[< OF *verd de gris*, *verd* (see *VERD*); de (< L. *de*) of; *gris*, < *Gris* Greeks, < L. *Gracius* (< Gr. *Groikos*), Greek]—distilled verdigris, a dark-green crystallized normal cupric acetate obtained by dissolving common verdigris in distilled vinegar and then slowly evaporating, used as a pigment. *crystallized v.*—*ver'di-gris-green*, *n*. A bluish-green color similar to that of verdigris.

*Ver'di-gris*, *n*. A river in S E Kansas and Oklahoma; length, 250 m. to the Arkansas river.

*ver'din*, 1 *ver'din*, 2 *ver'din*, *n*. [F.] The yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus forficatus*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, grayish with the head neck, and chest yellow, goldfinch.

*ver'dine*, 1 *ver'dine* or *din*, 2 *ver'dine* or *din*, *n*. A green aniline dye a trade name [verdin; see *VERD*].

*ver'din-gale*, *n*. A farthingale.

*ver'di-ter*, 1 *ver'di-ter*, 2 *ver'di-ter*, *n*. 1. A light-blue pigment, essentially a hydrated cupric carbonate made by treating cupric nitrate with a calcium carbonate, as chalk. It is called blue verditer, or Bremen blue. By boiling it assumes a greenish color, and is then called green verditer. 2. Same as *VERDIGRIS*. 1. [verd de terre, *verd* (see *VERD*), de (< L. *de*), of, terre (< L. *terra*), earth] *ver'di-ture*.

*ver'dor*, *n*. *Her* Same as *VERDURE*.

*ver'dun*, 1 *ver'dun*, 2 *ver'dun*, *n*. A dueling-rapier of the 16th century, with long narrow blade [Verdun, France].

*Ver'dunn*, *n*. A fortified town in Meuse department, France, ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia 1648 taken and held by the Prussians Sept–Oct. 1792 taken by the Germans Nov 8 1870, and held by them till Sept 16, 1873, withstood repeated German attacks in Sept. 1914, Feb. April–Oct. and Dec. 1916, Aug. 1917, Jan–Feb. and Aug–Sept. 1918.

*ver'dure*, 1 *ver'dur* or *dur*, 2 *ver'dur* or *dur*, *n*. [VERDUR-ING] To clothe with verdure or freshness *ver'dure*, *n*. 1. The fresh greenness of thrifty vegetation or such vegetation itself, greenness or green foliage. 2. French tapestry or hangings representing landscapes, and having a dominant green tone. [verd, see *VERD*] *ver'dur*—*ver'dure-less*, *n*. Having no verdure—*ver'dur-ous*, *n*. Covered with verdure *verdant*.

*vere*, 1 *vere*, 2 *vere*, *n*. 1. Sir Francis (1560–1609), an English general. 2. Sir Horace (1565–1635), an English general [ver—*vere*—*vere*].

*ver-e-eundit*, *n*. A modest, shy *ver-e-eundit-onst*—*ver-e-eundit-ing*, 1 *ver-e-eundit-ing*, 2 *ver-e-eundit-ing*, *n*. A town in S Transvaal province, South Africa, where peace was signed ending the Boer war May 31, 1902.

*ver-ein*, 1 *ver-ein*, 2 *ver-ein*, *n*. [G.] A voluntary association of persons or parties for some common end and an organization—*Ver-ein*, *n*. An organization of clergymen and professors in Germany holding radical views.

*Ver-e-tschagin*, 1 *ver-e-tschagin*, 2 *ver-e-tschagin*, *n*. Vassili Vassilievich (1842–1904) A Russian painter of war scenes perished when the Russian flag-ship, 'Petrovskiy' was sunk off Port Arthur by the Japanese.

*Ver-e-till-e*, 1 *ver-e-till-e*, 2 *ver-e-till-e*, *n*. *pl* Zooph. A section of pennatuloides having a rachis with polyps radiately arranged [veretillum see *VERETILLUM*]—*ver-e-till-e-an*, *n*. & *n*—*ver-e-till-e-ous*, *n*.

*Ver-e-till-id*, 1 *ver-e-till-id*, 2 *ver-e-till-id*, *n*. *pl* Zooph. A family of veretillan pennatuloides polyps with short calcareous bodies—*Ver-e-tillum*, *n*. 1. A genus typical of *Veretillidae*. 2. [ver—*ver*]. Any animal of this genus [veretillum, dim of L. *veretrum*, private parts, < *veretor*, fear]—*ver-e-till-id*, *n*.—*ver-e-till-id*, *n*.

*ver-e-till-form*, 1 *ver-e-till-form*, 2 *ver-e-till-form*, *n*. Having the form of a rod, as a holothurian [veretillum see *VERETILLUM*]—*ver-e-till-form*, *n*.

*Ver'ga*, 1 *ver'ga*, 2 *ver'ga*, *n*. Giovanni (1840–1922) An Italian realistic novelist and dramatist *Ero ver'ga-llen*, *ver'ga-loo*, *n*. Same as *VERGULET*.

*ver'ge*, 1 *ver'ge*, 2 *ver'ge*, *n*. [VERGE-INO] To form the verge or edge of border.

*ver'ge*, *n*. 1. To come near, approach tend border as to *verge* toward a fixed point, language *verging* on profanity, he was *verging* on fifty-five. 2. To slope incline [vergo, incline]. *VER* see *INCLINE*.

*verge*, *n*. 1. The extreme edge of something having defined limits, a border, especially that which separates one from the thing in question, brink, margin as the *verge* of the grave. 2. A bounding or enclosing line; hence, a circlet; ring, also, the space enclosed, compass; reach, figuratively, sphere, opportunity.

Heaven is inexhaustible. There is room and verge for every capacity.  
A. A. Hodge Pop. Theol. Themes lect. ix p. 458 l. p. n. p. 1.

3. A stick or rod, or something having this shape. (1) A wand or staff as a symbol of ecclesiastical or other authority. (2) [Eas.] A stick or wand which tenants held in the hand while swearing fealty to their lord. (3) *Harol* The spindle of a balance-wheel, especially in an old-fashioned vertical escapement. See *ESCAPMENT*. (4) A piece of metal regulating the position of the needles of a stock-frame. (5) The principal beam of the medieval trebuchet. (6) *Print* A device in a linotype machine for releasing one matrix at a time. Sometimes termed *striper*.  
4. *Arch* (1) A column-shaft. (2) A small ornamental ogival shaft. (3) The edge of the tiles which project over the gable of a roof. 5. *Anat* & *Zool* The penis; especially the intromittent organ of a gastropod or other mollusk, a crustacean or some other invertebrate. 6. *Old Eng Law* The area over which the peace of a lord extended, specif. that of the jurisdiction of the Marshalsea or palace-court of London: about 12 miles

around. See *THE KING'S PEACE* under *PEACE*. 7. *Hor* The grass edging of a bed, often dividing it from a walk. 8. [Poet] The horizon. 9. A virgate. 10. An account-mark. [virga, twig, virgel. *VER* see *VERDUR*, *MARGIN*, *VERGE*, *BOARD*, *Arch* A large-board—*ver-paper*, *n*. Paper in which the water-mark appears in slanting lines.

*ver'gence*, 1 *ver'gence*, 2 *ver'gence*, *n*. Inclination with regard to each other: said of the eyeballs.

*ver'gen-cy*, 1 *ver'gen-cy*, 2 *ver'gen-cy*, *n*. 1. The act of verging or approaching the state of being near. 2. *Optics* [Rare] The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens taken as a measure of the divergence or convergence of rays.

*Ver'gennes*, 1 *ver'gen*, 2 *ver'gen*, *n*. 1. Charles Gravier, Comte de (1717–1787), a French diplomat; promoted French aid to American Revolution. 2. A manufacturing city in Addison county, Vt.

*ver'gent*, 1 *ver'gent*, 2 *ver'gent*, *n*. [Rare] Drawing to a close nearing an end [vergen (t), pp of *vergo*, incline]—*ver'gent-ness*, *n*. [Rare].

*ver'gent*, *n*. Same as *VERGENT*, *n*. 1.

*ver'ger*, 1 *ver'ger*, 2 *ver'ger*, *n*. 1. An official who carries a verge, wand, or similar badge of office before a scholastic, legal, or ecclesiastical dignitary. (1) In English cathedrals and collegiate churches, one who carries the mace before the dean or canons. (2) The mace-bearer of the vice-chancellor of an English university. 2. One in charge of a cathedral or church; especially, one who acts as usher. 3. [Archaic] A master of ceremonies [virgarius, < L. *virga*, rod]—*ver'ger-ism*, *n*. The condition or characteristics of a *verger*—*ver'ger-ship*, *n*. The office, position or charge of a *verger*—*ver'ger-y*, *n*. [Rare] A sacristy.

*ver'ger*, *n*. An orchard also, any enclosure.

*ver'ges-cue*, 1 *ver'ges-cue*, 2 *ver'ges-cue*, *n*. A shield without distinctive marks upon it to indicate the family of its bearer.

*ver'gette*, 1 *ver'gette*, 2 *ver'gette*, *n*. [F.] *Her* A pallet *ver'gette*, 1 *ver'gette*, 2 *ver'gette*, *n*. [F.] *Her* Same as *VERGETTE*.

*Ver'gil*, 1 *ver'gil*, 2 *ver'gil*, *n*. 1. A Roman epic poet (70–19 B.C.), author of the *Æneid* distinguished by grace and polish of style sometimes written *Virgil*. *Publius Vergilius Maro*; [L.] 2. Polydore (1470–1550), an Italian ecclesiastical historian sent to England to collect Peter's pence—*Ver'gil-an*, *n*. Pertaining to or in the style of *Ver'gil* the Roman poet *Vir'gil-an*.

*Ver'giland*, 1 *ver'giland*, 2 *ver'giland*, *n*. Pierre Victorien (1817–1893) A French orator revolutionist, president of the National Convention which sentenced Louis XVI. to death executed.

*ver'gon-leuse*, *n*. Same as *VERGULET*.

*Ver'hoen*, 1 *ver'hoen*, 2 *ver'hoen*, *n*. Carel Hendrik (1767–1815) A Dutch and French admiral.

*ver'id-ic*, 1 *ver'id-ic*, 2 *ver'id-ic*, *n*. 1. Telling or expressing the truth; representing truth, truthful, true. 2. *Psychol* Designating a hallucination which takes place at the same time as, and is a true representation of, real events happening at a distance, such events being apparently the cause of the hallucination opposed to *phantasy* [veridicus, < *verus*, true, < *disco*, speak]—*ver'id-ic-ous*, < *ver'id-ic-ity*, *n*. 1. The state of being truthful. 2. [ver—*ver*] A truthful statement—*ver'id-ic-ly*, *adv*.—*ver'id-ic-ness*, *n*.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, *adv*. 1. *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. A capable of being verified, that may be proved or substantiated and experiment confirmable—*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. 1. *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. 1. The act of verifying, or the state of being verified. 2. *Law* (1) An oath appended to an account, petition, or plea, as to the truth of the facts stated in it. (2) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and thus he is ready to verify." 3. *Logic* See *INDUCTIVE VERIFICATION* [verifier see *VERITY*].

To the Deductive Method thus characterized in its three constituent parts Induction, Rationalization and Verification the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature. *Mrs. Logic* bk. iii p. 331. L. 1890

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. [Rare] Aiding or resulting in verification *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. One who or that which verifies, specif. in gas-testing, an apparatus by which the amount of gas required to produce a flame of a given size is measured, a gas-verifier.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. [ver—*ver*] 1. To prove to be true, exact, or accurate, substantiate, as by comparison with an original or with facts, or by reasoning; confirm; as, to *verify* a theory, to *verify* a narrative. 2. To fulfill, as a promise or a prediction.

So spoke this oracle, then *verid*  
When Jesus son of Mary second Eve  
Saw Satan fall, like lightning down from heaven  
Milton's P. L. bk. i. l. 152.

3. *Law* (1) To affirm under oath, confirm by formal oath, as, to *verify* pleadings in an action, to *verify* accounts. (2) To declare at the end of a plea, one's readiness to prove the facts alleged in it. 4. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, authenticate. 5. To cause to seem true. 6. To support the cause or credit of, back, as friends. 7. To maintain [verifier < LL. *verifex*, < L. *verus*, true, & *facio*, make]—*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. A wind of storm velocity, regarded as verifying a storm-warning.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. Speaking the truth truthfully.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *adv*. 1. In truth; unquestionably; beyond all doubt, assuredly; certainly.

*Ver'id-ic-ly* I say unto thee. Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. *John* iii. 3.

2. Sincerely and truly, with firm confidence really. *ver'a-ment*; *ver'id-ic-ly*—*ver'id-ic-ly*, absolutely beyond question or doubt; a reduplicated form used by Christ to emphasize specially important truth. *John* iii. 3, 5, 11.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. *Verity* truth.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. *Chem* *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. A compound (CaH<sub>2</sub>NO) contained in the seeds of *Veratrum veratrum* and obtained by saponifying veratrin. [Cont. of *VERATRIN*].

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. 1. An official who carries a verge, wand, or similar badge of office before a scholastic, legal, or ecclesiastical dignitary. (1) In English cathedrals and collegiate churches, one who carries the mace before the dean or canons. (2) The mace-bearer of the vice-chancellor of an English university. 2. One in charge of a cathedral or church; especially, one who acts as usher. 3. [Archaic] A master of ceremonies [virgarius, < L. *virga*, rod]—*ver'ger-ism*, *n*. The condition or characteristics of a *verger*—*ver'ger-ship*, *n*. The office, position or charge of a *verger*—*ver'ger-y*, *n*. [Rare] A sacristy.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. 1. Conforming to truth or fact, genuine, true, real. 2. *Veracious*, truthful. [ver'id-ic-ly; see *VERIDIC*].

*VER* see *ACTUAL* *VERIDIC*—*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*.—*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*.

*Ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. Same as *BUREAU VERITAS* [veritas, < L. *veritas* (t), < *verus*, true].

*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. [L.] Truth—*veritas* cognitional, truth of knowledge logical truth—*v. ens*, truth of being; metaphysical truth—*v. signi*, truth of sign or symbol, moral truth. Compare *TRUTH*.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. [ver—*ver*] 1. The quality of being correct as a statement or representation of truth or reality, truthfulness, also, the quality of being fact or reality.

The attention of thoughtful men everywhere is concentrated upon the question of the *veritas* of those parts of Scriptural history which describe miraculous events. G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin of Christianity*, essay i. p. 12 [s. 1867].

2. A true statement or principle; true thing, truth, also, a thing really existent, a fact. 3. *F* Honesty, faithfulness [verité, < L. *veritas* (t) < *verus*, true]—*in verity*, in truth, really certain—the four *verities* (*Ind-dhim*), four truths supposed to have been revealed to Buddha as the first result of his long meditation. They are: (1) Suffering exists wherever there is life. (2) Suffering is caused by desire. (3) Release from suffering and life depends on the suppression of desire. (4) Nirvana can be obtained only by following the eightfold path of holiness.

the four noble truths:—*ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. Same as *VERIDIC*.

*ver'id-ic-ly*, 1 *ver'id-ic-ly*, 2 *ver'id-ic-ly*, *n*. A person who insists on the truth [ver—*ver*].

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of a ver sacrum were required, when grown, to seek a new home. The last ver sacrum was named 217 B C, in the second Punic war. SEYFFERT *Dict Class Antiq*  
**Ver-sal-lis**, 1 ver-sal-lis, 2 ver-sal-lis, n. 1. (F) ver-sal-lis, 2 ver-sal-lis. A city, capital of Sebaeet-Olse department, France, surrendered to the Germans Sept. 19, 1970. In its palace, built by Louis XIV (1661-1687), was signed the treaty of peace between England, France, and Spain Sept. 3, 1763.  
**Ver-sal-lis**, 1 ver-sal-lis, 2 ver-sal-lis, n. 1. A city, capital of Prussia, was proclaimed German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871, and the Supreme War Council of the American, British, French, and Belgian allied nations met 1917-1918, and agreed on terms of armistice to Germany Nov. 4, 1918, and signed a treaty of peace with her, June 28, 1919, ratification of which was refused by the U S Senate, Mar. 19, 1920. 2. A city, county-seat of Woodford county, Ky. 3. A city, county-seat of Morgan county, Mo. 4. A village in the Darke county, O.  
**Ver-sant**, 1 ver-sant, 2 ver-sant, a. 1. Conversant, versed. 2. Her Having wings displayed to show the under surface. [F, < L versant(-) ppr of verso see VERSATILE]  
**Ver-sant**, n. An entire area having a general slope in one direction, the general aspect or slope of any portion of country usually with the name of the direction.  
**Ver-sa-tile**, 1 ver-sa-tile, 2 ver-sa-tile, a. 1. Versatile, turning easily from one thing to another; having an aptitude or facility for applying oneself to new and varied tasks or occupations, or to various subjects, many-sided, as a versatile mind, he is versatile. 2. Subject to change, inconstant, changeable. 3. That may be turned round as on a pivot or hinge. obsolete except in the technical sense following. (1) Bot. Freely swinging or turning said of a part so slightly attached to its support that it readily swings to and fro, as the anthers of the passion-flower lily, etc. (2) Ornith. Capable of being turned forward or backward, reversible, as a versatile toe of a bird. (3) Entom. Movable in every direction, as antennae. [F, < L versatilis, < verso, turn, freq of vertere, turn] - ver-sa-tile(-ly), adv.  
**Ver-sa-till**, 1 ver-sa-till, 2 ver-sa-till, n. [-TRES, pl] The quality or state of being versatile. (1) The character or faculty of turning with ease from one occupation or task to another, facility in taking up or mastering various lines of thought or intellectual pursuit. (2) Lack of constancy, fickleness. (3) Capability of being turned around. obsolete except in technical use. See VERSATILE, 3. [F, < L versatilis, < versotile, see VERSATILE] ver-sa-till(-ness), n.  
**Ver-sa-tion**, n. A turning or being turned.  
**Ver-sa-tion**, 1 ver-sa-tion, 2 ver-sa-tion, n. 1. A monotypic genus of ornamental hothouse palms from the Island of Seychelles. *V. splendida* was known on its introduction by the temporary name *Regelia majestica*. 2. (v) A plant of this genus. [F, < A Versa-sa-tion]  
**Ver-sa-tion**, 1 ver-sa-tion, 2 ver-sa-tion, n. 1. A follower of Jacob Verschoor of Flushing, in Holland, who, in the 17th century, taught a modified Hatterianism. His disciples were eager students of the Hebrew language.  
**Ver-sa-tion**, 1 ver-sa-tion, 2 ver-sa-tion, n. 1. A society, verse, especially for social topics, sentiment, light-satire, valentines, etc. 2. Notable composers of analogous English society verse are Suckling, Herrick, Swift, Prior, Moore, Parnell, Thackeray, and Holmes. Favorite forms are the triolet, villanelle, haillade, rodel, and rondeau.  
**Vers de société** is the poetry of men who belong to society who stand all this froth of society, feel that there are depths in our nature which even in the gaiety of drawing-rooms cannot be forgotten. These are the poetry of wit, of sentiment, that breaks into humor. LOCKER-LAMPSON *Lyrical Elegiacs* prof. p. 14 [w s a 1884]  
**Vers**, 1 vers, 2 vers, v. [VERSED, VERSING] I. To tell in verse, make verses of. II. To compose verses. versed, vt. To turn over and over, revolve, meditate.  
**verse**, n. 1. Poetry. (1) A single metrical line made up of a number of feet, arranged according to a specific rule, as, 20 verses of the Aeneid. (2) Metrical composition as distinguished from prose. (a) A certain type of metrical composition as distinguished by form or style or theme, as, archilochian verse, blank v., heroic v., hexameter v. (See these words.) Classical verse is rhythmic and quantitative; modern verse is accentual. Compare DACTYLIC, IAMBIC, TROCHAIC, and ACCENT. (b) Composition in meter, versification. (c) A piece of metrical composition. Verse is often used incorrectly to denote a stanza. *Vers* - A word used with unfortunate though perhaps unavoidable, ambiguity. It is employed first (and best) of writing in general as opposed to prose; secondly of a single line of poetry, thirdly of a batch of lines.  
**GEORGE SAINTSBOURY** *English Prosody* p. 296 [MACM 101]  
 2. Prose. A succession of words constituting a line or approximating a line in length. (1) One of the short divisions of a chapter of the Bible, also, a short division of any composition. stich.  
 The first edition of the New Testament divided into our present verses was printed by Robert Stephens at Geneva in 1551. In 2 vols. 16mo. the Greek text occupying the centre of the page with the Latin version of Erasmus on one side and the Vulgate on the other.  
**LEZRA ADNOT** *Critical Essays* essay xx, p. 465 [o n 1888]  
 (2) A short sentence used as a part of a liturgy. [AS fers = F vers, < L versus, < vertere (pp versus), turn]  
**Syn:** see METRE. POETRY - accentual verse, a verse in which the rhythm is determined by metrical accent or stress, as in most kinds of English verse, rather than by syllable quantity - blank v., five-stress iambs, without end-rime - chapter and v., precise details - five-stress v., a verse of five beats or stresses prevalent in iambic form in English poetry used in blank verse, the heroic couplet. The first eight lines of the Spenserian stanza and the sonnets. Compare EPIC verse - long v., a dactylic hexameter - political v., accentual verse consisting usually of fifteen-syllable iambic lines employed by late Byzantine and modern Greek poets in compositions of a popular nature. city v., -turning v., (Pros), an irregular anapaestic form of early English verse - an-the-m, n. An anthem that begins with solos - v-colored, o Versicolor - v-maker, n. A writer of verses, versifier - v-making, n. Rhyming - verse-man, n. One who writes verses commonly humorous - v-monger, n. A writer of inferior verses, poetaster, rimer - v-mongering, n. v-servile, n. In English church music, an anthem composed of solos - v-tale, n. tale in verse or poetry - v-wright, n. [Itare] A verse-maker - verse-let, n. A little verse often said deprecatingly - verser, n. 1. [Archic] One who writes verses, a poet or poetaster. 2. A card-sharp.  
**Ver-ses**, 1 ver-ses, 2 ver-ses, n. A town in Jugoslavia, about 60 m N E of Belgrade. Ver-ses-tiz, n. Ver-ses-tiz, n. 1. Having thorough ac-vers, † quantance with n subject or ready skill in an art, skilled, proficient with in.  
 He was . . . thoroughly versed in forest life.  
**W. G. SIMON** *The Partisan* p. 64 [w s w 1864]

2. Turned about, reversed now only in the phrase versed sine. One of the trigonometrical functions. See TRIGONOMETRICAL vers'inet.  
**vers-et**, 1 vers-et or vers-et, 2 vers-et or vers-et, n. 1. Mus. A very short organ interlude or prelude. vers-et, 2. A verse or stanza. vers-et, [F, dim of vers, see verse, n.]  
**vers-et-cler**, 1 vers-et-cler, 2 vers-et-cler, n. 1. A verset. 2. Luring. One of a series of short lines said alternately by minister and people, especially, in the Book of Common Prayer, one of those said just after the creed. [F, < L versiculus, dim of versus, see VERSE, n.] - vers-et-cler, n. [Rare] A poetaster.  
**vers-et-col-or**, 1 vers-et-col-or, 2 vers-et-col-or, a. 1. vers-et-col-or, n. 1. Showing a variety of colors, variegated, varicolored. 2. Changing from one color to another, according to the light or surroundings, iridescent, as silk, as the versicolor chameleon, versicolor glass. [F, < L versicolor, < verso (see VERSATILE) + color, color] vers-et-col-or, n. 1. vers-et-col-or, n. 1. A verset. 2. Luring. One of a series of short lines said alternately by minister and people, especially, in the Book of Common Prayer, one of those said just after the creed. [F, < L versiculus, dim of versus, see VERSE, n.] - vers-et-cler, n. [Rare] A poetaster.  
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**ver'te-bral**, 1 *ver'te-bral*, 2 *ver'te-bral*, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, composed of, or seated near the vertebrae, of the nature of a vertebra, as, the vertebral ossicles of an echinoderm.

The vertebral column of the gorilla differs from that of man in its curvature and other characters as also does the conformation of its narrow pelvis. D. Wilson *Anthropology* p 3 [Lucas 1885]

2. Having vertebrae, vertebrate

—vertebral aponeurosis, a fascia covering the muscles of the back in the thoracic region, extending from the vertebrae to the angles of the ribs. —artery, a large branch of the subclavian artery, that passes up along the spinal column and supplies the brain. See *ARTERY*. —v. canal, the spinal canal —v. carles, ulceration of a vertebra or of several vertebrae —v. column, the spinal column —v. foramen, the large opening in a vertebra enclosed by its body, pedicles, and lamina —v. groove, one of the two deep furrows on the back one on each side of the spine —v. plate 1. Embryol. The part of the mesoblast near the notochord forming the primitive segments in *Crustacea* 2. Zool. A mid-dorsal plate (of a turtle) —v. plexus, a network of nerves about the vertebral artery —v. rib, a rib attached to the vertebrae only. —v. vein (Anat.) A vein arising in the occipital region, flowing into the innominate vein, and joined near its terminus by the anterior vertebral and posterior vertebral branches —*ver'te-bral*, *n* 1. A vertebral artery or vein 2. [Rare] A vertebrate —*ver'te-bral-ly*, *adv*

**Ver'te-brat'a**, 1 *ver'te-brat'a*, 2 *ver'te-brat'a*, *n* pl Zool. A division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited (1) A subbranch of chordate metazoans having a longitudinal nervous cord ending in an anterior brain, protected by a sheath or axial skeleton, and separated by it from the visceral cavity. Including *Marsipobranchii*, *Elasmobranchii*, *Pisces*, *Amphibia*, *Reptilia*, *Aves*, and *Mammalia* and often also the *Lepidocardi* (2) The *Chordata*, including in addition to the above the *Cephalopoda*, *the Urochorda*, and the *Hemichorda*. See *ZOOLOGICAL* [*L. vertebatus*, isolated, *vertebra* see *VENTER*]

**ver'te-brate**, 1 *ver'te-brat*, 2 *ver'te-brat*, *vt* —*brat* *EP* —*brating* [*Rare*] To cause to be vertebrate or back-boned, figuratively, to endow with stamina or vigor

**ver'te-brate**, 1 *ver'te-brat*, 2 *ver'te-brat*, *a* 1. Having a back-bone or spinal column, as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, more widely, having a notochord, temporary or persistent 2. Of or pertaining to the *Vertebrata* 3. Having vertebrae or axial ossicles resembling vertebrae, as the arms of a starfish 4. Bot. Contracted at intervals, like the spine of an animal 5. [Rare] Vertebral [*L. vertebatus*, see *VENTER*]

**ver'te-brate**, *n* A vertebrate animal, one of the *Vertebrata*, popularly, an animal with a back-bone

**ver'te-brat'ed**, 1 *ver'te-brat'ed*, 2 *ver'te-brat'ed*, *o* Having vertebrae

**ver'te-brat'ion**, 1 *ver'te-brat'ion*, 2 *ver'te-brat'ion*, *n* The formation of vertebrae

**ver'te-hrek-to-my**, 1 *ver'te-hrek-to-my*, 2 *ver'te-hrek-to-my*, *n* Removal of part of a vertebra by cutting

**ver'te-bro-**, 1 *ver'te-bro-*, 2 *ver'te-bro-* From Latin *vertebra* (see *VENTER*) A combining form —*ver'te-bro-art'ic-al*, *a* Vertebral —*ver'te-bro-bas'lar*, *a* Connecting a vertebra and the base of the skull —*ver'te-bro-chon'dral*, *a* Connecting a vertebra with a costal cartilage, as, a *vertebrochondral rib* —*ver'te-bro-cos'tal*, *a* Connecting a vertebra with a rib as *vertebrocostal ligaments* —*ver'te-bro-di-dym'al*, *a* *Terat* A double monstrosity in which the union of the two trunks is by the vertebrae —*ver'te-bro-il-lac*, *a* Connecting the vertebral column with the ilium as, *vertebral ligaments* —*ver'te-bro-lar*, *n* pl Zool. The *Vertebrata* —*ver'te-bro-sac'ral*, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the spinal column above it as the *vertebro-sacral angle* —*ver'te-bro-sternal*, *a* Of, pertaining to or connected with the vertebrae and the sternum, as, *vertebrosternal ribs*

**ver'ted**, 1 *ver'ted*, 2 *ver'ted*, *a* Her. Flipped, relieved

**ver'tex**, 1 *ver'tex*, 2 *ver'tex*, *n* [*TEX*-es, *ti*-ces, 1 *ti*-sz, 2 *ti*-sz, *pl*] The highest point or summit of anything, as a hill, apex, top. Specif. (1) *Math* The extreme point of a figure in a certain direction, especially, in a triangle, the point of intersection of the sides — See *PHRASES* (2) *Astron* (a) The highest point of a celestial body, having a disk, the point where the vertical plane intersects the disk of a planet (b) The zenith (3) *Anat* The top of the head top of the arch of the skull See *CRANIOMETRY* [*L. < cetero tura*] SYN. see *SUMMIT* —vertex of a cone, pyramid, etc., the point of intersection of the generating lines or bounding planes respectively —v. of a cone, the point of intersection of the curve with its transverse axis —v. of a plane angle, the point of intersection of the sides —v. of a solid figure, a point where three or more planes intersect

**ver'ti-cal**, 1 *ver'ti-cal*, 2 *ver'ti-cal*, *a* 1. Occupying a position directly above or under, or place, placed at or connected with the vertex, being at the highest point, in astronomy, situated at or passing through the zenith

2. Lying or directed perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon, plumb, upright, as, a vertical line or plane

Some of the trees had exerted all their force in a vertical direction and rose straight tall and mastlike without lateral branches

—*ver'ti-cal-ly*, *adv* [*L. 1871*]

3. *Anat* & *Zool* Of or pertaining to the vertex of the head 4. Bot. (1) Perpendicular to the horizon or to the surface or to the axis of support (2) In the direction of the axis of growth, lengthwise [*F. < L. ver'tice*] —see *VENTEX* 1. *ver'ti-cal* [*Rare*] —*ver'ti-cal-ly*, *adv* 1. *Occid* Either pair of opposite angles made by two intersecting lines 2. *Astron* Angles as measured on a vertical circle above or below the horizon that is respectively angles of altitude or elevation or of depression —v. angles, angles attached to the top of the filaments and pointing upward —v. hollow, an upright tubular hollow —v. circle

See *CIRCLE* 2. *Astron* A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the zenith and perpendicular to the horizon —v. composition, a composition that aims at the harmony of chords as distinguished from *horizontal composition*, which aims at the melody of separate parts —v. diplopia (*Pathol*), diplopia in which one image appears above the other —v. equation (*Math*) the equation of a conic section referred to one of its vertices as origin of coordinates —v. fins, the fins situated on the median line of the body, the dorsal and caudal fins —v. force or intensity, the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force at any point —v. index, see *CALCULOMETER* —v. leaf, a leaf whose opposite margins are in the same vertical plane, as in the compass-plant and some eucalypts —v. limb, a graduated arc or a theodolite, or other instrument for measuring vertical angles —v. line, a line perpendicular to the horizon or to another plane or plane for a base —v. plane 1. A plane passing through the zenith and perpendicular to the horizon 2. A plane passing through the axis and the vertex of a quadric surface 3

*Perspective* A plane passing through the eye perpendicular to the horizontal and perspective planes. See *PERSPECTIVE* 1. saw. 1. A circular saw having a horizontal axis 2. (Slang, Southern U S) An outrageous practical joke —v. slur (*Mus*), the *trapezoid* sign —v. structure, same as *VERTICAL COMPOSITION*

**ver'ti-cal**, *n* 1. *Math* A vertical line, plane, or circle Compare *ARC* 2. *Vertical* 2. [Rare] The zenith —angle of the vertical, the difference between the geocentric latitude and the astronomical latitude of a place about 11' at middle latitude

**ver'ti-cal-ly**, 1 *ver'ti-cal-ly*, 2 *ver'ti-cal-ly*, *adv* The character or state of being vertical —*ver'ti-cal-ness*, *n*

**ver'ti-cal-ly**, 1 *ver'ti-cal-ly*, 2 *ver'ti-cal-ly*, *adv* In a right line with the zenith, in a vertical direction

**ver'ti-cel**, 1 *ver'ti-cel*, 2 *ver'ti-cel*, *n* Plural of *ver'tex*

**ver'ti-cel**, 1 *ver'ti-cel*, 2 *ver'ti-cel*, *n* Bot & Zool A set of organs, as leaves or tentacles, disposed in a circle around an axis, whorl [*L. verticillus*, whirl of a spindle, *cetero*, turn] —*ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 1. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 2. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 3. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 4. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 5. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 6. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 7. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 8. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 9. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 10. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 11. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 12. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 13. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 14. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 15. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 16. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 17. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 18. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 19. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 20. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 21. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 22. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 23. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 24. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 25. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 26. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 27. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 28. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 29. *ver'ti-cel-ly*, *adv* 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M

the vestibule of the ear See phrases [F, < L vestibulum, < re-apert, + stabulum, see STABLE, n]  
aortic vestibule, a small enlargement adjoining the root of the aorta, formed by the left ventricle v. of subsonit. - V car, a car of a vestibule train - v. of the ear, the irregular cavity forming the central portion of the labyrinth of the lateral ear - v. of the larynx, the laryngeal cavity above the vocal cords - v. of the mouth, the part of the mouth cavity exterior to the teeth and gums - v. of the pharynx, the opening into the throat fauces - v. train, a passenger-train with enclosed platforms connected by flexible walls and roof, forming a weather-proof passageway between adjacent cars vestibuled train, in England carrod train - ves'ti-hu-ld, a Provided with vestibules

ves'ti-bu-lum, 1 ves'ti-bu-lum, 2 ves'ti-bu-lum, n [L, -LA, -li] 1. Vestibule of the ear 2. Vestibule, specif, the vestibule of the ear

ves'ti-gate, n To investigate  
ves'tige, 1 ves'tij, 2 ves'tig, n 1. A visible trace, mark, or impression, or a sensible evidence or sign, of something absent, lost, or gone, remains; trace, originally, a mark of a foot made in passing, foot-print, track  
Travelling through the East you everywhere meet with the vestiges of an earlier civilization  
F S De Hass Buried Cities p 224 [w n 1832]

2. Biol A part or organ small or degenerate, then ancestrally well developed [F, < L restigium, footstep] Syn: see MARK TRACE

ves'tig'i-al, 1 ves'tij'-al, 2 ves'tig'-al, o Biol Having become small or degenerate, representing a structure or structures once more complete in functional activity properly distinguished from rudimentary as, the vestigial muscles of the ear [L restigium, footstep] ves'tig'i-a-ry, -vestigial fold, a fold in the pericardium found near the root of the left lung It contains the remains of the obliterated left duct of Cuvier

ves'tig'i-nim, 1 ves'tij'-nim, 2 ves'tig'-nim, n [-i-a, pl] 1. A vestigial part vestige 2. Surg A form of fracture that presents a mark or trace of the instrument that caused the lesion - vestigia return, literally, traces of things a term applied by Haller to minute changes of brain-structure from mental sensation and action

vest'ing, 1 vest'ing, 2 vest'ing, n Material for making vests or waistcoats commonly in the plural

ves'ti-ture, 1 ves'ti-tur or -tur, 2 ves'ti-tur or -tur, n 1. Zool The investment of a surface, as hairs or scales 2. [Archie] Investiture 3. The wearing and dressing of cloth [L vestitus, pp of vestio, see VEST, t]

vest'let, 1 ves'tlet, 2 ves'tlet, n A tubicolous free sea-anemone of the genus Cerianthus [Dim of VEST, n]

Vest'man-land, 1 ves'tman'-land, 2 ves'tman'-land, n A province in S Sweden, 4,603 sq m capital, Vesterås

vest'ment, 1 ves'tment or -ment, 2 ves'tment, n 1. An article of dress, clothing or covering, particularly, a garment or robe of state or office 2 Eccl (1) One of the ritual garments of the clergy, specif, one of the eucharistic garments, especially, the chasuble (2) An altar-cloth Compare ALB, AMICE, COPE, GIRDLE, MANIPLES STOLE [Cf OF vestment < L vestimentum, < restis garment] Syn: see DRESS

ves'tral, 1 ves'tral, 2 ves'tral, a Of or pertaining to a vestry

ves'try, n [Rare] To make into or like a vestry  
ves'try, 1 ves'try, 2 ves'try, n [VES'TRIES, 1 -trnz, 2 -trnz, pl] 1 A room where vestments are put on or kept, robing-room

And he said unto him that was over the vestry Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal 2 Kings x 22

2. A room (sometimes a building) attached to a church, usually on the north or gospel side of the chancel, where the ecclesiastical vestments, sacred vessels, and often other church treasures, are kept, and where the clergy and chorists robe for divine service See SACRISTY

3. In non-liturgical churches, a chapel or Sunday-school room attached to a church 4. The place of meeting for the parish vestry (see defs 5 & 6), whether at the church or elsewhere, a vestry-hall 5. [Cag] A parochial body which formerly had limited taxing and governing powers, and was charged with the paving, lighting, and cleaning of streets, enforcement of sanitary laws, construction and maintenance of tributary sewers, abolition of condemned dwellings, control of lodging-houses, provision of baths, wash-houses, mortuaries, etc., duties now discharged by the parish council, also, a meeting of such body. Compare PARISH COUNCIL 6

In the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of men (usually two wardens and eight vestrymen) elected by the members of the congregation, the rector being ex-officio chairman, whose duty it is to assist the rector in the administration of the affairs of the church and to nominate a rector when a vacancy occurs The vestrymen alone are sometimes called the vestry, as distinguished from the wardens, especially in the phrase the wardens and vestry Their functions and powers of a vestry are regulated by the original act of incorporation of the church, and also by canons of the diocese [Cf F vestraire, < L vestitum, neut of vestire, see VESTIRY]

- vestry board, a board of men constituting an ecclesiastical vestry - v. clerk, the secretary and recording clerk of a vestry board - ves'try-man, n An ordinary member of a vestry as distinguished from the wardens Compare WARDEN - v. warden, n Same as VESTRY, v. warden

ves'try-dm, n The domination of a parish by a vestry, especially when inefficient or corrupt

ves'tu, 1 ves'tu, 2 ves'tu, a Her Charged with a lance who points touch the outer extremities said of a field or an ordinary [OF, pp of vestir, see VEST, t]

ves'ture, 1 ves'tur or -tur, 2 ves'tur or -tur, n [VES'TURES, 1 ves'tur-ing, 2 ves'tur-ing, n] In cover or cloth with vesture, vest, robe usually in the past participle

ves'ture, n 1. Something that invests or covers, garments, clothing, a robe, covering, integument and he saw the Blessed Vision Of our Lord with huch Ed's son Like a vesture wrapped about him

Loxorellow Wayne Inn Legend Beautiful in pt. u. et 3 2 Old Eng Law (1) All that covers land, except trees (2) Seizin, possession [OF, < L vestio, see VEST, t] Syn: see DRESS - ves'tur-al, a

ves'tur-er, 1 ves'tur'-or, 2 ves'tur'-or, n 1. One in charge of vestments, a sacristan 2 A sub-treasurer of a collegiate church or a cathedral 3. A sexton

Ve-su'vi-an, 1 ve-su'vi-an, 2 ve-su'vi-an, a Of, pertaining to, or like Vesuvius, volcanic

ve-su'vi-an, n 1. Vesuvianite 2. A fusée or cigar-lighter [L Vesuvius, Vesuvius]  
ve-su'vi-an-ite, 1 ve-su'vi-an-ite, 2 ve-su'vi-an-ite, n Mineral A vitreous, brown to green, translucent by droge-calcium-aluminum silicate (H<sub>2</sub>Ca<sub>2</sub>(Al<sub>2</sub>Fe)(Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>12</sub>), crystallizing in the tetragonal system id'o-crasei; ve-su'vi-an-ite

Vesuvius was first found among the ancient elections of Vesuvius and the dolomite blocks of Monte Somma J D D Mineralogy ed by E B Dana Silicates p 180 [w n 1892]

ve-su'vi-ate, 1 ve-su'vi-ate, 2 ve-su'vi-ate, n [-i-en, -ar-i-en] [Rare] To be eruptive as a volcano  
ve-su'vin, 1 ve-su'vin -vin or -vin, 2 ve-su'vin, -vin or -ve-su'vine, -vin, n Chem Phenylene brown a trade name See BROWN [VESUVIAN, 2]

ve-su'vi-us, 1 ve-su'vi-us, 2 ve-su'vi-us, n Same as Ve-su'vi-us, n An intermittently active volcano on the Bay of Naples, 4,267 ft high In the summer of A D 79, beginning Aug 24 it overwhelmed Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae a violent eruption also occurred in the early part of April, 1906, lasting for ten days and causing great destruction of property, and the loss of two thousand lives - Vesuvius salt (Mincro), same as APHTHALITE

ves'zel'ite, 1 ves'zel'ite, 2 ves'zel'ite, n Mineral A greenish-blue, hydnus copper-zinc phosphat-arsenate (H<sub>2</sub>(Cu Zn)(P<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [Cf Mr Veszelite]

Ves't'prem, 1 ves't'prem, 2 ves't'prem, n 1. A county in central W Hungary 2 Its capital  
vet, 1 vet, 2 vet, n [Collon] A veteran, veteran soldier.

vet, n [Collon] A veterinary surgeon  
vet, veter, abbr Veterinary  
vet'a, 1 vet'a, 2 vet'a, n A malady that attacks newcomers on the elevated tablelands of South America, characterized by headache, nausea, and vertigo

vet'an-da, 1 vet'an-da, 2 vet'an-da, n pl [L] Prohibited  
vetch, 1 vech, 2 vech, n 1. Any plant of the genus Vicia, of the bean family, especially, the common vetch or true (Vicia sativa), an Old World annual, found in fields in the United States, with a decumbent or climbing stem 2 to 3 feet long, pinnate leaves, and violet-purple flowers 2. Any one of various kindred plants of other genera, as the horse-shoe-vetch, kidney-vetch, or tufted vetch See phrases and vocabulary [Cf F. vetch < L. vicia vetch] - chickling vetch, same as chickling-vetch - cow-vetch, n The tufted vetch

ernum, n A plant (Securigo coronilla) of the bean family with shaped pods - Dakota v, a bushy fabaceous annual (Lotus americanus) used for pasturage and hay in the northwestern United States - hairy v, same as VETCHER See TARS - jaint, n Any plant of the genus Eschschomene, the pods of which are flat and jointed - Heorchev, n A British trailing perennial (Asragalus poly-schelus) with yellow flowers in ovate-oblong spikes - scaly v, a forage vetch (Vicia fulgens) bearing red flowers - spring v, same as STRANGLE-TREE - tufted v, a perennial climber (Vicia cracca) with blue and purple papilionaceous flowers in onesided raceme found in the United States, Canada, and the Old World

vetch'ing, 1 vech'ing, 2 vech'ing, n Any plant of the genus Lathyrus, nearly allied to the vetches, especially, a European species (L. pratensis), a low straggling plant with yellow flowers naturalized in the United States and Canada

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Common Vetch or Tare  
a, the pod

Altho in the United States veto is applied as a common term to the constitutional power of the President to refuse his assent to an act of Congress, the word itself is unknown to the Constitution A vetoed bill may be passed by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress The same or similar withholding the President's veto The same or similar power is conferred on the executive in the Constitutions of most of the States, also on the mayors of some cities, but in some cases only a simple majority is necessary to pass a bill over the veto In England the sovereign's veto of an act of Parliament is absolute but the prerogative has not been exercised since 1692 and may now be considered obsolete In France the President has the right to refer back bills for further consideration, and in Germany the Emperor, as King of Prussia, has the right of veto against bills and decisions of the federal council In other representative governments of Europe the executive veto power exists in forms more or less qualified by constitutional limitations Both the term and the right are commonly traced back to the power vested in the tribunes of the people in ancient Rome to nullify any senatorial or other measures which they deemed injurious to their order or to the welfare of the people, which is said sometimes to have been done by pronouncing the word veto 1 Forbid

Vetoes are named according to their qualifications as, absolute veto (which destroys a bill wholly), limited or qualified veto (which is final except against a vote of an extraordinary majority of the legislature as in the case of a veto by the President of the United States), and suspensive or suspensory v. (which suspends but does not necessarily defeat or forbid the completion of a legislative measure) The right to reject certain parts of a bill and assent to the rest is called veto in detail

3. Any authoritative prohibition; interdict, as, he interposed his veto [L, forbid]

Veto', n [Nickname] 1. Madame, Marie Antoinette wife of following 2. Monsieur, Louis XVI, king of France, so called by Revolutionists because he was allowed the veto on the decrees of the National Assembly

Ve'tra-tor, 1 ve'tri-tor, 2 ve'tri-tor, n A Roman general -356, assumed the title of emperor in 350 abdicated

Vet. Surg, abbr Veterinary surgeon  
vet'ti-cost, 1 vet'ti-cost, 2 vet'ti-cost, n Same as FETTERUS.  
vet'tu-ra, 1 vet'tu-ra, 2 vet'tu-ra, n [-RE, 1 -re, 2 -re, pl] [It] A four-wheeled carriage often used in Italy

vet'tu-ri-ano, 1 vet'tu-ri-ano, 2 vet'tu-ri-ano, n [-ni, 1 -al, 2 -ni, pl] [It] 1. A driver of an oxcart who lets a vettura 2. A small vettura

Ve'tu-ri-a, 1 ve'tu-ri-a, 2 ve'tu-ri-a, n A Roman matron who lived in the 5th century B C, mother of Coriolanus

ve'tu-ry, o Ancient odd  
veu'glaire, 1 veu'glaire, 2 veu'glaire, n A 16th-century breech-loading cannon in which the powder-chamber was screwed on the barrel after loading

Veull'tot, 1 veu'lot, 2 veu'lot, n [w n 1813 -1814] a French journalist and author

veuve, 1 vuv, 2 vuv, n [F] A widow  
vuidab'ld, vuidab'ld, n A widow

Ve-var', 1 ve-var', 2 ve-var', n A city, county seat of Switzerland  
Vex'ing, 1 vex'ing, 2 vex'ing, n A town in Vaud department, Switzerland, on Lake Geneva

vex, 1 vex, 2 vex, n 1. To provoke to anger or displeasure by inflicting small irritations, irritate, annoy, tease

Vex not his ghost O, let him pass!  
SHAKESPEARE King Lear act v sc 3

2. To cause to suffer grief, afflict, trouble, distress 3. To throw into physical commotion, agitate, disturb The vexed river rages and tumbles among channelled rocks G W CURTIS Lotus-Eating p 128 in 1863

4. To make a subject of dispute, discuss at length without bringing to a settlement, moot chiefly in the phrase a vexed question 5. [Rare] To toss to and fro, as in a loom, weave, twist

[It] 1. To suffer annoyance, fret [Cf F vexer, < L rezo, shake, intens of vexare] Syn: see AFFROG, AS-SORT, BANG, BATTLE, BOTHER, PIGGLE, VEXED-ly, ad In a manner expressive of vexation - vexed-ness, n [Archie] Vexation - vex'er, n One who vexes annoy, or troubles

vex, n [Scot] A vexation; annoyance  
vex-a'tion, 1 vex-a'-tion, 2 vex-a'-tion, n 1. The state of being vexed, irritation, annoyance, trouble 2 The act of vexing, troubling, or annoying, specif, a harassing or malicious annoying by process or under cover of law 3 That which vexes, as, paltry vexations [F, < L vexatio(n)-, < rezo, see VEX] Syn: see CHAGRIN, MISATISFACTION, IMPATIENCE

vex-a'tious, 1 vex-a'-shus, 2 vex-a'-shus, a 1. Being a source of vexation; troublesome, annoying, as, a vexatious occurrence 2. Full in vexation or trouble, as, a vexatious life - vexatious suit (vexatious), a trivial or unimportant action instituted merely to annoy and cause expense - vex-a'tious-ly, ad - vex-a'tious-ness, n

ver'ill, n Bot Same as VERILLUM  
ver'ill-lar, 1 ver'ill-lar, 2 ver'ill-lar, a Of or pertaining to a vexillum [Cf L vexillum, see VEXILLARY] ver'ill-lar-ry, -vexill-ary esthalin (Bot), an estivalin in which one petal is much larger than the others and encloses them, as in papilionaceous flowers

ver'ill-lar-ry, 1 ver'ill-lar-ry, 2 ver'ill-lar-ry, n [-ries, 1 -ry, 2 -ries, pl] A standard-bearer [Cf L vexillarius, standard-bearer, < vexillum, see VEXILLUM] ver'ill-lar-ry, n

ver'ill-lum, 1 ver'ill-lum, 2 ver'ill-lum, n [-LA, pl] 1. Rom Antiq A square flag, usually red, white, or purple, suspended from a cross-pole and carried by the vexillary of a turma, each turma having one Hence (1) A turma under a vexillum (2) Any company or troop of soldiers serving under a separate standard (3) A band of veterans forming a select corps in connection with the legion but with special privileges (4) A battle-signal over a general's tent or admiral's ship

2. Bot The large upper petal of a papilionaceous flower the standard or banner. It embraces the others in the bud 3 Eccl (1) A pennon or flag on a bishop's staff, usually wound around



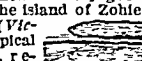
Vexillum of the 12th Century







same as BISHOPS LAWN—V. pigeon, V. crown-pigeon, *Gourou victorize* of the island of Zohle—V. (or royal) water-lily, a plant (*Victorio regio*) of tropical South America, remarkable for its immense and peculiar leaves and large flowers. The blade of the leaf, which floats on the surface of the water at the top of a long cylindrical petiole sent up from a thick fleshy root-stock, is circular pettate,



Victoria Water-lily



Victoria Water-Works

4 to 6 feet in diameter, and has the edge turned up 2 to 4 inches, giving it the appearance of an immense platter of bright green leather and to the plant the name of *water-platter*. The flowers which are solitary and somewhat resemble the common white water-lily, are from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, and expand only in the night, usually but twice. The plant is called also *water-moize* by South-Americans, who roast and eat the seeds.

**Victoria Falls.** A cataract on the middle Zambezi river, in Rhodesia S Africa four main streams, the highest fall being 343 ft plunges through a chasm over a mile wide discovered by Livingstone in 1855 Its native name is **Mosi-Oa-Tunya**; literally, the smoke that sounds like rain. **Victoria Falls**, a

**Victoria Land.** 1. A region of the antarctic continent in the form of a vast plateau. See **POLE**. 2. South Victoria Land. 3. An insular region in the Northwest Territories, Canada. 4. the Arctic ocean, 50 000 sq. m.

relating to Queen Victoria, or to her reign, as, the Victorian era, a Victorian poet 2. Relating to Victoria, Australia — a Victorian bower spinach, a slender-stemmed climbing Australian herb (*Tetragonia implexicoma*) of the

including Australian fern (*Pterodroma implexiformis*), in the family *Azodaceae*, the leaves of which are sometimes used as seal — *V. dąwnod*, a strongly scented Australian shrub (*Prostanthera lasiantha*) of the mint family — *V. Gothic* (*Arch*), a phase of the modern Gothic revival, developed in

England during Queen Victoria's reign. In its applications to secular architecture it borrowed many suggestions from the Italian Gothic use of colored marble — V. hedge-hyssop, any plant of the genus *Pittosporum* — V. laurel, an Australian shrub (*Pittosporum undulatum*). A fragrant oil is

Australian shrub (*Phoradendrum andinum*). A fragrant oil is obtained from the leaves — V. Illac, an evergreen fabaceous woody climbing plant (*Hordebergia monophyllo*) with numerous blue flowers in racemes. The long and carrot-shaped root has been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla —

**Vic-to'ri-an**, *n* Any one, especially an author, contemporary with Queen Victoria, nn author belonging to the Victorian period. *Common* *English*

**Vic-to'ri-a Ny-an'za** Compare ELIZABETHIAN  
A lake in E ccntral Africa divided by  
the boundary line of British nad German East Africa  
32,167 sq m , leogth 230 m , 500 ft deep, principal feeder of  
the Nile river native name **Ukerewe**.

vic'-to-ri-a'tus, 1 vik'-to-ri-ŭ'tus 2 vic'-tō-ri-ā'tūs, n [L]  
A Roman coin See coin — vic'-tō-ri-ate, a  
vic'-tn-rine', 1 vik'-to-rin'; 2 vic'-tō-rin', n 1. A fur  
tippet with long tabs in front 2 A variety of peach

Victorine, feminine name, < Victor, Victor, < L. *Victor*, see VICTOR]  
Vic'to-ri'nus, 1 vik-to-rol'aus 2 vic'to-ri'nūs, Calus Marius. An African Neo-Platonic philosopher of the 4th century.

**vic-to'ri-ous**, 1 vik-tō'r-i-us, 2 vīc-tō'r-i-ūs, *a* 1. Hav-  
ing won victory, having overcome or conquered in a con-  
test or conflict of any kind, conquering, triumphant  
Victorious over all his rivals. Aurelian celebrated a

2. Bringing victory, distinguished by victory, typifying or announcing victory, as, a victorious struggle, a

vic-tor-i-ous day [*< F victorieux, < L victoriosus < victor* see VICTORY] —*al*), *adv* ~-ness, *n*

vic-to'-ri-um, 1 vik-tō'-ri-um 2 vic-tō'-ri-um *n* A chemical element announced by Sir William Crookes in 1898 and then called erroneously radium. Its properties are as follows:

then called provisionally minium. Its properties are midway between yttrium and terbium, and its atomic weight is about 117. [*< Queen Victoria*]

overpowering in combat or in any struggle the person or thing that opposes, as, the depression of defeat was followed by the elation of victory 2 The act or event of overcoming an enemy in battle or an opponent in p

Whenever a column saw him at their head they knew that it was to be victory or annihilation. J. T. HEADLEY *Napoleon and his Marshals* Ney in vol. II p. 313 [1891]

Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity  
MAYN in Mrs Manns Horace Mann Baccalaureate  
Address 1859 p 575 [w f & co 1865]

4. [V-] The Roman goddess Victoria or the Greek Nike represented in art as winged or wingless, often with a palm-branch in one hand, and wearing a laurel crown as, the *Victory of Samothrace*, the temple of wingless

**Victory** at Athens [*< F victoire < L victorio < victor*, see **VICTOR**] **Syn.** achievement, advantage conquest mastery success supremacy triumph **Victory** is the state resulting from the overcoming of an opponent or opponents in any contest or from the overcoming of difficulties.

in any contest or from the overcoming of difficulties, obstacles, evils etc., considered as opponents or enemies. In the latter sense any hard-won *achievement, adroitness, or success* may be termed a *victory*. In conquest and mastery there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied

in *trictory* *Triumph*, originally denoting the public rejoicing in honor of a *trictory* has come to signify also a peculiarly exultant complete, and glorious *trictory* Compare ACHIEVEMENT CONQUER—Ant: defeat disappointment disaster, failure, frustration, miscarriage, overthrow

**vic'to-ryz**, *n* A township and town in Cayuga county N Y  
**vic'tress**, 1 *vik'tres*, 2 *vik'très*, *n* A woman who is vic-  
torious **vic'tricet** **vic'trix**† [Rare]

II 1: To lay in supplies of food, take food, eat victuals, *v.* 1. Food generally in the plural and means

I cared not for the people round me neither took delight in  
 victuals, but made believe to eat and drink

BLACKMORE Lorna Doone p 96 [T.T.C.]

**vi-ges-i-mal**, 1 vi-jes-i-mol, 2 vi-ges-i-mal, n 1. Twen-  
tieth 2. Of or pertaining to twenty, by twenties  
The vigesimal counting (by twenties) which is the regular mode  
in many languages has its traces left in the midst of the decimal  
counting of civilized Europe as in English forescore and three  
French quatre-vingt trois that is 'four twenties and three'  
E B Tristram Anthropology p 312 [a. 1881]

[< L *rigesimus*, < *riginti*, twenty]  
**vi-ges-i-ma-tion**, 1 vi-jes-i-ma-tion 2 vi-ges-i-ma-tion, n  
[Rare] The putting to death of every twentieth man

**vi-ges-i-mo-quar-to**, 1 vi-jes-i-mo-kwôr-to, 2 vi-ges-i-mo-  
kwôr-to, n 1. Having a sheet folded into twenty-four  
leaves 2. Same as *quartrun* 3. [L *rigesimus*,  
(see *rigesimus*) + *quartus* fourth, + *quattuor*, four]

**vi-ges-i-mo**, 1 vi-jes-i-mo, 2 vi-ges-i-mo, n 1. A town in N.  
Paris province Italy

**vi-ges-i-mo-son**, 1 vi-jes-i-mo-son, 2 vi-ges-i-mo-son, n  
[a. 1827-1828] An Icelandic leetographer

**vi-ges-i-mo**, 1 vi-jes-i-mo, 2 vi-jes-i-mo, n 1. A warning on a hydrographic chart to look out for a  
rock, shoal, or other danger [< Sp *rigido*, look out]

**vi-ges-i-mo**, 1 vi-jes-i-mo, 2 vi-ges-i-mo, n 1. The act or state of keeping  
awake, especially, abstinence from sleep at a time natu-  
rally or ordinarily given to sleep, watchfulness, wake-  
fulness, watch

Thou in Heaven unsleeping, O'er thy children vigil keeping  
FELICIA HEMANS *Night Hymn* at Sea st. 1

2. Religious devotions on the eve of any holy day, also,  
the eve of a festival, especially when such eve is a fast,  
originally, the watch kept on the night before a feast  
3. In general, nocturnal devotions usually in the plural

4. A wake [< F *rigile*, < L *rigilia*, < *rigil*, awake,  
< *rigor* be lively, < *rigil*, < *rigil*, < *rigil*, < *rigil*, awake,  
< *rigor* be lively, < *rigil*, < *rigil*, < *rigil*, < *rigil*, awake,  
of certain plants at particular hours of the day a translation of  
the *rigilia* of Linnaeus used by him in his horologium Florae  
Compare *CONCORDIA FLORAE*]

**vi-gil-ance**, 1 vi-jil-ans, 2 vi-gil-ans, n 1. The quality  
or character of being vigilant, alert and intent mental  
watchfulness in guarding against danger or providing  
for safety, circumspection, watchfulness, wariness  
2. Med A morbid wakefulness, insomnia 3. The  
state of being awake 4. A guard, watch [F. < L  
*vigilantia*, < *vigilant* (s), see *vigilant*] *vi-gil-ant*-cy.

**vi-gil-ant**, 1 vi-jil-ant, 2 vi-gil-ant, n 1. Characterized  
by vigilance, being awake and on the alert to discover  
and ward off danger or insure safety, watchful, heedful,  
wary used also figuratively, as, the alert *vigilant* stars  
2. Her Being on the watch for prey, ns, a lion *vigilant*  
[F. < L *vigilant* (s), ppr *in vigil* < *rigil*, see *rigil*]

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[F. < L *vigilant* (s), ppr *in vigil* < *rigil*, see *rigil*]  
Syn. active alert awake, careful, cautious, circumspect,  
on the alert on the lookout, sleepless wakeful wary, watch-  
ful, wide-awake, *vigilant* implies more sustained activity  
and more intelligent action than *alert*, one may be habitually  
alert by reason of native quickness of perception and  
thought, or one may be momentarily alert under some excite-  
ment or expectancy, one who is *vigilant* is so with thought-  
ful purpose One is *vigilant* against danger or harm, he may  
be alert or watchful for good as well as against evil he is wary  
in view of suspected stratagem trickery, or treachery A  
person may be *watchful* because of some merely physical ex-  
citement or excitability as through insomnia, yet he may be  
utterly careless and negligent in his watchfulness the reverse  
of *watchful* a person who is truly *watchful* must keep him-  
self *watchful* while on watch in which case *watchful* has some-  
thing of mental quality *Watchful*, from the Saxon, and  
*vigilant*, from the Latin, are almost exact equivalents but  
*vigilant* has somewhat more of sharp definiteness and some-  
what more suggestion of volition one may be habitually  
*watchful* one is *vigilant* of set purpose and for direct cause,  
as in the presence of an enemy See *ALERT* *ATTENTIVE* -  
Ant. careless, drowsy, dull, heedless, inattentive, incautious,  
inconsiderate, negligent, oblivious, thoughtless, thoughtless  
unwary - *vi-gil-ant*-ly, adv.

**vi-gil-ant**, 1 vi-jil-ant, 2 vi-gil-ant, n [Sp U S]  
One who belongs to a vigilance committee *vi-gil-ant*-ly.

The vigilantes to put an end to the long reign of terror as-  
sumed the duties of jurors judges jurors and executioners

J W CLAMPERT in *Harper's Monthly* Aug 1891 p 451

**vi-gil-ant**, 1 vi-jil-ant, 2 vi-gil-ant, n 1. A Spanish or  
Gallic Christian of the 4th century

**vi-gil-ant**, 1 vi-jil-ant, 2 vi-gil-ant, n One who keeps a vigil

**vi-gil-ant**, 1 vi-jil-ant, 2 vi-gil-ant, n One who keeps a vigil

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In Roman antiquity, *vill* originally meant any property  
in the country not necessarily having a house upon it. Later  
the *villa rustica*, or farmhouse, was distinguished from the  
*villa urbana*, a suburban house in the town style of archi-  
tecture, built for pleasure only The *villa marina* was a  
villa by the seashore 2. *Old Eng* Low A manor [It., <  
L *vill* dim of *vicius*, village] Syn. see *HOUSE*

**Villa**, 1 vi-lâ, 2 vi-lâ, n 1. A country house, especially a  
large one, with a garden, etc. [It., < L *vill*, a small town with  
limited corporate powers exercised by a board of trustees - *vill*age-moot,  
n A moot or judicial assembly of an early English village  
See *MOOT*]

**Village**, 1 vi-lâj, 2 vi-lâj, n 1. A collection of houses larger than a hamlet  
and usually smaller than a town or city, also, its in-  
habitants, collectively, as, the *village* met him In  
early England a tract of land and a number of households  
grouped together, or scattered in small hamlets, the so-called  
unincorporated village, was regarded as the village taken for  
a civil unit and practically corresponding to the modern  
civil parish These villages varied widely both in extent  
and population Compare *PARISH*

2. A collection of habitations or places of abode of ani-  
mals, as, a framed-dog *village* 3. *Law* See *VILLA*, 2

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**vio'-form**, 1 **vio'-fōrm**-m 2 **vio'-fōrm**, n *Cheer* A greenish-yellow powder (C8H6N10O4) used as an antiseptic [*< rō- (in violet) + form- (in FORMIC ACID)*] **vio'-l**, 1 **vio'el**, 2 **vio'l**, r. 1. A medieval stringed musical instrument, the predecessor of the violin, having 5 to 7 (usually 6) strings, and played with a bow.  
But soon he saw the black awakening viol  
Whose sweet entrancing voice he loved the best.  
*Colman The Pioneers* l. 83.

2. A stringed instrument of the violin class, old or new, as a bass viol (violinello). Compare **violat'**. 3. Now. Same as MESSENGER, 6 [*< OF. viole, < LL. viola, < L. rita = keep holiday, sacrifice, < ritus cult*] **vio'let**, -arched viol, a type of burdy-gurdy, so named by Pepys. -**arm'-vio'l**, 1. A viola da braccio—division v., same as VIOLA DA GAMBIA. 2.—double-bass v. 1. A modern grave-toned orchestral instrument with 3 or 4 strings with a compass of over 3 octaves the largest of the violclass commonly abbreviated to double-bass. 2. A violone—violet block\*, r. Now. A large single block having a swallow large enough to take in a small hawser.—v. class of instruments, the class of stringed instruments of which the old viols were types, represented by the modern violin, violincello, etc. distinguished from the *cr. ar. class* in being played with a bow and in having no frets thus being the only stringed instruments capable of continuous modulation of pitch.—**vio'd'amore**, same as VIOLA D'AMORE.

**Vio'-la't**, 1 **vio'-dā't** or **vio'-tā't**; 2 **vio'-la** or **vio'-dā'ta** (xm), n. [It.] Mus. 1. A musical instrument (otherwise known as an alto or tenor violin) somewhat larger than the violin proper, and of a graver and less brilliant tone, but possessing a certain pathetic quality. It has 4 strings tuned in fifths. *haute contre'*. 2. Same as viol.—**Viola bastarda**, a bass viol, or a form of viola da gamba having sympathetic strings. **v. di bordone**:—**v. da braccio**, the medieval form of tenor viol. **v. da spalla**:—**v. da gamba**. 1. An early form of bass viol. 2. An organ-stop with ears on the mouths of the pipes, producing string-like tones.—**v. d'amore**. 1. A 17th-century bass viol, having a large number of extra strings under the finger-board, designed to sound sympathetically with viol d'amore. 2. An organ-stop having a tone intended to imitate that of the instrument defined above.

**Vio'-da**, n. B.: A large genus of usually small plants of the violet family—the true violets—having alternate leaves and axillary peduncles bearing 1 or 2 regular flowers, the lower petal being prolonged into a spur or sac. The common pansy or heartease (*V. tricolor*) is widely cultivated. [*< L. rita, violet*]. **vio-da-quen'-cill-tin**, n. A yellow crystalline compound containing arsenic retained as a glucoside in the pansy *Vio-da-quen'-cill-tin*.

**Vio'-la'r**, r. 1. A feminine personal name. **F. Vio'lette**, 1 **vio'let**, 2 **vio'tā't**; G. It. **Vio-la**, 1 **vio'-dā't** 2 **vio'tā't** G. **Vio-le**, 1 **vio'tā't** 2 **vio'tē**. Fr. Sp. **Vio'-lan-te**, 1 **vio-lan'te** 2 **vio-lan'te**. 2. In Shakespeare's *Troilus* *Nit'*, a lady who disguised as a page, enters the service of Duke Orsino of whom she is enamored. [*L. violet*]

**Vio'-la-bl**(e), 1 **vā'o'-la-bl**, 2 **vio'-la-bl**, c. That may be violated. [*< L. riolabilis, < rīolo; see VIOLATION*] **vio'-la-bl**(e)-ness, n.—**vio'-la-bl**, adj.

**Vio'-lo'-ce**, 1 **vā'o'-lē-sā** 2 **vio'-lē-sā** r. pl. Bot. A family of herbaceous plants of the violet family—of the order *Euphorbiales*, having alternate stipulate leaves and axillary nodding flowers with more or less irregular 1-spurred corolla of 5 petals. It includes 15 genera and 350 species. [*< L. rila-ceus*; see VIOLA-CACEAE] **Vio'-la-rī-e**-ce, —**vio'-la-rī-rī-a-ceous**, c.

**vio'-la-rī'eous**, 1 **vā'o'-lē-shūs** 2 **vio'-lē-shūs**, c. 1. Having a violet hue, tinged with violet or purple. 2. Etc. Of or pertaining to the violet or the violet family (*Violeaceae*). [*< rila-rī-eous*]. **vio'-lo-rī-eous-ly**, adv.

**Vio'-la-tes**, 1 **vā'o'-lēz** 2 **vio'-līez**, n. pl. Bot. A former alliance containing the violets, stonecrops, passion-flowers, and other plant families dissipated term. [*< Viola*]

**vio'-lan'-tīn**, 1 **vā'o'-lan'tīn** 2 **vio'-lān'tīn**, n. A blue-gray or gray-violet dyestuff (C12H9N3) of the indulin compounds, used on cotton silk and wool. [*< rō- (in violet) + tīnūm*] **vio'-lan'tīn-line**:

**vio'-lān'tīn**, 1 **vā'o'-lān'tīn** 2 **vio'-lān'tīn**, n. *Cheer* A yellowish-white crystalline compound (C12H9N3O4) produced variously, as by the imperfect oxidation of valeric acid [*< rila- (in violet) + -gen (in ALLOXAN)*] **vio'-lan'tīne**:

**vio'-las'-cent**, c. Same as **VIOLESCENT**

**vio'-las'-ter**, n. A diamond of a violet tint.

**vio'-late**, 1 **vā'o'-lēt** 2 **vio'-lāt**, it. [*-LAT'EN; -LAT'ING*] 1. To set at naught, as a law, promise, or oath, either by infringing or by failing to observe, break; transgress, disobey; be false to; as the king violated his oath.  
God was a broken Promiser,  
Just as he turns the hearts of men.  
*A. A. Hooper Fox Troil. Themes* lect. v. p. 99 [l. m. p.] 2. To treat irreverently or profanely; profane desecrate, as, to violate a sanctuary, a violated conscience. 3. To handle roughly or violently, do violence to. 4. Specif., to commit rape upon; ravish. 5. [Rare] To interrupt or disturb as rest or peace [*< L. riolatus, pp of rīolo; see VIOLATION*] **vio'let**.

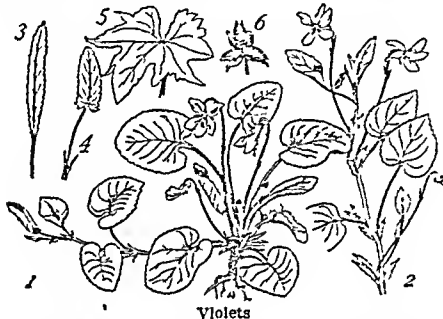
Syn.: shame debauch defile, deflower desecrate hurt, injure, outrage, pollute profane rape ravish See UNBORN, POLUTE TRANSGRESS.—**vio'-la-tive**, c. Having a tendency to violate violating **vio'-latious**, r. One who violates **vio'-la-ture**, n. [Rare] Violation.

**vio'-la-tion**, 1 **vā'o'-lā-shān** 2 **vio'-lā-shān**, n. The act of violating, or the state of being violated. (1) Infringement transgression or non-obedience, as violation of law and order or of trust. (2) Profane or irreverent treatment of sacred things profanation desecration.  
The notion of a sacred place by murder was considered a greater crime than the murder itself.  
*R. H. Stoddard Lect. 127. L. K. F. c. 1880*

(3) Interruption disturbance (4) Ravishment rape [*< L. riolatio(r) = rilao violate < rī force*] **vio'-lence**, r. To treat with violence also to force.

**vio'-lence**, 1 **vā'o'-lēns** 2 **vio'-lēng**, n. 1. The quality, character or state of being violent either in a physical or a moral sense, force, intensity, fury—as the violence of a tempest, the violence of passion. 2. Violent or unjust exercise of power, profane or irreverent treatment, infringement, injury, outrage desecration, profanation. 3. Law Physical force unlawfully exercised, an act tending to intimidate or overawe by causing apprehension.

hension of bodily injury 4†. Ravishment, rape [F. < L. *violenta*, < *violens* see VIOLENT] v'io-len-tyt.  
 SYN: acuteness, hoisterousness, eagerness, fierceness, force, fury, impetuosity, injury, intensity, outrage, passion, poignancy, rage, raving, severity, sharpness, vehemence, violation, wildness, wrath. See VIOLATE - ANT: calmness, feebleness, forbearance, gentleness, levity, meekness, mildness, patience, self-command, self-control, self-restraint - to do violence to, to inflict physical or moral injury upon  
 v'io-lent, 1 v'io-lent, 2 v'io-lent I. a. 1. Proceeding from or marked by great and intense physical force, characterized by force, rudeness, and rapidity, forcible; furious, as, a violent attack, a violent blow. 2. Caused by or exhibiting intensely excited feeling, vehement, passionate, impetuous, fierce, furious; as, violent language, a violent controversy. 3. Characterized by intensity of any kind, having the effect of or as of intense and sudden force, sharp, intense, abrupt, glaring, as, a violent fever, a violent contrast. 4. Marked by unjust or unlawful exercise of force, harsh, severe, as, to lay violent hands on one to take violent measures. 5. Resulting from external force or injury, not in the ordinary course of nature, unnatural, accidental, as, violent death. 6†. Due to force or constraint, compulsory. 7†. n. One who acts violently [F. < L. *violens*, < *ris*, strength].  
 SYN: acute, hoisterous, fierce, frantic, frenzied, lusting, furious, immoderate, impetuous, infuriate, intense, mad, maniac, maniacal, outrageous, passionate, poignant, raging, raving, severe, sharp, tumultuous, turbulent, uncontrollable, ungovernable, vehement, wild. See VIOLATE - ANT: calmness, feebleness, forbearance, gentleness, levity, meekness, mildness, patience, self-command, self-control, self-restraint - to do violence to, to inflict physical or moral injury upon  
 v'io-let, 1 v'io-let, 2 v'io-let I. a. Of the color of violet - violet blue, a European carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*)  
 v'io-let, n. 1. Any plant of the genus *Viola*, or a flower borne by such a plant



Violets

1. A stemless violet (*Viola odorata*). 2. A leafy-stemmed species (*Viola striata*). 3. A leaf of *V. lanceolata*. 4. A leaf of *V. sagittata*. 5. A leaf of *V. palmata*. 6. Fruit of a pansy (*V. tricolor*).

Violets are found in most parts of the globe there being about 100 species in all, of which 60 are in the temperate regions 30 in South America, 20 in South or East Africa, and 8 in Australia and New Zealand. The species in the United States and Great Britain are usually low herbs either stemless, as the common blue violet and the bird's-foot v. of the United States, and the sweet v. of England, or with short leafy stems, as the Canada v. and the dog v.

Many of the violets are blue, as the typical violet of literature, and many are fragrant, but others are of all shades from purple to yellow and white, and most of them are scentless.

The violet is cultivated on a large scale in the United States and in France, especially on the French Riviera. As a flower it ranks third in commercial importance in the United States. From *Viola odorata*, a type indigenous to Europe and Asia, especially Japan, many varieties have been derived and cultivated. Among the double-flower types are (1) the Fargnhar violet, Imperial v., King of Violets v., Madame Fichet-Nardy v., Marie Louise v., and the New York v., all with dark blue flowers. (2) The De Parme v., Lady Hume Campbell v., Neapolitan v., and Wilson v., all with light-blue flowers. (3) The Belle de Chanteny v., Queen of Violets v., and Swanley White v., all with white flowers. (4) The red or pink.

Among the single-flower types are (1) the California violet, La France v., Luxonne v., and Princesse de Galles v., all with purple flowers. (2) Rawson's White v., and the White Czar v., with white and single red or pink flowers. Among French varieties not included above are the Czar v., with long blue flowers. Madame Schwartz, with large violet flowers and the Souvenir de Madame Josse v., with large reddish-purple flowers with white center. See also below.

2. A color or class of colors seen at the end of the spectrum, opposite the red, beyond the blue the color-sensation caused by light of the wavelengths extending from 415 (more especially from 405) micron to the limit of the ordinary visible spectrum, also, a pigment of this color

## VARIETIES OF VIOLET

C t = coal-tar D = Dye-stuff P = Pigment v = violet

NAME	Source	NAME	Source	USE
acid v.	C t (rosanilin)	neutral v.	C t (safranin)	D
aldehyde v.	C t (magenta)	new fast v.	Galloxyanin	D
alkali v.	C t (rosanilin)	Paris v.	Methyl violet	D
benzyl-rosanilin v.	C t (rosanilin)	Parmar v.	Rosanilin	D
Britannica v.	C t (magenta)	Perkin's v.	Minuclin	D
crystal v.	C t (indulin)		drochlorin	D
Dorothy v.	C t (rosanilin)		Rosanilin	D
ethylidiphenyl v.	C t v copper sulfate		Hydrochlorids of mono-phenyl and di-phenyl	D
Hoffmann's v.	C t (rosanilin)		rosanilin	D
Imperial v.	Rosanilin v		Rosanilin v	D
Koppa v.	Rosanilin tannate		Spiral v	D
Mars v.	Natural ochre		Stannic chromate	P
methyl v.	C t (rosanilin)		v carmine	D
naphthyl-amin v.	C t (naphthylamin)		Wanklyn's C t (rosanilin)	D

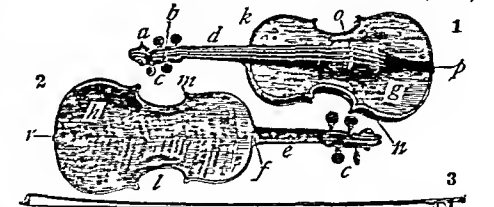
Synonym, \*.

3. A small violet-colored leaved butterfly of *Lycena*, *Polymmatia*, or a related genus [OF, dim < L. *violo*, violet]

-caulescent violets, same as stemless violets - African violet, an ornamental winter-flowering, hairy, stemless herb (*Saintpaulia ionantha*), of the gesnerioid family (*Gesneraceae*) from eastern tropical Africa with oblong-cordate or ovate leaves and 2-lipped blue flowers - American dog v., a smooth-leaved leafy species (*Viola bradoria*) with red flowers - blue-purple or rarely white flowers - anillin v., mauve - arrow-leaved v., a stemless American violet (*Viola sagittata*) with rather large purplish-blue, heart-shaped, spurred flowers, and leaves varying from oblong heart-shaped, halber-shaped and arrow-shaped to oblong-lanceolate and ovate - bird's-foot v., a large-flowered stemless violet (*Viola pedata*) with pedately 5- to 9-parted leaves and pale-blue heart-shaped petals - Canada v., an erect leafy-stemmed species (*Viola canadensis*), often more than a foot high with large white or light-blue flowers common along the Alleghenies and northward - caulescent violets, same as stemless violets - coast v., n. A thin-leaved species (*Viola brittoniana*) with bright blue flowers growing in sandy soil, and occurring from Massachusetts to North Carolina - common or early blue v., a stemless species (*Viola palmaria*) common from arctic America to Florida, and very variable in leaf and flower - cuspidate v., a densely hairy woodland species (*Viola cuspidata*) with cordate ovate crenate leaves and blue flowers occurring from Indiana to Columbia - dog's-foot v., see ERYTHROV. dog's-foot v. - dog's-foot v., n. European violet (*Viola canina*) very variable, but having blue or lilac petals usually - English v., same as sweet violet - European lance-leaved v., a tufted European species (*Viola lanceolata*) with short petioled lanceolate leaves and large spurred purple flowers - falcate leaved v., a rich woodland violet (*Viola falcata*) with few falcate-lobed leaves and blue flowers occurring from North Carolina to Illinois - false v., a low perennial (*Dal barba repens*) of the rose family - green v., a perennial herb (*Cubittum coloratum*) with small greenish-white villous flowers - hairy yellow v., an erect leafy-stemmed species (*Viola pubescens*) with bright yellow slightly purple-ined flowers - halber-leaved yellow v., a leaf-stemmed American species (*Viola hastata*) with hastate-lanceolate or hastate-ovate leaves and short-spurred yellow flowers with the lateral petals heart-shaped - hooded blue v., a species of woodland and meadow violet (*Viola papilionacea*) found in the N. E. United States, with bright green foliage and large dark violet-purple flowers with the two upper petals reflexed - hooded v., the common purple violet - horned v., a cultivated species (*Viola cornuta*) from the Pyrenees and Switzerland, with pale-blue flowers with a wish-shaped sepal and spur - cultivated in many varieties - kidney leaved v., a broad reniform-leaved American species (*Viola renifolia*) with small white headless brownish elated flowers - lance leaved v., a stemless American species (*Viola lanceolata*) growing in wet grounds with small white flowers - long-spurred v., an American species (*Viola rostrata*) with an erect stem and slender spur longer than the pale-blue petals - March v., same as sweet violet - marsh blue v., a species of violet (*Viola cu ulata*) found in bogs and wet meadows from Maine to Georgia, with pale-green foliage and pale-blue flowers - marsh v., n. A stemless species (*Viola palustris*) of cold regions in both hemispheres with small pale-lilac or white purple-ined flowers - meadow v., same as hooded-blue violet - Neapolitan v., a very fragrant, pale-blue, double-flowered variety (*Viola odorata*, *palloida*) of the sweet violet - nodding v., a herbaceous stemmed villous plant (*Colicaria verticillata*) with alternate linear leaves and small solitary nodding white flowers, occurring from Kansas to Mexico - northern blue v., a tufted species of violet (*Viola septentrionalis*) found in rich woods from Ontario to Northern New England, with reniform leaves and pale violet-blue flowers - pale v., an American species (*Viola striata*) with ascending angular stem, and white or cream-colored petals the lower striped with purplish lines - prairie v., a thick-leaved violet (*Viola pedatifida*) having pedately-parted leaves and deep blue flowers, occurring from Illinois to Arizona - primrose-leaved v., a stemless American species (*Viola primulaefolia*) with oblong or ovate leaves and small short-spurred, white flowers - round-leaved v., a small early, stemless species (*Viola rotundifolia*) with yellow flowers - sand v., n. 1. A pubescent violet (*Viola arenaria*) with tufted stem found in sandy soil. 2. The narrow-leaved violet. 3. The bird's-foot violet - spurless v., a Northern species (*Viola hederacea*), often cultivated with blue, rarely white, flowers - spurred v., a variable European species (*Viola calcarata*) with white or white flowers and narrow wish-shaped spur - stemless violets, violets without stems rising above the ground, the flowers being borne on scapes - striped v., same as pale violet - sweet v., n. fragrant Old World stemless species (*Viola odorata*) with long, trailing, leafy runners, heart-shaped leaves and blue, white, or purple flowers often double in cultivation, which produces many varieties - tri-colored v., the pansy - twin-flowered v., a European niphine species (*Viola biflora*) with about 2 yellow flowers on its erect stem - velvet v., the pansy-violet. See BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET - v'io-let-thinness, n. A rare form of color-blindness consisting of inability to perceive the color violet - v. blue, n. A shade of blue bordering on violet - v. cross, n. A Portuguese annual (*Ionopodium acule*) of the mustard family, with a very short stem, spatulate or roundish leaves and small violet white or flesh-colored flowers cultivated on rock-work and in window-gardens - v. disease, n. A destructive leaf-spot on violets cultivated under glass - v. ear, n. A tropical American humming-bird of the genus *Petaspheora*, with violet ear-tufts - v. powder, n. A toilet powder perfumed with ground orris-root - v. shell, n. A pelagic fan-bellied gastropod, as *Janthina fragilis*, having a violet turbinate shell and exuding a violet-colored liquid when handled - v. snail, n. - v. tip, n. An American papilionid butterfly (*Polygonia interrogans*) having wings reddish, mottled with brown, and violet at the tips - v. wood, n. Any one of several woods so called from their odor or their appearance, as the kingwood and the myallwood - v'io-let-wort, n. Any plant of the violet family (*Violaceae*) - wasyde v., n. glaucous violet (*Viola tatarum*) growing in large clumps from a stout rootstock, and having erect or div. leaved leaves and blue flowers - found in the south of Oklahoma - white v., a small stemless violet (*Viola blanda*) with reniform cordate leaves and small fragrant white flowers - woodland white v., a stemless American species (*Viola alpestris*) with red-spotted petioles and scarcely fragrant white flowers  
 v'io-let, n. Same as VIOLET  
 v'io-let-thin, 1 v'io-let-thin, 2 v'io-let-thin, n. A small violet [Dim of VIOLET]  
 v'io-let-thin, 1 v'io-let-thin, 2 v'io-let-thin, n. 1. The most important modern stringed instrument of the viol class, having four strings, tuned as shown in the cut the

modern representative of the medieval viola da braccio in its smaller form

Its body, over which its four strings are stretched, consists of a peculiarly formed resonant box of chosen well-seasoned maple and pine woods (as white as possible), and differs from stringed instruments other than the viola and violoncello in its fully molded belly and back, curved ribs and to the shape of the sound-holes. The modern viola is the development of a bowed instrument of the early middle ages. Its immediate ancestor being the viol it reached its most perfect form in Italy during the 16th, 17th,



Violins and Bow

1. Front view of a Stradivarius. 2. Back view of a Guarnerius. 3. Violin-bow. A scroll b, peg-box c, p, a finger-board e, neck f, button, g, belly h, back i, shoulder l, waist, m, one of the bouts n, sound hole o, bridge p, tail-piece r, tail-pin s.  
 2. A violinist, as, he is second violin [*< It. violino*, dim. of *viola*, viol. - all to violin, same as *viola*, 1 - keyed v., an instrument resembling a pianoforte, except that instead of being sounded by percussion, the strings are vibrated by minute horsehair bows operated by keys - v'io-let-bow, n. The bow used in playing on a violin. See BOW. 3 - v. clef, the G clef - v. diapason, a diapason stop in an organ having a string-like tone and narrow scale - v. piano, A harmonical chord, piano-violin - v'io-let-piano, n. 1. A four-foot organ-stop having a string-like tone resembling that of a violin. 2. An automatic violin-player - v'io-let-nette, n. A violin piccolo also, n. lit.  
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 v'io-let-thin, n. 1. A white poisonous compound, allied to emetin, found in combination in all parts of the common violet v'io-let-em-e-tin. 2. A blue coloring-matter obtained by treating nitrin with sulfuric acid and plumbic oxide [*< L. viola* violet] (on the violin v'io-let-ist, 1 v'io-let-ist, 2 v'io-let-ist, n. One who plays v'io-let-ist, 1 v'io-let-ist, 2 v'io-let-ist, n. [It.] A violin - violino piccolo, a miniature or three-quarter violin - v. primo, first viola - v. secondo, second viola  
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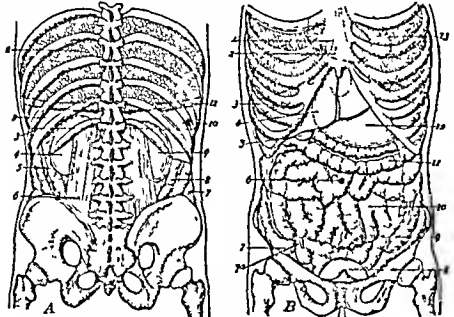


**vis'cous**, 1 vis'kus, 2 vis'cūs, a 1. Having glutinous thickness or lack of mobility, as a semifluid, sticky, tenuous, ns, a viscous juice 2. *Physics* Imperfectly fluid designating a substance that, like tar or n.v., will change its form under the influence of a deforming force, but not instantly, as more perfect fluids appear to do. See *viscometry*, and *viscous fluid*, under *fluid*.  
Glaciers, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a viscous substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava.

TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 300 p. 155 (A 1872)

[< LL *viscosus*, < L *viscum*, birdlime] Syn. *eco ad-hesive* - vis'cous-ly, *ade* - vis'cous-ness, n  
Vis'cum, 1 vis'kum, 2 vis'cūm, n 1. Bot A genus of Old World shrubs of the mistletoe family, parasitic on trees. The true mistletoe (*V. album*) is native of Europe. The American mistletoe belongs to the genus *Phoradendron*. 2. [L] Birdlime. [< L *viscum*, birdlime]

vis'cus, 1 vis'kus, 2 vis'cūs, n [vis'cēn-ā, 1 vis'ör-ō, 2 vis'ör-a, pl] [L] One of the organs of the great en-



Viscera at the Human Thorax and Abdomen

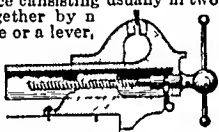
1 View from behind 1 Lung 2 Spleen 3 Dotted line indicating limit of the pleura 4 Left kidney 5 Descending colon 6 Quadratus lumborum muscle 7 Small intestine 8 Ascending colon 9 Right kidney 10 Liver 11 Diaphragm See illus. under *diaphragm*. B View from the front 1 Limit of the lungs 2 Limit of the pleura 3 Diaphragm 4 Liver showing contour of stomach beneath it 5 Gall-bladder 6 Navel 7 Cecum 7a Vermiform appendix 8 Bladder 9 Sigmoid flexure 10 Small intestine 11 Transverse colon 12 Stomach 13 Contour of heart

ities of the body (the abdomen, the thorax, and the cranium), as the stomach, lung, or brain, commonly in the plural, and referring to those in the abdomen, as the intestines

vis'e, 1 vis'e, 2 vis't [vis'en, vis'ino] 1. To grasp or hold in nr as in a vise

From the way in which the coachman's hand was need between his upper and lower thigh this was impossible. Dr. Cooper *Myself* *Esquis*, *Vision of Sudden Death* p. 180 (A 1854)

2. To force or squeeze, as with a screw, *ecere* *vis'it*. *vis'e*, n 1. A clamping device consisting usually of two jaws made to be closed together by a screw, sometimes by a toggle or a lever, and commonly attached to a bench, the small frame, as the pin vise, made for the hand used for grasping and holding a piece of work that is being operated upon



Parallel Vise (Sectional view)

Vises are alien named (1) from the business or trade in which they are used, as blacksmith's vise (having binding jaws one of which describes an arc in approaching the other, compare *PARALLEL VISE*), carpenter's



Carpenter's Vise

v. (made of wood, on the principle of a blacksmith's vise), glazier's v. (same as *vis'e*), jeweler's v. (a small hand-vise compare *BLACKSMITH VISE* and *PIN VISE*), pipe-fitter's v. (a pipe-vise *see PIPE*), wood-carver's v. (a wooden clamp with horizontal jaws for holding pieces of wood to be carved), (2) from their use, place of use, or the thing held, as bench-v. (arranged to attach to a bench), braam-v. (for clamping braam-corn in making braams), filigree v. (a bench-vise for use when filing), foot-v. (*see FOOT*), hand-v. (for holding in the hand), leg-v. (a bench-vise having a leg extending to the floor), offset v. (having jaws longer on one side than on the other), pipe-v. (*see PIPE*) planer's

v. (a jawed attachment for holding work on the bed of a planer), plate-v. (*see PLATE*), spring-v. (for compressing a spring or one closed by a spring), standing v. (a bench-vise at which the operator works standing), (3) from the mechanism, shape of the jaws, etc. as dog-screw or pig-nose v. (having jaws shaped like those of a dog or a pig), parallel v. (having a stout slide, or two screws or other mechanism for keeping the moving jaw parallel with the other jaw at all positions), tail-v. (having a handle by which it may be held, as the ordinary pin-vise)

2. A tool for making the grooved strips or canes of lead used in setting glass panes in lattice or stained-glass windows 3 [Prov Eng] A tap of a vessel, a cock 4. A spiral staircase, also, a solid newel 5. A grip, grasp 6. A screw [< OF *vis*, screw, < L *vis*, vine]

— machine vise, a vise fastened to the bed of a machine for holding small work — vise-hench'v, n A bench fitted with a vise — v'cap, n A metal or leather covering, usually one of a pair, on a vise-jaw to prevent injury to the work — vise'man, n A person who works at a vise — vice'mant, — v'press, n [Eng] A screw-press

vis'it, n A gust of wind 1. [vis'it, vis'itina] To put a vise on certity on examination by indo sing, as a passport

vis'it, n An official indorsement on a passport or other document, certifying that it has been inspected and found correct, also, a signature of approval by an authorized inspecting officer on the drawings, sketches, etc., of students, especially in French government schools [F, pp of viser, inspect, < L *visio*, see *vision*]

Vis-e-an, 1 vis'an, 2 vis'an, a & n See *oology*

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is in the dark or blindfolded — field n.v. 1 See under *FIELD*. Same as *FIELD*, 0 (2) See also *POINT OF VIEW* — *Indirect* as a general term in which the image is formed outside of the focus center of the retina, by the rays of light falling on the peripheral parts of the retina — *iridescent* v, a state of vision in which objects appear either colored or with their outlines presenting prismatic colors — *multiple* v, a marbled state of vision in which several images of a single object are seen at the same time, manifold vision, polyopia or polyopia — *night-v.*, n Same as *NYCTALOPIA* — *paint of v.*, same as *CFRTEN* n.v. vision — *reflected* or *refracted* v, vision as affected by reflected or refracted rays of light — *vision* at the skin without organs of vision, as with certain ectoparasites — *vision*, a v. of certain ta, or consisting of vision or a vision — *visionary* — *visional*, *ade* — *visional*, n A dreamer or helixer in dreams, especially in preternatural visions, also, a visionary — *visional*, a Destitute of sight or of visions

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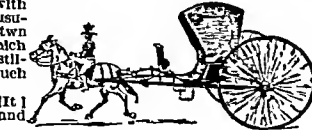














2. An old device for obtaining the times of the rising



and setting of the sun and moon, low and high tides, etc., by means of a movable plate with pointers and an illustrated dial in the rear.

**Vol'ro-ca'-ce-a**, 1 vol'ro-k'e-s-i 2 vol'ro-ca'-ce-a, n pl See *Volvoce*.

**Vol'ro-ca'-ce-a**, 1 vol'ro-k'e-s-i, 2 vol'ro-ca'-ce-a, n pl *Protoz* A family of isomastigodan flagellate infusorians having 2 flagella and holophytic nutrition, reproducing by the continuous division of individuals and building colonies by some regarded as algae and called *Volvoceae* [*< Volvoce*]. **Vol'ro-ca'-ce-a**, 1 vol'ro-k'e-s-i, 2 vol'ro-ca'-ce-a, n pl Relating to the *Volvoceae*.

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crown, the eburn, or the individual; specif. [*< Afr D*], franchise privilege [*< Cor of D rorecht*].

**vor'trek'-ker**, 1 vor'trek'-er 2 vor'trek'-er, n [*< Afr D*] One who treks first, a pioneer specif. one of the Boers of the Cape of Good Hope region who took part in the great exodus northward about 1840, and founded the Transvaal.

**Vor'ph'-si**, 1 vor'ph'-si, 2 vor'ph'-si, n [*Bib Num xlii, 14*] Vor, 1 vor 2 vor, n *Norse Myth* The goddess of betrothal and marriage, who punishes those who are false.

**vor-ra'-clous**, 1 vor-ré-shus, 2 vor-ré-shus, a 1. Eating with greediness or in very large quantities, ravenous, as, a voracious person. 2. Eager to devour, very hungry; as, a voracious appetite; also, rapacious. 3. Ready to swallow up or engulf [*< L vorox (vorac-), < voro, devour*] *Syn.* See GREEDY - vor-ra'-clous-ly, adv - vor-ra'-clous-ness, n vor-ra'-cl-ty.

**vor-ra'-got**, n A whirlpool, an abyss - vor-ra'-got-ly, adv - vor-ra'-got-ness, n vor-ra'-got-ly, adv

**vor-rant**, 1 vor-rant 2 vor-rant, a *Her* Devouring said of animals depicted in the net of swallowing something. See *vor-rant* under *vor-rant* [*< L vorant (v-r), ppr of voro, devour*].

**Vor'ar'-ber**, 1 vor'ar'-ber, 2 vor'ar'-ber, n [*< Afr D*] A province of W Tyrol, Austria, 1,003 sq m, capital, Bregenz.

**vor-ras**, 1 vor-ras, 2 vor-ras, n [*< Sp Am*] A lutulent fish (*Aprion macrophthalmus*) of the West Indies, a snapper.

**Vor'hand**, 1 vor'hant, 2 vor'hant, n [*< Card-playing*] In skat, the player on the dealer's left. To the left of Vorhand is Mitthand. The third player is Hinterhand.

**Vor-ro'-nch**, 1 vor-ro'-nch, 2 vor-ro'-nch, n 1. A government in European Russia, area 26,443 sq m. 2. Its capital.

**Vor-ro'-marty**, 1 vor-rúsh-mart-ya, 2 vor-rúsh-mart-ya, n [*< Hb*] A Hungarian poet.

**vor-ous**, *suffix* A termination signifying eating, feeding upon, subsisting on. Compare -PHAGOUS [*< L voro, devour*].

**vor'spel**, 1 vor'spel, 2 vor'spel, n [*< G*] *Mus* A prelude.

**vor'stel'ing**, 1 vor'stel'ing, 2 vor'stel'ing, n [*< G*] *Philos* In Kantian use, n representation, an intuitional or a sensational perception, or a conception that generalizes such perceptions.

**vor'tex**, 1 vor'teks, 2 vor'teks, n [*< ORT-CES*, 1 vor't-siz, 2 vor't-siz, or vor'tex-es, pl] 1. A mass of rotating or whirling fluid, especially when such spirally toward the center, a whirlpool. 2. *Physics* A portion of fluid whose particles have rotary motion, in which in a fluid the fluid does not rotate in mass as a solid body, but has unequal angular velocities at different points. In vortices seen in nature, the axis of the vortex is usually a closed curve, as in the smoke-rings puffed from a locomotive, a cannon-mouth, or a smoker's lips. These circular vortices or vortex-rings move forward parallel to the same plane, the parts rotating about the circular core but the ring not rotating about its axis. If two circular vortices approach each other, one expands, rotates more slowly and the other contracts, rotates more rapidly, and passes through the center of the larger ring without touching it. In a perfect fluid a vortex could not be formed by mechanical means, but if it existed it would be indestructible whatever changes of shape it passed through. See *VORTEX-ATOM*.

**vor'tex theory**, 1 vor'teks-theory, 2 vor'teks-theory, n [*< ORT-CES*, 1 vor't-siz, 2 vor't-siz, or vor'tex-es, pl] A new epoch in the progress of hydrodynamics was created in 1859 by Helmholtz who worked out remarkable properties of rotational motion in a homogeneous incompressible fluid devoid of viscosity. He showed that the vortex filaments in such a medium may possess any number of knottings and twistings but are either endless or the ends are in the free surface of the medium they are indivisible. These results suggested to Sir William Thomson the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory, according to which every atom is a vortex ring, a non-rotational ether and as such must be absolutely permanent in substance and duration.

**F. Cajori Hist Math, Applied Math p 282 (March 1894)**

**3 Helminth** (1) [*< V*] A genus typical of *Vorticella* (2) A planarian of this or n related genus. 4. *Astron* A supposed rotation of an ether round the sun and planets, carrying with it the planets and satellites in their orbital motions, a hypothesis of Descartes to account for those motions.

**Cartesian vortex**, 1 Cartesian vortex, 2 Cartesian vortex, n [*< Rare*] *Nout* A whirlwind [*< L. < vortu, turn*] *vor'tice*.

**magnetic vortex**, 1 magnetic vortex, 2 magnetic vortex, n [*< Rare*] *Nout* A whirlwind [*< L. < vortu, turn*] *vor'tice*.

**the hardness and elasticity of the vortex-atom are explained as due to the swift rotary motion of a solid and yielding fluid.** [*< F. Cajori Hist Math, Applied Math p 282 (March 1894)*]

**—v. filament, n** The fluid in rotational motion within a vortex-tube through every point of an infinitely small closed curve. —v. fringe, n The air around a disk moving flatwise so called because the cyclic motion thus induced in the air resembles a vortex-ring. —v. line, n A line drawn from point to point in a moving fluid and coinciding at all times in direction with the instantaneous axis of rotation. —v. of the heart, the spiral arrangement of fibers at the apex of the heart. —v. plate, n *Physics* A device consisting of a thin metal plate by means of which the modes of vibration of sounding bodies may be illustrated.

**—v. ring, n** A vortex whose axis is a closed curve. —v. sheet, n The infinitely thin layer of fluid on a surface composed of a series of vortex-filaments arranged side by side, and rotating together. —v. tube, n A tubular surface formed by drawing vortex-lines. —v. wheel, n A turbine wheel having a central discharge. —vortices, n [*< L. < vortu, turn*] *vor'tice*.

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**vor'tice**, 1 vor'tice, 2 vor'tice, n [*< ORT-CES*, 1 vor't-siz, 2 vor't-siz, or vor'tex-es, pl] *Protoz* A vorticellid infusorian bell-animalcule [*< VORTICELLA*].

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**animalcules**. [*< VORTICELLA*] —vor'tice'-cell'id, n —vor'tice'-cell'id-an, a & n —vor'tice'-cell'id, a

**Vor'tice'-dæ**, 1 vor'tis'-dæ, 2 vor'tis'-dæ, n pl *Helminth* A family of rhabdocoelous planarians with one genital aperture mouth ventral, and a barrel-like pharynx [*< L. vor'tice (vortic-), see VORTEX*].

**vor'tice'-cl'd**, 1 vor'tis'-cl'd, 2 vor'tis'-cl'd, n 1. The condition of the part of a fluid in which rotary movement takes place. 2. Half of a vector curl so named from the fact that the angular velocity in a fluid rotating rigidly about an axis is equivalent to half the curl of the velocity vector.

**vor'tice'-cl'd**, 1 vor'tis'-cl'd, 2 vor'tis'-cl'd, n 1. Rotating rapidly, vortical. 2. *Anat* Arranged in whorls said of the veins (venae vorticales) of the choroid that discharge into the ophthalmic vein. [*< L. vorticulus, < vortex, see VORTEX*].

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**vo-tom'e-ter**, 1 vo-tom'e-ter, 2 vo-tom'e-ter, n. A voting-machine recording votes by means of counters and an operating key. The use of the machine is limited on account of the slowness with which it is worked.

**Vou'n'-ka-pou'a**, 1 vū'n'-ka-pū'a, 2 vū'n'-ka-pū'a, n. Bot. A genus of mainly tropical American leguminous plants with odd-pinnate leaves, panicle reddish-lilac flowers, and 1-seeded plum-like pods. The bark is antelmintic but strongly narcotic. [*< Carib. vukapo*]

**vouch**, 1 vouch, 2 vouch, v. [*< L. vouch*] 1. To uphold by satisfactory proof or credit, back with evidence or reliable assertion, support, confirm, as, to *vouch* a statement or accusation. 2. To be surety for, warrant. 3. Low. (1) To bear witness to, verify, substantiate, as, to *vouch* an account. (2) Formerly, in English practice, to call in, pray in aid of, summon, as, to *vouch* a person to defend a title. 4. To call to witness.

**Vouch**, 1. To give proof or testimony, bear witness, become surety for another, usually with *for*. Don Philip. I believe I could easily produce him to *vouch* for me. Cotnam. She would and she would not act so. 2. To assert, affirm. 3. To make a vow, purpose, decide. 4. To beseech, pray, petition. [*< OF. vouchier, < L. roco, see vocable*]

**vouch**, n. A declaration that supports or attests, *vouch-er*, 1 vouch-er, 2 vouch-er, n. Law. A person who is called into an action to warrant or defend a title. **vouch-er**, 1 vouch-er, 2 vouch-er, n. 1. Any material thing (as a writing, seal, tally, or the like) that serves to attest an alleged act, especially that serves to attest the payment or loan of money, or the delivery of something valuable, as, the money was lent without a *vouch-er*. 2. One who vouches for, attests, or acts as security for another, as, I must know his *vouch-er*. 3. *Old Eng. Law*. The calling in of a person, or the person called in, as warrantor to defend a title. **vouch-er**, n. [Rare] A solemn declaration or assertion.

**vouch-safe**, 1 vouch-säf, 2 vouch-säf, v. [*< -SAFE, -SÄF-INO*] 1. To grant, as with condescension, bestow graciously, permit, grant, as, she *vouchsafed* him a smile. 2. To assure or guarantee, as, he was *vouchsafed* a fair profit. 3. To receive condescendingly.

**Vouch**, 1. To grant. [*< VOUCH + SAFE*] **vouch-safe**, n. [Rare] The act of vouchsafing, also, something granted in condescension.

**vouch**, pp. Vouched. S. S. vou'dou, vou'dou-ism, etc. Same as voo'doo, etc.

**vouge**, 1 vōy, 2 vūy, n. [OF] A weapon consisting of a long staff with a long blade, variously shaped blade on one end, used by foot-soldiers in the 14th century and later.

**vour**, 1 vū, 2 vū, n. [Rare] A sword of the 15th century.

**vour**, 1 vū, 2 vū, n. [Rare] A sword of the 15th century.

**vous**, 1 vōs, 2 vū, n. [Rare] A sword of the 15th century.

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The letters a, e, i, o, u were originally devised and intended to represent the vowels in the present Latin alphabet, and, respectively, and they still have these values constantly or provisionally, in most of the other languages which employ them. Our written vowels have from three to nine values each, and they are supplemented in use by a host of diphthongs of equally variable pronunciation. W. D. Whitney *Long and Study of Sanskrit*, 4th ed., p. 64, 1887.

[*< F. voyelle, < L. vocalis, see vocal, n*]

**vowel**, a vowel pronounced with a contraction of the opening of the mouth or lips (as *v*, *u*, *o*, *a*), a vowel which can not form a syllable by itself. [*< L. v, u, o, a, the first four of which are vowels, a peculiarity of the Ural-Altaic group of languages according to which a heavy or guttural vowel (o, o, u) in a root must be followed by the same sort of vowel in the suffix, and a light or palatal vowel (e, i, ä) in the root must be followed by a light vowel in the suffix. Every suffix has two forms, a light and a heavy, used as circumstances require. vowel-i-lia'-m-n-yt, -hidden v. (Lat. Grom), a vowel with hidden quantity; -mildio v., in a polysyllable word, a vowel between the stem and the final syllable; -mildio v., a vowel the articulation of which requires a long tongue with neither front nor back articulation predominating - natural v., an easily and instinctively uttered vowel, such as a neutral or mixed vowel - neutral v., the sound of the u in tub, turn, burn, son, which is especially found in unaccented syllables and is an obscure form of some more distinct vowel. The letter e often has this pronunciation - round v., a vowel the utterance of which requires rounded lips - vowel-i-lia'-m-n-yt, a gas flame sensitively indicating by its rise and fall change in the pitch of vowels pronounced near it - v. gradation, n. Philol. The change of vowel upon which the classification of strong verbs is based, as, drink, drank, drunk, obliat as distinguished from umliat. Abuhit is an effect of accent, umliat of assimilation. Anglo-Saxon roots in a have three different systems of accent, whence three ablaut conjugations, roots in f and in u have each but one, so that there are five ablaut conjugations. Verbs are, however, modified by various umlauts and grammarians often distinguish conjugations by them, and enumerate from six to twenty of them - v. mutation, n. Philol. Same as UMLAUT - v. point, n. One of a system of diacritical marks written in connection with consonants in Hebrew and certain other Oriental languages to indicate the vowel-sound to be given with such consonant - v. system, the vowels of a language or dialect taken together as constituting a phonetic system - vowel-ism, n. [Rare] The use of vowels - vowel-ist, n. One who makes much use of vowels - vowel-ize, v. To supply with vowel-points or -signs, as, to *vowelize* shorthand, to *vowelize* the Hebrew text - vowel-less, a. Having no vowels - vowel-less, a. Having no vowels - vowel-like, a - vowel-like, a. Having a large number of vowels.*

**vow'sant**, n. Same as avow'sant.

**vox**, 1 vōx, 2 vūx, n. [L.] Voice, especially, in music, a voice, part - vox angelica, an organ-stop of two ranks of pipes, one of which is tuned slightly sharper than the other, so that heats are produced giving a tremulous effect.

**vox**, n. [Rare] A word or phrase the formation of which can not be justified by any rule of derivation or formation, as one that is half Latin and half Greek, or that involves an erroneous use of a suffix or of a prefix. The use of such terms is defensible only when no better terms can be found - vox choleraica, the peculiar suppressed and almost inaudible voice characteristic of the last stages of Asiatic cholera - vox consequens, the answering part of a canon or fugue - vox humana, a reed-stop for producing in an organ tones that resemble the human voice usually having short, capped pipes rich in the higher harmonics, and aided in effect by a tremolo - vox populi, the voice of the people, public sentiment, especially when declared, as at the polls.

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low, mean, obscene, obscure, offensive, rude, unauthorized, underhanded, vile. See COMMON, POPULAR - Ant. aristocratic, chaste, choice, cultivated, cultured, dainty, elegant, high-bred, learned, literary, lofty, polite, refined, select, stylish - vulgar era, the Christian era - v. establishment, corrected establishment, see ESTABLISHMENT  
**vul'gar, n.** 1. The common people obsolete except collectively with the definite article  
 It is thus with the vulgar, and all men are as the vulgar in what they do not understand  
 BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* p 43 [BELL 1839]

2. [Archaic] The vernacular tongue  
**vul'gar-li-an, 1** vul-gē'n-an, 2 vul-gā'n-an, a [Rare] Vulgar

**vul'gar-li-an, n.** A person with vulgar taste or manners said especially of the vulgar rich

**vul'gar-ism, 1** vul-gar-izm, 2 vul-gar-jm, n 1. The quality or character of being vulgar, coarseness, vulgarity 2. *Rhet.* A word or phrase offensive to good taste, or suggestive of lack of culture, any violation of reputable literary usage in the employment of language Compare SOLECIISM, BARBARISM, and see SLANG  
 'For to' which is now never joined with the infinitive except by a vulgarism is not uncommon in the Elizabethan writers  
 E A ANNOTT *Shakespearean Grammar* p 102 [MACM 1873]

**vul'gar-ly, 1** vul-gar-ly, 2 vul-gār-ly, n [TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, pl] 1. The quality or character of being vulgar, vulgarity (1) Low condition in life, commonness (2) Lack of refinement in conduct or speech, coarseness 2. The common herd rabble [*< F vulgarité, < LL vulgaritas, < L vulgaris, see VULGAR*] SYN see SLANG

**vul'gar-iz-a-tion, 1** vul-gar-iz-shən, 2 vul-gar-iz-shən, n The act or process of vulgarizing (1) A causing to become indecent or coarse (2) Diffusion among the masses vul'gar-iz-a-tion, v

**vul'gar-ize, 1** vul-gar-iz, 2 vul-gār-iz, v [-izen, -iz'ing] 1. To make vulgar or common, make coarse or unrefined, bring to the level of the vulgar or ordinary, also, to diffuse among the common people

If we can not be amused without vulgarizing our speech we had better go on plodding in the dull round  
 H C POTTER *Sermons of the City* ser xix, p 290 [E F D 1881]

II To act in a vulgar way vul'gar-ize - vul'gar-iz'er, n 1. In a vulgar manner, in a low and mean way, coarsely or indecently, as, a person who talks vulgarly 2. By or in the manner of the common people, popularly, as, it is vulgarly believed 3f. Publicly - vul'gar-ness, n Vulgarity

**Vul'gate, 1** vul-gēt, 2 vul-gāt, a 1. Belonging or relating to the Vulgate 2. [v-] [Rare] Common, popular, usual [*< L vulgatus, pp of vulgo, make common, < vulgus, common people*]

**Vul'gate, n.** 1. St Jerome's Latin version of the Bible, now used, with some modifications, as the authorized version by the Roman Catholics See BIBLE, VERSION  
 Jerome translated the Gospels into Latin, then the vernacular or vulgar tongue, about A D 383, the remaining New Testament somewhat later, and the Old Testament from the Hebrew between 390 and 405 In the 9th century this translation entirely superseded the Latin version of the 2d century The Sistine edition of the Vulgate, produced under the auspices of Pope Sixtus V in 1590, revised under Pope Gregory XIV, and published under Pope Clement VIII in 1592-1593, is the source of the modern Douay version, and the accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church

2. [v-] [Rare] The vulgar tongue, vernacular  
**vul'gus, 1** vul-gus, 2 vul-gūs, n [L] 1. The common people, the crowd, the vulgar 2. [School Slang] A short exercise in the composition of Latin verses, required daily in some English classical schools

Every inferior, i e non-perfect in the school was required every night to produce a copy of verses of from two to six lines on a given theme This was independent of a weekly 'verse task' of greater length, and was called a 'vulgus' I suppose, because every body - the vulgus - had to do it

T A TROLOPE *What I Remember* vol 1, p 82 [E 1888]

**vuln, 1** vuln, 2 vūn, v *Her* To wound especially said of the pelican tearing her breast for her young See PELICAN [*< L vulnere, see VULNERABLE*] - vulnied, a Wounded, bleeding obsolete except in heraldry

**vul'ner-a, 1** vul'ner-a, 2 vul'ner-a, n Plural of VULNUS  
**vul'ner-a-bl(e), 1** vul'ner-a-bl, 2 vul'ner-a-bl, a 1. That may be wounded, capable of receiving injuries 2. Figuratively, liable to attack, assailable, indefensible, as, a vulnerable point of character 3. [Archaic]

Having power to wound, injurious [*< F vulnérable, < LL vulnerabilis, wounding, < L vulnere, wound, vulnus (vulnere), wound*] - vul'ner-a-bl(e)-ly, adv  
**vul'ner-ant, a** [Rare] Wounding

**vul'ner-a-ry, 1** vul'ner-ē-n, 2 vul'ner-ā-ry, a 1. Tending to cure wounds or external injuries, as, vulnery herbs 2f. Producing or relating to wounds

**vul'ner-a-ry, n** [-mēs, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, pl] Any application, especially one composed of medicinal plants, capable of healing an external wound [*< L vulnerarius, of wounds, < vulnus (vulnere), wound*]

**vul'ner-ate, t** To wound - vul'ner-a-tion, n  
**vul'ner-ose, 1** vul'ner-ōs, 2 vul'ner-ōs, a Suffering from many wounds, wounded vul'nose, v

**vul-nif'ic, a** Giving or causing wounds vul-nif'ic-ally, n 1. vul-nif, 2 vul-nif, n [vul'ner-a, pl] [L] A wound - vils vulnus, the wound-gall of the grape - v. sclopetarium (*Asiu Surp*), a gunshot wound - v. simplex, an incised wound, a cut

**vul'pe-cide, 1** vul'pī-said, 2 vul'pē-cid, n A fox-killer, especially, one who kills a fox otherwise than by hunting with bounds, also, the net of so killing a fox regarded in England as unsportsmanlike by lovers of fox-hunting [*< L vulpes, fox, + cado, kill*] vul'pī-cide, v

**vul'pec'u-la, 1** vul'pek-yu-le, 2 vul'pē-yu-le, n [L] Astron. A small northern constellation, the Fox sometimes called Vulpecula cum Anser (the Fox with the Goose). See CONSTELLATION

**vul'pec'u-lar, 1** vul'pek-yu-lar, 2 vul'pē-yu-lar, a Of or pertaining to a fox, especially a young one  
**vul'pec'u-lid, 1** vul'pek-yu-lid, 2 vul'pē-yu-lid, n Astron. Any meteor radiating from the constellation of Vulpecula specially applicable to those seen from the middle of June to the first week in July [*< VULPECULA*]

**vul'pie, 1** vul'pik, 2 vul'pik, a Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the lichen *Cetraria vulpina* [*< L vulpes, fox*] vul'pī-n'et - vulpic acid, a yellow crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) contained in certain lichens and mosses, from which it is extracted by chloroform

**vul'pī-nā, 1** vul'pī-nā, 2 vul'pī-nā, n pl Mam. A subfamily of Canidae with vertically contractile pupils, as in foxes, etc. Vulpines, n (t g) [*< L vulpes, fox*]

**vul'pī-nat, t** To assume the character of a fox  
**vul'pī-nat, 1** vul'pī-nat, 2 vul'pī-nat, n (xm), a vul'pī-nat, 1. Of or pertaining to a fox, resembling or related to the foxes 2. Like a fox in character or actions, sly, crafty [*< L vulpinus, < vulpes, fox*] - vulpine opossum, phalanger, or phalangista, an Australian phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), like a small fox and gray with a yellowish-white belly, white ears, and a black tail

**vul'pī-nic, 1** vul'pī-nic, 2 vul'pī-nic, a Same as vulpic  
**vul'pī-nism, 1** vul'pī-nism, 2 vul'pī-nism, n The character or quality of being vulpine, artfulness, slyness  
**vul'pī-nite, 1** vul'pī-nat, 2 vul'pī-nat, n Mineral A scaly variety of anhydrite from Volpino, Italy

**vul'pī-us, 1** vul'pī-us, 2 vul'pī-us, Christian August (1762-1827) A German writer and composer, Rinaldo Rinaldini His sister Joanna became Goethe's wife  
**vul'se-la, 1** vul'se-la, 2 vul'se-la, n pl Surg Forceps for grasping morbid growths double-clawed or having hooked teeth at the free end of each jaw [*< L vulsus, pp of vello, pluck*] vul'se-la, v

**vul'ture, 1** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An Old World vulture falconoid bird having the head and neck naked, or partly so, and feeding mostly on carrion

The crested black or Arabian vulture (*Vultur monachus*), the griffin or vultur v. (*Gyps fulvus*), the Nubian or eared v. (*Oxyechus aegyptiacus*), and the small Egyptian v. or Pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*), sometimes called the white v. or white crow, which is about two feet high, and is a typical scavenger, are found in the Mediterranean region

**vul'ture, 2** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

The crested black or Arabian vulture (*Vultur monachus*), the griffin or vultur v. (*Gyps fulvus*), the Nubian or eared v. (*Oxyechus aegyptiacus*), and the small Egyptian v. or Pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*), sometimes called the white v. or white crow, which is about two feet high, and is a typical scavenger, are found in the Mediterranean region

**vul'ture, 3** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 4** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 5** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 6** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 7** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 8** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 9** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 10** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 11** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 12** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 13** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 14** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 15** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 16** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

**vul'ture, 17** vul'chur or -tūr, 2 vul'chur or -tūr, n 1. An American cathartid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

The wings are very long and strong, giving great powers of flight The turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*) (see ILLUS under TURKEY-BOZZARD), the carrion-crow or black vulture (*Catharista atrata*), the king-v. (*Sarcophagus papo*), the California v. (*Pseudogyps californianus*), and the condor (*Sarcophagus gryphus*) (see ILLUS under CONDOR) are examples Both the Old World vultures and the American find their prey by sight [*< F vautour, < L vultur, < vulsus, pp of vello, tear*] - vul'ture-hock, n 1a fancy poultry, an undesirable growth of straight stiff feathers on the back of the thighs - v. raven, n An African corvine bird (genus *Corvulus*)

**vul'tu-ri-dā, 1** vul'tū-rī-dā, 2 vul'tū-rī-dā, n pl Ornith A family of raptorial birds variously limited having the head and neck entirely or partially featherless, and feeding partly on carrion now partitioned between the *Cathartidae* and *Falconidae*, or restricted to naked-headed *Falconidae* [*< L vultur, see VULTURE*] - vul'tur-old, a

**vul'tu-rī-nā, 1** vul'tū-rī-nā, 2 vul'tū-rī-nā, n pl Ornith A subfamily of *Falconidae*, especially those with a featherless head typical Old World vultures vul'tur, n (t g) [*< L vultur, see VULTURE*] - vul'tur-ine, a 1. Of or pertaining to the *Vulturinae* 2. Of or like a vulture vul'tur-ist, n

**vul'turine, 1** vul'turīn, 2 vul'turīn, n A South-African eagle (*Aquila terraeruptor*), black in color, with the exception of the hinder parts, which are white - v. guinea-fowl, a large East-African guinea-fowl (*Agryllus vulturinus*), with a long tail and unfeathered head - v. sea-eagle, the Angola vulture

**vul'tur-ism, 1** vul'chur-lor-tūr-izm, 2 vul'chur-lor-tūr-izm, n The quality, character, or state of being vulturine, rapacity

**vul'turn, 1** vul'tarn, 2 vul'tern, n The Australian brush-turkey (*Turnix sylvaticus*) [*Var of VULTURE*] vul'turn, v

**vul'tur-ous, 1** vul'chur-lor-tūr-ous, 2 vul'chur-lor-tūr-ous, a Resembling a vulture, especially in greed or rapacity

Then glided a vulturous Beldam forth  
 TENNYSON *The Dead Prophet* st 7

**vul'va, 1** vul'va, 2 vul'va, n [vul'vā, 1 vul'vī, 2 vul'vī, pl] Anat & Zool 1. An opening or entrance, specif, the external opening of the female genital organs 2. A small depression at the anterior end of the third ventricle between the pillars of the fornix vulva cerebri. [L, covering, < vello, turn] - velamen vulvae, an abnormal enlargement and elongation of the nymphæ notable among licentious women - vestibule of the vulva, the portion of the vulva immediately behind the mouth of the vagina - vul'var, a Of or pertaining to the vulva, as, vulvar hernia vul'val, - vul'vī-form, a 1. Having the form of the vulva 2. Bot Like a cleft with projecting edges vul'vate, - vul'vis-mus, n A painful spasmodic contraction and extreme sensibility of the sphincter-vaginal muscle, vaginismus vul'vism, - vul'vī-tis, n Inflammation of the vulva

**vul'vo, 1** vul'vo, 2 vul'vo, From Latin vulva (see VULVA) a combining form - vul'vo-ut-er-in(es), a Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus - vul'vo-vag-i-nal, a Of or pertaining to the vulva and the vagina, as, the vulvovaginal canal - vul'vo-vag-i-nī-tis, n Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina

**vum, 1** vum, 2 vūm, v [New Eng] To vow a colloquial corruption used in the minced oath I vum

**Vv, abbr** Violins - vr, II, abbr [L] *Varia lectiones* (various readings) - Vv, W, abbr. Very Worshipful - Vv, Y, abbr. Various years

**Vy-a'sa, 1** vi-ā'sa or vyā'sa, 2 vyā-sa or vya'sa, n [Sans] Any one of several legendary Hindu writers especially Krishna Dvalpayana, reputed compiler of the Vedas

**Vyat'ka, 1** vyāt'ka, 2 vyat'ka, n 1. A government of E Russia, 59,329 sq m 2. Its capital

**Vyaz'ma, 1** vyāz'ma, 2 vyaz'ma, n A town in Smolensk government, Russia

**vycet, n** Vice, fault

**Vyer'ny, 1** vyer'ny, 2 vyer'ny, n A fortified town, capital of Semirechensk government, Asiatic Russia, devastated by an earthquake in 1857

**vy'ing-ly, 1** vyū'ing-ly, 2 vyū'ing-ly, adv So as to emulate or vne, n. Vm

**vycet, n** Same as vycet.

## W

W w W w W w

Roman Black Letter Script  
**W, w, 1** duh'l-yū, 2 duh'l-yū, n [w's, W's, or W's, 1 duh'l-yū, 2 duh'l-yū, pl] 1. A letter the twenty-third in the English alphabet

In uttering its sound, as in *wit*, the vocal cords are set in vibration with the lips in position for the oo of *pool*, but without the formation of the resonance-chamber necessary for a distinct, full-fledged vowel The sound is thus really a 'half o', instead of a "double yu", whence the name 'lähli semi vowel', of Fr *ouest*, Eng *west* W stands in the same relation to o as y to i

If the lip-movement of w is made without vibration of the vocal cords, the result is a voiceless or "whispered" w This is the sound usually substituted by Englishmen for the initial wh of *white* when etc, which in the United States is generally pronounced *hw* The voiceless w occurs also in other words after voiceless consonants as in *quart sweet, twin*

The modern English w is almost all come from Anglo-Saxon, the sound occurs also with the u of some words from Latin and French, and the o of French words in *ouart, suavity, reservoir* See under Q

The w sound has appeared freely and passed away strikingly in the Indo-European tongues No record of the Greek *u* or digamma, so well known to philologists is found in the manuscripts of literature The w of Latin was

written with the same letter as the vowel u, o In the second century A D it changed into the spirant v, and so continues through the Romance tongues Anglo-Saxon preserves the original sound, but many words have now lost it (1) Initial before r, as in *write, wrong*, before i, as in *with, wisp*, (2) medial sometimes in *thru, tw, sw*, as in *throng, < AS thwarg, tw, = th, answer, sword* (3) final w has changed to its vowel or dropped in sound entirely, *few = fū, spearow = sparrow, treow = tree* The French could not pronounce German w easily, but substituted *gu, v, u, ou, guerre (war), guarder (guard)* There was confusion about h and u, the AS *hw* was inverted as *hu* > *what*, and silent w was written by blunder as *whole* for *hole* W easily changing to u, and, combining freely with other letters, is concerned in many phonetic changes, especially in classic Latin, such as *v, > u* in *solte, solution*, and *tea, ata, > ws, 6*, in English *was, saw*

The w s average 2 31 per cent of the sounds on this pages of English literature, according to Professor Whitney's examination W D WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series p 274 [E 1874]

W is a ligature of VV For earlier history of V, see its vocabulary place V, then the sound of the vowel u, came into use, single and double, in English or consonant u = w, through Anglo-Norman influence, 1150-1200

The 's are at first written separate or sometimes ligatured, Wy The earliest Anglo-Saxon, like Old High German, makes the same use of u, v, uu, vv, vu

But from the ninth century to 1280 a special Anglo-Saxon character was used, þ, < runic þ, wén, hope, and wun, joy, the eighth letter of the futhorc, < early Greek V

The two u's or v's were naturally spoken of as "double u" and u as "single u," and altho *wt, we*, and *wau* were early proposed as names for the new ligature, no phonetic name has gained currency The French call it *double e*, the Germans *ue* For further details, see F, U, V, Y

2. An abbreviation (1) Walter, Wilhelmina, etc (other personal names beginning with W) (2) Wet used in nautical log-book (3) Word used in wigwagging (4) Wide or width used in dry-goods trade (5) We or with notched breves For other abbreviations, see below 3. A symbol naming (1) Chem Tungsten (wolfram) (2) Hydromyrmecology (w) The component of the velocity parallel to the axis of Z (3) Elec Watt (4) The twenty-second or twenty-third when i is the tenth in a class, order, group or series, twenty-two (or twenty-three) as a number or numeral (5) This twenty-third letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar, also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol (6) In the international code of signals for ships, this letter denoted by a red, white, and blue flag consisting of a red block set in a white frame which is bordered with blue See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS.

4. An object shaped like the capital W.



## M

W., oddr Wales, Warden, Warehousing, Washington, Wednesday, Welsh, West, Western, Warshipful  
 W. or W., oddr Wanting, wack, wick, or wickets (Cricket), wife  
 W., oddr Lib Cat William, Wilhelmine  
 Wa, 1 wā, 2 wā, n [Scott] See under INOO-CHINESE  
 wa', n [Scott] Wall  
 Wa, oddr Walter  
 W. A., oddr West Africa, West Australia  
 waat, n Wo

## N

W. A. A. C., oddr [Eng] Women's Auxiliary Army Corps  
 Wandt, 1 wāt, 2 wat, n Samo as VAUA  
 waag, 1 wāg, 2 wāg, n [Ahsy] A monkey, the grivet  
 Wang, 1 wāg, 2 wāg, n A river in W Hungary, length, 250 m to the Danau river  
 wa-ino', n Same as WAHO, 1

## O

Wani, 1 wāi, 2 wāi, n The S arm of the Rhine river, which anastomoses with the Meuse in the Netherlands  
 wan'la, 1 wā'la, 2 wā'la, n [Afr] A treronino pigeon (Yinago wailla)  
 wa'-pa, 1 wā'-pa, 2 wā'-pa, n [Hawaii] A canoe made of boards, shorter and wider than a dugout canoe  
 Wan, 1 wā, 2 wā, n Mount. A peak in Utah, 12,310 ft high  
 wan'-woe', 1 wā'-wō, 2 wā'-wō, n [Austral] Same as DUNYI, 1

## P

Wab, 1 wāb, 2 wāb, n [Scott] A wab 2. [Prov Eng] Gahlie  
 Wabash, 1 wābāsh, 2 wābāsh, n 1. A river in W Ohio and N central and W Indiana, length, 617 m to the Ohio river  
 2. A county in S E Illinois, 226 sq m county-seat, Mount Carmel  
 3. A county in N central Indiana, 118 sq m 4. Its county-seat  
 Wabash-sha, 1 wābāsh-shā, 2 wābāsh-shā, n 1. A county in S E Minnesota, 531 sq m 2. Its county-seat  
 Wa-haun'see, 1 wā-bān'sī, 2 wā-bān'sī, n A county in N E central Kansas, 793 sq m, county-seat, Alma

## R

Wabher, 1 wāb'er, 2 wāb'er, n The daman, cony  
 wab'ble, 1 wāb'l, 2 wāb'l, v [WAB'BLE, WAB'BLINO] 1. To [Collog] To cause to wobble. See def below  
 II. 1. To oscillate or sway unsteadily from side to side, especially while rotating, as a top or spindle  
 Ferchance, the unequal attraction may set up a wabbling rotation of the ring. Wacuzit *Wab'le etc* n 210 [Jan 1889]

## Q

2. [Collog] To vacillate or show unsteadiness [*< LG wabbeln, wabbeln, akin to wāb'l, v*] Wob'ble, 1. wabbling disk, nswab-plate. See illus under SWASH-PLATE - wab'bler, n One who or that which wobbles (1) A drunken cutter. See BROOKEN (2) In rolling-mills a flexible coupling through which power is transmitted to the rolls without preventing the distance between the rolls from being adjustable (3) *Pror Eng* A boiled leg of mutton - wab'bling-ls, n - wab'bls, n Having a tendency to wobble, railing about unsteadily wab'bls, t.

## S

wab'ble, n An unsteady motion, such as is made by unevenly balanced bodies in rotatory motion or by water when affected by strong winds wab'bls, t.  
 wab'ble, n A warble or hot, especially, the squirrel-bat, or the lesion caused by it [For WARBLE, n]  
 wab'ble, n The great auk  
 wab'bles, 1 wāb'lz, 2 wāb'lz, n [Austral] A disease affecting the legs of cattle, traced to the eating of palm-foliage  
 wa-be'no, 1 wā-b'no, 2 wā-b'no, n [Am Ind] A song and powwow practised by the Indians of northwestern America  
 wa-be'noet

## T

Wabenes were sung from a kind of pictorial notation made on bark  
 Wabon, 1 wāb'ra, 2 wāb'ra, n [Scott] The common plantain [*Col* of WABNAB 1. wāb'ert, wāb'ran]  
 wab'ker, 1 wāb'k, 2 wāb'k, n [Afr] A wabker, weaver  
 wab'keret, 1 wāb'k'et, 2 wāb'k'et, n Same as WAB'KER  
 Wace, 1 wēs, 2 wē, n 1 Henry (d. 1136-1142), an English churchman and editor, Dean of Canterbury since 1103  
 2. An Anglo-Norman poet (1107-1175) erroneously called Robert

## U

Wa-chā'ga, 1 wā-chā'ga, 2 wā-chā'ga, n pl A Bantu tribe occupying the southern slopes of Kilimanjaro  
 wach'na, 1 wāch'na, 2 wāch'na, n [Alaska] A small eel (*Eleginus naagoo*) of the arctic seas, with slipper-like parapophyses  
 wack'e, 1 wā'k, 2 wā'k, n *Ferol* A brown earthy or clayey rock regarded as an alteration product of some trap-pear or doleritic material [G] wack'yt.  
 wack'ent, v & n Samo as WAKEN  
 Wa'co, 1 wā'co, 2 wā'co, n A town county-seat of McLennan county, Tex., seat of Baylor University (Baptist), founded in 1845, Academy of the Sacred Heart and Saint Basil's College

## V

Wad, 1 wād, 2 wād, v [WAD'DEA, WAD'DINO] 1. To press (fibrous substances, as tow or cotton) into a mass or wad or into wadding, as, to wadden the cotton for me  
 2. To pack with a wad, as, to add, for protection, as, valuable freight, or to pad or stuff with wadding, as, to wad a mattress  
 3. To line with wadding, for warmth or softness or to give shape, as, to wad a coat  
 4. To place a wad in, as a gun-barrel or cartridge, or to secure in place with a wad, as a bullet or lead  
 wad', v [Scott] To wad - wad'dit, imp Wedded  
 wad', v [Scott] Would  
 wad', v [Scott] To wader, het

## W

wad', n 1. A small compact mass of any soft or flexible substance, especially as used for stuffing, packing, or lining, or to lessen the shock of concussion, as, a wad of hair, tow, or rags  
 2. Firearms A piece of paper, cloth, leather, or a felt or pasteboard disk used to hold powder and shot in place, as in a gun-barrel or cartridge  
 3. Fibrous material for stopping up breaks, leakages, etc., wadding  
 4. *Cerm* A portion of fine clay used to cover earthenware made of a coarser material, especially to cover the edges of vessels & [Slang] Money, especially bank-notes, as, he has a big wad [*< O Sw wad, Sw wadd, cp D G wade, Dan wad*] - wad'-cut'tor, n A hollow punch with circular edge far cutting disk-shaped pasteboard or felt wads for guns - wad'-hook, n The warm of a ramrod, or a ramrod with its worm, far extracting wads from a gun

wad', n 1. *Afr* An amorphous, reniform, earthy, hard or soft, black mixture of manganese, cobalt, and copper hydroxides also with iron hydroxides 2. [Prov Eng] Same as PLUMBOUM wad'dit  
 wad', n [Scott] A wader  
 wad', n Same as WAD  
 wad'-a-hl(e), 1 wād'-s-l, 2 wād'-a-bl, n That may be waded, fordable, as a pond or stream wad'-a-hl(e)  
 Wad'-al, 1 wā-d'al, 2 wā-d'al, n A French protectorate in the Congo, 150,000 sq m capital, Aheshr  
 wad'ding, 1 wād'ing, 2 wād'ing, n 1. Wads collectively, any substance used as material for wads, especially carded cotton in sheets, used for padding bed-covers, garments, etc.  
 2. A wad or wads, as for a gun  
 3. The act of applying a wad or wads - wad'ding-siz'er, n A machine to apply size to the surface of cotton wadding  
 Wad'ding-ton, 1 wād'ing-ton, 2 wād'ing-ton n 1. George (d. 1793-1794), an English clergyman and historian 2.

William Henry (d. 1826-1894) a French statesman of English parentage, archeologist, diplomat, and author  
 wad'dle, 1 wād'dl, 2 wād'dl, v [WAD'DLED, WAD'DLING] 1. To [Prov or Obs] To tread down by walking through unsteadily, as a field of growing wheat  
 II. 1. To walk with a waddle, like a duck or goose, or with very short, quick steps, rock or sway from side to side in walking, move clumsily, as a very fat person  
 (Ding of WAD'DLE, wad'dler, n One who or that which waddles - wad'dling-rd, n In waddling manner  
 wad'dle, n The act of walking unsteadily with a sway-ing motion from side to side, a rocking walk  
 wad'dler, n A thorny excrescence, as of a skate  
 wad'dle, n [Prov Eng] A wattle  
 wad'dle, n [Prov Eng] The wano of the moon  
 wad'dling, 1 wād'ding, 2 wād'ding, n [Prov Eng] A fence of waddles  
 wad'dy, 1 wād'dy, 2 wād'dy, v [WAD'DIED, WAD'DY-ING] [Aust] To strike with a waddy  
 When the white thieves had left me the black thieves appeared, My shepherds they waddied, my cattos they appeared  
 R. L. Stevenson *Lowry Songs of the Squatters* II, at 7

wad'dy, n 1. *IES*, 1 - wād'dy, 2 - wād'dy, n [Austral] 1. A thick waddy used by the aborigines, running through a variety of shapes, from that of the hoovering to club-shaped forms 2. A walking stick, also, a piece of wood wad'dle, - wad'dy, wood, n [Austral] A Tasmanian tree (*Phytosporum bicolor*), from the wood of which the aborigines chiefly made their waddies or waddy-sticks, also, its white wood  
 wade, 1 wād, 2 wād, v [WAD'DEA, WAD'DINO] 1. To pass through or cross, as a river, by walking on the bottom, walk through, as a liquid, as, to wade a stream  
 II. 1. To walk through water, or, by extension, through other liquid or any substance, as mud or sand, or through high grass or the like 2. To proceed slowly, laboriously, or tediously, as, to wade through a prolix volume 3. To enter or penetrate deeply [*< AS wadan, move*]

wade, n 1. The act of wading, as, a wade in a brook 2. [Collog] A place where it is necessary to wade, as a ford 3. [Prov Eng] A road that crosses a stream  
 Wa'det, 1 wād't, 2 wād't, n *Teut Myth* A monster demon that rules the seas and storms  
 Wade, 1 wād, 2 wād, Benjamin Franklin (d. 1800-1783) A United States Senator and abolitionist  
 Wa'de-laf, 1 wād'-lāf, 2 wād'-lāf, n A village and government post on the Upper Nile, Uganda, Africa  
 Wa'de-na, 1 wād'-nā, 2 wād'-nā, n 1. A county in N W central Minnesota, 53 sq m 2. Its county-seat  
 wad'er, 1 wād'er, 2 wād'er, n 1. One who or that which wades 2. A long-legged bird that wades in water in search of food, especially a gallinule, a plover, a snipe, or a hawk 3. pl High water-proof boots and leggings combined, worn especially by anglers  
 Wades'bor-n, 1 wād's-bor-n, 2 wād's-bor-n, n A town, county-seat of Anson county, N C  
 wadge, 1 wāj, 2 wāj, v [Prov Eng] To wader, bet  
 Wad'ham, 1 wād'hā, 2 wād'hā, n Nicholas (1532-1609) An English landowner, founded Wadham College, Oxford  
 Wad'-liwan, 1 wād'-lān, 2 wād'-lān, n A town in Gujarat division, Bombay province, India Wad'-wan'

wad'l, 1 wād'l, 2 wād'l, n [Ar] A valley containing the head of a watercourse, generally dry in the dry season  
 Wady is the Arabic name for valley, and they apply it to every depression in the desert plain which, in the rainy season, gives passage to the water that runs into it from the hills and higher ground in the neighbourhood  
 S. O. L. T. *Troels in Egypt and Holy Land* vol. 1, p. 356 [1844]  
 Wad' Hal'fa, 1 wād'hā'fā, 2 wād'hā'fā, n A town on the Nile in the Egyptian Sudan, 575 miles by rail from Khartoum, the British forces during relief of the Gordon expedition, 1884-1885, scene of defeat of the dervishes by Colonel Wodehouse July 2, 1889 Wad'y Hal'fa'

wad'ing-blrd', n Same as WADDER, 2  
 wad'mill-tit', n A coarse heavy woolen cloth used as wrapping far powder-barrels, and as packing for ammunition  
 wad'mult, n A thick, coarse, hairy, durable woolen cloth, used by the poor in northern Europe for garments [*< Ice cadmāl, wād'm, wād'm, t-wād, measure*] wad'mall', wad'mall', wad'mall', wad'mall', n  
 wad'nā, 1 wād'nā, 2 wād'nā, n [Scott] Would not  
 wad'set, 1 wād'set, 2 wād'set, n *Scotts Law* A pledge of lands or other heritable subjects as security far a debt [*< wād'nā, (< AS wad, pledge), & aeri, n, 23*] wad'sett', wad'sett'-ter, n One to whom a wadset is made  
 Wads'worth, 1 wād'swōrth, 2 wād'swōrth, n 1. James Samuel (d. 1807-1864), United States general, conspicuous in the Civil War, b. 1748-1829, an American Revolutionary general and statesman 3. A village in W Yorkshire, England 4. A village in Medina county, O - Fort Wadsworth, a fort on Staten Island, N Y, controlling the entrance to New York harbor  
 wa-du', 1 wā-dū, 2 wā-dū, n [Ar] Religious nihilism as performed by the Arabs of the Sudan  
 wae, 1 wā, 2 wā, n [Scott] 1. n Sorrowful II. n Wa - wae'ful, n [Scott] Waful, sad - wae'ness, n [Scott] Sadness - wae'some, n [Scott] Melancholy - wae'sucks, wae'ful, [Scott] A wae  
 wae', n A wae  
 wae', 1 wā, 2 wā, n [Scott] The kittiwake gull  
 waf, imp of WAVE, v  
 waf, n [Scott] Same as WAFF  
 wafer, 1 wēf, 2 wēf, v 1. To attach with a wafer or wafers, as, to wafer a notice on a door 2. To seal or fasten with a wafer or wafers, as, to wafer a letter  
 wafer, n 1. A thin hardened disk of flour, gelatin, or other suitable substance, used for sealing letters, attaching papers, or receiving the impression of a seal  
 How profoundly would he nib a pen - with what deliberation would he wot a wafer?  
 2. Same as WADST, n  
 In ecclesiastical usage the term wafer is applied to the thin circular disk of unleavened bread stamped with a cross the letters I H S which is the form of the consecrated bread as used in the service of the Eucharist by the Roman Catholic Church  
 Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xxviii p 229  
 3. A small thin disk, or two disks, of dry paste, within or between which medicinal powders are enclosed so as to be easily taken by the patient a farm of capsule 4. Mtl A disk of priming-material used in artillery work for firing a charge of powder 5. Cookery (1) A circular cake of cooked paste, as of flour See WAFFLE (2) A very thin light biscuit when sweetened called

sugar-wafer. (3) A small disk of candy 6. *Phot* A thin flat cake of compressed developing materials, which when dissolved in water forms a developer for dry plates [*< OF wafre, < D wafel, wafer*] - medallion wafer, a wafer impressed with a design differing in color from its background - unmedallated wafer, a wafer used by bakers to prevent cakes from clinging to the cooking-pans, and confectioners to separate sticks of candy - wafer-ash, n The hop-tree (*Ptele trifoliata*) - w.-bread, n 1. See WAFER, n 2 (quot) 2. Bread cut into very thin slices - w.-cake, n A wafer (see WAFER, 5), especially if sweetened, also, a eucharistic wafer - w.-dons, n A hinged pair of blades for holding wafers to be baked - w.-woman, n A female vender of wafer-cakes - wafer-cty, n A seller or maker of cakes called wafers - wafer-ing, n The act of scaling or joining with a wafer, also, the union thus made - wafer-ster, n A woman who makes or sells wafers - wafer-y, o Like a wafer - wafer-yi, n Pastry, cakes  
 wafer, 1 wāf, 2 wāf, v [Prov Eng] To hark [For WAF, v]  
 waft, a [Scott] Law-horn, worthless, inferior waft  
 waft, n 1. [Prov Brit or Obs] A spirit or ghost, also, a disagreeable faint odor 2. A slight ailment 3. A hasty motion 4. The act of waving 5. A light stroke  
 waft'en-rack', n *Her* Samo as JUPON, 2 [ducatate  
 waft'el, 1 wāf'l, 2 wāf'l, n [Prov Eng] To waft, waft'el, [Prov Eng] To hark incessantly, also, to snuffle and whine, as dogs [Freq of WAF, v]  
 waft'el, n 1. A batter cake baked in waftel-irons 2. A cake rolled thin and baked, wafer [*< D wafel, wafer*] - waft'el-irons, n pl An iron cooking-utensil consisting of hinged halves between which batter is held and baked to form wafes usually indented so as to give a large heating surface and to form a pattern on the waftel  
 waft'ure, n Same as WAFER, 5  
 waft, 1 wāf, 2 wāf, v I t 1. To carry gently with an irregular fluctuating movement in or on a buoyant medium, as air or water, as, a fragrance wafted from the meadows, leaves wafted across the lake by the breeze 2. To carry lightly, as in a buoyant medium  
 O bear me yo chorubim up And waft me away to his throne! Cowper *Longing to Be With Christ* at 1  
 3. To signal or beckon to by waving a hand, handkerchief, etc 4. To sustain by buoyancy, keep afloat 5. To turn quickly, as the eyes, direct, as one's glances II. 1. To be borne or conveyed as in a current of air or water, float [Variant of WAF, v]  
 waft, n 1. The act of one who or that which wafts 2. A breath or current of air, hence, a passing odor 3. *Naut* (1) A signal made with a flag or pennant (2) A signal-flag or pennant, formerly rolled or knotted  
 waft'age, 1 wāf'ā, 2 wāf'ā, n 1. Conveyance by waft-ing, also, the reach or range of such wafting 2. [Rare] Amount paid for being wafted or conveyed, ferrage  
 waft'er, 1 wāf'er, 2 wāf'er, n 1. One who or that which wafts 2. *Mech* A form of fan or revolving disk used in a blower 3. [Prov Eng] A hunt sword used by sword-dancers  
 waft'ure, 1 wāf'ur or -tūr, 2 wāf'ur or -tūr, n 1. A wafting or waving motion, a beckoning by wafting, waft 2. Conveyance by wafting, as, the wafture of incense 3. That which is wafted, as an odor  
 wag, 1 wāg, 2 wāg, v [WAGGEN, WAGDS, WAG'GING] I. t 1. To cause to move lightly and quickly from side to side or up and down, as something held or jointed at one end, as, to wag the head or finger, or, of a dog, to wag the tail, as in indication of pleasure 2. [Prov Eng & Scot] To beckon generally with of or on 3. To nudge  
 II. 1. To move quickly in opposite directions alternately, sway, swing, or oscillate 2. To move on at a regular pace, proceed regularly  
 And so he wagg'd on in the valley R. L. Stevenson *Merry Men*, at 6 of the *Mist* p. 85 [1887]  
 3. To deprit, go away [*< wag, only colloq*] 4. To keep up a constant motion (of the tongue) as when talking incessantly, as, he wag-tongue wagged all day [*< O Sw wag, akin to AS wagan, move*] - wag'-hsl'tert, n One who wags or wags a halter, one likely to be hanged  
 wag, n 1. The act or motion of wagging, as of the bend  
 wag, n 1. A drall fellow who says witty or humorous things, sometimes, a person who makes practical jokes, formerly, a person given to any kind of coarseness  
 2. [Collog] A fellow, ebullient often in pleasantry [Abbr of WAG-HALTER, < wāg, v, & HALTER, n] Syn. see CLOWN - wag'-wit', n A would-be wit, wagish fellow  
 Wa'ga, 1 wā'ga, 2 wā'ga, Theodore (1739-1801) A Polish historian, *History of Poland*  
 wa'gang', 1 wā'gāg, 2 wā'gāg, n [Scott] A going away  
 wa'gn'th, 1 wā'gn'th, 2 wā'gn'th, n The East-Indian leopard cat  
 wage, 1 wāj, 2 wāj, v [WAGGEN, WAG'INO] I. t 1. To engage, and keep up vigorously, as a conflict, or any struggle, as, to wage war 2. *Cerm* To prepare by kneading or working, as clay used in pottery 3. To wager 4. To attempt or risk 5. *Old Eng Law* To give a pledge or security for the performance of, as of an agreement 6. To let out or invest in expectation of profit or reward 7. To engage for wages or pay wages to, employ, hire  
 II. 1. To contend as in battle, conduct a struggle 2. To pledge or bind oneself, engage 3. To serve as asset, as in a bet or in risk followed by with [*< OF wagen, wafer, < LL wadio, < wadum, see wade, n*] - to wage hattle or hntel (*Old Eng Law*), to give a gage or pledge, as by throwing down the glove, to do battle with an opponent - to w. one's law, to give gage or sureties as a defendant in an action at debt, to appear on a given day, with compurgators, and deny the debt an oath  
 wage, n 1. Payment for services rendered, especially the pay of artisans or laborers receiving a fixed sum per day, week, or month, or for a certain amount of work (piece-work), hire usually in the plural, often construed as singular 2. *pl Econ* The remuneration received by labor in its broadest sense as distinguished from that received by capital, and including the expenses incurred far superintendence and management called respectively, wages of superintendence and w. of management.



Waddies of the Natives of Victoria



Waftel-irons



**wā'w'er**, 1 wā'w'or, 2 wā'w'er, n *Low* 1. The voluntary relinquishment of a right, the passing over or putting aside, either in express terms or by intentionally doing an act inconsistent with claiming it, of a right, privilege, or advantage 2. *Old Eng Low* The process by which a woman was waived [*< OF weyter*, see *wa'vel*, *v*]  
**wā'w'ode**, n [*Pol*] Same as *WATWONE* **wā'w'odot**  
**wā'w'ure**, 1 wā'w'yur, 2 wā'w'yur, n [*Rare*] The act of walking **wā'w'**  
**Wā'w'w'Pu**, 1 wō'w'w'pū, 2 w'w'w'pū The Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, replacing in 1902 the Tsungli-Yamen, established in 1862  
**Wā'j'id' A'li**, 1 wā'j'id' A'li, 2 wā'j'id' A'li (—1887) The last king of Oudh (1842-1856) **Akh'tart**  
**wā'ka**, 1 wō'ko, 2 wā'ka, n [*Mnorri*] A canoe  
**wā'ka-ma** [tsu, 1 wā'ko-mā'tsi, 2 wā'ka-mā'tsu, n A city in N central Honshu Island, Japan  
**Wā-kash-an**, 1 wō-kash-en, 2 wā-kāsh'an, n A North-American linguistic stock See *AMERICAN*  
**Wā'ka-ya'ma**, 1 wō'ko-yā'ma, 2 wā'ka-ya'ma, n 1 A Yen in S Honshu Island, Japan 2 Its seaport capital  
**wake**, 1 wēk, 2 wā'k, v [*WAKEN* or *WOKÉ*, *WAK'INO*] *I. t*  
 1. To rouse from sleep or slumber, awake frequently with *up*, as, *wake me at sunrise*, to *wake up* a sleeper  
 2. To bring to life again, revive, resuscitate, restore, in spiritualism and hypnæstism, to bring out of a trance  
 3. To stir up into eagery of mind or body, or both, rouse, excite, as, to *wake evil passions*, to *wake a person to a sense of danger* 4. To cause to sound or resound, break the silence of, as, to *wake the valley with hughle-otes*, to *wake an echo* 5. To keep a vigil over, remain with and watch over, as a dead body before burial  
 The native or humber classes of Chiles *wā'k* = their dead before burial, much after the *atō* lo which prevails in Ireland  
 II. *M. B. Ballou* *Equatorial America* p 311 in *v* & co 1892  
 1. To be aroused from sleep, come out of the state of sleep, be awakened, as, he always *wake* suddenly  
 2. To be or remain awake, abstain from sleep, be the victim of insomnia, as, whether we sleep or *wake* 3. To become roused and vigorously engaged in mind or body, or both, be brought in any way from a torpid into an active condition, as, he *wake* to the necessities of the case 4. To be set in motion or action, as, when hughle hlow, the ebbes *wake* 5. To come out of some condition resembling sleep, as, a trance or death  
 "Thank you!" I exclaimed, "you have been in half-trance."  
*Wintner's Celtic Dreams* p 67 [*r* & 1862]  
 6. To keep watch or guard at night, especially, to take part in a *wake* 7*t*. To feast or revel late into the night  
 This verb (as also *AWAKE*) has resulted in form from the confusion of two Anglo-Saxon verbs, one strong, the other weak, hence, the duplicate forms of the Imperfect and past participle Both these Anglo-Saxon verbs were intransitive only, the transitive uses having arisen from later confusion and association in sense with a derived causative (transitive) verb There is a tendency to distinguish in use between the forms *wake* and *waken*, and to limit the former to intransitive, the latter to transitive uses [*< AS wacan, wake, < wæc* & *weccan* & *Syn.* See *WAGNATE*, *AROUSE*, *ARISE* — to *wake up* the wrong passenger (*signate* U S), to rouse one who might better have been left alone *excite* or *encounter* the wrong person — *wake'r*, *n*  
**wake**, *n* 1. A watch over the body of a dead person all night, just before the burial, participated in by the relatives and friends common among the Irish, and customary among some other peoples often accompanied with conviviality or else with extravagant or formal demonstrations of grief  
 A *wake*, sure it is an entertainment that a man gives after he is dead when his disconsolate friends all assembled at his house to discuss the virtues and to drink his praises [*< GAELIC GAAZEWAKE* *Discourse of Wakes* *Litté* *Norv* p 195 [*l* 1857  
 2 [*< Brit*] (1) Formerly, a parish church dedication festival or anniversary celebration, preceded by a night vigil in the church (2) A kind of merry-making festivity that originated in such anniversary ceremonies  
 Tarts and custards, creams and cakes  
 Are the junkets still at *wakes* *HENRYCK The Wake* 1 4  
 3*t*. The act of waking, or the state of being awake, vigil [*< AS wocu* (in *nith-wocu*), *< wocan*, arise] — *wake'*, *plu'ter*, *n* The *wake-robin* — *w*, *play* *t*, *n* A game or pastime at a funeral — *wake-time*, *n* [*Rare*] The time during which one is *wakeful*  
**wake**, *n* 1. The track, as foam, etc, left by a vessel passing through the water, hence, in general, the course over which any person or thing has passed, as, the *wake* of a vessel at sea, desolation followed in the *wake* of war 2. [*Prov Eng*] A strip of lush grass or roll of hay [*< Ice* *wek*, *hoie*] 3. In the *wake* of (*Naut*), following in the same line with or in direction as used also figuratively — *wake'-cur'rent*, *n* *Naut* The current following a vessel, induced by its movement through the water  
**Wnke**, *n* 1. Sir Isaac (1580?-/-1632), an English writer and diplomat 2 *William* (c/1657-/-1737), an English archbishop and theologian 3 A county in central North Carolina 841 sq m, county-seat Raleigh  
**Wake-field**, 1 wēk'fild, 2 wā'k'fild, *n* Edward Gibbon (c/1796-/-1862), an English political economist, founded settlements in New Zealand and South Australia 2 *Gil-scholar* 3 *Priscilla* (*née Bell*) (c/1751-/-1832), an English author, philanthropist, one of the earliest promoters of savings-banks 4 A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England 5 A town in Middlesex county, Mass 6 A township and town in Carroll county, N H  
**Wake Forest**, A village in Wake county, N C seat of Wake Forest College 2 *Wakeful*, *a* 1. Remaining awake, especially at the ordinary time of sleep (1) Not sleeping or sleepy watchful, alert, as a *wakeful* sentinal (2) Unable to sleep, restless, suffering from insomnia  
 2 Attended by want of sleep, as, *a wakeful* night 3. Arousing from or as from sleep, as, a *wakeful* trumpet **wake'y**, — *wake'-ful-ly*, *adv* — *wake'-ful-ness*, *n*  
**Wake Island** A small island in the N Pacific ocean longitude 166° E, latitude 19° N, belonging to the United States  
**wak**, *n*, 1 wēk, 2 wā'k, *n*, *I. t* 1. To arouse from or to put to sleep, awaken, awake, as, to *wake* a sleeping sentinal 2. To incite to activity, stir up, foment, call forth, as, to *wake* conscience, to *waken* applause  
 II. *t* 1. To cease from sleeping, *wake* 2. To keep awake Compare *WAKE*  
*Woken* and its related form *awoken* originally intransitive, are now more frequently transitive [*< AS wæccan*, — *waken*, *< wacan*, arise] *Syn.* See *ANIMATE*, *AROUSE*, *WAKE*, *wak'ent*, *o* Not asleep awake — *wak'-en'er*, *n* One who





[*Proh* < *Ice* *vald-eyglhr*, for *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, < *vagl*, beam, + *eygr*, having eyes, < *auga*, eye]—wall'-eyed", a

1. Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes  
 eyes, as a fish See def 3 [Slang] Squinting  
 wall'fer'n, etc See WALL, n  
 wall'flow'er, 1 wāl'flōw'ar, 2 wāl'flōw'er, n 1. Bot

Aperennial (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) of the mustard family, from Europe, where it grows on walls, in quarries, and on sea-cliffs. It has lanceolate leaves and racemed clusters of fragrant flowers varying from yellow to crimson. The name is extended to other plants of the same genus and also to some of other genera, especially to the Australian native wallflower (*Gastrolobium grandiflorum*), a poison-shrub and Tasmanian shrub (*Pultanea subumbellata*) of the bean family.

2. A woman who, at a ball, keeps her seat or stands by the wall, presumably for want of a partner sometimes extended to men

— false wallflower or Western w., a biennial (*Erysimum asperum*) with orange-yellow flowers resembling those of the common wallflower a native of the western United States—native w., either the *Gastrolobium grandiflorum* or the *Pultanea subumbellata*

wall'gre-nade, w. hawkweed, etc See WALL, n

wall'lich, 1 wāl'liç, 2 wāl'liç, n [Slang] 1. A Danish botanist and authority on East-Indian flora

wall'tie, 1 wāl'ti, 2 wāl'ti, a [Scott] Large, ample wall'tie

wall'tie, 1 wāl'ti, 2 wāl'ti, a [Scott] A violet

wall'tin, 1 wāl'tin, 2 wāl'tin, n [Slang] 1. Johan Olof (1797-1839)

A Swedish Protestant archbishop and hymnist

wall'ing, 1 wāl'ing, 2 wāl'ing, n 1. The act or process of constructing, lining with, or enclosing with a wall

2. Material with which to build a wall, also, a wall or walls collectively

3. Billiards Same as BRICOLE—dry walling, walling done without cement or mortar—rubbish w., wall-construction of broken fragments of old building-stone, brickbats, etc—wall'ing-wax, n

Wax with which an ether makes a wall or dam around a plate that is to be treated with acid

wall'ing-ford, 1 wāl'ing-ford, 2 wāl'ing-ford, n 1. A town in Berkshire, England, a former Roman and Saxon stronghold

2. A silver-manufacturing town in New Haven county, Conn. 3. A town in Rutland county, Vt.

wall'is, 1 wāl'is, 2 wāl'is, n 1. John (1716-1793), an English mathematician and scholar

2. Samuel (1728-1795), an English naval officer and discoverer

3. Same as WALLIS

wall'is Islands, A group of French Islands N E of Fiji

wall'less, 1 wāl'less, 2 wāl'less, a Having no wall or lateral covering

wall'loon, 1 wāl'loon, 2 wāl'loon, a Of or pertaining to the wallloons

wall'loon, n A disease of the growing tobacco-plant, in which the leaves do not curl, but stand erect

wall'loon, n 1. One of a mixed Italic, Teutonic, Celtic people in southeastern Belgium and parts adjacent

The wallloons are descended from the ancient Gallic Belgæ, with an admixture of Roman elements

2. One of the Huguenot colonists who came to the United States from Antwerp, France

3. The French dialect of the wallloons, nearly related to the langue d'oïl

[< F. *Wallon*, OF *Wallon*, < L. *Wallus*, < I. *Gallus*, a Gaul ult < OIR *Walh*, a foreigner] Wal-lon't

Walloon Church, a form of the French Protestant Church maintained in the Netherlands by descendants of fugitive wallloons. It uses the Geneva Catechism—W guard, formerly the body-guard of a king or queen of Spain, consisting of wallloons only

wal'lop, 1 wāl'lop, 2 wāl'lop, n 1. [Slang] To flog, whip

2. [Prov Eng] (1) To throw or tumble over, dash down or to the ground (2) To wrap up temporarily [Use of WALL-OP, < wal'lop-er, n 1. One who walllops

2. [E Mass] A cod-fishing vessel cod'wal'lop-er

wal'lop, n 1. To hoil vigorously with much noise, rolling, and bumbling, as the soap walllops in the caldron

2. To move quickly with an irregular tumbling gait or manner like a seal, waddle, gallop in an awkward rolling way

3. To be slovenly, careless, or negligent

4. [Slang] To vomit [< OF *waloper*, see OAL-LOP, < wal'lop-er, n

wal'lop, n [Prov Eng] A laborious rolling or plunging motion, or the sound caused by it, as, the wallop of a whale

wal'lop, n [Prov Eng] A slang U S 1. A sudden and severe blow

2. [Prov Eng] A thick piece of fat

wal'lop-ing, a [Colloq] Extraordinary in size, whopping, as a wallopping baby—wal'lop-er, n

wal'lop-ing, n 1. The act of wallopping with much rolling and bumbling

2. Rolling or tumbling motion

wal'lop-ing, n The act of one who wallops, a trouncing, heating, as, the walloping of a truant

wal'lop, pp Wallopped

wal'low, 1 wāl'low, 2 wāl'low, n I. t [Archaic] To roll in some soft, yielding substance often reflexive, as, to wallow oneself in ashes

II. t 1. To roll about in any yielding substance, as, to wallow in mud or mire

2. To move with a rolling, floundering motion

Toads merald chink-shaped shrugged and wallowed up from their torrid beds [John Margaret p 180 in anos 1871]

3. Figuratively, to revel in any indecent or unbecoming practice, as, to wallow in sensuality

How many wallow in pleasures as if they had been made men only to turn brutes CHARNOCK *Discourses* p 101 (1783)

[< AS *wællan*, wallow] wal'low-er, n 1. One who or that which wallows

2. A lantern-wheel

wal'low, n [Prov Brit] To fade away

wal'low, n [Prov Eng] Having no flavor or insipid flat

wal'tow, n 1. The act of wallowing, n rolling about, as in mud or the like

2. That in which animals wallow, n pool, mud-hole, or slough frequented by the water-buffalo, hippopotamus, hog, or other wallowing animal, also, the hollow left in the ground showing where an animal, as a bison, has wallowed

But alas! by the time all three saddle-blankets were well soaked in the copper-coloured wallow water, there was not a drop left. [WALLACE *Golden Camps in the Rockies* p 37 in 1882]

3. A rolling, tumbling movement, as of billows

4. A rolling walk or waltward gait. wal'low-ing, n

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Wal'lo-wa, 1 wāl'o-wa, 2 wāl'o-wa, n A county in N E Oregon, 2,784 sq m. county-seat, Enterprise

wal'low, pp Wallowed

wal'low-ish, 1 wāl'low-ish, 2 wāl'low-ish, a [Prov Eng or Obs] Nauseous

wal'low-ing, etc See WALL, n

wal'low, n 1. wāl'low, 2 wāl'low, n [Eng] A grade of coal for household purposes originally from Wallsend, on the Tyne (the eastern terminus of the Roman wall), but now from any part of a large district in and near Newcastle

wal'low, w. vase, etc See WALL, n

Wall Street, A street in the southern part of the borough of Manhattan, New York city, the financial center of the United States. Hence, the money-market, the financial interests of the country

wal'wort, 1 wāl'wort, 2 wāl'wort, n Bot 1 The European dwarf elder or danewort

2. Any one of several other plants, as the wall-cress the wall-peppery, and the wall-pennywort [< AS *wællwurt*, < wæll (see WALL, n) + wurt, wort]

wal'y, 1 wāl'y, 2 wāl'y, n [Prov Eng] To pamper, spoil

wal'y, a & n [LIES, pl] Same as WALY

wal'y, n [Prov Eng] Same as WALY—wally fa'ynul!

Ill luck hedge you!

wal'y-dra't, 1 wāl'y-dra't, 2 wāl'y-dra't, n [Scott] 1. The youngest in a family, also a young bird in the nest.

2. Any feeble or ill-grown creature. wal'y-dra's'clet.

wal'm, t To boil up—wal'm, n A bubble in boiling

wal'm, n 1. wāl'm, 2 wāl'm, n A town in W. Kent, England. Walmer Castle built under Henry VIII, is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and there the first Duke of Wellington died

Wal'mes'ley, 1 wāl'mz, 2 wāl'mz, n Charles (1722-1797) An English Benedictine monk and mathematician

wal'nut, 1 wāl'nūt, 2 wāl'nūt, n Bot 1 The nut of any tree of the genus *Juglans*, especially *J. regia* and *J. nigra*, also, the tree itself, or its wood

The Old World walnut (*J. regia*) is commonly called in the United States the English Walnut.

2. The nut-like fruit of a tree of some other genus resembling a true walnut, nr the tree bearing such fruit

3. [Local, U S] A hickory-nut [< AS *walhnutu*, < wælh, foreign, + hnutu, nut] wal'note.

—black walnut, the common American walnut (*Juglans nigra*) See def 1—Caucasian w., a tree (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*) of the Caucasian region allied to the common walnut, with winged fruit—country w., same as INDIAN WALNUT—double w., a large variety of English walnut whose shell is made into caskets for jewelry, etc—high-flower w., the best English variety of the common European walnut—Indian w., the candlenut (*Aleurites mollecula*) Otahelie w. = Jamaican w., a West-Indian tree (*Pterodendron arborescens*) having a very bitter wood and bark, also, its fruit—royal w., the English walnut—satin w., same as SWEET-ODOR—Spanish w., the candle-nut—sweet w., the shell-bark (*Hicoria grota*)—titmouse w., a variety of the European walnut which has very thin and tender shells so called because the birds, especially the titmouse, can break its shell to eat the kernel—wal'nūt-borer, n A beetle or other insect which injures the walnut by the boring of its burr—w. case, a crambid moth (*Acrobasis juglandis*) whose larvae draw together and skeletonize the leaves of walnuts—w. leaf-miner, a tortricid moth infesting the walnut, as *Lophodera juglandana*—w. m-mth, n A moth injurious to the walnut, as a large American bombycid (*Citronella regalis*), whose caterpillar (the hickory horned devil) feeds on this and related trees—w. scale, n A shield-scale (*Aspidiotus juglandis-regis*) infesting the walnut—w. sphinx, n A hawk-moth (*Cressona juglandis*) whose caterpillars injure walnut-foliage—w. tree, n Any tree of the genus *Juglans* See def 1 above—w. weevil, n A minute boring beetle (*Conotrachelus juglandis*)—white w., the hutternut See BUTTERNUT

Wal'pole, 1 wāl'pōl, 2 wāl'pōl, n 1. Hnra-see (1717-1797), fourth earl of Orford from 1791, an English author and wit third son of Sir Robert Castle of Orford, 2. Sir Robert (1676-1745) first earl of Orford, an English statesman and Prime Minister 3. Spencer Horace (1806-1898), an English statesman 4. A town in Norfolk county, Mass 5. A town in Cheshire county, N H

Wal-pur'g's night, 1 wāl-pur'g's, 2 wāl-pur'g's, n The night before May 1 originally dedicated to St Walpurga, an English nun who founded religious houses in Germany (754-779) 2. The heathen festival on the same night which St Walpurga supplanted connected by popular superstition with a witches dance on the German Brocken

wal-pur'gite, 1 wāl-pur'gite, 2 wāl-pur'gite, n Mineral An adamantine, wax-yellow, hydrous bismuth-uranium arsenate (HnBhUsAsO<sub>4</sub>), crystallizing in the triclinic system [< the Walpurgis-lade at Neustadt, Saxony, where it was found] wal-pur'gite (c)

wal'rūs, 1 wāl'rūs, 2 wāl'rūs, n 1. A large marine seal-like rosmarod mammal, having hind limbs flexible forward and tucked-like canines in the upper jaw

Walrus feed mostly on bivalve mollusks, which they obtain by digging with their tusks. They are usually found near the coast or on floating ice. Rosmarus is the common name of walrus. R obesus that of the North Pacific. The hulis reach 12 feet in length and weigh 1½ tons. Both are killed for their hide, their blubber (which yields a valuable oil), their ivory, and their flesh [< Sw *Araboss* < hral whale, †

O Sw *ross*, horse]—wal'rūs-bird, n The pectoral sand-piper—w. iron, n The toggle-iron, as used in walrus-hunting towns in Staffordshire, England

Wal'sal, 1 wāl'sol, 2 wāl'sol, n An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England

Wal'sen-burg, 1 wāl'sen-burg, 2 wāl'sen-burg, n A town, county-seat, in Huerfano county, Colo.

Wal'sh, a & n Welsh

Walsh, 1 wālsh, 2 wālsh, n 1. Edward (1756-1832), an Irish surgeon and writer 2. John (1830-1898), a Roman Catholic archbishop of Toronto, Ontario, renowned as an administrator 3. John Henry (1810-1888), an English editor and voluminous writer on sports under the pseudonym of "Stonehenge" 4. Robert (1784-1859), an American author 5. William J. (1811-1921), an Irish Roman Catholic prelate and author, archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland 6. A county in N E North Dakota, 1,308 sq m. county-seat, Grifton

Wal'sing-ham, 1 wāl'sing-ham, 2 wāl'sing-ham, n 1. Sir Francis (1530-1590), an English statesman and diplomat 2. Thomas, an English Benedictine monk and historian of the 15th century 3. A town in Norfolk, England, with ruins of an Augustinian priory

Wal'son-ken, 1 wāl'son-ken, 2 wāl'son-ken, n A town in Norfolk, England

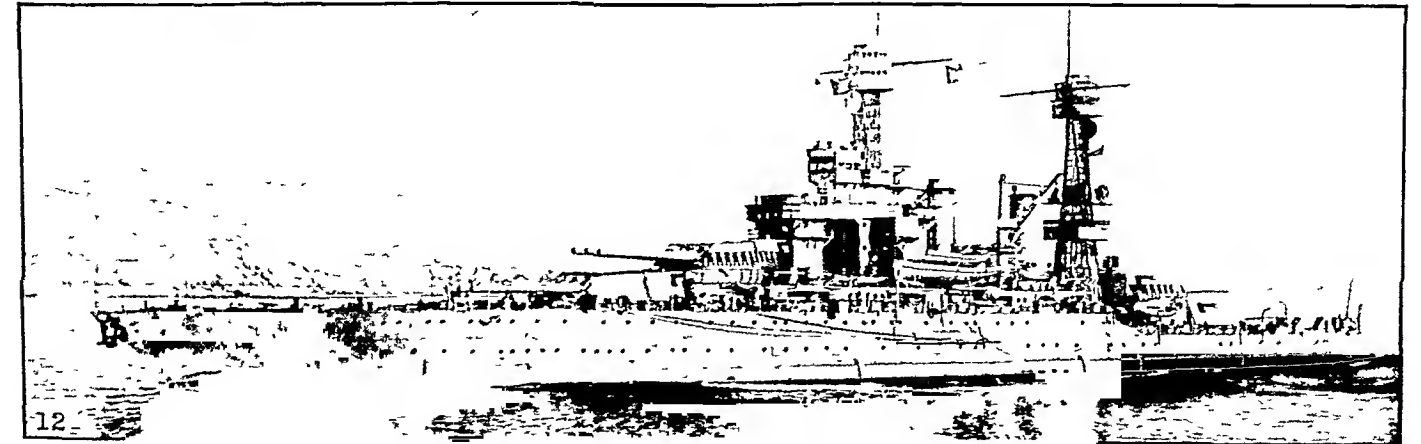
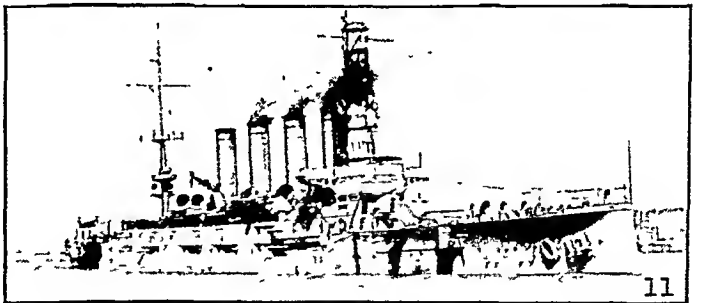
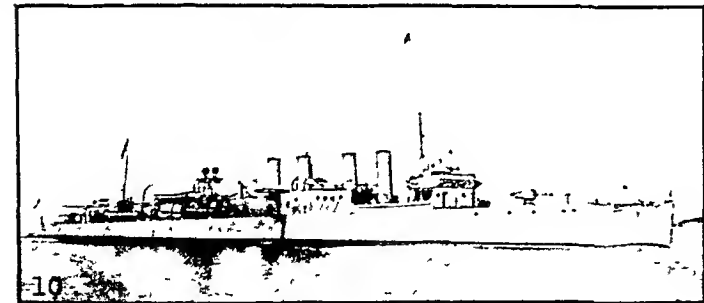
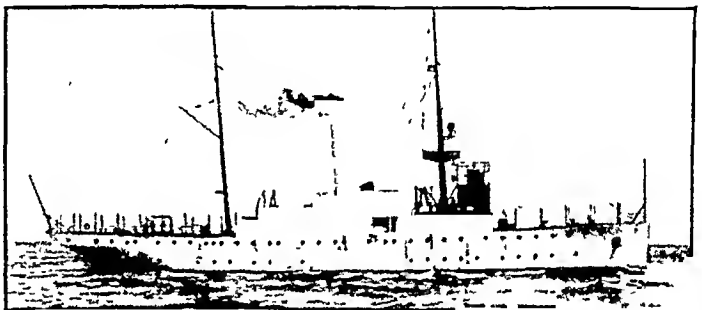
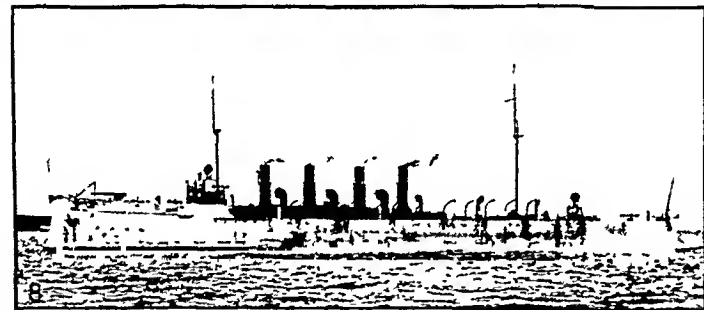
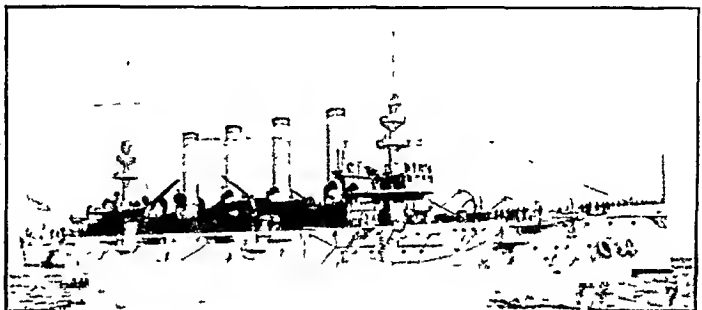
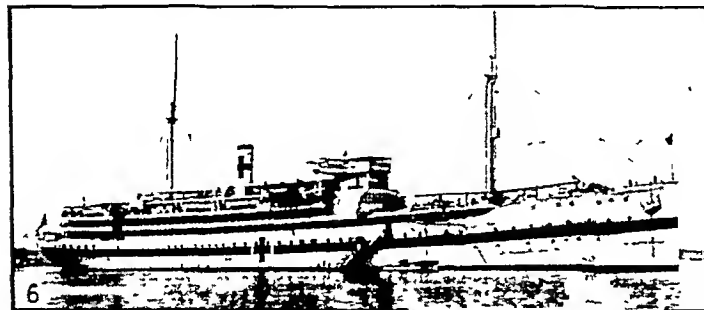
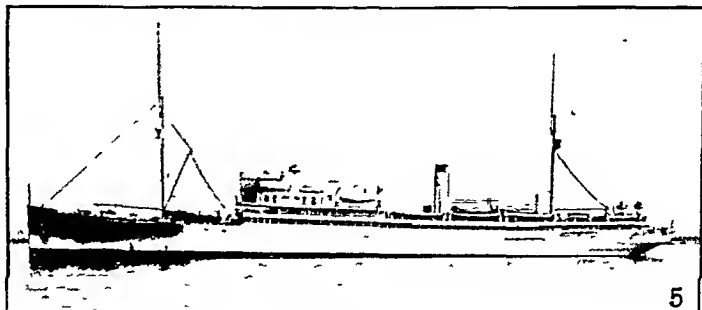
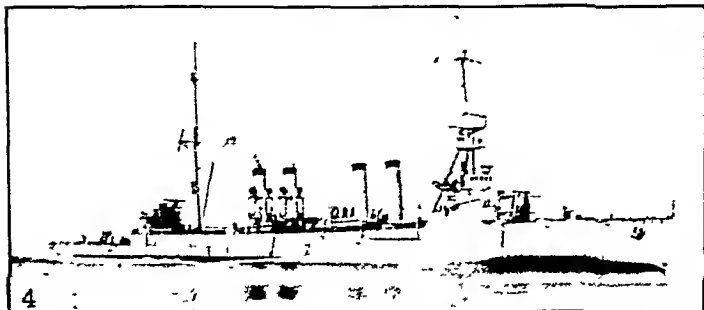
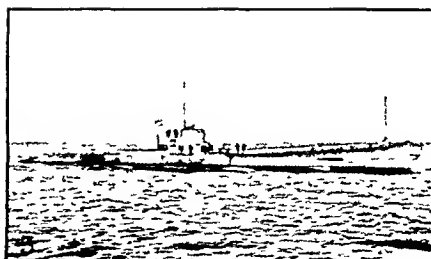
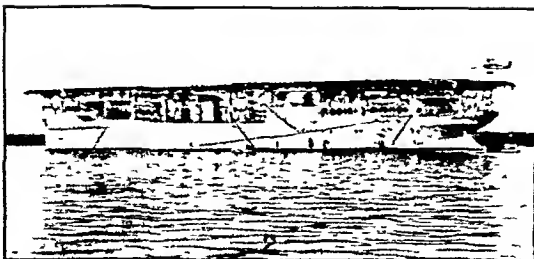
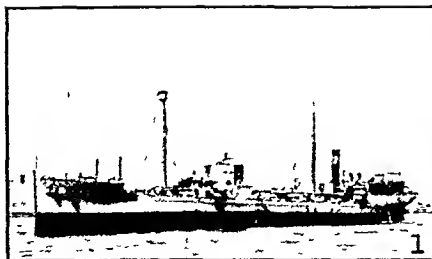
wal't, 1 wāl't, 2 wāl't, n I. t To tumble

wal't, 1 wāl't, 2 wāl't, n [Scott or Obs] (1) To waver, totter. (2) To be upset, fall 2. To roll or wallow

Wal'ter, 1 wāl'ter, 2 wāl'ter, n 1. A masculine personal name. Wal't (dim.) D Won'ter, 1 wāl'ter, 2 won'ter, F Gan'tier, 1 gō'tyē, 2 gō'tyē, G Sw Wal'ter, 1 wāl'ter, 2 wāl'ter, Wal'ther, 1 wāl'ter, 2 wāl'ter, n 1. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 2. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 3. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 4. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 5. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 6. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 7. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 8. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 9. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 10. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 11. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 12. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 13. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 14. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 15. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 16. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 17. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 18. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 19. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 20. Gual'ter, 1 gwal'ter, 2 gwal'ter, 21. 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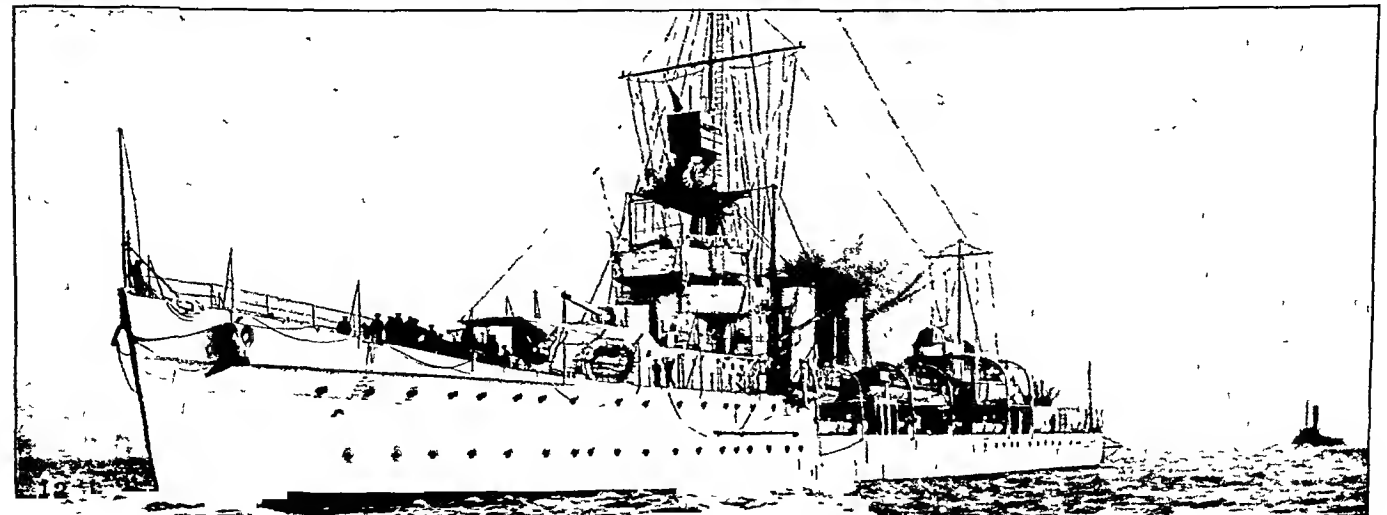
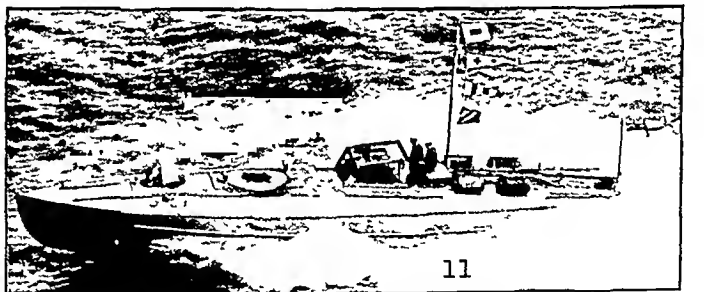
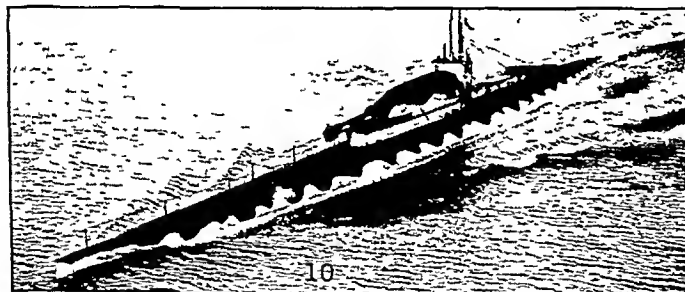
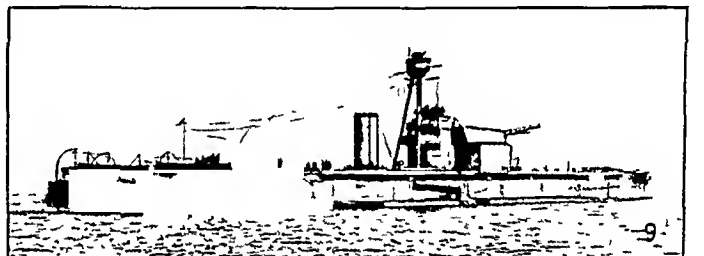
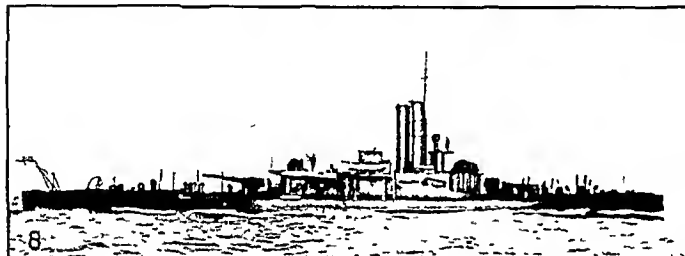
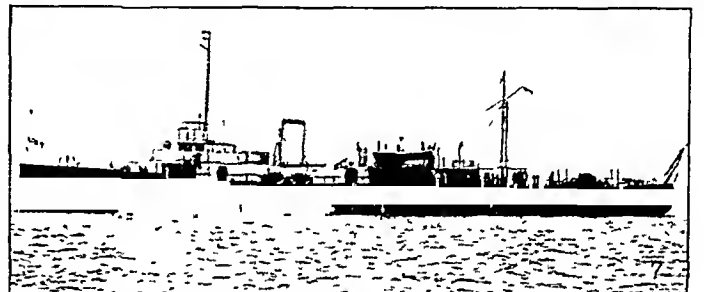
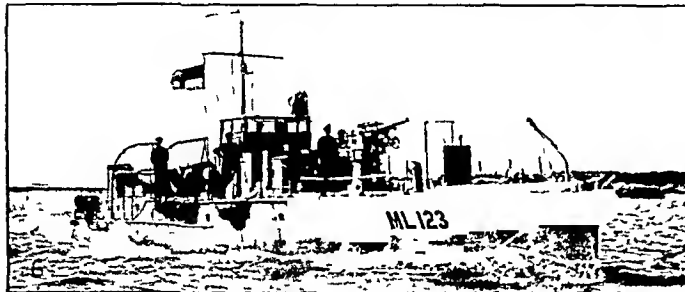
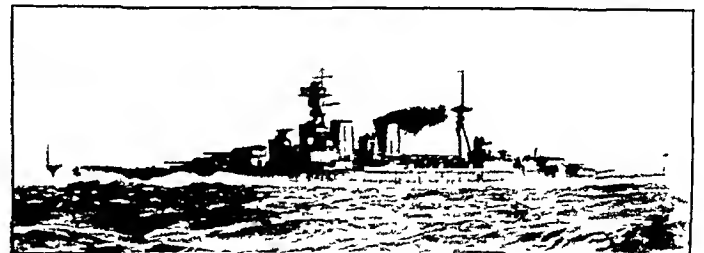
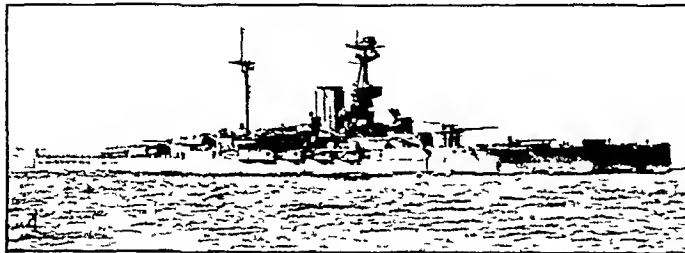
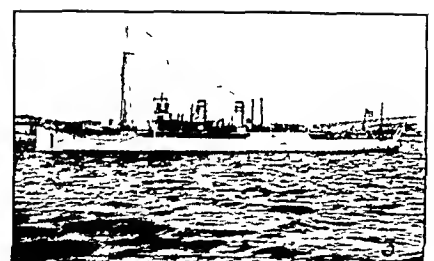
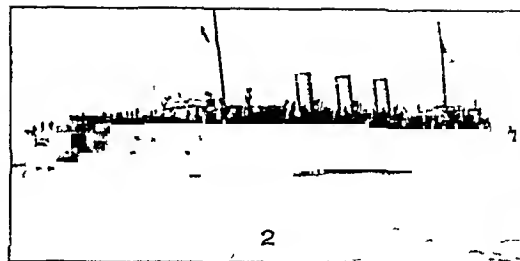
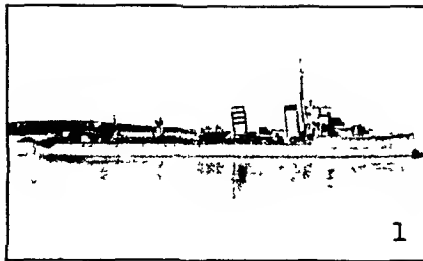


TYPICAL WAR-SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

- 1 Oiler "Pecos "
- 2 Aircraft Carrier "Langley "
- 3 Submarine "V-1 "
- 4 Cruiser "Marblehead "

- 5 Destroyer Tender "Dobbin "
- 6 Hospital Ship "Relief "
- 7 Protected Cruiser "St. Louis "
- 8 Scout Cruiser "Birmingham "

- 9 Gunboat "Sacramento "
- 10 Destroyer "Brooks "
- 11 Armored Cruiser "Huron "
- 12 Battle-ship "California "



# TYPICAL BRITISH WAR-SHIPS.

- 1 Flotilla Leader "Keppel"
- 2 Mine-layer "Princess Margaret."
- 3 Sloop "Heliotrope"
- 4 Battleship "Resolution."

- 5 Battle Cruiser "Hood"
- 6 Motor Launch "123"
- 7 Mine-sweeper "Aberdare"
- 8 River Gunboat "Mantus"

- 9 Monitor "Terror"
- 10 Submarine "M 1"
- 11 C M B "65A"
- 12 Light Cruiser "Cairo"



a wicked or mischievous intent, inexcusable, outrageous 3†. Of vigorous and abundant growth, rank [*< WAN- + ME towen, < AS togen, pp of toon, train, draw*].  
 Syn: airy, free, frisky, frolicsome, gay, loose, merry, playful, reckless, sportive, unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained, wandering, wild. See *luxuriant* - Ant. austere, demure, discreet, sedate, serious, thoughtful - wan'ton-head†, n. The state or quality of wantonness wan'ton-hood† - wan'ton-ly, adv.

wan'ton, n. 1. A lewd or licentious person, especially a woman, a prostitute. 2. An idly roaming merry-making creature, a trifler, as the boy is a *wanton* 3†. A person who has been much indulged, a pet wan'tout.

wan'tond, pp. Wanted. S S  
 wan'ton-ness, 1 wan'ton-ness, 2 wan'ton-ness, n. 1. The state or quality of being wanton. 2. A wanton act, disregard of the rights of others, recklessness wan'ton†, n. A decoyed confidence distrust wan'ty, 1 wsn't, 2 wan'ty, n. [Prov Eng] A rope for fastening a pack upon a beast of burden, a horse a belly-band wagon-rope, halter

wan'ty, n. 1. A mole. [happy fate, adversity] wan'ty, n. [Scott] Adverse circumstances, sad or unwelcome. 2. wan'ty, n. [Scott] A small price, bargain, a valueless thing

wan'ty, n. To want. 1. [Prov Eng] Not quite sound - said of timber. 2. Same as wan'ty.

Wan'ty, n. 1. wan'ty, 2 wan'ty, n. 1. [Prov Eng] Not quite sound - said of timber. 2. Same as wan'ty.

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force of arms, carry on hostilities, be in a state of war, make war, as, the crusaders *worred* for the sepulcher 2. To be in any state of active opposition, strive war†, n. [Scott] To defeat, overcome, also, requite waur†, v. & n. Same as war†.

war, n. 1. A contest, as between nations or states, or between different parties in the same state, carried on by force and with arms, commonly either for defense, for avenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce and acquisition of territory, or to obtain and establish the superiority and dominion of one of the belligerents over the other, also, the condition of things created by such a contest.

War is usually prosecuted by the slaughter or capture of troops and the seizure or destruction of ships, towns, and property. Among savage nations it is often waged merely for purposes of plunder. When the contest is between nations or states it is termed international or public war, and is always under warrant and by authority of the sovereign power of each belligerent. War carried on between parties under the same government is civil war; when prosecuted in the territory of the antagonist, aggressive or offensive war; and when carried on to resist attack, defensive war. In the United States, by article 1, sec. viii of 1. Congress is empowered 'To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.' In Great Britain war is declared by the ministry and proclaimed by the king.

2. The science or art of military operations, strategy 3. Any act or state of hostility, enmity, strife, also, an earnest conflict; a contest 4. [Poet or Obs] (1) Armed troops, an army (2) Warlike paraphernalia [*< AS werre, cp OF werre, < LL werro, < OHG werro, < werron, embroll*] warret; weret; werret.

—Algerine war, the war between the United States and the pirates of the Algerian coast, terminating June 30, 1815 —Austro-Prussian war, same as SEVEN WEEKS' WAR —Balkan war. 1. A war waged by Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia, Oct. 9, 1912, against Turkey in which Turkey lost most of her territory in Europe, and signed a treaty of peace in London May 30, 1913. 2. A war begun by Bulgaria June 29, 1913, against Greece and Serbia, who being joined by Roumania defeated her, and compelled her to cede territory to Roumania and sign a treaty of peace at Bucharest, Aug. 10, 1913 —Black war [Austral] (Hist), the struggle between the English and the natives of Tasmania in 1830 —Civil War, same as WAR OF SECESSION. See SECESSION —declaration of war, a formal proclamation or manifesto issued by the sovereign authority of a nation declaring or announcing war against or with another nation. —Franco-German or Franco-Prussian war, the war of 1870-1871 between the German states (under the leadership of Prussia) and France. Its ostensible cause was the election of a Hohenzollern prince to the throne of Spain, and it resulted in the proclamation of the Third Republic Sept. 4, 1870, the proclamation of William I. of Prussia as German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871, and the annexation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine —Great War (The), the war begun July 28, 1914, by Austria-Hungary against Serbia, in which the powers named in the table given below were involved. It was suspended by armistice Nov. 11, 1918. See ARMISTICE. Breaches of diplomatic relations are printed in Italics.

	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Turkey	Bulgaria
Belgium ..	*/1914	*/1914		
Bolivia ..	*/1917			
Brazil ..	*/1917			
China ..	*/1917	*/1917		
Colo Rica ..	*/1917			
Cuba ..	*/1917			
Ecuador ..	*/1917			
France ..	*/1914	*/1914	*/1914	*/1915
Great Britain ..	*/1914	*/1914	*/1914	*/1915
Greece ..	*/1917	*/1917		*/1917
Guinea Govt) ..	*/1917			*/1917
Guatemala ..	*/1917			
Haiti ..	*/1917			
Honduras ..	*/1917			
Italy ..	*/1916	*/1916	*/1916	*/1916
Japan ..	*/1914	*/1914		
Latvia ..	*/1917			
Montenegro ..	*/1914	*/1914		
Nicaragua ..	*/1917			
Panama ..	*/1917	*/1917		
Peru ..	*/1917			
Portugal ..	*/1916	*/1916	*/1916	*/1916
Roumania ..	*/1916	*/1916	*/1916	*/1916
Russia ..	*/1914	*/1914	*/1914	*/1915
San Marino ..	*/1914	*/1914		
Serbia ..	*/1914	*/1914	*/1914	*/1915
Siam ..	*/1917	*/1917		
United States ..	*/1917	*/1917		
Uruguay ..	*/1917			

\* War declared by a Central Power (named at top of column).

† In all other cases declaration was first made by an Entente Power.

‡ In the case of Portugal a resolution was passed on Nov. 23, 1914, authorizing military intervention as ally of Great Britain.

§ On May 19, 1915, military aid was granted, on Mar. 8, 1915, Germany declared war on Portugal.

—honors of war. 1. The funeral honors paid by a body of soldiers to a deceased comrade or commander at his burial.

2. See *honor* —Hundred Years' war, the war between England and France from 1339 to 1453 (including the famous battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt), which arose from the claim of Edward III. to the throne of France and ended in the defeat of England —King George's war, a war arising out of the War of the Austrian Succession, fought in America (1744-1748) between the French and English.

The chief event was the capture of Louisbourg from the French by New England troops, June 16, 1745 —King Philip's war (Am Hist), the war (1675-1676) between the New Englanders and King Philip, a chief of the Wampanoag Indians —King William's war (Am Hist), a war waged (1689-1697) on behalf of King William III. and his allies against the French by the English and colonists in America.

—private war, war waged between persons in their individual capacity, as by duelling, family feuds, etc. —Queen Anne's war, the hostilities from 1702-1714 between the English and French in America as a result of the war of the Spanish Succession. The leading event was the capture by the English under Nicholson of Port Royal, in Acadia, which was renamed Annapolis in honor of the queen. — Russo-Turkish war, one of the wars between Russia and Turkey, chiefly the one in 1877-1878, when Turkey was defeated and the changes were made in her European provinces.

—Seven Weeks' war, a short war in June and July, 1866, between Austria and other allied German states and Prussia resulting in victory for Prussia, which became head of the German states and the cession of Venice to Italy by Austria. —Seven Years' war, the third Silesian war of 1756-1763, in which Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians and Russians —Silesian wars, the three wars of 1740-1742, 1744-1745, and 1756-1763, in which Frederick the

Great (II) contended for and won possession of Silesia against Austria, Russia, etc. —Six Months' war, the Franco-German war —solemn war, any war formally declared —South-African (or Boer) war, a war between England and the Transvaal Republic and Orange Free State (1899-1902), resulting in the annexation of these states by the British crown —Boer-British war, —Spanish-American war, see under SPANISH —Thirty Years' war, a war begun in Bohemia in 1618 on account of the religious intolerance of Emperor Ferdinand between the Protestant and Catholic countries, ended by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 —war-beat'en, o. Exhausted by military service —war-bird, n. [Local, U S] The scarlet tanager (*Piranga rubra*) —war-bonnet, n. A ceremonial head-covering worn by the American Indians of the plains, consisting of a row-hide cap fitting the head and extending down the back to the heels of the crown and all the upper side being covered with feathers fastened at a right angle. See illus in col. 2.

—war-cart, n. *Mit* A kind of wagon upon which two or more small cannons were mounted. In use in the 15th century —war-chief, n. A leader or commander in war —war-cloud, n. Something that threatens war —war-dance, n. 1. A mimetic dance representing warfare. 2. A dance of savage tribes before going to war or in celebration of a victory —War Department, see DEPARTMENT —war-eagle, n. The golden eagle, so called by the American Indians, who use its feathers for symbolic ornaments —war-fain, o. [Poet] Anxious to fight —war-field, n. A battle-field —war-filial, n. A weapon resembling a filial, used in medieval warfare. Compare MORNING-STAR —war-flame, n. A signal-fire used in war, hole-fire —war-fork, n. A metal fork mounted on a long shaft used as a weapon in the middle ages —war-garion, n. A worn-out war-horse —war-gear, n. *Mining* The implements and equipment of a mine, collectively —war-god, n. A deity presiding over war, as the Roman Mars —war-hammer, n. A battle-axe, war-club —war-hardened, o. Made hard or rough by war —war-hawk, n. One who is eager for prey or combat —war-head, n. A torpedo-bomb full of explosive used on a self-propelling torpedo in time of war —war-horse, n. 1. A horse used in war or for military service, especially a spirited horse, a charger. 2. [Colloq] One who has had long experience, especially in war or in politics, a veteran —war-lord, n. *Altit* assumed by Wilhelm Hohenzollern as Kaiser Wilhelm II, German emperor Supreme war-lord† —war-man, n. [Rare] A warrior —war-marked†, a. Marked with the scars of wounds or disfigured in war, veteran —war measures [U S], the executive orders, proclamations, and Congressional enactments during the Civil War, especially such as are regarded as of doubtful constitutionality, justified only by the exigencies of the time —war-mist, n. [Poet] A cloud of dust and smoke from a battle-field —war-monger†, n. A mercenary warrior hired soldier —war-monger, n. The military bureau or department of the English government —War of Jenkins's Ear, a war between England and Spain in 1738, occasioned by the alleged cutting off by the Spaniards of the ear of a British captain named Jenkins —War of Liberation, the war waged by Germany and allied nations in 1813-1814 to throw off the yoke of Napoleon I —War of the Austrian Succession, the war between Prussia and Austria in 1741-1748, caused by the death of Charles VI. without male issue, France siding with Prussia and England and Holland with Austria —War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, 1812-14, concluded by the Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, announced Feb. 1815. The battles were chiefly naval, except that at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815 —War of the Rebellion, same as WAR OF SECESSION. See SECESSION —War of the Spanish Succession, the war of 1701-1714, on the death of Charles II. of Spain without issue, between France and Bavaria on the one side, and England, Prussia and the United Provinces on the other, concluded by several treaties, the most important of which was the Treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, was established on the Spanish throne —war-paint, n. 1. Paint put upon the face or other parts of the body by savages preparatory to war. 2. [Slang] Full dress and personal adornment as a champion in her *war-paint* —war-path, n. The route taken by an attacking party of American Indians —war-trail†, to be or go on the war-path [Colloq], to be ready for a fight go to war be thoroughly angry —war-powers, powers for war conferred by the constitution and laws, or powers exercised under the general laws of war —war-proof†, n. Valor tried by war —war-rebels, n. pl. [U S] Persons within an occupied territory who rise in arms against the occupying or conquering army or against the authorities established by the same. Compare *spy* —war-scythe, n. A form of medieval pike having a curved or scythe-shaped blade —war-ship, n. Same as MAN-OF-WAR —war-song, n. 1. A song sung in war to rouse enthusiasm or patriotism, among savage tribes, an exciting song sung at the war-dance. 2. A song of war, recounting military deeds —war-tax, n. A tax levied to defray the expenses of a war —war-traitor, n. [U S] A person in a place or district under martial law who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy or holds intercourse with him. Compare *spy* —war-wasted, o. Laid waste or ravaged by war —war-whip, n. Same as SCORPION, 6 —war-whoop, n. A howl or yell made by American Indians as a signal for or in advancing to attack —war-worn, o. Bearing the marks of or long subject to war, said especially of a veteran.

War, abbr. Warlike

wa'ra-ba, 1 wa'ra-ba, 2 wa'ra-ba, n. [E Afr] The

lizard, especially *Voranus niloticus* or *V. griseus*

wa'ra-din, 1 wa'ra-din, 2 wa'ra-din, n. A city in north-western Yugoslavia

wa'ra-tah, 1 wa'ra-tah, 2 wa'ra-tah, n. [Austral] 1. An Australian shrub (*Zelovia spectabilissima*) cultivated in green-houses for its bright-crimson flowers. 2. A red anemone-like flowered common camellia (*Thea japonica*) wa'ra-tant.

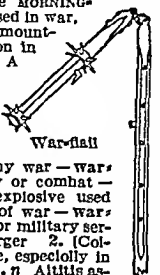
—Glippsland waratah, same as NATIVE TULIP (1)

War-beek, 1 wa'bek, 2 wa'bek, n. [Perkin (1474-1499)] An English adventurer, claimed to be son of Edward IV. pretender to the English crown, hanged at Tyburn

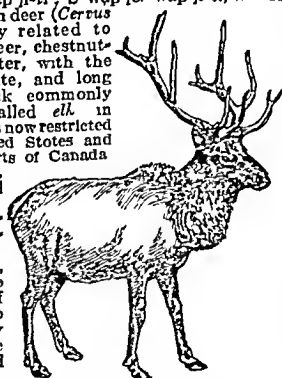
war-beekie, 1 wa'bekie, 2 wa'bekie, n. Same as WARBLE†, 1. war-b' (e), 1 wa'ber, 2 wa'ber, n. [WA'BLEN, WA'BLD, WA'BLD] 1. f. 1. To sing with trills and runs of



War-bonnet of the Mandan Chief "Four Bears" (Colin)



War-filial



Wapiti 1/2

M

with rapid tremulous vibrations, as a bird, utter melodiously, carol, trill. 2. To publish or declare in melody or song, as, to warble praise. 3. To cease to quaver. 4. 1. To give forth a melodious quavering sound or succession of sounds, utter a warble, as, birds warble. 2. To make a liquid, murmuring sound, as a stream. 3. To be uttered with melody. 4. [U S] To yodel. [*OF* *werbler*, < *German* *werben*, twist] Syn.: see *sino* - warbling, v, ad.

N

warbler, *n* 1. *Warbler*. To cross the wings upon the back. [Uit = *warbler*, *v*] warbler [Scott] 2. 1. The act of warbling, or a warbled song. 2. A succession of musical tones made up of trills, runs, and quavers, also, any smooth, soft strain, a carol. 3. [U S] A yodel. [*OF* *werbler*, < *German* *werben*, twist] Syn.: see *sino* - warbling, v, ad.

O

warbler, *n* 1. A bird, or the tumor which results from its presence. See *warrior*. 2. A hard swelling on the back of a horse, caused by the galling of the saddle. [Perhaps akin to *ME* *war*, pus, < *Sw* *war*, pus] - warbler-fly, *n* 1. A bot-fly, *w. mark*, *n* 1. A defect in a cowhide or elk-skin due to bot-flies.

P

warbler, *n* 1. *Warbler*. 2. *Warbler*. 3. One who or that which warbles or sings, a songster. 4. A plain-colored sylvan bird, mostly of the Old World, and noted for its song, as the blackcap, garden-warbler, the reed-warbler, the chiffchaff, the hedger-sparrow, and the nightingale, also, any of many related or similar birds in India, Australasia, etc.

Q

With the exception of the nightingale, the Blackcap Warbler is the sweetest and richest of all the British song-birds. J G Woon *Natural History* p 331 [a s i] 3. As *Americea* insectivorous minitoid bird, usually brilliantly colored and with little power of song, as the common summer or yellow or golden warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*), the black-and-yellow w. (*D. maculosa*), the chestnut-sided w. (*D. pennsylvanica*), and the bay-breasted or autumn warbler (*D. castanea*). See *PRAIRIE*, *PROTHONOTARY*, *ROTTEN*, *SUMMER*, and *SWAMP* *WARBLER*, *RED-START*, *GAD* *YELLOW* *THROAT*.

R

Warblers 1/4 1. Black-throated Green Warbler. 2. Black-and-white Warbler. 4. [U S] A white Warbler. 5. A white Warbler.

S

a college glee-club, who performs warbles or yodels, a creeping warbler, an *American warbler* of *Parula*, *Mniotilta*, or a related genus, that creeps about trees like a nuthatch, as the black-and-white creeper (*M. rufa*), or the blue yellow-backed warbler (*Compsothlypis omeritana*) - flycatching w., an *Americea* warbler of *Setophaga*, *Sylvania*, or a related genus, with depressed bill broad at the base and with rictal bristles as the *Americea* redstart, the hooded warbler, and the Canada warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*) - golden-winged w., a small North-American warbler (*Helminthophila chrysopetra*), with wide yellow stripes on the wings - leucine w., a species of warbler (*Hylocichla ustulata*) - Kentucky w., an *Americea* ground-keeping wood-warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*), olive-green above, yellow below, with the crown and the sides of the head and neck black - wood-warbler, *n* Any one of the *Mniotiltidae* - the *American* warblers. See *WARBLER*, 3.

T

warbler, *n* 1. *Warbler*. 2. *Warbler*. 3. A warble or bot. War-hur-ton, 1. *Warbler*, 2. *Warbler*, 3. *Warbler*. 4. Bartholomew Elliott George, commonly known as Elliot Warburton (1810-1852), an Irish traveler and writer. *The Crescent and the Cross*. 5. Peter Egerton (1813-1871), a British soldier and explorer in Australia. 6. William (1818-1898-1877), an English prelate.

U

war-ry, *n* 1. *War-ry*. 2. *War-ry*. 3. A nathoal or party or in any contest, formerly, a watchword to rally or encourage an array, rallying-ry, as "San lago" of Spain, or "Welf" and "Waibling" among the medieval German factions, etc. See *GRINELL*, *GUELF*.

V

ward, 1. *Ward*. 2. *Ward*. 3. 1. To repel or turn aside, as anything that would harm, take precautionary measures against, keep away usually with off, as, to ward off a blow, to ward off disease. And now he words a Roundhead's pike and now he hums a stave. PHAEDRUS Nicholas at Morston Moor at 5. Nay 'tis for thee to watch God's house, and make the images.

W

2. To keep in safety, guard, imprison. 3. 1. To protect oneself, act on the defensive. 2. To keep guard. [*AS* *weardan* ( = *OHG* *warren*), < *weard*, watchman.]

ward, *n* 1. *Law* (1) A person who is in the charge or under the guardianship of another by virtue of lawful appointment for that purpose. (2) *Feudal Law* A minor heir of the king's tenant in capite to whom the lord or the king stood as guardian in chivalry. 2. A territorial division of cities, made for convenience of government, also, any one of several other divisions made for convenience of management or control, as (1) of a hospital or a prison, (2) of the Mormoia Church, (3) of some counties in Great Britain, (4) formerly of a forest in England, (5) [Archaeol] of a company or band, and (6) of an army or subdivision of an army.

3. The state of being under a guard or a gurdinn (1) Custody, confinement (2) Guardianship, control. 4. The act of warding or guarding, protection. But these guests I leave behind me, In your watch and ward I leave them. *LOVEFELLOW* *Hiawatha* pt xxi, st 23.

5. A projection inside a lock, designed to obstruct the turning of any key other than the proper one, also, a corresponding notch in the bit of a key to allow it to pass the projection in the lock. 6. An instrument or means of defense, defensive attitude or movement, as in fencing. 7. A warden or overseer, as, a mill-ward. 8. A castle court surrounding the keep, bailey. 9. The outworks of a castle. 10. A company of men detailed to defend or guard, garrison, watch. [*AS* *weard*, ward.]

- casual ward, a hospital ward appropriated to casual or accidental patients - casualty of w. (*Scots Law*) the right of the superior or lord in a ward-holding to the full rent of the ward-lands after the vassal's death and during the heir's minority - one of the casualties of superiority,

go called because they were rights that depended on uncertain events - condemned w., a prison ward in which convicts sentenced to capital punishment were kept to await execution - Isolating w., a separate hospital ward for patients having infectious diseases - police-jury w., in Louisiana, a subdivision of a parish corresponding to a township - ward-ern, *n* *Old Eng Law* The duty of keeping watch and ward in time of danger, and announcing the approach of foes by blasts on a horn - w. -corset, *n* A body-guard - ward-ern, *n* - w. in chancery, a minor or lunatic under the protection of a court of equity, especially, a minor under the care of a guardian - w. of court, - w. man [*U S*], a police officer specially detailed to the service of a police captain for the performance of detective duty in a precinct abolished in New York city, Sept. 6, 1801. He wears citizens dress, and his duties are generally of a confidential nature - w. -penny, *n* Same as *WARD* - w. room, *n* 1. On a vessel of war, the quarters of the commissioned officers junior to the commander. 2. A public hall used for meeting of the citizens of a ward in a city - w. school, *n* A common school in a city ward, under the supervision of the officers of the ward.

Ward, *n* 1. Artemas (1727-1800), an American Revolutionary general. 2. Artemus, see *ARTEMUS* WARD. 3. Ward Matthew (1816-1879), an English painter. 4. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, see *PHELPS*. 5. Frederick Townsend (1831-1862), an American geologist. See *TOWNSEND*. 6. James (1843-1925), an English psychologist and metaphysician. 7. James Harman (1808-1861), an American naval officer. 8. John (1879-1878), an English writer. 9. John Quincy Adams (1830-1910), an American sculptor. 10. Sir Joseph George (1857-1911), a New Zealand statesman, premier from 1906. 11. Lester Frank (1841-1913), an American sociologist and geologist. 12. Mary Augusta (Mrs Humphry Ward) (1851-1920), an English novelist. 13. Nathaniel Bagshaw (1791-1868), an English botanist. 14. William George (1812-1882), an English Roman Catholic theologian. 15. William Hayes (1835-1918), an American Congregational clergyman and Assyriologist. 16. A county in N W Dakota, 2,054 sq m., county-seat, Minot. 17. A county in S W Texas, 858 sq m., county-seat, Barstow.

-ward, -wards, *suffix* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, to denote motion to or from a point. [*AS* *weard*, -wards, akin to *weorðan*, become, *L* *verto*, turn] ward-act, *n* Money for services of police as watchman. ward-day, 1. *Ward-day*, 2. *Ward-day*. [*Prov Eng*] A work-day, week-day. 3. *Ward-day*. [*Poet*] A ward, guard. ward-en, *n* 1. One who keeps ward, a warder or gatekeeper, a stationed watchman, especially one stationed on the walls of a fortified place. 2. The chief officer in charge of a prison. 3. In England, the head of any one of certain colleges. 4. A churchwarden.

The statute empowers a Warden to call a meeting. H M BAKER *Rights of Rectors* p 70 [a s i] 1879] 5. [U S] (1) In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. (2) In Rhode Island, a local magistrate. 6. [Canada] The head of the county council of Ontario Province. 7. [Australia] An officer empowered under the Mining Act with managerial and executive authority over a gold-field. 8. [W.] *Freemasonry* One of the two officers of a lodge who rank next in succession to the Worshipful Master. [*OF* *garden* see *GUARDIAN*] Syn.: see *SUPERINTENDENT* - warden of the Cinque Ports (Eng), the governor of the ports so called (see *CINQUE PORTS*) He has the authority of an admiral, and formerly exercised jurisdiction in proceedings at law and in equity - w. of the marches (Eng), an officer appointed to guard the frontiers (marches) of the kingdom, particularly the marches of Wales and Scotland - w. of the standards (Eng), an officer of the Board of Trade having the custody of the Imperial standards of length, weight, etc.

ward-en, *n* A variety of pear used chiefly for cooking. [*Ward-en*, *n*, because it can be kept long] ward-en-pear, *n* - ward-en-pear, *n* A plo of warden-pears. ward-en-ry, 1. *Ward-en*, 2. *Ward-en*. 3. 1. The office, functions, or jurisdiction of a warden. 2. *Ward-en*. 3. The district over which a warden exercises authority. ward-er, 1. *Ward-er*, 2. *Ward-er*. 3. One who wards or keeps guard, a keeper, guard. [*OF* *gardeor*, < *warder*, < *OHG* *warren*, watch.]

ward-er, *n* A staff carried by an officer or person of rank, and used in giving signals. [*WARD*, *v*] ward-stuff, *n* Same as *WARD*. ward-hold, *n* 1. *Ward-hold*, 2. *Ward-hold*. 3. *Ward-hold*. 4. *Ward-hold*. 5. *Ward-hold*. 6. *Ward-hold*. 7. *Ward-hold*. 8. *Ward-hold*. 9. *Ward-hold*. 10. *Ward-hold*. 11. *Ward-hold*. 12. *Ward-hold*. 13. *Ward-hold*. 14. *Ward-hold*. 15. *Ward-hold*. 16. *Ward-hold*. 17. *Ward-hold*. 18. *Ward-hold*. 19. *Ward-hold*. 20. *Ward-hold*. 21. *Ward-hold*. 22. *Ward-hold*. 23. *Ward-hold*. 24. *Ward-hold*. 25. *Ward-hold*. 26. *Ward-hold*. 27. *Ward-hold*. 28. *Ward-hold*. 29. *Ward-hold*. 30. *Ward-hold*. 31. *Ward-hold*. 32. *Ward-hold*. 33. *Ward-hold*. 34. *Ward-hold*. 35. *Ward-hold*. 36. *Ward-hold*. 37. *Ward-hold*. 38. *Ward-hold*. 39. *Ward-hold*. 40. *Ward-hold*. 41. *Ward-hold*. 42. *Ward-hold*. 43. *Ward-hold*. 44. *Ward-hold*. 45. *Ward-hold*. 46. *Ward-hold*. 47. *Ward-hold*. 48. *Ward-hold*. 49. *Ward-hold*. 50. *Ward-hold*. 51. *Ward-hold*. 52. *Ward-hold*. 53. *Ward-hold*. 54. *Ward-hold*. 55. *Ward-hold*. 56. 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KEY 1. *alsle; au = out, ell, lu = feud; chin; go, jet, n = sing; so; ship; chin, thus, azure; F. boñ, düne, n = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant.*  
 KEY 2. *böök, bööt; full, rule, cure, hüt, bürn; öll, böy, e = k, ç = s, go, gem; ink; ç = z; thin, thus; F. bon, dune; n = loch.*

warble  
warrant

**Ware** *ham*, 1 wär'am, 2 wär'am, *n*. 1. A town in Dorsetshire, England. 2. A town in Plymouth county, Mass.  
**ware** *ho'u*, 1 wör'e-hö'u, 2 wär'e-hö'u, *n*. [Maori] A carangid fish (*Seriola lalandi*). See **BREAM**.  
**ware** *house*, 1 wär'hauz, 2 wär'hous, *n*. To plore in a warehouse, especially in a bonded warehouse—warehousing system, the plan of permitting importers of dutiable goods to land and store them in a government warehouse without payment of duties until ready to bring the goods into market, established in the United States by act of 1846, and extended to private bonded warehouses by act of 1854.

**ware** *house*, 1 wär'hous, 2 wär'hous, *n*. A storehouse for the safe-keeping of goods and merchandise, usually a large and strongly built fire-proof structure with few windows. Specif. (1) A place for the storing of goods not yet ready for the market. (2) A storehouse where goods are taken care of for pay—Berlin warehouse, a warehouse or shop for the sale of Berlin wool canvas and other materials for embroidery—ex w., same as **EX STORE**—grinder w. [Engl.] same as **FINDING-STORE**—ware-house *book*, *n*. A book for recording the quantities of goods received, sent out, and remaining—ware-house *man*, *n*. 1. A person who follows the business of storing goods. 2. Print. A workman who looks after the storages and distribution of paper stock—warehousemen's itch (*Pathol.*), eczema of the hands occurring in those who handle irritating substances, as in warehouses.

**ware** *less*, *a*. Unaware, unexpected, heedless.

**ware** *ly*, *adv*. Cautiously, warily.

**ware** *ness*, *n*. Madder.

**ware** *room*, 1 wär'rüm, 2 wär'röom, *n*. A room for the storage or sale of goods or wares.

**war** *fare*, 1 wär'fär, 2 wär'fär, *n*. [WÄR'FÄREN; WÄR'FÄRING] To engage in armed conflict, fight, struggle—warfare, *n*.

**war** *fare*, *n*. The waging or carrying on of war, conflict with arms, combat between enemies, military life, war, hence, figuratively, struggle, strife, as, military or naval warfare. See **WAR**.

Of those in the Northern army actually engaged in warfare, one out of every five lay under the sod when peace was declared. FRANK W. Z. BARNETT *Mourning for Lincoln* p. 50 [Winston '09].

**war** *field*, 1 wär'fild, 2 wär'fild, *n*. 2. Benjamin Breckenridge (1785-1861), an American clergyman, author, editor, and educator. 2. Catharine Ann (1816-1877), an American author. 3. David (1816-1866), an American actor. 4. Ethelbert Dudley (1816-1861), an American author and educator, president of Lafayette College from 1891-1914.

**war** *ful*, *a*. Warlike.  
**war** *gen* *tin*, 1 wär'gen-tin, 2 wär'gen-tin, Peter Wilhelm (1717-1783), a Swedish astronomer and mathematician.  
**war** *gla*, 1 wär'gla, 2 wär'gla, *n*. A French military post and oasis in the Sahara desert.

**war** *gul*, 1 wör'gul, 2 wär'göl, *n*. [E. Ind.] A small East-Indian otter (*Lutra leptonyx*).

**war** *gust*, *n*. An outflow.

**war** *ha* *ble*, *a*. Fit for war.

**war** *ham*, 1 wör'ham, 2 wär'am, William (1450?-1532). An English archbishop, statesman, and patron of learning.

**war** *in*, *n*. [S. Am.] Same as **WARREN**.

**war** *in* *gle*, *n*. Same as **WARREN**.

**war** *in* *tu*, 1 wör'e-tü, 2 wär'e-tü, *n*. The Nilgiri ibex (*Capra hircus*) of southern India, resembling the thar, but with more rounded horns.

**war** *in* *tu*, 1 wör'e-tü, 2 wär'e-tü, *n*. One who curses or maligns, a detractor. [**WART**, *a*].

**war** *in* *ly*, 1 wör'in-ly, 2 wär'in-ly, *adv*. In wary manner, cautiously.

**war** *in* *ment*, *n*. Caution, heed.

**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. A warlike American sapajou monkey.

**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. The quality or character of being wary.

**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. The quality or character of being wary.

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**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. The quality or character of being wary.

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**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. The quality or character of being wary.

**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. The quality or character of being wary.

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**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. The quality or character of being wary.

**war** *in* *ness*, 1 wör'in-ness, 2 wär'in-ness, *n*. The quality or character of being wary.

**war** *ly*, 1 wär'ly, 2 wär'ly, *a*. [Scot.] Worldly.

**war** *ly*, *a*. Warlike.

**war** *ly*, *adv*. Same as **WARLEY**.

**war** *ly*, 1 wör'm, 2 wär'm, *n*. 1. To communicate warmth to, raise the temperature of, as, exercise warms the blood. 2. To inspire with ardor, eager interest, or zeal, impart a glow to, animate, as, the speech warmed the hearers, love warms the heart. 3. To develop or transform as by warmth.

True Love... Can warm earth's poorest hovel to a home.

LOWELL *Love* 1. 9.

4. [Slang] To punish severely. 5. To occupy a figurative use.

II. 1. To become warm or warmer. 2. To develop interest or enthusiasm, become ardent or animated.

As the fiddler warmed to his business, he played faster and faster.

R. HILBERT *White Slave* p. 89 [Fr. N.]

3. [Archaeol.] To warm oneself. [**AS** *warmian*, < *warm* = to warm one's jacket [Colloq.], to flog one, warm'er, *n*.

**war** *m*, 1. Imparting a sensation of heat to the touch, but not hot, heated moderately, not cold, as, this coffee is merely warm, warm water. 2. Having or characterized by heat somewhat greater than temperate, as, warm weather, warm climate. 3. Imparting, promoting, or preserving warmth, as, warm fire, warm clothing. 4. Having a feeling of heat somewhat greater than ordinary; as, warm with exercise. 5. Possessing or marked by ardor, zeal, liveliness, enthusiasm, or cordiality, as, a warm advocate of a cause, a warm argument, warm wishes. 6. Showing excitement, agitated, also, vehement, passionate, as, a warm temper. 7. United by ardor or jealous affection, as, warm friends. 8. Art. Having predominating tones of red or yellow. 9. Recently made, fresh from its source, as, a warm trail. 10. Near the object sought, said in children's games like hide-the-handkerchief. 11. [Colloq.] Accustomed to and at home in a seat or the like, figuratively, as, before he was warm in his office, hardly warm in his judgment. 12. [Colloq.] Uncomfortable by reason of annoyances or danger, as, they made the town warm for him. 13. Characterized by brisk activity and strenuous effort, as, a warm skirmish, warm work. 14. [Old Slang] (1) Indelicate, coarse. (2) In good circumstances, well off as to property. [**AS** *warm*]—warm-head'ed, *a*. Prone to excitement, visionary—w-sled, *a*. [Colloq.] Mounting heavy guns, as a fort or ship a sailors term—warm'ful, *a*. Full of or giving warmth, warm—warm'ish, *a*. Somewhat warm—warm'ly, *adv*—warm'ness, *n*.

**war** *m*, [Colloq.] 1. The act of warming, a heating, as, he was taking a final warm by the stove. 2. Warmth.

**war** *m*, 1 wör'man, 2 wär'man, Cy (1855-1914). An American author, engineer, and journalist. *Sweet Marie*.

**war** *m* *blood*, 1 wör'm-blod, 2 wär'm-blod, *td*, *a*. 1. Having warm blood, said specifically of animals, as mammals and birds, that preserve a nearly uniform high temperature whatever the temperature of the surrounding medium. 2. Having an enthusiastic nature, also, vehement, passionate.

**war** *m*, *pp*. Warmed.

**war** *m* *heart*, 1 wör'm-härt, 2 wär'm-härt, *td*, *a*. Having a warm heart, showing a kind, affectionate, sympathetic nature—warm-heart'ed-ness, *n*.

**war** *m* *ing*, 1 wör'm-ing, 2 wär'm-ing, *n*. 1. The act or process of heating to a moderate degree. 2. [Colloq.] A whipping—warm'ing-pan, *n*. 1. A closed metal vessel, with long handle, for containing live coals or hot water, for warming a bed. 2. [Slang] A temporary habitation of an occupant, placed there to hold it till the intended occupant is ready to take it—w-plaster, *n*. A pitch plaster containing cantharides—w-stone, *a*. A piece of soapstone for warming a bed or as a foot-warmer.

**war** *m* *in* *ster*, 1 wör'm-in-star, 2 wär'm-in-star, *n*. A market-town in Wiltshire, England.

**war** *m* *mouth*, 1 wör'm-mouth, 2 wär'm-mouth, *n*. A centrarchoid fish (*Channobryttus gulosus*) common in sluggish waters of the southern United States, the higmouth, warm-mouth perch, or red-eyed bream.

**war** *m* *th*, 1 wör'm-th, 2 wär'm-th, *n*. 1. The state, quality, or sensation of being warm, moderate heat, or the sensation of it, as, warmth of the body, the warmth of furs. 2. Ardor or fervidness of disposition or feeling, earnestness, enthusiasm, also, heartiness, cordiality. 3. Excitement of temper or mind, a characteristic evincing such excitement, as, warmth of argument. 4. Art. The effect produced by warm colors. See **WARM**, *a*, 8.

**war** *m* *th*, *n*. [Rare] Not giving warmth, cold.

**war** *n*, 1 wör'n, 2 wär'n, *n*. 1. To give notice of danger to (some one), make aware of impending or possible harm, put on one's guard.

Franklin warned you a hundred years ago of the peril of being divided by little, partial local interests. *FARRAR Sermons and Addresses in Am. Farewell Thoughts* p. 356 [Fr. N. 1856].

2. To give notice to, hence, to notify by authority, as, to warn a public official. 3. [Archaeol.] To expostulate with, admonish. 4. To ward off, defend. 5. To forbid, deny, refuse.

II. 1. To give or serve as a warning.

Men's hearts and lives are written on their faces to warn or charm. *Warrior John Brent* p. 63 [Fr. N. 1862].

[**AS** *warnian*, < *warm*, refusal.]

**war** *n*, *pp*. Warned.

**war** *n*, 1 wör'n, 2 wär'n, *n*. [Scot.] Same as **WARREN**.

**war** *n*, 1 wör'n, 2 wär'n, *n*. 1. One who warns or admonishes. 2. An ornamental dish of pastry.

**war** *n*, 1 wör'n, 2 wär'n, *n*. 1. Charles (1846-1909), an English actor, best known for his rôle of Compeau in *Drift* an adaptation of Zola's *L'Assommoir*. 2. Charles Dudley (1829-1900), an American editor,

essayist, and humorist, *American Men of Letters, A Library of the World's Best Literature*. 3. Olin Levi (1814-1896), an American sculptor. 4. Seth (1743-1814), an American Revolutionary officer. 5. Susan (1819-1885), an American novelist, pen-name, "Elizabeth Wetherell". *The Wide, Wide World, Queechy*. 6. A town in Merlmark county, N. H.

**war** *n* *es* *to* *ret*, *ti*. To furnish, store. **war** *n* *es* *to* *ret*.

**war** *n* *ing*, 1 wör'n-ing, 2 wär'n-ing, *pa*. Serving as a warning, as, warning signals—warning color or coloration, see **ANIMAL COLORS**, under **COLOR**, *n*.

**war** *n* *ing*, *n*. 1. The act of one who warns, or that which he communicates, notice of danger, caution against error, or against harm that may follow a certain course of conduct, admonition. 2. Notice given beforehand, specif., a notice to quit service or vacate premises, as, a month's warning. 3. That which warns or admonishes, as, a beacon lighted as a warning. 4. A herald. The slight noise made by a warning-piece. 5. A bidding, summons. **SYN**: see **COUNSEL**, **EXAMPLE**—to take warning, to take heed, be on one's guard—warn'ing-piece, *n*. 1. A part in a clock-mechanism that gives a slight click just before the clock strikes. When in wheel form, called also warning-wheel. 2. Ordinance discharged as a warning, a signal-gun.

**war** *p*, 1 wör'p, 2 wär'p, *n*. 1. To turn or twist out of shape, cause to take on unevenness of outline, as by shrinkage, as, a board is warped by heat. 2. To turn from a right or proper mental or moral plane, give a wrong tendency or tinge to, distort, bias.

A favourite theory... can so warp the mind as to destroy its powers of estimating facts.

TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* vol. II, p. 15 [A. 1892].

3. **Naut.** To move (a vessel) into another position, especially by hauling upon a rope or hawser, attached usually to the heads of piles or posts of a wharf, shift the position of by means of warps. 4. To stretch (ropes) into lengths for weaving. 5. To arrange (yarn) on or for a warp-beam. 6. To fertilize (poor or low land) by enclosing and flooding it from a river or water-course carrying much sediment.

The practice of 'warping' too, as it is now called, is of recovering land from the sea, seems to have had a very ancient origin.

C. W. HOSKINS *Hist. Agriculture* p. 90 [Am. & 1849].

7. In aeronautics, to tilt up (as the tips of an aeroplane at one end) and to bend down (as those at the other end) so as to cause a difference of inclination to enable the wind to bring the aeroplane into balance. 8. [Prov. Eng.] To cast prematurely, as young said of sheep, etc. 9. To cast forth, utter. 10. To change.

II. 1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of shape, become uneven or distorted, as by contraction. 2. To turn aside from the right or straight path, deviate. 3. **Weaving.** To stretch or arrange yarn. 4. **Naut.** To move by means of a rope, usually fastened to something stationary, in order to change position, said of a vessel.

For evil news from Mahlethorpe, Of pirate galleys warping down.

JEAN INGLETON *The High Tide* pt. 10.

5. [Prov. Eng.] To bring forth young prematurely; sink said of cattle, etc. 6. To fly with a heeding or swerving motion, as swarms of locusts. 7. To weave, plat. [**ICE** *warpa*, throw, < *carp*, a throwing, akin to **AS** *warpan*, throw]—warped surface, a skew surface.

**war** *p*, *n*. 1. The state of being warped or twisted out of shape, a twist or distortion, especially in a piece of wood, as when exposed to heat. 2. The threads that run the long way of a fabric, between which the weft, or filling of cross-threads, is woven. 3. A light cable used for warping a ship, tow-ropes, in whaling, a harpoon-line. 4. **Geol. & Agric.** (1) Alluvial sediment deposited by turbid lakes, watercourses, or tides, either by natural process, or as artificially introduced over low lands, silt. A term rarely used in the United States. (2) Loosely and rarely, surface-soil. 5. A length of rope-yarn or rope. 6. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A cast of herrings or other fish, four, a tale used in counting fish, hence, four of anything. (2) A premature casting, also, an animal prematurely born, as a cast foal, lamb, or the like. [**AS** *warpp*, < *warpan*, throw].

—short warp, in whaling, a piece of whale-line connecting the second iron with the main warp—war'p-beam, *n*. That roller or beam in a loom on which the warp is wound—w-dresser, *n*. A machine for sizing warp-threads—w-frame, *n*. A lace-makers frame in which the threads are wound on a beam, as in a loom, warp-net frame—w-knitting, *n*. Knitting in which certain threads are interlinked with other adjacent threads on either side—w-weaving, < w-lace, *n*. Lace having a ground of warp-threads, also, drawn lace—w-land, *n*. Land that has been warped or fertilized by means of sedimentary deposit—w-net, *n*. Lace made as on a warp-lace—w-stitch, *n*. An embroidery-stitch in which the warp-threads are exposed. See **RAWN-WORK**—w-thread, *n*. A thread forming part of a warp.

**war** *p* *age*, 1 wör'p-ij, 2 wär'p-ij, *n*. A charge for moving or warping a vessel to the berth assigned her.

**war** *p* *er*, 1 wör'p-er, 2 wär'p-er, *n*. One who or that which warps, specif., a warping-machine.

**war** *p* *ing*, 1 wör'p-ing, 2 wär'p-ing, *ppr* & *terbal*, *n*. Of **WARP**, < *war'p* < *war'p*, *n*. A hank to retain water in the process of warping land—w-block, *n*. A rope-makers' block used in making warps of rope—w-chock, *n*. A chock used to lead a rope in warping a vessel—w-cone, *n*. A cone-shaped capstan, used in warping a vessel about docks—w-hook, *n*. A rope-makers' hook used in warping or twisting rope-yarns—w-jack, *n*. Same as **HECK-BOX**—w-machine, *n*. Same as **BEAMING-MACHINE**, 2—w-mill, *n*. A machine for arranging the threads so as to form a warp for use in a loom—w-penny, *n*. [Prov. Eng.] Weaving. Money paid for laying the warp in a loom—w-post, *n*. In a ropewalk, a post for warping rope-yarn.

**war** *p* *it*, *pp*. Warped.

**war** *ra* *gal*, 1 wör'a-gal, 2 wär'a-gal, *n*. See



goods, certainty of performance, accuracy of measurement, or the like. 2. To assure or guarantee the character or fidelity of, pledge oneself for; as I *warrant* the man I have sent. 3. To be sufficient grounds for, as for a belief, conclusion, act, or course of conduct, justify; as, the facts did not *warrant* my taking such a responsibility. 4. To assure in reference to something said or promised, or as to an opinion or the like, usually in the first person; as, I *warrant* you he will come; hence, colloquially, to say confidently, feel sure; affirm as beyond question, as, I *warrant* he knew all about it then. 5. To give legal authority or power to, so as to secure against harm; empower, authorize. 6. To safeguard. [*OF* *warrant*, *see* *WARRANT* in *WARRANT*.] *See* *ANSWER* for assure, authorize, avouch, guarantee, justify, maintain, sanction, secure. *See* *JUSTIFY*.

**warrant, n.** 1. *Law*. A judicial writ or order authorizing ministerial officers to make arrests, searches, or seizures, to do any other designated act in aid of the administration of justice. *See* *SEARCH-WARRANT*. 2. Something which assures or attests, a voucher; evidence; guaranty.

What Dante thus bewailed was his real warrant for immortality.

*H. CORREY* *Ex Libris* p. 84, [c. 2, n. 1573.] 3. That which gives authority for some act or course; sanction; authority. 4. A certificate of office given to non-commissioned officers in the army and navy. 5. A document authorizing the receipt or the payment of money as a dividend *warrant*. 6. [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining, underlay. 7. Defense; protection. [*OF* *warrant*, *ppr* of *warr*, guard; < *OHG* *warran*, guard.] *warrant*, *adj.*

*See* *COMMISSION*—*bench-warrant*, *n.* *See* *BENCH*—*county or town w.*, an official instrument or order for the payment of a certain amount of money from the treasury of a county or of a town—*deposit-w.*, *n.* A receipt for merchandise used as a security on which to negotiate a loan—*dividend-w.*, *n.* A written order or check, issued by a stock company, authorizing the payment of dividend money to a stockholder—*general w.*, *see* *GENERAL*—*justice's w.*, a warrant issued by a justice of the peace—*land-w.*, *n.* *See* *LAND*—*search-w.*, *n.* *See* *UNDER-SEARCH*—*subscription-w.*, *n.* *Finance* A voucher certifying a shareholder's right to purchase a new issue of shares—*w. of arrest*, a judicial writ issued for the apprehending of a person accused of crime—*state's warrant*, *n.* A writ of attorney, an instrument (generally under seal) authorizing an attorney at law to appear in court in behalf of the person named, and confess judgment in favor of a person named, for the amount due on some designated bond or obligation—*w. of commitment*, a judicial writ ordering the commitment of a designated person into custody for a specified purpose, as for trial, for appearance as a witness, for contempt of court, etc.—*warrant-officer*, *n.* [U. S.] 1. An officer charged with the duty of serving a judicial warrant. 2. *See* *OFFICER*. 3. *See* *OFFICER*. 4. *See* *OFFICER*. 5. *See* *OFFICER*. 6. *See* *OFFICER*. 7. *See* *OFFICER*. 8. *See* *OFFICER*. 9. *See* *OFFICER*. 10. *See* *OFFICER*. 11. *See* *OFFICER*. 12. *See* *OFFICER*. 13. *See* *OFFICER*. 14. *See* *OFFICER*. 15. *See* *OFFICER*. 16. *See* *OFFICER*. 17. *See* *OFFICER*. 18. *See* *OFFICER*. 19. *See* *OFFICER*. 20. *See* *OFFICER*. 21. *See* *OFFICER*. 22. *See* *OFFICER*. 23. *See* *OFFICER*. 24. *See* *OFFICER*. 25. *See* *OFFICER*. 26. *See* *OFFICER*. 27. *See* *OFFICER*. 28. *See* *OFFICER*. 29. *See* *OFFICER*. 30. *See* *OFFICER*. 31. *See* *OFFICER*. 32. *See* *OFFICER*. 33. *See* *OFFICER*. 34. *See* *OFFICER*. 35. *See* *OFFICER*. 36. *See* *OFFICER*. 37. *See* *OFFICER*. 38. *See* *OFFICER*. 39. *See* *OFFICER*. 40. *See* *OFFICER*. 41. *See* *OFFICER*. 42. *See* *OFFICER*. 43. *See* *OFFICER*. 44. *See* *OFFICER*. 45. *See* *OFFICER*. 46. *See* *OFFICER*. 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to separate by the use of water the lighter from the heavier part of (an ore), as, to wash tin ore. 8. [Brokers' Slang] To subject, as stock, to a wash. See wash, n. 9. To purify, as a gas, by passage through a liquid. 10. To dephosphorize, as molten iron. 11. [Scot.] To work a feather-edge on.

II. 1. To perform oöe's ablutions. 2. To cleanse clothes in water, usually with the aid of some detergent substance. 3. [Colloq.] To be subjected to cleansing with a liquid and friction without fading or being injured in any way, as, that calico will not wash, hence, colloquially, to bear any test; as, that story will not wash. 4. To be abraded or worn away by the action of water, as a hill. 5. To move gently to and fro, as waves. Then I hear the water washing never golden waves were brighter.

JEAN I-GLOWE *The Days Without Alloy* 3. 6. To use washes in the toilet. 7. To swirl in the water; said of certain fish. [*AS* *wascan* wash.] washet. *See* CLEANSE. *See* *WASH*. For convenience, the compound words beginning with *wash* are all gathered here—*wash*'-ball, *n*. A ball of toilet-soap, sometimes with a cosmetic—*wash*'-barrel, *n*. *Fisher's*. A barrel used for immersing split mackerel in brine to extract the blood before further curing—*wash*'-basin, *n*. A basin or bowl, portable or stationary, for ablutions—*wash*'-basket, *n*. 1. A shallow round basket, used by oyster-men. 2. A basket for holding clothes in the laundry—*wash*'-bear, *n*. Same as *WASHING-BEAR*—*wash*'-beetle, *n*. A maul or beetle used for pounding articles in washing—*wash*'-board, *n*. 1. A board or frame having a corrugated surface for rubbing articles upon in washing by hand. 2. *Carp*. A base-board mopboard. 3. *Naut*. A plank adjusted to turn the wash of the sea from a deck or port. 4. Same as *THREE-RIDGE*—*wash*'-boller, *n*. A deep vessel usually of tin or copper for holding or steaming clothes in the process of washing—*wash*'-book, *n*. 1. A book in which articles sent to a laundry are entered and from which they are checked when returned. 2. *Cord-gleeting*. A memorandum of losses and profits at bridge, kept for each rubber—*wash*'-bottle, *n*. *Chem*. An apparatus for washing gases precipitates etc. consisting usually of a tightly stoppered glass flask or bottle through which two tubes pass into the vessel, one of them extending to the bottom of the liquid contained in the vessel. The gas passes into the liquid through the longer tube, bubbles up through the fluid, and makes its exit through the shorter tube. When the apparatus is used for washing precipitates as on a filter a stream of liquid, usually water, is forced out at the longer tube by air-pressure, commonly exerted by the mouth through the shorter tube—*wash*'-bowl, *n*. 1. A wash-basin. 2. A wash-tub—*wash*'-brew, *n*. [*Prov. Brit.*] Same as *SOAPS*, 1—*wash*'-bulkhead, *n*. A lengthwise bulkhead in a ballast-tank—*wash*'-cloth, *n*. A small cloth used in ablutions, or in washing dishes, etc.—*wash*'-day, *n*. A stated day for the domestic washing of clothing, or for sending the wash to a laundry—*wash*'-drift, *n*. *Mining*. Earth rich enough in metal to pay for washing, washing-stuff—*wash*'-drawing, *n*. A drawing on which color has been washed in—*wash*'-drill, *n*. A boring apparatus consisting of a tubular bit with means for employing a jet of water therein to wash through soft soil or sand—*wash*'-drum, *n*. A washing-machine for hides—*wash*'-gilding, *n*. A gilding made with an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is driven off by heat, leaving a coating of gold—*wash*'-gourd, *n*. Same as *SPONGE-GOURD*—*wash*'-gravel, *n*. Same as *WASH-NUT*—*wash*'-house, *n*. A building fitted up for washing clothes laundry washing-house?—*wash*'-leather, *n*. Chamois leather, or a leather made to resemble it—*wash*'-off, *g*. *Calico-print*. Liable to fade or disappear on washing, future said of a color or dye—*wash*'-pan, *n*. A pan for washing pay-dirt in placer-mining—*wash*'-plain, *n*. *Geol*. A plain formed of sand and gravel, chiefly out-wash from the melting of a glacier—*wash*'-port, *n*. *Naut*. A hinged port in a ship's hullworks which swinging outward, frees the deck of water as the ship rolls and closes against its admission—*wash*'-pot, *n*. A vessel in which something is washed specif. in tin-plating the vessel in which the sheet receives its final coating of tin—*wash*'-rag, *n*. A piece of toweling or the like used in bathing, wash-cloth—*wash*'-reel, *n*. Same as *WASH-DRUM*—*wash*'-room, *n*. A room equipped for washing, especially, a lavatory—*wash*'-stand, *n*. A piece of furniture used for holding the utensils for ablutions and for wash-bowl and pitcher, or sometimes a set bowl—*wash*'-strake, *n*. Same as *WASH-BOARD*, 3—*wash*'-stuff, *n*. Wash-dirt—*wash*'-tub, *n*. A tub used in washing, particularly in washing clothes—*wash*'-wheel, *n*. Same as *WASH-DRUM*

wash, o. 1. Washable as, wash goods. 2. Washy watery wash, *n*. 1. The act or process of washing, performance of ablutions, or a cleansing in or with water, especially, the operation of cleansing clothing by washing, hence, a number of articles washed or cleansed at one time. 2. A preparation or mixture used in washing, coating, or smearing. (1) A thin coating of metal.

The summer sunshine fell like a wash of gold upon the shores of Mount Desert. CO-STANCE C. HARRISON *Bar Harbor Days* p. 157 [il. 1887] (2) *Mud*. A lotion. (3) A liquid for the toilet as for the hair, complexion, etc. (4) *Art*. A water-color or India ink pigment for spreading lightly and evenly on a drawing or picture the coating made with such a pigment. (5) *Foundry*. An emulsion applied to a core or mold, to improve the casting. (6) An insecticide.

3. The breaking of a body of water upon a shore; swirling, undulating water in the wake of a moving vessel, also, the noise made by water as it strikes a boat, pier, etc., by extension, the air-disturbance set up alongside an aerial vehicle in flight wash, *v*. 4. An area washed by a sea or river, also, the shallow part of a river or an arm of the sea, a marsh.

The wide extent of salt marshes and meadows interspersed with shallow land-locked washes and lagoons. H. W. HARRISON *Field Sports, Bay Shooting* in vol. 11 p. 7 [il. 1849]

5. Material collected and deposited by water, as alluvial matter, especially that deposited before the outlet of a mountain gulf. 6. Liquid or semiliquid refuse. (1) Liquid waste from the kitchen used for food of swine and cattle, swill, as, wash for hogs. (2) The liquid expressed from the cheese of apples or grapes after adding water thereto. *U. S. Internal Revenue* 1890, p. 155. (3) *Distilling*. (a) Fermented wort left after the principal distillation. (b) [*W. Ind.*] Cane-juice dregs, molasses, and other refuse of sugar-making, used for distillation.

7. *Naut*. The blade of an oar. 8. *Zool*. A light superficial tint or tinge. 9. [Brokers' Slang] A sale of stock or other securities at a stock exchange between parties of one interest, in order to attract attention by reason of the apparent activity of the market, or to create a market price, or both. When the latter only is aimed at, the transaction is called "matched orders." 10. A measure of or for shell-fish usually less than a hushel. 11. *Arch*. (1) The upper surface of a sill or

horizontal member exposed to the weather, having a slight pitch or inclination to shed water. (2) Any structure arranged to receive and shed water; as, the carriage wash of a stable—black wash, see BLACK—red wash (*Med*), camphorated lotion of copper sulfate—white w., same as LEAD-WATER—yellow w., see YELLOW

Wash, *n*. An inlet on the E coast of England between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 22 by 15 m.

Wash, *abbr*. Washington (State official)

Wash'-a-bangh, 1 wash'-a-bi, 2 wash'-a-bi, *n*. A county in S W South Dakota, 1,146 sq m

Wash'-a-bl(e), 1 wash'-a-bl, 2 wash'-a-bl, *a*. That may be Wash'-a-ble Needle, 1 wash'-a-ki, 2 wash'-a-ki A peak in W. Wyoming, 12,000 ft high.

Wash'-board, 1 wash'-börd, 2 wash'-börd, *n*. [*Local, U. S.*] A roughly corrugate driver-muscle (*Unio* (*Quadrula*) *heros*) of the Mississippi Valley, useful for buttons, etc.

Wash-burn, 1 wash'-bärn, 2 wash'-bärn, *n*. L. Cadwallader Colben (1781-1852), an American politician and soldier brother of E. B. Washburne. 2. Mount, a peak in the Yellowstone National Park Wyoming, 10,346 ft high.

3. A county in N W Wisconsin, 834 sq m, county-seat, Shell Lake. 4. A city, county-seat of Bayfield county, Wis.

Wash-burne, 1 wash'-bärn; 2 wash'-bärn, Ellihu Benjamin (1781-1852) An American statesman; minister to France during the Franco-German war.

washed, 1 wash't, 2 wash't, *pa*. 1. Having undergone wash't, the process of washing. 2. *Zool*. Having a surface-tint or color over a ground color. 3. [Brokers' Slang] Doce in a wash: said of exchange of securities.

wash'er, 1 wash'er 2 wash'er, *ti*. To furnish with washers.

wash'er, *n*. 1. One who or that which washes, especially a machine for washing. Specif: (1) In paper-making, a machine for washing rags or cleansing pulp. (2) An apparatus for washing ore, etc. as a jigger or slime-table, also, any similar machine used in coal-washing.

2. *Mech*. A small flat perforated disk, as of metal or leather, used for placing beneath a nut or pivot-head, or at an axle-bearing or joint, to serve as a cushion or packing. 3. *Plumbing*. An outlet-pipe, as for a eistern, plugged when not in use. 4. The pied wagtail. 5. The raccoon—blind washer, an unperforated metal washer, used in pipe-lines—drag-wash'er, *n*. A flat ring on a gun-carriage for the attachment of a drag-rope—triangular w., a washer thicker on one side than the other, and thus having triangular cross-section, for holding a tire inclined at an angle—wash'er-ent'er, *n*. A tool for cutting out disks for washers—w. gage, *n*. A tapering gage for measuring the diameters of holes in washers nuts, etc.—w. hoop, *n*. A large washer resembling a hoop—w. wire, *n*. A woven-wire strainer for paper-pulp.

Wash'er-man, 1 wash'-mæn; 2 wash'er-man, *n*. A laundress. 2. The pied wagtail—washerwoman's itch or scall, a form of eczema that sometimes affects the hands of laundresses and others who work in irritating solutions.

wash'er, 1 wash'er, 2 wash'er, *n*. [*ILS*, 1-12, 2-15, 7'] A plant for washing coal or ore.

wash'-ness, 1 wash'-näs, 2 wash'-näs, *n*. The state or quality of being washy or watery.

Wash'ing, 1 wash'ing, 2 wash'ing, *n*. 1. The act of one who washes. 2. Things (as clothing) washed on one occasion, or collected during a certain time, as a week's washing. 3. *Met*. That which is retained after being washed, as a washing of ore. 4. A thin coating of metal; as, the forks had received only one washing of silver—wash'ing-bear, *n*. The raccoon from its habit of dipping food into water—wash'ing-bear?—w. block, *n*. A block for heating clothes upon with a hat or staff, near a stream of water. See *WUCK*—w. bottle, *n*. *Chem*. A wash-bottle designed to be heated over a flame—w. fluid, *n*. A cleansing-fluid, usually alkaline so as to be soapy—w. gourd, *n*. Same as *SPONGE-GOURD*—w. horn, *n*. [*Eng*] The sounding of a horn for laborers to wash before dinner—w. house, *n*. A wash-house—w. butch, *n*. *Mining*. Same as *WUCK*, 2(5).

Wash'ing-ton, 1 wash'ing-ton; 2 wash'ing-ton, *n*. 1. Booker T. Taliaferro (1856-1915) An American negro educator and author—organizer and principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. 2. Bushrod (1762-1829) *n*. Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court nephew and heir of George. 3. George (1732-1799), an American patriot soldier, and statesman commander-in-chief of the American forces in the Revolution first President of the United States "Father of his Country." 4. John (1800-1863), an English naval officer renowned as a hydrographer. 5. Martha (*née* Dandridge) (1732-1802), wife of George. 6. Mary (*née* Ball) (1706-1799) mother of George. 7. William Augustine (1752-1810), an American Revolutionary general. 8. Mount, a peak in California, 10,802 ft high. 9. Mount, the highest peak of the White Mountains of New Hampshire and a noted resort 6,293 ft high. 10. A State in the extreme N W United States of America, admitted Nov 11, 1859 66,835 sq m, capital Olympia. 11. An island of the Marquesas group. 12. A county in S W Alabama, 1,050 sq m, county-seat, St Stephens. 13. A county in N W Arkansas, 1,005 sq m, county-seat Fayetteville. 14. A county in N E Colorado, 1,074 sq m, county-seat Akron. 15. A county in N W Florida, 1,425 sq m, county-seat, Vernon. 16. A county in E central Georgia, 650 sq m, county-seat, Sandersville. 17. A county in central Idaho, 2,903 sq m, county-seat, Weiser. 18. A county in Illinois, 555 sq m, county-seat, Nashville. 19. A county in S Indiana, 523 sq m, county-seat, Salem. 20. A county in S E Iowa, 576 sq m, county-seat, Washington. 21. A county in N Kansas, 900 sq m, county-seat, Washington. 22. A county in central Kentucky, 319 sq m, county-seat, Springfield. 23. A parish in E Louisiana, 638 sq m, parish-seat, Franklinton. 24. A county in E Maine, 2,456 sq m;

county-seat, Machias. 25. A county in N central Maryland, 455 sq m, county-seat, Hagerstown. 26. A county in E Minnesota, 402 sq m, county-seat, Stillwater. 27. A county in central Mississippi, 925 sq m, county-seat, Greenville. 28. A county in S E Missouri, 744 sq m; county-seat, Potosi. 29. A county in E Nebraska, 392 sq m, county-seat, Blair. 30. A county in central New York, 797 sq m, county-seat, Argyle. 31. A county in N E North Carolina, 334 sq m, county-seat, Plymouth. 32. A county in S E Ohio, 627 sq m; county-seat, Marietta. 33. A county in N W Oregon, 715 sq m, county-seat, Hillsboro. 34. A county in S W Pennsylvania, 830 sq m; county-seat, Washington. 35. A county in S W Rhode Island, 331 sq m, county-seat, Kingston. 36. A county in N E Tennessee, 325 sq m, county-seat, Jonesboro. 37. A county in S E Texas, 565 sq m, county-seat, Brenham. 38. A county in S W Utah, 2,457 sq m, county-seat, St George. 39. A county in N central Vermont, 655 sq m; county-seat, Montpelier. 40. A county in S W Virginia, 605 sq m, county-seat, Abingdon. 41. A county in S E Wisconsin, 423 sq m, county-seat, West Bend. 42. A city in the District of Columbia, capital of the United States, seat of the United States National Museum, Smithsonian and the Carnegie Institutions, and of the following colleges and universities, American University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1893 Catholic University, American (Roman Catholic) founded in 1859 Gallaudet College (non-sectarian), founded in 1864; Georgetown University (R. C.), founded in 1789 George Washington University (non-sect.) founded in 1821, Howard University (non-sect.), founded in 1867, Oriental University (non-sect.), founded in 1903, Potomac University (non-sect.), founded in 1904 St. Johns College (R. C.), founded in 1856, and Trinity College (R. C.), founded in 1900. 43. A town in Litchfield county, Conn. 44. A village county-seat of Wilkes county, Ga. 45. A city in Tazewell county, Ill. 46. A city, county-seat of Davies county, Ind. 47. A city, county-seat of Washington county, Ia. 48. A city, county-seat of Washington county, Kan. 49. A township and city in Franklin county, Mo. 50. A township and borough in Warren county, N J. 51. A township and town in Beaufort county, N C. 52. A borough, county-seat of Washington county, Pa. seat of Washington and Jefferson College (non-sect.), founded in 1802. 53. A county in S W South Dakota, 1,157 sq m. 54. A county in Oklahoma, 4,258 sq m, county-seat Bartlesville.

Washington cedar, the sequoia—W. elm, an elm in Cambridge, Mass., so called from the fact that under it Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775—W. lily, a very tall California lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) having whorled leaves and fragrant white flowers purple-dotted, or tinged with pink—W. monument, an obelisk of white marble in the city of Washington, erected between 1818 and 1854 as a memorial to George Washington. It is 555 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, and may be ascended by an interior elevator or by a stairway—W. palm, the fan-palm (*Neorhaphis filamentosa*) of the Colorado desert—W. pie [*U. S.*], two or more layers of cake with a filling of jam or cream.

Wash'ing-ton Court'-house, *n*. A city in Fayette county, O. Wash'ing-ton-ai, 1 wash'ing-ton-ai, 2 wash'ing-ton-ai, *n*. *Bot*. 1. Same as *NOW-WASHINGTONIA*. 2. Same as *SEQUOIA*.

Wash'ing-ton-ai, 1 wash'ing-ton-ai, 2 wash'ing-ton-ai, *n*. 1. Of or pertaining to George Washington, first President of the United States. 2. Naming or relating to the Washington Temperance Society which originated in Baltimore, Md., about 1840. 3. Of or pertaining to (1) the city of Washington, capital of the United States, or (2) the State of Washington.

Wash'ing-ton-ai, *n*. 1. An inhabitant of Washington, the city or the State. 2. A member of a Washingtonian Temperance Society.

Wash'ing-ton, 1 wash'ing-ton, 2 wash'ing-ton, *n*. A county in S W Oklahoma, 958 sq m, county-seat, Cordell.

Wash'ing-ton, *n*. *Geol*. See *GEOL*.

Wash'man, 1 wash'mæn, 2 wash'mæn, *n*. [*MENT*, *pl*] 1. A man who washes, in any sense, as, a tin-washman. 2. A beggar that feigns illness.

Wash'o, 1 wash'ō, 2 wash'ō, *n*. A town on W Homsh Wash'o-an, 1 wash'o-an, 2 wash'o-an, *n*. A North-American linguistic stock. See *AMERICAN*.

Wash'oe, 1 wash'ō, 2 wash'ō, *n*. A county in W Nevada, 5,612 sq m, county-seat, Reno.

Wash'out, 1 wash'out, 2 wash'out, *n*. 1. A considerable erosion of earth by the action of water, as by a torrent or flooding rain, also, the excavation made by such action, said especially of earthen embankments, as for a railway or a river-levee. 2. A cleansing by washing out—wash'out-plug, *n*. A valve in a container to permit the escape of cleansing water—w. process, see *GLASS* process under *GLASS*.

Wash'tail, 1 wash'tail, 2 wash'tail, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] The Wash'te-naw, 1 wash'te-nä, 2 wash'te-nä, *n*. A county in S Michigan, 690 sq m, county-seat, Ann Arbor.

Wash't, 1 wash't, 2 wash't, *a*. [*WASH'-ER*, *WASH'-EST*] 1. Too much diluted, watery, moist, soft, weak, hence, wanting in substance, solidity, stimmung, or force, feeble.

And on the washy ooze deep channels wore. MITCHELL, *P. L. bk. vi. 1* 303.

2. [*Local, U. S.*] Not firm or hardy, apt to break copiously, as, a washy horse. [*< WASH*]

Wash's, 1 wash's, 2 wash's, *n*. *Moham Lar*. A person appointed in a will as manager of a devised estate. [*Ar. waqf*]

Wash'-all-kow, *n*. Same as *VASIKOR*.

Wash'-ite, 1 wash'it, 2 wash'it, *n*. *Mineral*. An altered variety of silicate. [*< WASHIT*]

Wash'-um, 1 wash'-or-shi-um, 2 wash'-or-shi-um, *n*. *Chem*. A gray metallic element described by J. F. Bahr in 1862 as existing in the mineral waste, but later shown to be identical with thorium. [*< Gustavus Vasa or Wassa*]

Wasmes, 1 vām; 2 vām, *n*. A town in Hainaut Belgium.

Wasp, 1 wasp; 2 wasp, *n*. 1. A predatory dipterous stinging hymenopterous insect. The typical social wasps or vespids construct papery nests of masticated vegetable material. They feed on the sweets of flowers and fruits, and on insects, killing the latter with their jaws.

2. [*Local, U. S.*] Not firm or hardy, apt to break copiously, as, a washy horse. [*< WASH*]

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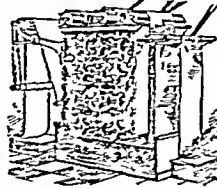
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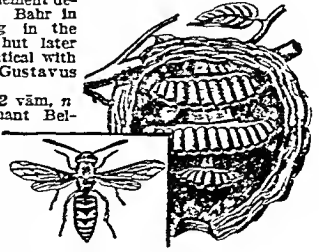
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Dyers' Washing-machine for Cloth.



Social Wasp (*Vespa germanica*), and its Nest opened to show structure. About 1/2.







watch'ing, 1 wach'ing, 2 wach'ing, n The act or state of one who watches a vigil—watchings of flowers, sec vigils of flowers, under vigil.

watch'mak'er, 1 wach'mak'er, 2 wach'mak'er, n A person who manufactures or repairs watches.

—watchmakers' cramp, a paralytic nervous affection of certain facial muscles incident to a watchmaker's continuous exercise of them in holding a magnifying-glass in the eye—watch'mak'ing, n

watch'man, 1 wach'man, 2 wach'man, n [-MEN, pl] A person whose business is to keep watch or guard, especially, a man employed to guard a building, etc., at night.

The watchman of the gods is named Heimdall. His senses are so keen that nothing can escape him.

H. H. BORRER'S *Story of Norway* p. 22 [a r r 1891]

—hoxing the watchman [Eng] the overturning of a watchman's box while he is in it n practised formerly in vogue among the young bloods—watch'man-see'-tle, n The dor-heetle. See dor-heetle.

—watchman's rattle, a rattle making a loud, harsh noise by the action of a toothed wheel on a spring.

watch'ment'i, n A vigil watch.

watch't, pp Watched.

watch'word', 1 wach'wōrd', 2 wach'wōrd', n S S

A secret word or expression given on demand of a sentry and showing a person's right to pass, a password used to distinguish friends from enemies, countersign.

2. A word or phrase summoning to concert of action, a rallying cry or maxim.

The names of Clarkson and Wilberforce will, in the end of time, be watchwords in the mouths of the friends of bleeding humanity.

W. L. GARRISON *Writings and Speeches*, Clarkson and Wilberforce p. 174 [a r w 1882]

34. A watchman's or sentry's call.

4. A signal or warning to act or be on one's guard—to set a watchword upon, to make a byword of.

Wa'teau', n Same as WATTEAU.

Wa'ter', 1 wōt'r, 2 wāt'r, n 1. Claude Henri (1718-1780), a French artist, writer, and academician.

2. Louis Etienne (1780-1860), a French landscape-painter.

Wa'ter, 1 wōt'r, 2 wāt'r, v I. t. 1.

To pour water upon, to moisten or sprinkle with water, irrigate.

The Fellah opens or closes the rivulets with his foot as the Serpentina says, "Where thou wateredst the land with thy foot."

S. C. BARTLETT *From Egypt to Palestine* p. 45 [a r 1879]

2. To provide with water for drinking, give water to, as, to water cattle.

3. To increase the amount or bulk of by adding water, mix or dilute with water, weaken by dilution with water, as, watered milk.

4. To give an undulating sheen to the surface of by subjecting to uneven pressure after moistening and heating, as silk,

linen, etc.

5. To supply with streams used in the passive participle.

No country in the world is so well watered [as South America].

HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist* vol. u p. 320 [a r 1860]

6. Com & Finance To enlarge the number of shares of without a proportionate increase of paid-in capital, as, to water railroad or telegraph stock.

II. 1. To secrete, become filled with, or discharge water, as, her eyes watered.

2. To fill with saliva, as the mouth, from desire for food, hence, to have a longing, as for something palatable, as, their mouths watered at the thought of such dainties.

3. To get and take in water, as for drinking or for a boiler, as, the engine watered.

4. To drink water and of beasts [*< AS wætran, < water, water*].

wa'ter, n 1. A colorless limpid liquid compound of hydrogen and oxygen (H<sub>2</sub>O) in the proportion of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen, or by weight of 2 parts of hydrogen to 16 of oxygen.

Pure water is neither alkaline nor acid, and is free from odor and taste.

It is blue when viewed in mass, but water of other colors caused by foreign matters, organic or inorganic, is not of uncommon occurrence, even water that is white as milk or black as ink is known.

It becomes solid—freezes—at 32° Fahr., forming ice, and at 212° Fahr. it becomes gaseous, forming steam at the normal pressure of the air.

Its greatest or maximum density is at 39.2° Fahr., which is called unity (1,000) and is the standard for the comparison of the densities of other solids and liquids.

A cubic centimeter of water at 39.2° Fahr. weighs 1 gram and is the standard unit of the metric system.

It is an imperfect conductor of electricity, and is slightly compressible.

The solvent powers of water are very great, and it is seldom found pure.

Among geological agencies it is first both as regards its mechanical and chemical action.

It is the chief agency in rock-making, in shaping mountains, excavating valleys, and in recording the progress of the earth in its features and life.

Its mechanical action manifests itself by softening rocks and earthy beds by penetrating and causing disintegration through alternate freezing and melting, while its chemical action manifests itself by its solvent power, yielding new minerals while altering others.

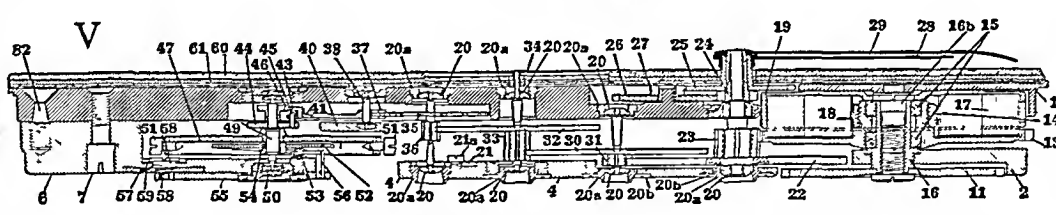
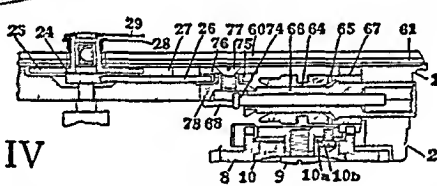
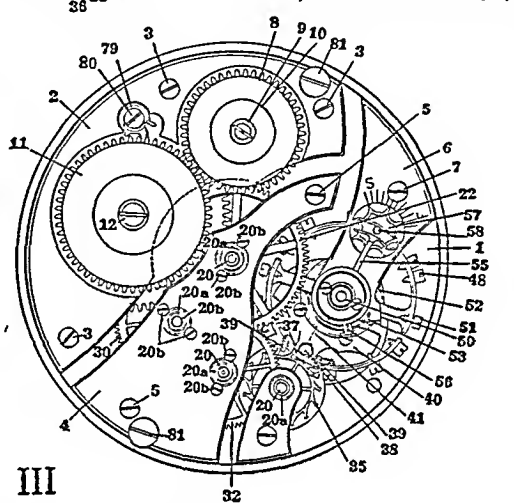
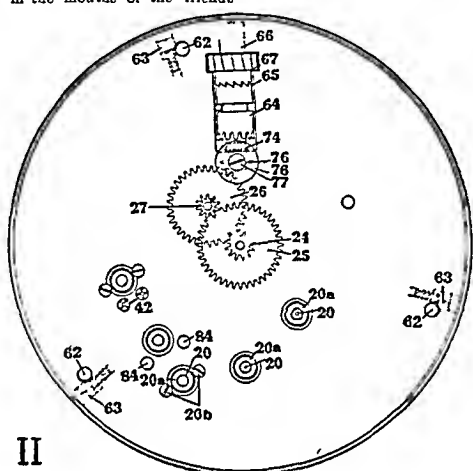
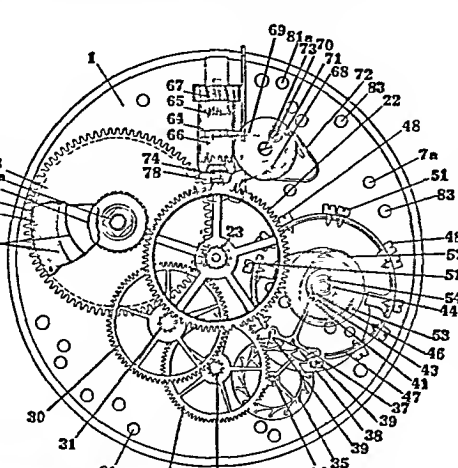
Water forms more than two-thirds of the earth's surface, and it has been estimated that if all the water of the globe could be collected it would form a sphere 900 miles in diameter.

According to its source, it is known as river-water, sea-water, spring-water, etc.

When precipitated from the clouds it is rain-water. Rain-water is nearly pure.

An average analysis of sea-water would show about 3.5 per cent salts of various kinds, 2.7 per cent being common salt.

Water is also an essential



Parts of an American Open-face Watch

I View of pillar-plate with top-plate removed, main-wheel broken away to show mainspring balance-wheel with arms broken out to show hair-spring also winding- and setting-mechanism. II View of back side of pillar-plate showing winding-pinion and clutch, intermediate hand setting-wheel, etc. III View showing barrel-bridge train-bridge, and escape-wheel bridge (which together constitute the top-plate) winding-wheel, balance-cock micrometer regulator, etc. IV View showing a section through a portion of the pillar-plate and barrel section of top-plate which carry the winding-bar, crown-wheel, etc. V View showing section through top-plate, pillar-plate, and balance-cock showing the watch-train stretched out in a straight line in its relative order of movement beginning on the left with the main-wheel which revolves once in six and one-half hours and drives the center-wheel one revolution each hour and through the cannon-pinion the minute-wheel, the minute-pinion and the hour-wheel drives the latter one revolution in twelve hours the center-wheel drives the third wheel and pinion and they in turn drive the fourth wheel and pinion one revolution each minute, and through the action of the escape-wheel and the pallet and fork the balance is given 18,000 vibrations per hour.

In operating turn winding-arbor (66) by means of a male square on winding-bar in stem of case entering square hole in outer end of winding-arbor (66) impinging end of push-pin (74), forcing it inward against shupper-lever (68), which acting against shupper (69) engages ratchet-teeth of shifting-clutch (65) with corresponding teeth on winding-pinion whose spiral teeth engage corresponding teeth of the crown-wheel (8), whose peripheral teeth are in engagement with corresponding teeth of winding-wheel (11) which is attached to the upper end of the barrel-arbor (16) the lower end of which arbor is attached to mainspring-harrel (19), to which the outer end of mainspring is attached. Turning this harrel, consequently winds mainspring closely around the main-wheel hub (14). The recoil-click (79) prevents the mainspring being too tightly wound. The force of the mainspring causes the main-wheel (13) to turn and it being connected with teeth of center-pinion (23), carries that and its attached center-wheel (22), and in similar manner the succeeding 3d, 4th and escape-wheels and pinions. When the watch is at rest one of the pallet-jewels (39) should rest on the inclined face of one of the teeth of the escape-wheel (35). The turning of this wheel causes pallet (37) to swing on its arbor (38). The extended arm of the pallet terminates in a fork (41) which in moving carries enclosed roller-jewel (45) and roller (44) which being fast on balance-staff (49), carries balance (47) giving it a slight impetus and in so doing deflects hair-spring (52) until its resistance exactly equals the impetus of the balance (47). The spring then reacts carrying balance in opposite direction until roller-jewel reenters the fork and moves it sufficiently to unlock the escape-wheel. The swinging of the pallet brings one of the pallet-jewels directly in front of one of the escape-wheel teeth, thereby arresting its further progress. The return movement of balance swings the fork in the other direction and thereby unlocks the escape-wheel tooth whose inclined top again forces the pallet and fork in contrary direction until the opposite pallet-jewel has engaged another tooth, these reverse movements of the balance serving to disengage successively one or the other of the teeth of the escape-wheel. The weight of the balance and the elastic force of the hair-spring must be so adapted the one to the other, as to produce eighteen thousand vibrations of the balance per hour. On the center staff is located a cannon-pinion (24) so-called which engages with the minute-wheel (26) which is made fast to minute-pinion (27) which engages the hour-wheel (25) the relation of the wheels and pinions being such that while the cannon-pinion makes one revolution per hour the hour-wheel makes one revolution in twelve hours. For setting the hands it is useful to disengage the shifting-clutch sleeve (64) from the winding-pinion (67) and bring the teeth of the opposite end of sleeve into engagement with the corresponding teeth of the intermediate setting-wheel which are constantly engaged with the teeth of the minute-wheel, and to effect this shifting of the sleeve it is simply needful to pull outward the crown of the watch case thus withdrawing the winding-bar from contact with the push-pin, when the action of shupper-spring (72) acting upon the shupper and shupper-lever (68-69) will throw the shifting-clutch into engagement with the intermediate setting-wheel.

List of Parts 1 Pillar-plate 2 Barrel-bridge 3 Barrel-bridge screws 4 Train-bridge 5 Train-bridge screws 6 Balance-cock 7 Balance-cock screw 7a Balance-cock screw-hole 8 Crown-wheel 9 Crown-wheel stud 10 Crown-wheel washer 10a Crown-wheel washer screw 11 Winding-wheel 12 Winding-wheel screw 13 Jeweled main-wheel 14 Jeweled main-wheel hub 15 Jeweled main-wheel jewels 16 Main-wheel (or barrel) arbor 16a Barrel-arbor square 16b Barrel holding-screw 17 Mainspring 18 Mainspring-hook (inner end) 18a Mainspring-hook (outer end) 19 Mainspring barrel 20 Train pinion 20a Train pinion jewel 20b Train pinion jewel setting-screw 21 Escape-wheel jewel-cap 21a Escape-wheel jewel cap-screw 22 Center-wheel 23 Center-pinion 24 Cannon-pinion 25 Hour-wheel 26 Minute-wheel 27 Minute-pinion 28 Hour-hand 29 Minute-hand 30 3d wheel 31 3d pinion 32 4th wheel 33 4th pinion 34 Second-hand 35 Escape-wheel 36 Escape-wheel screw 37 Pallet 38 Pallet-arbor 39 Pallet-jewels 40 Pallet-bridge 41 Fork 42 Banking-screws 43 Guard-pin 44 Roller 45 Roller-jewel 46 Hollow in edge of roller to allow passage of guard-pin 47 Balance 48 Balance-screws 49 Balance-staff 50 Balance-staff end-stones 51 Main-time screws 52 Bréguet hairspring 53 Hairspring stud 54 Hairspring collet 55 Regulator 56 Regulator-pinion 57 Regulator-wheel 58 Regulator-wheel screw 59 Regulator-wheel screw spring-washer 60 Dial enamel 61 Dial copper 62 Dial-foot 63 Dial-foot screw 64 Shifting-clutch sleeve 65 Shifting-clutch ratchet-teeth 66 Winding-arbor 67 Winding-pinion 68 Shupper-lever 69 Shupper 70 Shupper-screw 71 Shupper-cap 72 Shupper-spring 73 Shupper-cap screw 74 Push-pin 75 Intermediate setting-wheel 76 Intermediate setting-wheel cap 77 Intermediate setting-wheel cap-screw 78 Inside bridge 79 Recoil-click 80 Recoil-click screw 81 Case-screw 81a Case-screw holes 82 Steady-pin 83 Steady-pin holes 84 Peep-holes

constituent of all animal and vegetable life, and of most minerals and rocks, forming the so-called water of crystallization (See phrase). It frequently imparts crystalline form and color to salts, as in the case of cobalt, copper, iron, and other sulfates.

Water forms a large proportion of all animal organisms and in this river of life the various constant vital functions constantly develop chemical, electrical, mechanical, and heat energy.

WILLIAM L. SHERRWOOD *Nature of Life* Lecture before N. Y. University, Jan. 20, '05

2. Any particular body of water, as a lake, a river, or a sea sometimes used in the plural, as, the waters of Lake Superior, to go by water, in Scotland, a small river. 3. Any one of the aqueous or liquid secretions of animals, as, water on the brain, also, perspiration, tears, urine, also. 4. Any preparation of water holding a gaseous or volatile substance in solution, as, ammonia water, orange-flower water, also, a product of distillation or alcoholic solution, as, strong water, Cologne water.

They include the preparations formerly specially designated as 'Distilled Waters' having been made by distilling water from plants or parts of plants containing volatile oil.

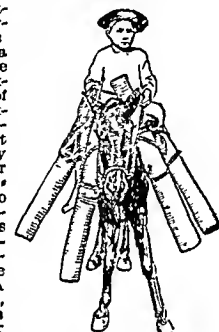
U. S. Dispensary p. 216 (c. 1890)

5. The transparency or luster of a precious stone or pearl, because, the aggregate of qualities that make it valuable, also, figuratively, excellence, purity, degree, etc. 6. An undulating sheen given to certain textile fabrics, or to metal. See DAMASK, 2, DAMASKED, 2, (6). 7. Finance. Stock issued without increase of paid-in capital to represent it. 8. [Prov. Brit.] The banks of a river or other body of water, also, a seaside resort. 9. [Prov. Eng.] Dew. [AS *water*, water]

—above water, out of danger, secure —alkaline w, a natural mineral water in which alkaline salts, especially sodium bicarbonate and sodium chloride, predominate, as the Congress water of Saratoga Springs and the Vichy water of France. Beneficial of the waters (Gr. *Ch.*) a professional Epiphany ceremony of blessing streams, seas, and certain holy waters —between wind and w. 1. At that strip of a vessel's hull which in sailing is alternately submerged and above water. 2. In any particularly vulnerable part —bitter w., a natural mineral water containing in solution certain magnesium salts as magnesium sulfate —bottom water, n. Same as GROUND-WATER —bromine w, a solution of bromine in water used as a laboratory reagent —burning w, alcohol —carbonated w, artificially, any natural mineral water containing carbon-dioxide gas now, any water naturally or artificially impregnated with carbon dioxide, soda-water —chal. beate w., a natural saline mineral water containing ferrous salts, as the waters of Spa, Belgium, and Wiesbaden, Germany —deep w, or waters, a state or time of great tribulation, grievous peril —entrained w., water trapped in a steam-pipe —false waters (Obstet.), a fluid found sometimes between the amnion and the chorion —Florida w., a proprietary preparation used as a toilet-water —frightened w. [Naut. Slang] weak tea or coffee served to a crew —ground w., n. The water which permeates the outer portion of the earth's crust, filling pores, fissures, and cavities, and saturating the soil and rocks below an irregular, indefinite surface known as the water-table. See UNDERGROUND WATER —hard w, see HANA 12 —hepatic w., water charged with hydrogen sulfid or impregnated with sulfur —holy w., water regarded as sacred especially in Christian churches, that consecrated by a priest and used for lustral and ritual purposes —house of w. [Local Eng.] an abandoned mine-pit containing water —Hungary w., a preparation distilled from rosemary and similar flowers said to have been used by some former queen of Hungary as a toilet —lithium w., same as w. SALINE —lithia w., a natural mineral water containing lithium salts, valued for use in certain diseases as rheumatism —low w. 1. Low tide. 2. The lowest point on a river-bank exposed in any recorded stage of the water. 3. [Slang, U. S.] The condition of being out of money —marmala w., a perfume obtained from the flowers of the Bengali quince (*Azalea marmala*) —mineral w., a natural water coming from a spring and containing some characteristic mineral ingredient, as carbon dioxide or a lithium salt. Mineral waters are extensively used in medicine, and are described according to their ingredients. The phrase has also been largely applied to artificial waters made by dissolving the salts in pure water —of the first w., of the purest variety or finest quality said of certain precious stones, especially the diamond —on the w. wagon [Slang], abstaining from liquor —public waters, any waters, either still or flowing, in which the public have right of navigation —pulverized w., water diffused into fine spray —quicksilver w., same as quick-water —saline w., a natural mineral water in which saline salts, chiefly sodium chloride and calcium or magnesium sulfates, predominate, as the Saratoga waters of New York or the Selditz waters of Bohemia —sniff w., see snort, 12 —territorial waters (Internat. Law), the belt of sea under a state's territorial jurisdiction —the waters, the amniotic fluid —to cast oil on troubled waters, figuratively, to calm, appease from the well-known effect of a film of oil on turbulent water —to hang its (wing) to fall to work, said of a pump —to keep one's head above water, figuratively, to keep from succumbing to trouble or misfortune —to take w. 1. To fall in the wake of another boat, as in a race. 2. To dip one's head in water for a stroke, begin to row. 3. [Slang] To hack down weak —troubled waters, disturbed affairs, discord —underground w. (Geol.), this water which permeates in an unbroken sheet, the rock-masses of the earth, filling their pores and fissures, quarry-water. The upper soil-covered area is the boundary between this and the "ground-water," which is properly limited to the soil. It is called "underground water" when reference is made to it as a source of water-supply through the rock-fissures or "quarry-water" when reference is had to the effect which its presence or its absence, after drying, has on quarried stone —water-ader, n. 1. The water-moccasin. 2. The common water-snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*) —w. agate, n. See AGATE —w. aggrimony, n. A British herb (*Bidens tripartita*) growing in watery places —w. aloes, n. Same as WATER-SOLDIER —w. analysis, n. The chemical analysis of a water, usually to determine its potability or value for drinking purposes, its medicinal value, as in the case of mineral water, or its adaptability for industrial purposes as in the case of a water suitable for steam-boilers —w. anchor, n. A sea-anchor. See ANCHOR —w. antelope, n. See CAMEL —w. apple, n. The custard-apple —w. arch, n. A cluster of pipes or a chamber filled with water constituting the arch of a furnace and used as a substitute for the fire-brick arch —w. arum, n. A low perennial herb (*Calla palustris*) growing in cold bogs in the northern United States and Canada. It has a creeping rootstock, cordate leaves, and an open white spathe about two inches long. See CAMEL —w. avens, n. A simple-stemmed herb (*Geum rivale*) of swamps and temperate regions with lyrate and interruptedly pinnate root-leaves, those of the stem 3-foliate or 3-lobed, and purplish-orange flowers

Compare AVENA —w. back, n. 1. A coil or chamber back of the fire-pot in a range or other stove, for heating water, and usually a part of a circulating system. 2. A brewery water-supply cistern —w. bailaget, n. A small toll, levied by the Corporation of London, on corn brought by vessels into the port —w. bailiff, n. [Eng.] 1. (1) An officer in port towns, appointed for the search of ships, examination of the fish brought in, and to see that the laws of the port are duly observed. (2) [Eng.] An official of the court of admiralty who has jurisdiction in maritime and naval matters, and is said to have jurisdiction in inland and over other maritime matters occurring within three leagues from the shore. 2. An officer who protects a river or other water from poachers or illegal uses —w. balance, n. An obsolete water-raising apparatus consisting of a swinging frame carrying a double series of troughs ascending in zigzag places, and so adjusted to each other that, as the frame rocks in either direction, water may be passed to a higher level —w. bar, n. 1. A ridge thrown across a steep country road, to turn surface-water. Compare THANK-YOU-MAN 2. [Eng.] A strip inserted in a joint to prevent the entrance of water, as between the wind and stone sills of a window —w. barrow, n. A wheelbarrow arranged with a small tank, for watering gardens, etc. —w. bath, n. An apparatus used variously, as in chemistry or cooking, for heating substances at constant temperature. It consists essentially of an inner receptacle separated from an outer one by a chamber filled with water, heated constantly so that the temperature never exceeds that of boiling water. Sometimes salts are added to raise the temperature —w. battery, n. 1. *Elec.* A voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water. 2. *Fort.* A battery erected or stationed nearly on a level with the water —w. beadle, n. A water-bailiff —w. bean, n. Any plant of the genus *Nepenthes*, a *zelunda* —w. bear, n. To transport by water —w. bear, n. A bear-animalcule or tardigrade animal —w. bearer, n. 1. One who carries water, specie, one who supplies or acts water in places where there is no system of water-works. 2. [W.] *Astron.* Same as AQUARIUS —w. bearing, n. *Mach.* A journal-bearing in which water under pressure does the work of a lubricant, a palmer-glossant —w. beech, n. 1. The American hornbeam. See HORNBEAM 2. The American plane-tree or sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) —w. beetle, n. 1. A hydradephagus beetle, having legs flattened and fringed with hairs for swimming, as a dytiscid or diving beetle or a whirligig or gyrinus. See ILLUS 10. 2. Same other aquatic beetle, as the European black water-beetle, a hydrophilid (*Hydrophilus piceus*) —w. beche, n. [Local, U. S.] The bitter —w. bellows, n. A vessel having valves opening in opposite directions, and placed mouth downward in water. As it is raised, air is drawn in at one valve, and as it is lowered, air is forced out through the other valve —sometimes used in pairs to produce a continuous air-current —w. betony, n. A British species of figwort. See BETONY, 2 —w. bewitched [Slang], a weak or wacky mixture, as weak tea or grog —w. damaged, n. w. bird, n. A bird of aquatic habits —w. biscuit, n. A cracker or hard biscuit made of flour and water —w. blister, n. Same as WATER-HICKORY —w. blackbird, n. [Local, Brit.] The water-ouzel —w. blast, n. *Mfn.* A form of blower resembling the trompe —w. blubs, n. A disease characterized by serous vesicles scattered over the body, attended by fever, vesicular fever, bladder fever —w. blink, n. In the arctic regions, a cloud or spot on the horizon arising from and indicating the presence of open water —a sign of the breaking up of winter —w. blinks, n. Same as WATER-CRECKEN —w. blister, n. A slight elevation of the cuticle enclosing serous fluid, also, an analogous blister on the skin caused by heat or cold —w. block, n. *Metal.* A hollow metal block kept cool by water circulating inside it —w. blue, n. Soluble blue. See BLUE —w. boa, n. The anaconda —w. board, n. A board set up to windward in a boat, to keep off waves and spray —w. boat, n. A boat used to convey fresh-water supplies to ships —w. boatman, n. 1. A notonectid bug having a boat-shaped body and swimming upon its back with oar-like movements of the long ciliated hind legs, as *Notonecta undulata*, common in the United States body, back-swimmer. 2. A corioid bug, as the common American *Corixa interrupta* —w. bok, n. A water-buck —w. borne, n. 1. Carried upon the water borne by water, floated. 2. Transmitted by drinking water said of certain infectious diseases. 3. *Naval Arch.* The portion of a ship's body sustained by the water, as opposed to the overhang —w. bosh, n. *Metal.* A caaling trough for tools —w. bottle, n. 1. A bottle of glass, skin rubber, etc., made to contain water. 2. A device for collecting samples of water at specified depths —w. bottom, n. 1. A water case used to protect a floor, etc. from the heat under the ash-pit of a furnace, etc. 2. A ship arranged to carry water as ballast —w. buget, n. Same as BOUQUET 1 —w. bound, n. A braided rope, as a standard by water, as in the form of a storm freshet, etc. —w. box, n. A water-case attached to the outside of a furnace, to protect the iron from the effects of fire —w. brain, n. A disease of sheep characterized by staggering, as from giddiness due to the brain-form —w. brain fever, acute tubercular inflammation of the membranes of the brain, tending to stupor, stupor, or convulsions, Whytt's disease, internal hydrocephalus —w. brake, n. A brake formed by injecting a jet of water into a cylinder of a locomotive when the engine is running. By this means the engine acts as a brake not now in use —w. brash, n. An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach, with eructations of acid —w. brain fever, n. *Vet. Med.* A malignant epizootic disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract and hemorrhages into the peritoneal cavity —w. break, n. 1. A little water ripple. 2. Same as WATER-BAR, 1 —w. breather, n. An animal that breathes water by means of gills —w. bridge, n. 1. A hollow bridge in a boiler, containing water, and used for wrapping pipes, but admitting the passage of flame above and below. Compare FIRE-BRIDGE, MIDFEATHER —water-bron, n. [Scot.] Water-grease —w. brose, n. [Scot.] Brose or potage

mado of water and meal —w. buck, n. A large African antelope of the genus *Kobus*, frequenting the neighborhood of water, especially, the *K. singapura* of West Africa, the very handsome *K. defassa* and *K. maria* of the Nile and Equatorial Africa, and the *K. lechwe* or lechwe and *K. elipsiprimum* of South Central Africa. These antelopes have coarse, uncuttable flesh, but are very handsome, with long lyrate horns. See ILLUS 1 preceding column —w. buekler, n. Same as WATER-SUEN —w. budget, n. A water-bouquet —w. buffalo, n. The Indian buffalo —w. bug, n. 1. The croton-bug. 2. An aquatic bug, as a large rapacious belostomid living below the surface of the water, or a Gerrid that runs over the surface of pools —w. bush, n. An Australian timber-tree (*Acrocorium viscosum*) —w. built, n. 1. A large open-headed cask or hoghead set up an end, for holding water. 2. A dyed cloth. 3. *Arch.* A receptacle for water, as a lavatory, fountain, or the like —w. buttercup, n. 1. The marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*) 2. Any aquatic plant of the genus *Ranunculus* —w. calamint, n. The corn-mint —w. caltrop, n. 1. Same as WATER-CHESTNUT 2. A pondweed (1) The closed-leaved (*Potamogeton densus*) (2) The curly-leaved (*Potamogeton crispus*) —w. can, n. [Prov. Eng.] Either of two European water-lilies, the yellow, pond-lily (*Nymphaea lutea*) or the white water-lily so called from the shape of the seed-capsule —w. cancer, n. Gangrenous ulcer at the mouth with abnormal flow of saliva —w. canker, n. w. cap, n. 1. *Ballistics.* A copper capping to enclose a time-fuse on an explosive projectile used to prevent a lighted fuse from being put out by water. 2. A South-American tanolopterion tyrant-flycatcher, as the black-and-white *Flurcula pica*, of the Argentinean pampas, water-eat —w. carpet, n. 1. [Eng.] A geometric moth (*Cidaria sylvatica*) 2. An American form of golden sedge (*Chrysosplenium americanum*) spreading like a carpet over the surface of springs. See GOLDEN —w. cart, n. 1. Transportation by water. 2. The carrying of water, as by aqueducts, pipes, etc. 3. [Rare] That which effects transportation by water, as vessels, boats, etc. —w. carrier, n. One who or that which carries water —w. cart, n. A cart for transporting water, especially, a water-lifting cart —w. cartidge, n. A malarial cartidge with a water-jacket around the chamber containing the explosive, for the purpose of lessening the danger of an explosion of gas in the mine —w. cask, n. A cask set apart for holding water, especially one in which drinking-water is carried on shipboard —w. censer, n. A doctor who diagnosed all diseases by casting or inspecting a patient's urine, by extension, a charlatan —w. cat, n. The Indian otter —w. cay, n. The capybara —w. cell, cell containing water, specie, one of the cells or cavities in the stomach of a camel for the storage of water —w. cement, n. Same as HYDRAULIC CEMENT —w. centipede, n. [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite —w. chat, n. 1. A bird of aquatic habits or a water-bird. 2. A tanolopterion tyrant-flycatcher —w. check, n. A check-valve as in a pipe —w. chevron, n. A West-African chevron (*Dorchesterium aquaticum*) frequenting the banks of streams brown, striped and spotted with white, the water-deer, boomorah —w. chicken, n. The common American gallinule —w. chickweed, n. A small Old World aquatic herb (*Montia fontana*) of the purslane family —w. elcanda, n. A water-hoatman —w. clam, n. 1. An aquatic mollusk. 2. Any device, as a cypress, for measuring time by the fall or flow of water —w. cock, n. A large gallinule (*Gallinula cristata*) of Australia and the East Indies having the head of the male surmounted by a red horn-like caruncle in the breeding-season —w. collie, n. [Local, Eng.] The water-ouzel —w. colley, n. w. comparatar, n. An apparatus consisting principally of a water-reservoir whose temperature may be altered or maintained in such a manner as to facilitate the comparison of thermometers with a standard —w. cool, n. *Mach.* To cool by means of water, as when using a water-jacket —w. core, n. 1. A hollow core in a water-transparent-looking core. 2. In founding a hollow core through which water may be passed used in casting in molds to cool the metal from within, as in heavy ordnance —w. cow, n. 1. The water-buffalo. 2. [Brit. Guiana] A manatee —w. crane, n. A crane that sometimes appears in steel in the process of hardening —w. crane, n. 1. A water-biscuit. 2. A Prince Rupert drop. See ILLUS under drop —w. craft, n. A craft for sailing on water —w. crane, n. 1. The European spotted rail. 2. The water-rail. 3. The Australian swamp crane. 4. The water-ouzel —w. crane, n. 1. A crane for turning water from a railway-tank into a locomotive-tender. 2. A crane worked by water by hydraulic crane —w. crane, n. 1. [Eng.] The coot. 2. The water-ouzel —w. crawl, n. [Local, U. S.] The darter, water-turkey —w. culture (*Physiol.*), the cultivation of plants in distilled water in which definite amounts of mineral salts have been dissolved used in laboratory experiments and tests —w. curtain, n. 1. *Afric.* A sheet of flowing or dripping water to protect one section of a mine from fire originating in an adjoining section used in coal-mines where fire-damp is encountered. 2. Any sheet of dripping or flowing water that may serve as a screen to prevent the spread of fire, as in a theater between the stage and auditorium —w. cyle, n. A boat propelled with pedals similar to those of a bicycle —w. deck, n. A dragona horse —w. deer, n. 1. A small antlerless reddish cervine deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) of China, resembling the musk-deer. 2. The water-chevrolat —w. deerlet, n. The water-chevrolat —w. devil, n. The predatory aquatic larva of any one of various insects, as of a hydrophilid beetle or the hellgrammite —w. dock, n. Any of several docks, especially, the swampdock (*Rumex crispus*), the common water-dock (*R. britannica*), and the European dock (*R. hydropathum*) —w. dock, n. 1. A water-caster, urinalist —w. dragon, n. Same as WATER-ANUM —w. drain, n. A drain for carrying off waste or surplus water, as from a cellar —w. drainage, n. w. dressing, n. *Pathol.* The treatment of wounds, especially of saturated by continuous application of water —w. dress, n. means of saturated by continuous application of water —w. drill, n. A power drill in which water is forced through the bit —w. wash-drill —w. drinker, n. 1. One who drinks water. 2. [Coloq.] A total abstainer —w. drip, n. A receptacle for the drip from foun-



Water-carrier in the Philippine Islands, showing the bamboo tubes containing this water.



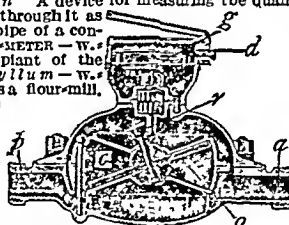
Egyptian Water-bottle, with manner of carrying.

acute tubercular inflammation of the membranes of the brain, tending to stupor, stupor, or convulsions, Whytt's disease, internal hydrocephalus —w. brake, n. A brake formed by injecting a jet of water into a cylinder of a locomotive when the engine is running. By this means the engine acts as a brake not now in use —w. brash, n. An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach, with eructations of acid —w. brain fever, n. *Vet. Med.* A malignant epizootic disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract and hemorrhages into the peritoneal cavity —w. break, n. 1. A little water ripple. 2. Same as WATER-BAR, 1 —w. breather, n. An animal that breathes water by means of gills —w. bridge, n. 1. A hollow bridge in a boiler, containing water, and used for wrapping pipes, but admitting the passage of flame above and below. Compare FIRE-BRIDGE, MIDFEATHER —water-bron, n. [Scot.] Water-grease —w. brose, n. [Scot.] Brose or potage



eets, refrigerators, water-coolers, etc. — *w. drop*, *n* A drop of water, poetically, a tear — *w. dropper*, *n* An electrical apparatus devised by Sir William Thomson, for measuring the atmospheric potential. It consists of an insulated tank from which a nozzle projects, out of which water drops, each drop carrying off an electrostatic charge till the orifice assumes the potential of the air, which is then measured by an electrometer — *w. drum*, *n* A boiler-tank which can be filled while the boiler (of the water-tail type) continues working — *w. dust*, *n* Minute drops of condensed atmospheric vapor, of which the clouds, fogs, etc., are composed — *w. eagle*, *n* The osprey — *w. elder*, *n* The cranberry-tree — *w. elephant*, *n* The hippopotamus — *w. elevator*, *n* 1. Any mechanism for raising water, especially to a considerable height above ground, as a windmill operating a pump. 2. An elevator or lift operated by hydraulic power — *w. elm*, *n* 1. The white elm so called because within certain portions of its limits it is found only in river-bottoms. 2. The planer-tree. 3. The *Zelkova acuminata* a Japanese tree — *w. engine*, *n* 1. An engine for lifting water. 2. A water-motor — *w. equivalent*, *n* Physics The mass of water whose thermal capacity is equivalent to that of a given mass of another substance — *w. ermine*, *n* [Eng] A variegated tiger-moth (*Spilosoma urticae*) — *w. eryngium*, *n* A button-snakeroot (*Eryngium aquaticum*) — *w. extractor*, *n* Same as HYDRO-EXTRACTOR — *w. farming*, *n* Culture of aquatic plants for market — *w. fennel*, *n* 1. A water-dropper (*Echanthe phellandrium*) 2. The vernal water-starwort (*Callitriche palustris*) — *w. fern*, *n* 1. The common royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) with sterile fronds twice pinnate. 2. A fern of some other species of the genus *Osmunda* 3. Any plant of the order Salicoides — *w. fight*, *n* [Rare] A naval battle — *w. figwort*, *n* Water-hemlock — *w. flinder*, *n* One who finds water by means of a divining-rod a biontist — *w. finished*, *a* Denoting a highly glazed paper which is supercalendered while moist — *w. fire*, *n* A small East-Indian weed (*Bergia ammannioides*) with an aerial spike, growing in wet grounds — *w. flannel*, *n* A flannel-like mass of the entangled filaments of certain algae, especially of the genus *Cladophora*, floating on the surface of water — *w. flaxseed*, *n* The greater duckweed, whose fronds, floating on the water, resemble flaxseed — *w. flea*, *n* 1. A minute fresh-water cladoceros crustacean that swims with springs or jerks. Some, as the common *Daphnia pulex*, become red in summer and impart a red tinge to ponds, etc. 2. Some similar small entomostrean, as a cypselop — *w. float*, *n* A float used to operate a valve in a boiler, tank or the like, by rising and falling with the water in it — *w. flood*, *n* [Archaic] A flood of water, deluge — *w. flogger*, *n* [Local, U S] The sand-dropper — *w. flowing*, *a* [Rare] Flowing, as a stream of water — *w. fly*, *n* A perid; stone-fly — *w. foot*, *n* *Echin* A tube-foot or ambulacral sucker — *w. fowl*, *n* A bird that lives on or about fresh or salt water, used also collectively — *w. fox*, *n* 1. A carp. 2. The yak — *w. frame*, *n* A primitive spinning-jenny, first driven by water, an Arkwright jenny — *w. fright*, *n* Morbid dread of water, hydrophobia — *w. fringe*, *n* The marsh-flower — *w. front*, *n* 1. The part of a town fronting on the water, real property abutting on or overlooking a natural body of water. 2. That part of a water beating system in front of the fire-box — *w. fungus*, *n* Bot 1. Any fungus of the order Saprolegniales. 2. Any one of the algal fungi (*Phycomycetes*) — *w. furrow*, *n* To drain water from by furrows, to make drainage-furrows in a water-course — *w. furrow*, *n* A furrow made to lead surface-water away — *w. gauge*, *n* A gauge indicating the level of water in a boiler, tank, or reservoir, for a boiler, usually an upright glass tube connected with the boiler at both ends so that the water-level in the tube is always the same as that in the boiler — *w. gauge*, *n* — *w. gall*, *n* 1. A hollow in the earth made by a waterspout or flood, wasbout — *w. gull*, *n* 2. A partial rainbow weather-gall; wind-dog; wind-gall; *w. gang*, *n* [Scot or Obs] A mill-race — *w. gap*, *n* See GAP, 2 — *w. gas*, *n* See GAS, 2 — *w. gate*, *n* 1. A gate by which water may be confined or released. 2. A gate giving access to a river, fountain, well, etc., as the water-gate of the Tower of London. 3. A gate-valve in a water-main — *w. gate*, *n* [Scot or Prov Eng] A natural way or course for a stream, especially one that dries in summer — *w. gravel*, *n* Rent paid for fishing, or any river privilege — *w. germander*, *n* A creeping European marsh-plant. See GERMANDER — *w. gilder*, *n* — *w. gliding*, *n* Same as WASH-GILDING — *w. gillyflower*, *n* Same as WATER-LEATHER — *w. gladiolus*, *n* The flowering rush. See RUSH — *w. gland*, *n* Bot A gland composed of a small number of cells, destitute of chlorophyll, situated beneath a water-pore and serving to facilitate or regulate the transpiration of water — *w. glass*, *n* 1. A water-clock, clepsydra. 2. A submarine telescope. See TELESCOPE. 3. Soluble glass. See GLASS, 4. A water-glass (silicate of soda) used in painting, fresco water-coloring on a surface treated with solutions of potassium water-glass and ferrous silicic acid — *w. glue*, *n* Water-proof glue — *w. god*, *n* Myth A deity residing in or presiding over a spring or fountain, or any body of water — *w. gram-dee* (Physics), the quantity of heat required to raise one gram of water through one degree between 0° and 4° C — *w. grampus*, *n* [Local, U S] The hellgrammite — *w. grass*, *n* 1. Any one of various species of *Paspalum*, especially, *P. dilatatum*, the large water-grass and *P. leucomerum* the smooth water-grass. 2. The panic-grass (*Panicum proflerum*), a tall, rankly-growing plant occurring in wet lands in the southern U S. 3. The watercress (*Roripa nasturtium*) 4. The many-flowered marsh-pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*) 5. [Tasmania] Manna-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) — *w. grate*, *n* A grate in which tubes connecting with the water in the boiler take the place of solid grate-bars — *w. gruel*, *n* A gruel made with water instead of milk — *w. guard*, *n* A policeman or customs-house officer appointed to guard a harbor or water-front — *w. gum*, *n* 1. A small Australian tree, or, as cultivated for ornament in grounds, a tall slender shrub (*Wrightia neriifolia*) with opposite leaves, and yellow flowers, a terminal corymb — *w. gum tree*, *w. gum*, *n* A green-spored alga found in both salt and fresh water, with a bulbous tubular frond — *w. hair-grass*, a smooth perennial grass (*Calobrya aquatica*) with long narrow flat leaves and open panicles, common in wet places in north temperate regions — *w. whorl-grass* — *w. hardened*, *a* In fish-culture, made firm by absorbing water, said of eggs — *w. hani*, *n* In fishing, an empty haul of the net hence, a fruitless attempt — *w. hare*, *n* A hare of water-dust — *w. heater*, *n* A heating-apparatus consisting of pipes of circulating hot water — *w. hemp*, *n* Any one of three different plants, hemp-agricomy, water hemp-agricomy, and Virginian hemp. See HEMP — *w. hen*, *n* 1. A gallinule, especially the European *Gallinula chloropus*, common about ponds and streams. 2. The American coot. 3. [Australia] Any one of certain species of *Tribonyx* — *w. hoarhound*, *n* A British herb (*Lycopus europaeus*) of the mint family, with white flowers, growing by riversides also, by extension, other species of the genus — *w. hoarhound* — *w. hog*, *n* 1. A caudate. 2. A wart-hog — *w. horse*, [Local, U S] 1. A To heap

up (salted fish) to drain. II. A horse-pile — *w. horse-power* [India], the unit of measurement of the power developed by falling water in practice usually considered as 6 of the actual power of the water — *w. horsefall*, *n* Any plant of the genus *Chara*, a stonewort — *w. house*, *n* A ship — *w. ice*, *n* 1. An ice made with water, sugar, and fruit-juice only, as distinguished from ice-cream. 2. Ice made from water as distinguished from snow ice — *w. inch*, *n* Hydraulic As much water as will flow out during twenty-four hours through a round opening one inch in diameter just below the surface of the water in a reservoir about 500 cubic feet. The water-inch is commonly known as millers' inch, used to measure the rate of flow of a stream and yields 90 cubic feet or 673.2 gallons in one hour's time through a square-inch aperture the upper edge of which is 6 inches below the surface of the water — *w. indicator*, *n* A water-gage for giving the level of water in a tank or boiler, and automatically sounding an alarm if it falls too low — *w. injector*, *n* See INJECTOR — *w. jet*, *n* A hydraulic propelling device for vessels. 2. A stream of water under pressure, used for removing surface soil or for boring — *w. joint*, *n* 1. A water-tight joint. 2. A drip-joint — *w. jump*, *n* A waterfall — *w. junket*, *n* [Prov Eng] The common European sandpiper — *w. kelpie*, *n* Same as KELPIE — *w. kilbible*, *n* A large iron bucket with a valve in the bottom for self-filling, sometimes used in hoisting the water from a mine — *w. ladet*, *n* A channel for water, drain, gutter — *w. laid*, *a* 1. Laid back-handed or left-handed said of rope. 2. Same as CABLE-LAID said of rope, because that form resists the entrance of water. 3. *Geol* Water-deposit — *w. language*, *n* [Rare] Bantling tall, railery chaft — *w. laverock*, [Scot] 1. The common European sandpiper. 2. The ring-plover — *w. leader*, *n* A water-carrier — *w. leech*, *n* A horse-leech — *w. leg*, *n* The leg of a steam-boat. See LEG, 10 — *w. lens*, *n* Physics A magnifying lens in which water is the refracting medium — *w. lentil*, *n* The lesser duckweed (*Lemna minor*) — *w. lizard*, *n* 1. [U S] A lizard-like amphibian, as a newt. 2. An aquatic lizard, as a varanid — *w. dock*, *n* A lock for confining water and raising or lowering its level, as a canal-lock or weir-lock. See LOCK, 1. 3 — *w. locust*, *n* The swamp-locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*) of the southern United States, a smaller species of the honey-locust, with usually simple and slender thorns — *w. lord*, *n* An owner of river or pond rights — *w. lot*, *n* 1. A town or city lot contiguous to water, as on a river or harbor. 2. A similar lot under water or in a swamp or morass, but mapped out for redemption — *w. lotus*, *n* The sacred lotus — *w. lung*, *n* A respiratory tree of a holothurian — *w. lute*, *a* A diaphragm or valve, as in a drain, to permit the flow of water while obstructing the return of air or noxious gas — *w. main*, *n* A principal pipe for conveying water having lateral service-pipes connected with it — *w. maize*, *n* The seeds of the Victoria water-lily (*Victoria regia*) used as food in South America — *w. mantle*, *n* In culture of germs, the water that is kept at a given temperature in the jacket about the incubator, in order to keep the germs at that temperature — *w. maple*, *n* The red maple, silver maple — *w. marigold*, *n* An aquatic plant (*Bidens beckii*) with terminal heads of yellow flowers, the immersed leaves crowded, capillary dissected, and the emerged ones lanceolate, slightly connate, and toothed — *w. meadow*, *n* A meadow periodically overflowed by a stream — *w. measure*, *n* A measure formerly used for goods carried in British ships as coal, oxygen, etc., and equal to about 11 imperial gallons — *w. measurer*, *n* A hydrometric device, skater — *w. meter*, *n* A device for measuring the quantity of water flowing through it as from a main to the pipe of a consumer. See PISTON-METER — *w. mill*, *n* 1. Any mill, as a flour-mill, whose machinery is operated by water-power — *w. mint*, *n* Any Old World mint — *w. mint*, *n* A mint (Mentha) naturalized in the eastern United States, growing in wet places, resembling peppermint — *w. mite*, *n* An aquatic hyacinth mite, having the legs ciliated for swimming, and parasitic young on aquatic insects and other animals — *w. mole*, *n* 1. A desman. 2. The duckbill or platypus — *w. monitor*, *n* A large aquatic varanoid lizard, as *Varanus salicitor* of India — *w. monkey*, *n* Same as MONKEY — *w. moth*, *n* 1. A caddis-fly. 2. A moth of the genus *Nymphula*, *Hydrocampa*, or *Acentropus*, whose larvae live in or under water — *w. motor*, *n* An engine driven by water, as by the action of water in the buckets of a wheel, or under pressure on a piston-head, etc. — *w. moudse*, *n* A beaver-rat — *w. murrell*, *n* A disease affecting the urine of cattle — *w. newt*, *n* A triton — *w. nixy*, *n* A water-sprite helpe, horse-nymph — *w. nile*, *n* — *w. nymph*, *n* 1. A Nalad. 2. Bot A Nalad, any plant of the genus *Najas*, also, a water-lily. 3. A dragon-fly — *w. oats*, *n* *pi* Indian rice. See RICE — *w. of Ayr*, *Ayr stone*, *w. of Ayr stone*, *w. of crystallization*, the water that combines with salts when they crystallize. It is a definite quantity, and may be accepted as a molecular constituent of the salts, and is usually referred to as the water of crystallization — *w. of life*, *1*. In Scripture, that which confers immortality or spiritual invigoration. 2. Same as ELIXIR 2 (2). 3. Brandy also whisky — *w. of saturation* (*Geol*), water filling the interstices in rocks — *w. on the brain*, hydrocephalus — *w. on the chest*, hydrothorax — *w. on the knee* (*Pathol*), an excessive accumulation of serous fluid within the capsule of the knee-joint: from any cause — *w. opal*, *n* Same as HYALITE — *w. opossum*, *n* The yak — *w. ordinal*, *n* Ordinal by throwing an accused person into the water, to see if he sinks, or by making him plunge his hand into hollow water. See ORDEAL — *w. organ*, *n* A hydraulic organ. See ORGAN — *w. oven*, *n* A drying-oven — *w. ox*, *n* Same as WATER-BUFFALO — *w. padda*, *n* A South-African crayfish toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*) — *w. pan*, *n* A slough — *w. pang*, *n* Water-hrash, pyrosis — *w. parsnip*, *n* Any species of *Sium*, a genus of aquatic herbs of the parsley family — *w. parting*, *n* A watered — *w. partridge*, *n* [Local, U S] The ruddy duck — *w. passage*, *n* A passage for water, as the urethra — *w. pennywort*, *n* The marsh-pennywort. See MARSH, HYDROCOOTILE — *w. pepper*, *n* 1.



Disk Type of Water-meter

The water passing in under pressure at a enters the annular chamber (c) by an inlet-port not shown in the illustration and makes a horizontal current of it thus causing the disk (d) to revolve somewhat like a top that is about to stop, and finally issues at e. Every time the chamber (c) is thus filled and mold, *n* Bot Any empty the train of gears (f) receives plant of the order from the epistle (g) an impulse that is Saprolegniales — *w.*, recorded on the dial (d) mole, *n* 1. A desman. 2. The duckbill or platypus — *w. monitor*, *n* A large aquatic varanoid lizard, as *Varanus salicitor* of India — *w. monkey*, *n* Same as MONKEY — *w. moth*, *n* 1. A caddis-fly. 2. A moth of the genus *Nymphula*, *Hydrocampa*, or *Acentropus*, whose larvae live in or under water — *w. motor*, *n* An engine driven by water, as by the action of water in the buckets of a wheel, or under pressure on a piston-head, etc. — *w. moudse*, *n* A beaver-rat — *w. murrell*, *n* A disease affecting the urine of cattle — *w. newt*, *n* A triton — *w. nixy*, *n* A water-sprite helpe, horse-nymph — *w. nile*, *n* — *w. nymph*, *n* 1. A Nalad. 2. Bot A Nalad, any plant of the genus *Najas*, also, a water-lily. 3. A dragon-fly — *w. oats*, *n* *pi* Indian rice. See RICE — *w. of Ayr*, *Ayr stone*, *w. of Ayr stone*, *w. of crystallization*, the water that combines with salts when they crystallize. It is a definite quantity, and may be accepted as a molecular constituent of the salts, and is usually referred to as the water of crystallization — *w. of life*, *1*. In Scripture, that which confers immortality or spiritual invigoration. 2. Same as ELIXIR 2 (2). 3. Brandy also whisky — *w. of saturation* (*Geol*), water filling the interstices in rocks — *w. on the brain*, hydrocephalus — *w. on the chest*, hydrothorax — *w. on the knee* (*Pathol*), an excessive accumulation of serous fluid within the capsule of the knee-joint: from any cause — *w. opal*, *n* Same as HYALITE — *w. opossum*, *n* The yak — *w. ordinal*, *n* Ordinal by throwing an accused person into the water, to see if he sinks, or by making him plunge his hand into hollow water. See ORDEAL — *w. organ*, *n* A hydraulic organ. See ORGAN — *w. oven*, *n* A drying-oven — *w. ox*, *n* Same as WATER-BUFFALO — *w. padda*, *n* A South-African crayfish toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*) — *w. pan*, *n* A slough — *w. pang*, *n* Water-hrash, pyrosis — *w. parsnip*, *n* Any species of *Sium*, a genus of aquatic herbs of the parsley family — *w. parting*, *n* A watered — *w. partridge*, *n* [Local, U S] The ruddy duck — *w. passage*, *n* A passage for water, as the urethra — *w. pennywort*, *n* The marsh-pennywort. See MARSH, HYDROCOOTILE — *w. pepper*, *n* 1.

The common smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*) 2. An allied species (*P. hydropiperoides*) resembling the water-smartweed, but without acid leaves hence called mild water-pepper. 3. A minute British aquatic (*Elatine hydropiper*) waterwort — *w. pewit*, *n* A bird, the pewit or phebe — *w. pheasant*, *n* 1. The pintail duck. 2. The European merganser. 3. The hooded merganser. 4. The Chinese Jacana — *w. plet*, *n* The dipper or water-ousel — *w. plg*, *n* 1. A porpoise. 2. The capybara. 3. The gaur — *w. pillar*, *n* 1. An upright pillar or pipe with a revolving or swinging spout, to supply locomotive-tanks with water. 2. A waterspout — *w. pipit*, *n* A titlark (*Anthus aquaticus*) — *w. piston*, *n* 1. In a steam-driven water-pump, the piston that acts directly upon the water. 2. An air- or gas-pumping system in which a column of water in a cylinder or chamber is alternately raised and lowered to serve as a piston — *w. pit*, *n* A pit containing water — *w. plane*, *n* 1. Ship-building The plane in which a water-line lies, the plane passing through the body of a vessel at the surface of the water. 2. *Geol* (1) The upper surface of a bed of water as of ground-water.

But a pause in this process would bring the water-plane again to a stand. W D Johnson Twenty-first Annual Rep U S Geol Survey pt iv, p 644 '01

(2) The level indicating the heights of an ancient expanse of water and generally marked by beaches. 3. A hydroaeroplane — *w. plant*, *n* An aquatic plant — *w. plate*, *n* A plate with a double bottom for holding hot water used to keep food warm — *w. platter*, *n* The Victoria water-lily (*Victoria regia*) — *w. plow*, *n* An machine for excavating mud from river-bottoms, etc. — *w. plug*, *n* A hydrant connected with a water-main from which water is drawn as for flushing the streets. Compare FIRE-PLUG — *w. poa*, *n* The reed meadow-grass (*Glyceria grandis*) now a misnomer, the name having been applied when the grass was included in the genus *Poa* — *w. pocket*, *n* 1. A depression in a water-course, or on a mess or plain, which holds water for a longer or shorter period after a rain. 2. [Local, U S] A bowl in rock-structure that has been formed by the action of falling water, especially such a bowl existing behind the waterfall when, in time of flood, the water shoots over it — *Water Poet*, the pseudonym of John Taylor — *w. pole*, *n* A hydrometer — *w. poppy*, *n* Same as HYDROCYCLES — *w. pore*, *n* 1. Bot An aperture in the epidermis of the leaves of certain plants directly over the extremity of a vein, devoted at certain times to the transpiration of water. Such pores resemble ordinary stomata except that they have no guard-cells. 2. *Zool* The orifice of the water-tubes in certain invertebrates — *w. port*, *n* An opening for the passage of water, as in a water-motor — *w. post*, *n* A post to which is attached a pressure-gage, for convenient observation of the pressure in the main below, with which it is connected — *w. pouch*, *n* *Zool* The water-reservoir in the stomach of a camel — *w. pouke*, *n* A pimple — *w. pox*, *n* Same as VARICELLA — *w. prairie*, *n* pl The prairies of New Mexico, vast inland plains covered with a nitrous incrustation or efflorescence, known as *tesquite*, which gives them the appearance of large motionless lakes — *w. press*, *n* A hydrostatic press — *w. prick*, *n* In tanning, a blemish on the grain surface of skins caused by excessive water-soaking — *w. prism*, *n* The body of a canal or river considered as a prism and measured from a cross-section — *w. privilege*, *n* 1. The right to the use of the water of a certain stream. 2. The right to the possession and use of a fall of water for mechanical purposes — *w. propeller*, *n* A rotary pump — *w. pump*, *n* A pump for water applied humorously to the eyes — *w. puppy*, *n* A large salamander mud-puppy — *w. purple*, *n* [Scot] The beebunga — *w. pyet*, *n* Same as WATER-PIET — *w. quaker*, *n* A violent agitation of water the correlative of earthquake — *w. equalm*, *n* Pyrosis. See WATER-BRASH — *w. quenched*, *a* Cooled with water as steel in tempering — *w. quintain*, *n* A tilt at the quintain by a person in a boat — *w. rabbit*, *n* A water-bare — *w. radish*, *n* A European herb (*Nasturtium amphitium*), with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, growing in wet places — *w. rail*, *n* 1. A rail of the genus *Rallus*, especially the Old World quail — *w. rail*, *n* 2. A quail frequenting swamps and the neighborhood of water. 2. [Local, Eng] The water-ben — *w. ram*, *n* A hydraulic ram — *w. ranny*, *n* [Eng] 1. A watershrew. 2. The water-vole — *w. rat*, *n* 1. Any aquatic murid rodent. 2. [Scot] The European water-vole. (2) The American muskrat. (3) [Australia] A beaver-rat. 2. The beaver. 3. [Cant or Slang] A water-front thief or tough — *w. rate*, *n* A rate or tax for a water-privilege — *w. rent*, *n* — *w. rattler*, *n* [Local, U S] The diamond rattlesnake usually found near water — *w. rattle*, *n* — *w. reed*, *n* Any grass of either of the genera *Arundo* and *Phragmites* — *w. ter-ger*, *n* [S Afr D] The right to direct a fixed quantity of water from the main supply to irrigate adjoining private lands — *w. ret*, *n* Same as WATER-BOT — *w. retriever*, *n* A dog bred and trained to retrieve game-birds from the water — *w. rice*, *n* A perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*), of Asia and North America, whose seeds furnished food for the Indians Indian rice — *w. right*, *n* Law The right to the use of water either from a certain source or in specified quantity, especially, such right contracted for the sake of irrigation uses. Compare RIPARIAN RIGHTS — *w. rolin*, *n* A flycatcher (*Xanthopygia fuliginosa*) of the Himalayas and eastward — *w. rocket*, *n* 1. An Old World plant (*Sisyrinchium rostrata*) allied to the bedstraw. 2. An aquatic firework — *w. rolled*, *a* *Geol* More or less rounded and smoothed by the mechanical action of moving water, in the waves on a beach, or in the current of a stream — *w. room*, *n* The space in a steam-boiler taken up by the water distinguished from steam-room — *w. rose*, *n* [Eng] 1. The white water-lily. 2. The yellow pond-lily — *w. rot*, *n* To cause to rot, as flax after pulling by steeping in water — *w. rot*, *n* — *w. route*, *n* A course from one point to another upon somebody of water — *w. rug*, *n* A variety of dog — *w. sail*, *n* A small sail sometimes set below a lower studding-sail its position being thus just over the surface of the water — *w. salamander*, *n* A water-newt — *w. sal-low*, *n* The European water-willow (*Salix aquatica*) — *w. sapphire*, *n* A rich blue variety of jade often worn as an ornament — *w. scorpion*, *n* A large predaceous aquatic neplid bug, scorpion-hug, as *Nepa cinerea* — *w. screw*, *n* 1. A machine for raising water, consisting of helical tubes set on an inclined rotating axis, after the manner of an Archimedian screw, also a modernized form of the Archimedian screw, in which the screw turns and the cylinder is stationary. 2. A screw propeller — *w. seal*, *n* A quantity



Water-rail 1/4



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plier along the adjacent embankment 2 pl Wings shaped air-filled devices of rubber or similar water-proof material, designed to fasten beneath the arms or around the

must of a person learning to swim so as to support the body  
 in the water. *vā'ter-ic*, n. A West-Indian vine (*Vitis*  
*caribaea*) rich in clear watery sap - w.-wood, n. A tree  
 (*Catharrhis cymosa*) of the West Indies - w.-worn, n.  
 Worn smooth by running or falling water - w.-jam, n.  
 The laticiferous so called from its farinaceous roots  
*vā'ter-anf*, 1 vō'tēr-ār, 2 vā'tēr-ar, n [S-Afr D] A  
 spring or flow of water  
*vā'ter-asd'ler*, etc See under WATER, n  
*vā'ter-age*, 1 vō'tēr-i-, 2 vā'tēr-ag, n [Archae, Eng] The  
 price paid for transportation by water  
*vā'ter-ash'*, 1 vā'tēr-ash', 2 vā'tēr-āsh', n 1. A  
 medium-sized tree (*Fraxinus caroliniana*) of river-swamps  
 in the southeastern United States, with broadly winged fruit  
 and leaves consisting of 5 to 7 ovate or elliptical leaflets  
 2. The three-leaved lupines (*Pisula trifoliata*) 3 The  
 western ash-leaved maple (*Acer nativo*)  
*vā'ter-bag'*, 1 vō'tēr-bag', 2 vā'tēr-bāg', n 1. A bag  
 for holding water. Specif. (1) A skin bag used in Eastern  
 countries for transporting and distributing water, as to caravans and in towns (2) A bag, usually of rubber, for holding hot or cold water  
 2. The reticulum of a camel 3. Her A charge representing a leather bucket  
*vā'ter-bal'vill*, etc See under WATER, n  
*vā'ter-bed'*, 1 vō'tēr-bed', 2 vā'tēr-bl'd', n 1. A water-tight mattress, usually of india-rubber, nearly filled with water, devised for the comfort of bedridden persons, or those suffering from bed-sores 2. Geol A bed of coarse gravel or pebbles occurring in the lower part of the upper till in the upper Mississippi valley  
*vā'ter-bur-*, 1 vō'tēr-her-, 2 vā'tēr-hēry-, n 1. A township and city in New Haven county, Conn 2. A town and village in Washington county, Vt  
*vā'ter-can'*, etc See under WATER, n  
*vā'ter-ceel'er-y*, 1 vō'tēr-seel'er-y, 2 vā'tēr-gēl'er-y, n A coarse, annual ernwort (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) with very acid juice  
*vā'ter-chest'nut*, 1 vō'tēr-ches'nut, 2 vā'tēr-chēs'nūt, n 1. To hard horned fruit of an aquatic plant (*Trapa natans*), or the plant itself In southern Europe the farinaceous fruit forms a article of food vā'tēr-ch'lrnp', wā'tēr-nū't'. 2. The Chinese water-nut or ilog (*T bicornis*) See ILLUS under TRAPA  

*vā'ter-chlin'ka-pin*, 1 vō'tēr-chlīn'ka-pin, 2 vā'tēr-chlīn'ka-pin, n One of the edible nut-like seeds of the American or yellow nelumbo, or the plant itself  
*wā'u'ka-pint*, wā'tēr-ch'lin'quapint, yō'u'ke-pīn', vā'tēr-clōt', 1 vō'tēr-kloz ot, 2 vā'tēr-clōg'et, n A room having a bopper flushed and discharged by means of water, for use as a privy, also, the hopper and its trap loosely, but very generally, any other privy  
*vā'tēr-col'or*, 1 vō'tēr-kol'er, 2 vā'tēr-col'or, n 1. A color ground with water and gum, or size, put up in cakes, pastilles, or tubes, and rendered semiliuid with water for use opposed to oil-color 2. That branch of painting in which such colors are used  
 Beyond the specimens possessed by Herck's family, examples of his work do not appear to be rare  
 ALVIN DONSON Thomas Brenek p 99 Jo c o 1894  
 3. A painting, drawing, or sketch in such colors, on aquarelle wā'tēr-col'or-ing, wā'tēr-col'our-ing, wā'tēr-col'our-ing, wā'tēr-col'our-ing, n One, especially an adept who paints in water-colors wā'tēr-col'our-ist, vā'tēr-col'oor'er, 1 vō'tēr-kül'er, 2 vā'tēr-coöl'er, n A vessel for cooling drinking-water Specif. (1) A tank or receptacle generally having a double wall fitted with a non-conducting substance, and often fitted with a faucet used to hold ice-water (2) A porous vessel whose contents are cooled by the rapid evaporation of the liquid that percolates through its sides used in tropical countries  
*vā'tēr-course'*, 1 vō'tēr-kōrs', 2 vā'tēr-cōrs', n 1. A stream of water, river, brook, especially, in law, a stream usually flowing (but not necessarily running all the time) in a definite channel, having a bed and banks 2. The course or channel of a stream of water 3. The right that one may have to the benefit of the flow of a stream of water 4. In ship-building, a drainage-hole in floor-plats or other plates  
*vā'tēr-cress'*, 1 vō'tēr-crēs', 2 vā'tēr-crēs', n 1. A creeping herb (*Roripa nasturtium*) with flat lanceolate leaves and white flowers, and linear pods It grows in springs and near cool streams and is cultivated for use as salad 2. Any other species of *Roripa*  
*vā'tēr-crow'foot*, 1 vō'tēr-kro'fut, 2 vā'tēr-cro'fōt, n Any of several plants (1) The aquatic crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) (2) Any of several species of the genus *Batrachium* (3) [U S.] The yellow-flowered crowfoot (*Ranunculus delphinfolius*)  
*vā'tēr-eup'*, 1 vō'tēr-kup', 2 vā'tēr-cūp, n 1 The marsh-pennywort 2. The trumpetcup  
*vā'tēr-eure'*, 1 vō'tēr-kūr', 2 vā'tēr-cūr', n Med 1. The mode of treating diseases by the application of cold water, warm baths, etc., hydrophathy 2. An institution where such treatment is given vā'tēr-deck', etc See under WATER, n  
*vā'ter-dog'*, 1 vō'tēr-dög', 2 vā'tēr-dög', n 1. A dog habituated to the water, as a retriever or waterspaniel 2 [Colloq] An old sailor, n salt 3. A mud-puppy 4 [Prov Brit] A small, dark rain-cloud  
*vā'ter-drop'wort*, 1 vō'tēr-dröp'wür', 2 vā'tēr-dröp'wür', n 1 [U S.] A poisonous herb (*Oxypolis rigidior*) 2 Feet high with pinnate leaves and umbels of white flowers It grows in swamps from the Great Lakes to Mexico 3. A species of *Ecnanthe* mostly an Old World genus of coarse aquatic plants, especially the highly poisonous water-hemlock (*E. crocata*), the tubers of which resemble parsnips  
*vā'ter-sea'gle*, etc See under WATER, n  
 Common Watercress



Water-ebinkaplin (*Nelumbo lutea*)  
a, the flower b, a leaf c, the fruit



Watering-pots  
a, greenhouse b, s  
den



**Common Watercress**

wa'tered, {1 wə'tərd, 2 wə'tərd, a 1. Supplied with wa'terd, } water 2. Ornamented with a wave-pat-  
tern, or showing undulating figures by shifting light, as  
a sword-blade, moiré antique silk, or wall-painting  
Wa'ter-ce', 1 wə'tər-ĭ, 2 wə'tər-ē, n A river in South  
Carolina See CATAWBA, 1  
wa'ter-cōt, 1 wə'tər-sōt, 2 wə'tər-ēr, n 1 A person who  
waters many senses 2 wə'tər-contrivance used for watering  
wa'ter-fall', 1 wə'tər-fəl', 2 wə'tər-fāl, n 1 A body  
of water falling through the air, as over a dam or down a  
precipice, a cataract, cascade 2. [Colloq.] (1) A scarf  
or necktie with long drooping ends (2) A chignon  
wa'ter-farm'ing, etc See under WATER, n  
wa'ter-fēath'ēr, 1 wə'tər-fēth'ər, 2 wə'tər-fēth'ēr, n The  
featherfol (Hottentia palustris), also, other species of the  
same genus, as *H. inflata* [Iris  
wa'ter-flāg', 1 wə'tər-flāg', 2 wə'tər-flāg, n The yellow  
wa'ter-flōw', 1 wə'tər-flō, 2 wə'tər-flō, n The flow of  
water, any specific current of water, as in a pipe, stream, etc.,  
also, the amount of water so delivered in a given time  
Wa'ter-furd, 1 wə'tər-fərd, 2 wə'tər-fərd, n 1. A county in  
Munster province, Ireland, 61 by 28 m, 721 sq m 2 Its  
county town, taken by Ireton, 1650 3 A town in New  
London county, Conn 4 A township and village in Sara-  
toga county, N Y 5. A village in Cape of Good Hope Pro-  
vince, South Africa  
wa'ter-gāg'e, etc See under WATER, n  
wa'ter-hām'mēr, 1 wə'tər-hām'm'ər, 2 wə'tər-hām'm'ər, n  
1. A toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube con-  
taining some water and having the air exhausted from  
the remaining space When it is shaken lengthwise, the  
water strikes against the end with a sudden shock, due  
to the absence of air 2. A hammer heated (usually in  
boiling water) and used to touch the skin and raise a  
blister as a counter-irritant 3. The concussion of con-  
fined water when its flow is suddenly arrested, as when a  
faucet is suddenly closed more properly wa'ter-hām-  
mōr'ing 4. The hammering sound caused in pipes  
containing water when live steam is admitted  
wa'ter-hār'e', 1 wə'tər-hār'e', 2 wə'tər-hār'e', n 1. The  
swamp-hare or water-rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*), found  
about lowland streams in the southern United States  
See ILLUS under SWAMP-HARE 2. The paca  
wa'ter-heāt'n'r, etc See under WATER, n  
wa'ter-hīk'ō-rĭ, 1 wə'tər-hīk'ō-rĭ, 2 wə'tər-hīk'ō-rĭ, n A  
small hickory (*Hicoria aquatica*) of the southeastern United  
States with a rough bark, 7 to 13 leaflets, and an angular nut  
with a bitter kernel bitter pecan, wa'ter-bit'ter-nut.  
wa'ter-hole', 1 wə'tər-hōl', 2 wə'tər-hōl, n In coffee-  
culture, to dig trenches or holes where surplus water  
may collect, and where weeds, etc., may be thrown  
wa'ter-hole', n A hole where water gathers, a pool, in  
Australia, a pond filled during the rainy season only  
wa'ter-hŷ's'np, 1 wə'tər-hŷ's'np, 2 wə'tər-hŷ's'np n A  
smooth fleshy prostrate and creeping herb (*Dacopa mon-  
niera*) with small opposite leaves and pale-blue axillary  
flowers widely distributed  
wa'ter-jāc'e', etc See under WATER, n [plied wastall  
wa'ter-jōt'rō, 1 wə'tər-jōt'rō, 2 wə'tər-jōt'rō, n The wastall, also, the  
wa'ter-lēss'ē, 1 wə'tər-lēss'ē, 2 wə'tər-lēss'ē, n The  
quality of being watery, the condition of being like  
water or filled with water  
Notwithstanding the *waterness* of the first course of soup  
a sailor might have made a satisfactory meal  
H MELVILLE *Omoo* p 29 in 1883  
wa'ter-īng, 1 wə'tər-īng, 2 wə'tər-īng, n 1. The act of  
one who waters, in any sense 2 The process of pro-  
ducing n wavy ornamental effect, also, the result of such  
process, as, the *watering* of silk 3 Flax-manus Water-  
rotting 4†. A watering-place  
— wa'ter-īng-brī'dle, n A bridle having snaffle-bit,  
rings, and snaps, used in the training and exercising of  
horses — w. eall, n *Mit* A cavalry trumpet-signal to wa-  
ter horses — w. ean, n Same as WATERING, 1 — w. eart, n A  
conveying a barrel or large tank of  
water, used for sprinkling streets  
or roads — w. eye, the constant dis-  
tillation of water from the eye, which  
may be caused either by an inflamma-  
tory disturbance of the lacrimal  
gland or a closure of the tear-ducts  
— w. house, n A house or tavern at  
which horses are watered — w. place,  
n A place at which a supply of  
water can be obtained, as at a well or  
spring or a stream crossed by a road  
2 A health resort having mineral  
springs, also, a pleasure resort near a lake or by the sea —  
w. pot, n 1 A tin can or bucket having a spout fitted with  
a perforated nozzle used for watering flowers,  
etc 2 A brechtoid bivalve having a  
small shell cemented to the larger end of a  
long shell tube closed at that end by a con-  
vex perforated plate resembling the sprinkler  
of a watering-pot w. pot shell, — w.  
trough, n 1 A trough from which horses,  
cattle, etc, drink 2. Railroad A long,  
narrow trough like a shallow pan, set be-  
tween and parallel to the rails and filled  
with water for an engine to scoop up while  
running  
wa'ter-īn-jēc't'ōr, etc See WATER, n  
wa'ter-īsh, 1 wə'tər-īsh, 2 wə'tər-īsh, n  
1. Having somewhat the appearance or  
character of water, sensibly consisting  
of or containing water, watery, hence,  
thin, weak 2. [Rare] Juicy  
— wa'ter-īsh-ness, n  
wa'ter-jāc'k'et, 1 wə'tər-jāk'et, 2 wə'tər-  
jāk'et, n A casing containing water and  
surrounding a cylinder or mechanism  
which it is desirable to keep cool  
These engine-waters are half its heat through  
its *water-jacket* which is an expedient to pre-  
vent the injury of its interior surfaces by high  
temperatures R H Thurston *Heat as a Form*  
of Energy p 169 in M & Co 1890  
— wa'ter-jāc'k'et, n To clothe in a water-jacket — wa-  
ter-jāg's', 1 wə'tər-jāg's', 2 wə'tər-jāg's', n The chicken-  
wa'ter-jā'j, n A jar, usually of earthenware, to contain wa-  
ter — wa'ter-jē't', w. kibble, w. dald, etc See under WATER, n  
wa'ter-lānd, 1 wə'tər-lānd 2 wə'tər-lānd, Daniel C/n  
1683-9 (p1740) An English theologian and writer  
wa'ter-lānd-ēr, 1 wə'tər-lānd-ēr, 2 wə'tər-lānd-ēr, n  
Ch Hist A member of a sect of the Menomones in Hol-  
land who seceded in the 16th century, but whose views



Watering-pot  
(shell) 1/4

now substantially prevail in the whole body [*< D Waterland a district in Holland*] *Wa'ter-land* *an*.

*wa'ter-leaf*, *1 wō'tar-lēf*, *2 wā'ter-lēf*, *n* 1. Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum*. See *HYDROPHYLLUM* 2. Dulse

3. In paper-making, pulp as first pressed between felts 4. *Gr Art* A leaf ornament of peculiar form

*wa'ter leg*, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*wa'ter-lēn*, *n* See under *LEVEN*, *n*

*wa'ter-less*, *1 wō'tar-lēs*, *2 wā'ter-lēs*, *n* 1. Having no water, and, dry 2. Not water-cooled said of air-cooled engines

*wa'ter-lē'tue*, *1 wō'tar-lē'tis*, *2 wā'ter-lē'tis*, *n* A floating herb (*Pistia stratiotes*) consisting of rosette-like tufts of small roundish leaves and filiform stolons by which it spreads very rapidly

*wa'ter-lēv'el*, *1 wō'tar-lēv'el*, *2 wā'ter-lēv'el*, *n* 1. A leveling-instrument in which water is employed (commonly in a trough or curved tube) for determining the horizontal line 2. The level of the water in the sea or in any other body of water, used as a datum 3. *Geol* The irregular upper surface of saturation by ground-water, the water-table

In countries with a sufficient rainfall, rocks are saturated with water below a certain limit termed the *water-level*

ARCH *Geikie Text-Book Geol* p 332 [MACM 1885]

4. *Mining* A gangway or heading so nearly level that water will not flow freely in it

*wa'ter-lily*, *1 wō'tar-lī*, *2 wā'ter-lī*, *n* 1. Any plant of the genus *Nymphaea* (formerly *Nymphaea*, see *NYMPHAEA*), or its flower 2. Any plant of the family *Nymphaeaceae*

— blue *water-lily*, the blue lotus (*Castalia carnea*) of the Nile, with delicately scented blue flowers often cultivated in both houses probably regarded as sacred by the ancient Egyptians and frequently represented on their monuments and in hieroglyphics — dwarf *w*, same as *MARSH FLOWER*

— Egyptian *w*, the white lotus of the Nile, highly revered by the ancient Egyptians, sacred to Isis, and engraved on some of their very ancient coins — fairy *w*, same as *FLOATING HEART* — fringed *w*, same as *MARSH FLOWER*

See *MARSH* — New Zealand *w*, an ornamental greenhouse crofflow (*Ranunculus lyallii*), from New Zealand, with waxy white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, and orbicular leaves often a foot across — prickly *w*, an East-Indian annual (*Euryle ferox*) with deep-violet flowers whose petioles and calyxes are covered with stiff prickles Before the introduction of the Victoria *water-lily*, it was the noblest cultivated aquatic — fringed *w*, same as *VICTORIA WATER-LILY* — sweet-scented *w*, the common white *water-lily* of the United States See *def 1* — Victoria *w*, see *VICTORIA* — white *w*, see *def 1* — yellow *w*, the spatterdock or yellow pond-lily See *POUND-LILY* and *ILLUS* under *SPATTERDOCK*

*wa'ter-lime*, *1 wō'tar-līm*, *2 wā'ter-līm*, *n* Hydraulic lime See *LIME* — water lime formation, a formation formerly regarded as the lowest division of the Lower Tertiary, but now, either with or without the overlying Tertiary beds, as the more easterly strata of the Salina epoch of the Atlantic border of the United States See *Geology*

*wa'ter-line*, *1 wō'tar-līn*, *2 wā'ter-līn*, *n* 1. A line corresponding with a water-level, in a floating object, a line on the plane of flotation Specif. in ship-building (1) One of the lines bounding horizontal sections of a vessel's hull, and corresponding with the water-level at various loads, as the light *water-line*, the load *water-line* (2) A projection of such a line on a plan on the sheer plan, a horizontal line 2. A line in a water-mark

— *water-line* model, a model of a vessel made from the horizontal water-lines and the sheer-lines — *wa'ter-lined*, *n* Having water-lines or a water-mark, as paper

*wa'ter-lō-bē-lī*, *1 wō'tar-lō-b'ī-lī*, *2 wā'ter-lō-b'ī-lī*, *n* A species of lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna*) growing in ponds with linear leaves tufted at the base of its stem, which bears above the water a raceme of 3 or 4 pale blue flowers

*wa'ter-lōgged*, *1 wō'tar-lōgd*, *2 wā'ter-lōgd*, *a* Heavy and unmanageable on account of the leakage of water into the hold, as a ship, also, soaked with water, as a log. Like *water-lōgged* sticks too long cut soaked, and rotten, and good for nothing. H W BRECHER *Plymouth Pulpit*, Feb 16, 1874 in vol 1, p 623 [r a r 1874]

*Wa'ter-lōo*, *1 wō'tar-lō*, *2 wā'ter-lō*, *n* 1. Antoni (1598?–1676?) a Dutch engraver and landscape-painter 2. N and S, districts in S W Ontario province, Canada, total area, 516 sq m 3 A village in Brabant province, Belgium, where Wellington and Blücher defeated Napoleon, Sunday, June 18, 1815 hence [Colloq.] an overwhelming defeat a complete reverse 4. A township and city, county-seat of Black Hawk county, Ia 5 A township and village, county-seat of Seneca county, N Y 6 A town in Waterloo N district, Ontario province, Canada 7 A city, capital of Monroe county, Ill 8. A town in New South Wales, Australia

*Wa'ter-lōn* with Sea/forth. An urban district and seaside resort in S W Lancashire, England

*wa'ter-maln*, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*wa'ter-man*, *1 wō'tar-mān*, *2 wā'ter-mān*, *n* [MEN, pl] 1. A man who plies for hire with a boat or small vessel on a river, lake, harbor, or other water, hont-man or ferryman 2 [Eng] Formerly, one who looked after the watering of horses at a tavern or cab-stand, also, a water-carrier. 3. *Folk-lore* A water-demon — waterman's knot, two half-hitches made in fastening a boat-rope, etc., as around a post or pile, a clove-hitch See *ILLUS* under *KNOT*

*wa'ter-man-ship*, *1 wō'tar-mān-shīp*, *2 wā'ter-mān-shīp*, *n* The art or practice of managing small watercraft, or man-ship specif. skill in manipulating the blade in the water as distinguished from skill in other parts of the stroke

*wa'ter-mark*, *1 wō'tar-mārk*, *2 wā'ter-mārk*, *n* To impress with n water-mark, or to form, as a mark by means of water-lanes as, water-marked paper, a water-marked design

*wa'ter-mark*, *n* 1. A mark showing the extent to which water rises, as in a well, spring, etc., especially, the line marking the limit of the ebb and flow of the tide, or of high and low water, also, sometimes, a water-line of a vessel, especially the load water-line

Laden vessels sink down to their *water-mark* while empty ships float aloft. SPURDOZ *Illustrations and Meditations, The Spire* p 74 [r a w]

2. A series of translucent lines, letters, or designs in the body of paper, usually adopted by a manufacturer to indicate his own make, to distinguish one kind of paper from another, etc. made by shaping the wires of the dandy-rolls (or gauze-wire cylinders) over which the paper passes while yet in a pulping condition

*wa'ter-mēl'on*, *1 wō'tar-mēl'ōn*, *2 wā'ter-mēl'ōn*, *n* The large edible fruit of a trailing plant (*Citrullus citrullus*) of the gourd family, or the plant itself The

fruit is usually ellipsoidal, with a smooth and green, often mottled or striped, skin, and a pinkish or yellowish pulp containing many seeds and a sweet watery juice

*wa'ter-mōc*, *1 wō'tar-mōc*, *2 wā'ter-mōc*, *n* 1. See *MOCCASIN* 2. The harmless water-snake (*Tropidonotus aspidon*) erroneous use

*wa'ter-mēt*, *1 wō'tar-mēt*, *2 wā'ter-mēt*, *n* Any fresh-water alga of the genus *Hydrodictyon*

*wa'ter-newt*, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*wa'ter-nūt*, *1 wō'tar-nūt*, *2 wā'ter-nūt*, *n* The water-chestnut or water-caltrop (*Trapa natans*) Compare SINGHARA NUT, under NUT — bitter *water-nūt*, the nutmeg-hickory (oak) See table under OAK

*wa'ter-oak*, *1 wō'tar-ōk*, *2 wā'ter-ōk*, *n* The duck-water-oaks, *w. parslip*, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*wa'ter-ōut*, *1 wō'tar-ōt*, *2 wā'ter-ōt*, *n* A clindoid bird of Europe and America, a dipper See *DIPPER*

*wa'ter-phone*, *1 wō'tar-fōn*, *2 wā'ter-fōn*, *n* An instrument for observing the flow or leakage of water in pipes by magnifying the sound through a receiver and telephonic trumpet [*< WATER + Gr phōnē, sound*]

*wa'ter-plm*, *1 wō'tar-plm*, *2 wā'ter-plm*, *n* 1. *Water-plm* par-nel, *2 wā'ter-plm* par-nel, *n* Either of two marsh-plants of the United States and Europe, brookweed

*wa'ter-plm*, *1 wō'tar-plm*, *2 wā'ter-plm*, *n* 1. A small tree (*Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*) from China and Japan The Chinese plant it along canals and creeks

*wa'ter-pipe*, *1 wō'tar-pāp*, *2 wā'ter-pāp*, *n* 1. A pipe for conveying water 2. A device for tobacco-smoking in which the smoke is drawn through water, as in the narghile or hookah 3. [Archae] A waterspout

*wa'ter-pitch*, *1 wō'tar-pīch*, *2 wā'ter-pīch*, *n* 1. Any pitcher for holding water, loosely, a water-jug or jar 2. *Bot* Any plant of the American pitcher-plant family

*wa'ter-plan*, *1 wō'tar-plan*, *2 wā'ter-plan*, *n* 1. A common smooth herb (*Alisma plantago*) of ponds and ditches, with leaves like those of the common plantain — *water-plantain* spearwort, see *SPEARWORT*

*wa'ter-pot*, *1 wō'tar-pōt*, *2 wā'ter-pōt*, *n* A vessel for holding or carrying water. Specif (1) A water-pot (2) A chamber-pot

*wa'ter-pow'er*, *1 wō'tar-pōw'ar*, *2 wā'ter-pōw'ar*, *n* 1. The power of water derived from its gravity or its momentum as applied or applicable to the driving of machinery 2. A descent or fall in a stream from which motive power may be obtained, specif. in law, the fall in a stream in its natural state, as it passes through a person's land or along the boundaries of it

*wa'ter-proof*, *1 wō'tar-prūf*, *2 wā'ter-prūf*, *n* To render water-proof, as cloth, by treatment with paint or indiarubber — *wa'ter-proof'er*, *n* — *wa'ter-proof'ing*, *n* A substance the application of which to other materials renders them water-proof

*wa'ter-proof*, *n* Proof against water, permitting no water to enter or pass through

*wa'ter-proof*, *n* Material rendered impervious to water, also, a garment made from such material, as an indiarubber storm-coat, a mackintosh

*wa'ter-pūrs'lane*, *1 wō'tar-pūrs'lan*, *2 wā'ter-pūrs'lan*, *n* 1. An Old World prostrate red-stemmed herb (*Pepis portula*) common in watery places 2. A herb (*Ludwigia pulchris*) with a reddish stem, prostrate and creeping in muddy places and floating in water 3. An aquatic herb (*Didymis diandra*), usually submerged, sometimes rooting in the mud, with opposite linear leaves and very small greenish flowers

*wa'ter-quake*, *n*, rabbit, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*wa'ter-re-serve*, *1 wō'tar-rē-zūv*, *2 wā'ter-rē-zūv*, *n* Land set apart as a source of water-supply to feed streams

*wa'ter-scape*, *1 wō'tar-skēp*, *2 wā'ter-skēp*, *n* [Rare] A sea- or other water-view, as distinguished from a landscape

Land and water scenes are interspersed in the same picture, yet they blend. TOWNSEND *Art of Speech* vol 1, p 55 [L 1860]

*wa'ter-scol*, *1 wō'tar-skol*, *2 wā'ter-skol*, *n* 1. The line of separation between two contiguous water-basins or drainage-valleys, a divide 2. The whole region from which a river receives its supply of water, as, the watershed of the Hudson

*wa'ter-shield*, *1 wō'tar-shīld*, *2 wā'ter-shīld*, *n* 1. An aquatic herb (*Brasenia purpurea*) with stems and lower sides of the leaves covered with a viscid jelly 2. Any plant of the kindred genus *Cymbella* — fish-grass? 3. The shore of a body of water, the water's brink

*wa'ter-skāp*, *1 wō'tar-skāp*, *2 wā'ter-skāp*, *n* [S Afr] A tragelaphine antelope the nakong

*wa'ter-snake*, *1 wō'tar-snēk*, *2 wā'ter-snēk*, *n* A serpent of aquatic habits (1) A harmless colubrine serpent of *Tropidonotus* or a related genus, as the common *T. aspidon* of the United States and the common ringed snake (*T. natrix*) of Europe (2) An East-Indian fresh-water fish-eating homalopsid serpent (3) A wart-snake (4) A sea-snake or hydrophid

*wa'ter-sol'dier*, *1 wō'tar-sōl'jār*, *2 wā'ter-sōl'jār*, *n* A curious European aquatic plant (*Stratiotes aloides*), attached to the mud by a cord-like runner, or suspended free in the water, raising only its flowers and some of the leaves above the surface

*wa'ter-spēd*, *1 wō'tar-spēd*, *2 wā'ter-spēd*, *n* 1. A fleshy speedwell (*Veronica anagallis*)

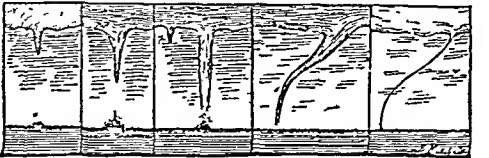
*wa'ter-spīd'er*, *1 wō'tar-spīd'ar*, *2 wā'ter-spīd'ar*, *n* 1. A spider that lives or seeks its prey about or in the water (1) A drassid, the diving spider (*Argyropea aquatica*), that lives under water in a web shaped like a diving-bell with the mouth downward It fills this structure with air carried down in the form of bubbles attached one at a time on the legs and sperianteries (2) One of various lycosids, especially of the genus *Dolomedes*, as the large American raft-spider (*D. lanceolatus*) 2. A water-mite

*wa'ter-spout*, *1 wō'tar-spūt*, *2 wā'ter-spūt*, *n* 1. A moving column of spray and mist, with considerable masses of water in the lower parts, due to a whirlwind over the water at sea See *ILLUS* in next col

The whirl that makes a *water-spout* must have sufficient velocity to form a vacuum at its center

J D STEELE *Physics* p 219 [CHAUT]

A whirling funnel-shaped cloud, first observed as a pendant from the mass of storm-cloud above, seems to grow downwards, tapering towards the water-surface which is violently agitated, and finally (when the spout is fully developed) appears to be drawn up to meet the cloud from above This appearance is deceptive, as the bulk of the water carried along by the whirling spout is condensed from the atmosphere, and, even when the spout is formed over a salt-water surface, is found to be fresh *Water-spouts* occur most frequently over the warm seas of the tropics, but they are not confined to the warmer tropical seasons, or even to low latitudes. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxviii, p 386



Successive Phases of a Waterspout in the Red Sea, Sept 21, 1893 (*La Nature*, Paris)

2. A pipe for the free discharge of water, especially one connecting with the gutters of a roof, any spout, tube, or nozzle from which water flows or is ejected, especially by the force of gravity

*wa'ter-star*, *1 wō'tar-stār*, *2 wā'ter-stār*, *n* 1. An aquatic herb (*Heteromithrium dubia*) of the pickerel-weed family, with a floating stem rooting at its lower joints, submerged grass-like leaves, and yellow flowers found in the northern United States

*wa'ter-starwort*, *1 wō'tar-stār-wūrt*, *2 wā'ter-star-wūrt*, *n* Any plant belonging to the genus *Callitriche*

*wa'ter-sup-ply*, *1 wō'tar-sū-plī*, *2 wā'ter-sū-plī*, *n* An artificial supply of water used for a given purpose, as for service in cities or for manufacturing, as distinguished from a natural supply, especially, a system for collection, as in reservoirs, and for distribution, as through mains and pipes

*wa'ter-tab'by*, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*wa'ter-tā'ble*, *1 wō'tar-tā'bl*, *2 wā'ter-tā'bl*, *n* 1. Arch. A projecting ledge, molding, or course of masonry along the sides of a building to shed the rainfall

The foundations are finished up to the *water-table*. *New York Tribune* Feb 29, 1892, p 4 col 2

2. *Car-building* A horizontal board with heveled top, running underneath the windows the entire length of a car

3. The irregular upper surface of the zone of saturation by ground-water

*wa'ter-thrush*, *1 wō'tar-thrōsh*, *2 wā'ter-thrōsh*, *n* 1. An American warbler of the genus *Seiurus*, frequenting swamps and streams *S. noveboracensis* is the common or small-billed water-thrush of eastern North America, olive-brown above, pale-yellowish beneath, with dusky streaks and two superciliary lines *S. motacilla*, the large-billed or Louisiana water-thrush, is similar, with a white superciliary line

2. The water-ouzel 3. The water-wagtail 4. An ant-thrush or pittid

*wa'ter-ton*, *1 wō'tar-tōn*, *2 wā'ter-tōn*, Charles (1782–1865) An English naturalist and traveler

*wa'ter-tow'er*, *1 wō'tar-tōw'ar*, *2 wā'ter-tōw'ar*, *n* 1. A stand-pipe or its equivalent, often of considerable height, giving a head to a system of water-distribution 2. A steel tower-like frame hinged on a wheeled truck and hoisted when in use, to sustain a large hose-type surmounted by a controllable nozzle, by means of which the combined streams from several fire-engines may be poured into or upon burning buildings from a great height and within an effective distance 3. A tower in which a falling spray of water is used to wash gas, etc

*Wa'ter-town*, *1 wā'ter-tōwn*, *2 wā'ter-tōwn*, *n* 1. A town in Litchfield county, Conn 2. A town in Middlesex county, Mass 3. A city, county-seat of Jefferson county, N Y 4. A city, county-seat of Codington county, South Dakota 5. A township and city in Jefferson county, Wis seat of Northwestern University (Lutheran), founded in 1865

*wa'ter-tree*, *1 wō'tar-trē*, *2 wā'ter-trē*, *n* 1. (Sierra Leone) A climbing shrub (*Tetracera alnifolia*) common in western tropical Africa so called because its stems when cut across yield a quantity of clear water 2. The Australian pin-wash or needle-bush (*Hakea leucophaea*) so called from the water obtained by tapping its roots

*wa'ter-vā'n'ole*, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*Wa'ter-Vā'ley*, A city in Yalohusha county, Miss

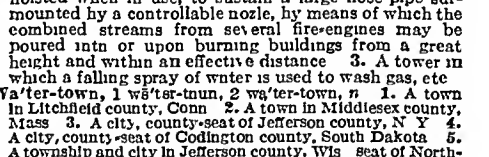
*Wa'ter-vīl'e*, *1 wō'tar-vīl*, *2 wā'ter-vīl*, *n* 1. A city in Kennebec county, Me seat of Colby College (Baptist), founded in 1820 2. A village in Onondaga county, N Y

*wa'ter-vīn'e*, *1 wō'tar-vōin*, *2 wā'ter-vōin*, *n* 1. A shrubby climber (*Phytocrene gigantea*), of the forests of Burma, which yields, when its stem is cut, a watery sap 2. A shrubby climber (*Dolichopus calanina*) growing in tropical South America

*Wa'ter-vīl'et*, *1 wō'tar-vīl't*, *2 wā'ter-vīl't*, *n* A city in Albany county, N Y, site of a United States arsenal

*wa'ter-wāg'tail*, etc See under *WATER*, *n*

*wa'ter-way*, *1 wō'tar-wē*, *2 wā'ter-wē*, *n* 1. A channel or stream of water as a means of communication;



Inter-oceanic Waterway at Panama, showing the system of locks and lock-gates (a, closed, b, open) of the Panama Canal

water-route, in a harbor, etc, the fairway or channel

2. *Ship-building* The channel along the edge of the deck for leading water to the scuppers, or the deck-planks, etc., of which such channel is formed 3. The extent of an opening for the passage of water 4. *Mech* The passage-area of any cock or valve when full-open

*wa'ter-weed*, *1 wō'tar-wēd*, *2 wā'ter-wēd*, *n* The water-thyme or choke-pondweed (*Phyllitria canadensis*). See *ANACHARIS*, *PONDWEED* and *BABINGTON'S CURSE*

*wa'ter-wheel*, *1 wō'tar-hwīl*, *2 wā'ter-hwīl*, *n* 1. A wheel so arranged with floats, buckets, etc., that it may be turned by flowing water used to drive machinery raise water, etc. See *ILLUS* on p 2686 The *overshot* and *undershot* water-wheel, the *breast-wheel*, and *tub-wheel* are now largely discarded in favor of the turbine. See the italicized words 2. Loosely, a paddle-wheel — impulse water-wheel, an impulse water-turbine — lift *w*. 1. A

water-wheel on a horizontal shaft that may be raised and lowered according to the height of the water 2 An undershot wheel — w.gate, a gate for regulating the amount of water supplied to a water-wheel, thus varying the power

wa'ter-wil'low, 1 wā'ter-wil'lo, 2 wā'ter-wil'lo, n 1. An American perennial herb (*Dianthus merionis*), with leaves resembling those of a willow, and spikes of purplish flowers 2. Some as WATER-ELLOW

wa'ter-witch, 1 wā'ter-witch, 2 wā'ter-witch, n 1. A water-sprite 2. One of various quick-diving birds, as a dabchick, the buffhead duck, or the American dipper 3. The storm-petrel 4. [Colloq] A person who claims to be able to discover springs, generally by the use of a hazel divining-rod or a branch of a peach-tree

wa'ter-work, 1 wā'ter-wōrk, 2 wā'ter-wōrk, n 1. A system of mochies, buildings, and appliances for furnishing a water-supply, especially for a city formerly so used in the singular, now always in the plural form, whether with singular or plural meaning 2. An artificial fountain in which various effects are produced, as by sprays, jets, cascades, etc 3. Wall-painting executed in size or distemper 4. Painted canvas used in place of tapestry 5. A marine view

wa'ter-wort, 1 wā'ter-wōrt, 2 wā'ter-wōrt, n 1. Any plant of the genus *Elatine*, also, any plant of the family *Elatinaceae* wa'ter-wort, 2. Any plant of the Asiatic and Australian waterwort family *Phyllitaceae*

wa'ter-y, 1 wā'ter-y, 2 wā'ter-y, a 1. Containing much water, filled with moisture (1) Discharging water, as clouds (2) Brimming, tearful, as eyes (3) Moist or soggy, as vegetables (4) Soft and fleshy, as fish 2. Of the character of water, thin, transparent, or liquid, as water, as, watery tea, figuratively, ebullient, rapid

wa'ter-yam, n See under WATER, n

Wat'ford, 1 wā'ter-fōrd, 2 wā'ter-fōrd, n A market-town in S W Hertfordshire, England

Wath, 1 wāth, 2 wāth, n [Prov Eng] A ford wath-wath, n 1. Hunting, the chase 2. Game

Wath'et, n Danger, risk — wath'et, n

Wath upon Dearne, 1 wāth, dūrn, 2 wāth, dūrn An urban district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

Wat'kins, 1 wā'ter-kīnz, 2 wā'ter-kīnz, n A village, county-seat of Schuyler county, N Y

Wat'ling Is'land, 1 wā'ter-līng, 2 wā'ter-līng See SAN SALVADOR

Wat'ling Street, 1. The principal Roman road of Britain, leading from Dover to Canterbury, London, Chester, and the northwest

According to early documents the name (Watling Street) was at first Wealdes (or Wealdes) street its derivation is unknown, but an English personal name may lie behind it

Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol xxviii, p 412

2. The Milky Way, as suggesting a great road

wa'to, 1 wā'to, 2 wā'to, n An Abyssinian husband (*Trachotus contortus*)

Wa-ton'ga, 1 wā'ton-gā, 2 wā'ton-gā, n A village, county-seat of Blaine county, Okla

Wat'on-wan, 1 wā'ton-wān, 2 wā'ton-wān, n A county in central S Minnesota, 432 sq m, county-seat, St James

Wat-se'ka, 1 wā'te-sē-kā, 2 wā'te-sē-kā, n A city, county-seat of Iroquois county, Ill

Wat'son, 1 wā'tsōn, 2 wā'tsōn, n 1. Charles (1714-1/1757), an English admiral 2. Henry Brereton Marriott (1780-1863-1/1921), an English editor, novelist, and playwright 3. Hewitt Cothell (1804-1/1881), an English botanist 4. James (1872-1/1922), a Scottish printer, *An Anthology of Scottish Verse* 5. James Craig (1838-1/1880), an American astronomer 6. John (1850-1/1907), a Scottish minister and author, pseudonym Jan Maclaren, *Beside the Bonnie Brigs Bush* 7. John Fanning (1877-1/1922), an American antiquary, historian, and author 8. Richard (1877-1/1816), an English prelate and author, *Apology for the Bible* 9. Richard (1871-1/1833), an English Methodist minister and author 10. Robert (1737-1/1781), a Scottish historian, *History of Philip II of Spain* 11. Thomas (1557-1/1592), an English poet, *The Tears of Fancie* 12. Thomas Edward (1856-1/1922), an American lawyer, United States Senator 13. William (1868-), an English poet, *The Purple East*

Wat'son-town, 1 wā'tsōn-tāwn, 2 wā'tsōn-tāwn, n A borough in Northumberland county, Pa

Wat'son-ville, 1 wā'tsōn-vīl, 2 wā'tsōn-vīl, n A city in S W Santa Cruz county, Cal

Watt, 1 wēt, 2 wāt, n Physics The practical unit of electric power, activity, or rate of work equivalent to 10<sup>7</sup> ergs or one joule per second, or approximately 1/746 of a horsepower

The value of a direct current in watts is equal to the product of the values of the current and the electromotive force (volts x amperes = watts), but with an alternating current the corresponding product denotes apparent watts and must be multiplied by the cosine of the angle of lag to obtain the effective or true watts See UNIT [*<* James Watt, Scottish inventor] volt-amp-ere

— apparent watts, in an alternating circuit, the value obtained by multiplying the voltage and amperage — false watts, in an alternating current, the difference between the true and apparent watts — function watts, true watts, in an alternating circuit, the value obtained by multiplying the product of the voltage and amperage by the cosine of the angle of lag — watt-hour, w.-minute, w.-second, n Elec Electrical energy equivalent to that represented by

one watt for one hour, minute, or second — w.-hour meter, an instrument recording electric energy in terms of watt-hours known erroneously as wattmeter

watt, n [Slam] A pagoda or temple

Watt, James (1736-1/1819) A Scottish inventor, engineer, and mechanic, invented the condensing steam-engine, and with Matthew Boulton built the engine for Fulton's "Clermont"

Wattage, 1 wā'taj, 2 wā'taj, n Elec Amount of electric power

Watt'au, 1 wā'tāu, 2 wā'tāu, n [Am Ind] Same as WATAP

Watt'au, 1 wā'tāu, 2 wā'tāu, n [Prov Eng] A French name for "Watt"

Watt'au, n The costumes shown in his pictures

Watt'au back, n style of women's dress in which the fullness of the back is confined to the neck in plaits or ruffles, and folds from there to the foot of the skirt, sometimes forming a train — W. bodice, a bodice having a square-cut neck and shortened sleeves terminating in a ruffle — W. costume, any costume for women having

Watt'au peculiarities of style or cut — W. mantle, a mantle with a loose plaited back

Watt'au, 1 wā'tāu, 2 wā'tāu, n [Prov Eng] A French name for "Watt"

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Wau'hle, e & n [Scott] Same as WABBLE

Wau'hle, 1 wā'hle, 2 wā'hle, n [Prov Eng] 1. Tasteless, nauseous, clammy 2. Point, languid

Wau'hle, 1 wā'hle, 2 wā'hle, n The rock-hopper (*Eudypetes chrysomela*) of the Falkland Islands

Wau'hle, 1 wā'hle, 2 wā'hle, n [Prov Eng] 1. To drink, quaff 2. To drink, quaff

Wau'hle, 1 wā'hle, 2 wā'hle, n [Prov Eng] 1. To drink, quaff 2. To drink, quaff

Wau'hle, 1 wā'hle, 2 wā'hle, n [Prov Eng] 1. To drink, quaff 2. To drink, quaff

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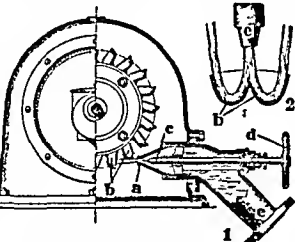
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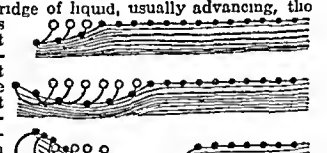
Pelton Water-wheel



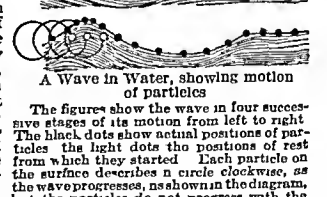
Watteau Costume



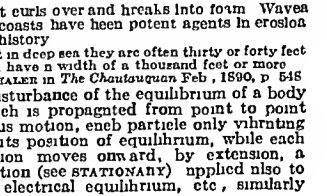
Wattle-crow



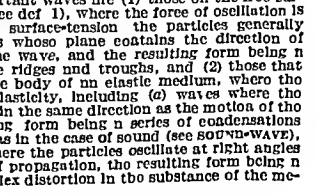
A Wave in Water, showing motion of particles



The figures show the motion of four successive stages of its motion from left to right



The figures show the motion of four successive stages of its motion from left to right



The figures show the motion of four successive stages of its motion from left to right





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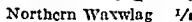
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Way'cross, 1 wē'krōs, 2 wā'krōs, n. A town, county-seat of Fayette, v. To weigh, esteem.  
Way'fare", 1 wē'fār", 2 wā'fār", v. To travel along a way, journey, especially on foot usually a participle or verbal noun. [*AS. weafaren*. SEE WAYFARING.]

India between the Indian Sea  
from Afghanistan to British India in 1894  
V. B., w h, abbr Warehouse hook, water ballast, water  
hoard, way-hill





KEY 1 *aisle*, *au* = out; *ell*; *la* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *jet*, *n* = sing; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *thus*; *azure*; *F* *boñ*, *düne*; *n* = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant  
KEY 2 *bōk*, *bōt*; *full*, *rule*, *cure*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōll*, *būy*, *e* = *k*, *ç* = *s*, *go*, *gem*, *ink*; *z* = *z*; *thin*, *thus*; *F* *boñ*, *düne*; *n* = loch.

waxwing  
wearing

W. B. M., W. B. M. I., etc. See ABBREVIATION  
W. D., *abbr* War Department, Works Department  
we, 1 *wi*, 2 *wē*, *pron* first *pl* [poss. OUR or OURS, *obj* us] 1. Plural of *I* (= *I* + *you*, or *I* + *they*, for which some speeches have different forms), including the speaker and another or others associated with him. 2. The writer or speaker from a desire to speak impersonally or representatively frequent in journalism and in public addresses called the editorial *we*. 3. Specific, the speaker or writer acting with official dignity used by monarchs, princes, and some ecclesiastical dignitaries on formal occasions called *we* majestic. According to Coke in his *Institutes*, John of England was the first king to use *we* in his grants instead of *ego*, which was formerly always used but Richard the Lion-hearted had already adopted the royal *we*.  
Our old and faithful friend we are glad to see you  
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act v, sc 1

4. Occasionally, the society or the race of which the speaker is one, sometimes, people in general, mankind, as, *we* are fond of having our own way. 5. [Prov Eng] Us used emphatically for the direct or indirect object, as, he came to visit *we*, you can't get rid of *we*. [*<* AS *we*, *we* I — *we* uns [Southern U S], *we* ones a dialectic corruption used for *we* or *us*]  
We Wed., *abbr* Wednesday  
wea'hl't, *n* [Local, Brit] A little bit, wee bit  
We'a-dar', 1 *wi*-a-dar', 2 *wē*-a-dar', *n* Same as WEADAR  
weakt, *ti* & *ti* To make or become weak  
weak, 1 *wik*, 2 *wēk*, *r* & *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] Cry; chirp, squeak, lament, whine  
weak, *a* 1. Lacking in physical strength (1) Lacking in bodily vigor, as from age, sickness, or fatigue, wanting in energy, activity, or vigor, as, a *weak* old man.  
Being still too *weak* to mount his horse, he set off with the escort in a covered wagon.  
Ivings *Washington* vol. 1, p 172 [c. 1863]

(2) Lacking in power or force, relatively or as compared with a previous condition; as, a *weak* voice, a *weak* heart; a *weak* arm. 2. Lacking in mental or moral strength (1) Deficient in power or vigor of intellect, liable to err or fall through feebleness of conception or vacillation of opinion, foolish, silly, as, a *weak* mind, *weak* in judgment. (2) Lacking in strength of will or stability of character, unduly compliant, yielding easily to temptation, hence, lacking proper balance, as, *weak* indulgence, a *weak* woman. 3. Showing poor judgment or a want of discretion, as, a *weak* plan, a *weak* decision. 4. Deficient, as an instrument or part, in strength, force, durability, or efficiency (1) Insufficiently resisting stress, as, a *weak* joint, a *weak* chain, *weak* foundations, a *weak* bridge. (2) Ineffective, as from deficient supply or other reason, as, a *weak* artillery fire, the mid-stream grew *weak* through drought. (3) Inadequately furnished or supplied, as in some given particular, as the enemy was *weak* in ships *weak* in troops. (4) Lacking in effective power or potency, inefficient, as, *weak* incantations *weak* prayers. (5) Defective in stimulating or other properties of its class, of less than customary strength or potency, as, *weak* coffee, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer or wine. (6) Bending easily under weight, pliant, as, a *weak* plant-stalk, a metal rod is rendered *weak* by heat. 5. Declining in price, without an active market, as, the wheat-market was *weak*. 6. Figuratively (1) Not well sustained by facts, reason, or conscience, as, a *weak* argument, a *weak* pretext, a *weak* title. (2) Wanting in vigor, impressiveness, or interest, as a literary or artistic product, as, a *weak* book, a *weak* drama, a *weak* style, a *weak* picture. (3) Comparatively poor or insufficient, hence, trivial said sometimes in self-deprecation, as, my *weak* abilities. (4) Lacking in influence, energy, or authority, as, a *weak* government.

Private opinion is *weak*, but public opinion is almost omnipotent. H. W. Beecher *Life Thoughts* p 17 [c. 1858]  
7. Eng Gram. (1) Inflected, as a verb by adding *ed*, *d*, or *t* to form the past tense and past participle. (2) Forming the plural by adding *s* or *es* to the nominative singular, as, a *weak* noun. (3) Compared regularly, as, *weak* adjectives. The grammars of Germanic languages use the term in analogous meanings. 8. *Mus* Having the measure or rhythm unemphasized. 9. *Phon* Thin, wanting in contrast, as, a *weak* negative. 10. *Phon* (1) Unstressed, unemphasized used of syllables or sounds. (2) Indicating the softer vowels in some languages, as the *a* and *u* in Spanish. 11. *Pros* Indicating verse-ending in which the accent falls on a word or syllable other than the last, as, in the couplet  
Bo-peeping midst 'mazy a mouldering heap' in  
Whose bosom their own rude forefathers are sleeping  
BARRHAM *Inglodby Legends The Wedding Day* ll 25-26.

[*<* Ice *veir*, *weak*, cp AS *wac*]  
*Weak* is the first element of many more or less self-explaining compound adjectives, as *weak-eyed* (having weak eyes or sight), *weak-handed* (having too few assistants or employees), *weak of hand*, *weak-witted*, *w.-headed* (of dull or feeble intelligence), *w.-hearted* (without courage, timorous), *w.-hinged* (turning on insufficient support, unbalanced), *w.-made* (deficient in strength), *w.-sighted* (weak-eyed), *w.-spirited* (bearing injury or opposition tamely, cowardly). *Syn.* debilitated, delicate, feeble, flabby, flaccid, flimsy, fragile, frail, infirm, irresolute, nervous, palsied, pliant, powerless, shaky, slender, slight, tottering, trembling, tremulous, unstable, unsteady, wavering. See FAINT, FOND, FRAGILE, IDIOTIC, PUSILLANIMOUS, SICKLY. *Ant:* see synonyms for POWERFUL — the weaker sex, the female sex. *womanhood* & *weak conjugation* (*Gram*), the conjugation including the weak verbs. See WEAK, 7 (1) — *w.* election (*Astrol*), a weak preference for one time over another — *w.* ending (*Pros*), an unaccented ending — *weak-kneed*, *a* Having weak knees figuratively, without resolute purpose or energy, as, a *weak-kneed* leader — *w.-minded*, *a* Feeble-minded, of little intelligence, *weak-headed* — *w.-mindedness*, *n* — *w.* point, that peculiarity of a person or that part of an argument or cause which is most faulty or property subject to criticism — *w.* side, that aspect or feature of a person's character in respect to which he is most easily influenced or tempted — *w.* ulcer, an ulcer having abundant and flabby granulations. *w.* sort — *weak'ish*, *a* [Rare] Somewhat weak — *weak'ishness*, *n* [Rare] *Weak'ishly*, *adv*

*weak'en*, 1 *wik'n*, 2 *wēk'n*, *r* 1. *t* 1. To render weak or less vigorous, enfeeble, as the body or its organs, the mind or its faculties, lessen in strength, as an implement, structure, or vessel, reduce the cogency or impressiveness of, as, to *weak'en* a plea or a motive. Let us not *weak'en* still the weaker side.  
By our divisions. Anderson *Cato* act ii, sc 3  
2. To reduce the active property or the quality of by dilution or mixture, as, to *weak'en* a tincture or solution

II. 1. To grow less vigorous or strong, also, to become less resolute or determined, as, the patient *weakens*, the opposition *weakens*. *Syn.* debilitate, depress, enervate, enfeeble, impair, invalidate, lower, make weak, paralyze, reduce, relax, sap, undermine, unnerve. See DEPAIR — *weak'en-er*, *n*

*weak'end*, *pp* Weakened  
*weak'fish*, 1 *wik'fish*, 2 *wēk'fish*, *n* An American scianoid food-fish of the genus *Cynoscion*, a squire named from the tenderness of its mouth. The common weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*), silvery with dark undulating streaks, the spotted *w.* (*C. nebulosus*), with conspicuous round black spots and the white or bastard *w.* (*C. nothus*), without spots, are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



Common Weakfish. 1/20

*weak'ley*, 1 *wik'ly*, 2 *wēk'ly*, *n* A county in N W Tennessee, 565 sq m county-seat, Dresden  
*weak'ling*, 1 *wik'ling*, 2 *wēk'ling*, *a* Having no natural vigor, feeble, as, a *weak'ling* child

*weak'ling*, *n* A feeble person or animal  
*weak'ly*, 1 *wik'ly*, 2 *wēk'ly*, *a* Tending to weakness, weak in natural bodily state or constitution, not vigorous in growth; sickly, as, a *weak'ly* child, a *weak'ly* plant. *Syn.* see SICKLY — *weak'lyness*, *n*

*weak'ness*, 1 *wik'nēs*, 2 *wēk'nēs*, *n* 1. The condition or quality of being weak, want of vigor, fortitude, or self-control. 2. A characteristic indicating feebleness, a fault or defect of character, foible

When a thing is too strong we always call it a *weakness*. BEECHER *On Preaching* second series, lect vi, p 165 [c. 1873]  
3. [Collog] A point of self-indulgence, or a thing in which one indulges, a slight failing, as, smoking was his only *weakness*, peaches are my *weakness*. *Syn.* see FOIBLE, INABILITY. Compare WEAK

*weak'y*, 1 *wik'y*, 2 *wēk'y*, *a* [Prov Eng] Watery, moist  
*weak'y*, 1 *wik'y*, 2 *wēk'y*, *n* Same as WALEY  
*weak'y*, *ti* To promote the weak of  
*weak'y*, *ti* To be in want or trouble

*weak'y*, *n* 1. A sound, healthy, or prosperous state, either of persons or of things, of an individual or a community, happiness or welfare of animate things, especially of rational beings, prosperity, as, we rejoice in his *weak'y*. But now I die, now all is finished. My woe man's woe!  
HENNERT *The Temple, The Sacrifice* ct 63  
2. The body politic, state, or nation now only in the phrases common *weak*, public *weak*, etc. 3. *W.* Wealth; worldly store [*<* AS *wela*, *<* *wel*, *wel*]. *Syn.* see WEALTH — *weak'y-way*, *interj* Same as WELLAWAY — *weak'y*, *a* — *weak'y-ness*, *n* — *weak'y-man'y*, *n* A statesman, ironically, a demagogue

*Weald*, 1 *wild*, 2 *wēld*, *n* 1. An exposed forest area; waste woodland, also, an open region, a wold. 2. [W.] *Geol* Wealden clay. See OOLITE. 3. [W.] A district in Kent, Surrey, and Surrey, England, extending along the coast from near Dover to Beachy Head, and reaching inland across the Downs to the eastern part of Hampshire. The *Weald*. [*<* AS *wēald*, forest]

*weald'en*, 1 *wild'en*, 2 *wēld'en* (*xin*), *a* Pertaining to a weald, or the geological formation named from it. See GEOL. Especially [W] to "The Weald"  
*Weald'stone*, 1 *wild'ston*, 2 *wēld'ston*, *n* An urban district in Middlesex, England

*wealth*, 1 *welf*, 2 *wēlf*, *n* 1. A store or accumulation of those material things that men desire to possess, and that have exchangeable value, especially when in the possession of a particular man or of a community or mass of men, a large aggregate of real and personal property, riches. 2. In economics, all material objects having economic utility, and all property possessing a monetary value. See QUANTITIES  
Anything which can fairly be classed as *wealth* in one department is also *wealth* in the others and thus the definition is reached that *wealth* in general consists of all consumable utilities which require labour for their production and can be appropriated and exchanged. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xxvii p 438  
*Wealth* is — (1) The Possession, (2) in comparative abundance, (3) of things (4) which are objects of human desire, (5) not obtainable without some sacrifice or some exertion (6) and which are accessible to men able as well as anxious, to acquire them. DIXON & ARYLL *Unseen Foundations Society* p 39 [c. 1893]  
3. The condition of possessing such a store, the state of being wealthy, as, his *wealth* was unquestionable. 4. A great abundance of anything valuable or desirable, exuberance, as, *wealth* of learning, a *wealth* of affection. 5. A happy estate or condition of life, *wealth*, well-being [*<* WEAL, *n*] *Syn.* abundance, affluence, comfort, competence, competency, fortune, funds, goods, independence, lucre, mammon, money, opulence, pelf, plenty, possession, produce, property, riches, substance, treasure. See AFFLUENCE, PROPERTY. *Ant:* see synonyms for POVERTY — active *wealth*, same as ACTIVE CAPITAL — personal *w.*, faculties, energies, and habits which contribute to personal industrial efficiency — *wealth'ful*, *a* — *wealth'ful-ly*, *adv*

*wealth'y*, 1 *welf'h*, 2 *wēlf'h*, *a* [WEALTH'-ER; WEALTH'-Y] 1. Possessing wealth, having more than common abundance, affluent. 2. Abounding in an excellent quality or in effectiveness or fertility, as, *wealth'y* in knowledge, a *wealth'y* land. 3. Giving an abundant satisfaction, more than sufficient, overflowing, abounding. 4. [Prov Eng] Well-fed — *wealth'y-ly*, *adv* In a wealthy manner — *wealth'y-ness*, *n*  
*wean*, 1 *wīn*, 2 *wēn*, *t* 1. To transfer (the young of any animal) from dependence on its mother's milk to another form of nourishment. 2. To reconcile to giving up or to the loss of former pleasures or possessions, especially by insensible degrees, estrange from former habits or associations, alienate the affections of, with from before that which is given up, as, he had *weaned* himself from stimulants, she was *weaned* from society. [*<* AS *wēanian* *accustom*, akin to *wōn*, *a*] — *wean'edness*, *n* — *wean'er*, *n* 1. One who weans. *Specif* [Anglo-Austral] One who weans lambs. 2. A muzzle used in weaning a calf. 3. [Anglo-Austral] A weaned lamb from five to thirteen months old — *wean'ing*, *pp* & *n* — *wean'ing-brash*, *n* See BRASH  
*wean*, *pp* [Prov Brit] 1. A child. 2. A weanling *wean't*, *pp* Weaned  
*wean'ing*, 1 *wīn'ing*, 2 *wēn'ing*, *a* Freshly weaned  
*wean'ing*, *n* A child or animal newly weaned *wean'ell*, *weap'on*, *ti* [Archaic] To supply or arm with weapons  
*weap'on*, 1 *wēp'on*, 2 *wēp'on*, *n* 1. Any implement *wēp'on's*, *pl* or mechanism used for offense or defense in war or single combat, anything, as *n* bow and ar-

row, sword, pistol, cannon, spear, or the like, used or designed to be used in war in annoying, injuring, defeating, or destroying an enemy, or in defensive warfare in resisting and repelling his attacks. Compare ARMS. 2. Whatever one may use in making, parrying, or resisting attack; as, his fists were his only *weapons*. 3. Figuratively, any means used against an adversary, as in maintaining a proposition or a right, as, an argumentative *weapon*; the *weapon* of tears. 4. *pl* Nat Hist The thorns, spines, or prickles of plants, or the stings, horns, claws, teeth, or other bodily equipments of animals used in fighting or for self-protection. [*<* AS *wēpan*, weapon] *Syn.* see ARMS — *weap'on-salve't*, *n* Salve superstitious; applied to the instrument of injury to cure the wound it made — *w.-smith*, *n* An armorer a forger of weapons — *weap'on-ed*, *pa* Furnished with weapons — *weap'on-less*, *a* Destitute of a weapon (1) Destitute of a natural weapon of offense, as, man is a *weap'onless* animal. (2) Destitute of an artificial weapon, as, a *weap'onless* soldier — *weap'on-ry*, *n* Weapons in general or collectively

*weap'on-schaw'r*, *n* Same as WAPENSHAW  
*wear*, 1 *wā*, 2 *wār*, *r* [WORE or WARE], WORRY or WEAREN] 1. *t* 1. To carry on the person, as a garment, an ornament, a weapon, etc., have on often with an implication of customary usage, as, she *wears* black, the peasants *wear* blouses, rich and rare were the gems she *wore*. 2. To hold or maintain habitually in a specified manner or fashion, as, he *wears* his honors well, his age is very ill *worn*; they *wear* their hair in queues. 3. To have an aspect or semblance of, exhibit, as, his countenance *wore* a sullen look. 4. To impair, waste, or consume by use, destroy by constant action, efface or rub off the surface of, as, the coat is *worn* threadbare, the pretense is *worn* to shreds, repeated cropping *wears* out the field, he *wears* away his youth in sports. 5. To cause or produce by attrition or erosive action, as, to *wear* a hole, floods *wore* a deep gorge. 6. To exhaust the strength or patience of, weary, as, *worn* with toil, disease has *worn* them down, trials that *wear* out endurance. 7. To accustom gradually to a new state of things, as to a new habit. 8. To spend, especially without discretion

II. 1. To be impaired or diminished gradually by use, also, to resist the waste of attrition, consumption, or time, hold out, last, or endure commonly with *well* or *ill*, as, the vest *wears* well, a charity that *wears* not out. 2. To pass on and be used up gradually, also, to be worn or exhausted frequently with an adverb, as, the day *wears* on, his courage *wears* away. 3. To become worn or adjusted. 4. To grow, become. 5. To be in customary use. [*<* AS *wērian*, wear]

*Syn.* abrade, chafe, consume, deteriorate, diminish, fret, fritter, impair, rub, tire, waste. See BOTH. — to *wear* away, to reduce in size or strength, diminish gradually — to *w* horns, to be a cuckold — to *w* off, to remove or lessen, as by use or through the lapse of time, as, to *wear* off the nap, his displeasure *wore* off — to *w* on, to pass slowly by — to *w* one's heart on one's sleeve, to let one's thoughts or feelings be readily manifest — to *w* out, 1. To render worthless by use, as, the cloak is *worn* out. 2. To waste gradually, as, he *wears* out patience. 3. To pass tediously, as time. 4. To tire, harass, exhaust. 5. To erase, efface — *wear'd'ron*, *n* 1. A plate to take the wear of a moving part. 2. [Eng] A tie-plate on a railroad *w* plate; — *wear'a-ble*, *a* Capable of being worn — *wear'a-ble*, *n* Something that is worn or that is fitted or intended to be worn usually in the plural

*wear*, *r* Naut 1. To bring (a vessel) about by putting the helm up instead of down, as in tacking. See QUOTATION II. 2. To go about with the wind astern opposed to tack. [FOR VEER]  
In *wearing* the helm is put up and the ship sails around, her head going to leeward and the sails remaining full and having brought the wind aft is hauled up on the new tack.  
A. M. KNIGHT *Modern Seemannship* p 397 [c. 1808]

*wear*, 1 *wā* or *wār*, 2 *wēr* or *wār*, *ti* [Scot or Oh] 1. To guard as a sentry or watchman, defend or protect, ward, as, *wear* the gate of the castle. 2. To keep off or away, ward off, as, to *wear* the fox from the poultry. 3. To conduct carefully guide with prudence and skill, as, to *wear* home the cattle. [*<* AS *wērian*, protect, *<* root of WARE] *t*

*wear*, 1 *wā*, 2 *wār*, *n* 1. The act of wearing, or the state of being worn, as, the shoes are in *wear*, the worse for *wear*. 2. The material or articles of dress worn or made to be worn a fashion, *s*, silk for summer *wear*. 3. The destructive effect of work or usage, impairment from use or time, also, capacity of resistance to impairment, the life of a tool or mechanism, as, the *wear* of the uniform was short, twisted fibers prolong the *wear* of cloth, the wheel has twenty years of *wear*

The shape of the table alters as the *wear* of the tooth proceeds. FLOWER *The Horse* p 123 [c. 1892]  
— *wear* and *tear*, loss by service, exposure, decay, or injury incident to the ordinary use of a thing often used figuratively, as, *wear* and *tear* of conscience

*wear*, 1 *wā*, 2 *wār*, *n* A river in Durham, England, length, 65 m to the North Sea  
*wear*, 1 *wā*, 2 *wār*, *n* Her A fence or dam of wattled osier and stakes, usually in fess. [FOR WEAR, *n*]  
*Wear*, 1 *wā*, 2 *wār*, *n* A town in Hillsborough county, N. H.  
*wear'er*, 1 *wār'er*, 2 *wār'er*, *n* 1. One who wears, bears, or carries on the body or as an appendage to it. 2. That which wears away, erodes, or wastes, as, frost and lichens are *wearers* of the rocks

*wea'ri-a-ble*, *a* [Rare] That can be wearied or fatigued *wea'ri-ful*, 1 *wī'ri-ful*, 2 *wē'ri-ful*, *a* Tiresome wearisome — *wea'ri-ful-ly*, *adv*  
*wea'ri-ly*, 1 *wī'ri-ly*, 2 *wē'ri-ly*, *adv* In a weary manner, in a way that tires or fatigues

*wea'ri-ness*, 1 *wī'ri-nēs*, 2 *wē'ri-nēs*, *n* 1. The state of being weary, the reduced state of strength or animation caused by exertion or endurance, fatigue. 2. Depression of spirit, as from disease or monotony, discontent, vexation, or loss of patience; as, the *weari-ness* of pain. [*<* AS *wērignes*, *<* *wērig*, weary]  
*wear'ing*, 1 *wār'ing*, 2 *wār'ing*, *pa* 1. Impairing by use, fatiguing, exhausting, wasting, as, *wearing* trials. 2. Capable of being, or designed to be, worn

*wear'ing*, *n* 1. The act of one who wears, or the manner of wear, as, the *wearing* of blue. 2. The destructive or consuming effect of use, as, the *wearing* of the wheels. 3. Diminution or passing away, as, the



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4. To contrive or construct with elaboration, as, Chaucer wrote quaint tales, to weave a plot.  
 II. 1. To practise weaving; work with a loom, as, she can spin and weave. 2. [Rare] To become woven or interlaced, as, the plot weaves through a score of scenes. 3. *Manège* To sway head and body in a motion resembling that of a weaver's hand in shuttle-throwing of a horse [*< AS wefan, weave*] *wevef*.  
*weavef*, *ti* & *to* To move, wave, shake  
*weave*, *n* The act or a style of weaving

— *Batavia weave*, a weave produced by a four-leaved harness, resulting in a twilled armure — *granite weaves*, in woolen manufactures, small criss-cross weaves, employed to form irregular patterns — *mad w.*, a complicated weave seen in Malayan basketwork, the effect of which is to present the appearance of rhombs, cubes, or 6-pointed stars according to different angles of view — *plain w.*, the first of the foundation-system of weaves (see *FOUNDATION-WEAVES*), the plainest possible method of interlacing threads, both warp and weft or filling-threads interlacing alternately with each other *col'ton-weave* "t. The interchange of warp and filling produces interstices, according to the following rules (1) The thicker in size the threads, as used in the construction of the fabric, the larger the interstices will be (2) Soft twisted threads reduce the interstices to a lower point than hard twisted threads of equal size and (3) The interstice will again be reduced by employing for warp and filling a twist which, when they are interlaced, runs in the same direction in both

Plain Weave in the Construction of a Woven Fabric

The thread that turns back and forth is the weft that interlacing with it, the warp

*weaver*, *1 wiv'er*, *2 wēv'er*, *n* 1. One who weaves, an artisan who uses or is skilled with the loom. 2. A weaver-bird. 3. A web-making spider, spinner. 4. A whirligig, or gyrind beetle — *col'web-weaver*, *n* *Entom* A spider building a web of uneven threads, specif. a therid — *weaver-bird*, *n* A finch-like ploceoid bird of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia. Many of the species, especially those of the genera *Pyromelana*, *Hyphantornis*, and *Ploceus*, construct closely woven hanging nests, often in the form of a pouch elongated into a tube opening from below. The republican or social weavers (genus *Philetarus*) dwell gregariously in hive-nests. See *Illus* under *SOCIAL WEAVERS* — *w. finch*, *n* A weaver-bird or ploceid — *w. finch*, *n* A weaver — *weavers' bottom*, an inflamed condition of the tissue over the ischium, or seat-bone, arising from long sitting — *w. shell*, *n* A shuttle-shell weavers' shuttle-shell — *weavers' knot*, a sheet-bend

*weaver-ess*, *1 wiv'er-ess*, *2 wēv'er-ess*, *n* A female weaver.  
*weazand*, *n* Same as *WEASAND*  
*weazel*, *n* Same as *WEASEL*  
*weaz'nd*, *1 wiv'nd*, *2 wēv'nd*, *n* Same as *WIZEN* *weazened* — *weaz'nd-faced*, *a* — *weaz'nd-y*, *a* Shriveled, thin  
*weaz'nd*, *a* Weazened

*web*, *1 web*, *2 wēb*, *ti* [*WEBBER*, *WEBB*, *WEB'ING*] *1*. To connect or provide with a web. 2. To cover with a web, ensnare [*< AS webban, < web*, see *WEB*].  
*web*, *n* 1. A textile fabric, especially as in the piece or as being woven in a loom, sometimes, a fabric distinguished from its figured character

You must always be prepared to read Greek legends as you trace threads through figures on a silken damask the same thread runs through the web, but it makes part of different figures

*Heavy Queen of the Air* p. 26 [*s* & *co* 1869]  
 2. A sheet or roll of material formed like a web of cloth, especially, a roll of printing-paper as it comes from the mill. 3. Figuratively, anything artfully contrived or elaborated into a scheme or snare, as, a web of treason. 4. A membrane or fold of skin connecting the digits of an animal, as in aquatic birds, otters, bats, etc.

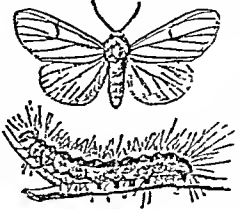
The length of the toes and wideness of web between them, seem to depict the kind of surface over which it was bound

*YOUTH* *The Dog* p. 50 [*l.* & *a*]

5. The network of delicate threads spun by a spider to entrap its prey, cobweb, also, a similar substance spun by various caterpillars, etc. 6. *Ornith* The series of barbs on either side of the shaft of a feather, which in a typical feather are interlocked by means of the barbs and barbels, the vane, vexillum. 7. *Technol* A plate or sheet, as of metal, sometimes perforated to make it lighter, connecting the heavier sections, ribs, frames, etc., of any tool or mechanical element. (1) The thin part of a girder. (2) The plate between the flange and head of a railroad-rail. (3) One of the plates connecting the parts of a car-wheel. (4) The section of a crank made thin for lightness. (5) The contracted part of an anvil. (6) The bit of a key, especially when flat. (7) A piece of webbing. (8) The blade of a saw, sword, etc. (9) *Photogravure* Same as *HALF-TONE SCREEN* under *HALF-TONE*. 8. *Math* Same as *NET*, 4 (2) [*< AS web*, *< wefan*, *weave*] — *chain-web*, *n* A form of scroll-saw with teeth in joined pieces or links — *Holland web*, linen brought from the Netherlands — *India-rubber web*, a cloth with india-rubber warp and filling of silk or other fiber — *pin and web*, *n* darkening speck on the cornea with a film spreading in fan shape from the cornea — *web-eye*, *n* A film spreading over the eye — *weh-eyed*, *a* — *web-fingered*, *a* — *web-foot*, *n* 1. A foot with webbed toes. 2. The condition of being web-footed. 3. A web-footed bird. 4. [*U S*] A resident of Oregon said jocularly, in reference to the moist climate of the region — *gillie web-foot* [*Scot*], a footman who bore his master during journeys over wet places — *web-footed*, *a* 1. Having the toes more or less completely connected by a membrane as many aquatic animals, palmiped, pinniped, as the goose is *web-footed*. 2. [*Racing slang*] Able to run fastest on wet ground — *web-footedness*, *n* — *web-glazing*, *n* *Paper-making* The process of paper-glazing to a calender in which rolls of cotton or paper much compressed alternate with rolls of polished iron also, the operation described — *web machine*, same as *WEB PRESS* See *PRINTING-PRESS* — *web member*, *n* A brace in a web-system. — *web-plate*, *n* Same as *WEB*, 7. — *web-saw*, *n* A frame-saw — *web-system*, *n* A system of braces used in iron and steel construction, as between the flanges of lattice-girders — *web-toed*, *n* *Web-footed* — *web-wheel*, *n* A wheel in which plates connect the hub and rim also a clock-wheel or watch-wheel struck with a die after which the webs are made into spokes by cutting out and filing away material — *web-winged*, *a* Having membranes connecting the digits and forming wings as in the flying mammals such as bats — *web-work*, *n* The web or body of a textile

fabric — *web-worm*, *n* A lepidopterous insect whose larva, usually gregarious and foliage-eating, constructs a silken web or tent as a shelter, as a tent-caterpillar

The fall web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*); the garden w., a pyralid (*Eurycraea cantalis*), the grape or vine w., a geometrid (*Clidaria ditersalis*), the orange w., a pyralid (*Anaglytis demissalis*), and the sod or turf w., a crambid (*Crambus zizicatus*). The pine w. is the caterpillar of any web-worm or tortoise-moth destructive to pine-trees, especially *Lophoderus polliana*. The beet or sugar-beet w. (*Loxostege sticticalis*) is similar to the garden web-worm — *webless*, *a* Lacking a web



*web*, *n* A weaver

*Webb*, *1 web*, *2 wēb*, *n* 1. Alexander Stewart (1813-1891), an American general distinguished in the Civil War president of the College of the City of New York (1869-1903), author, *The Peninsular Campaign*. 2. Charles Henry (1834-1905), an American traveler, journalist, poet, and humorist, pen-name, "John Paul", *Vagrom Verse*. 3. James Watson (1802-1884), an American soldier, editor, and diplomat. 4. Matthew (1848-1883), an English swimmer, who in 1875 swam the English Channel from Dover to Calais. He lost his life in attempting to swim the rapids below Niagara Falls. 5. Philip Barker (1873-1884), an English botanist. 6. Sidney (1859- ), an English barrister and sociological writer. 7. A county in central S Texas, 3,421 sq m, county-seat, Laredo

*Webb City*, *n* A lead-mining city in Jasper county, Mo

*webbel*, *n* A web

*webbel*, *n* A weaver webbert.

*Webbe*, *1 web*, *2 wēb*, Samuel (1740-1816) An English composer of glee

*webbed*, *1 webd*, *2 wēbd*, *a* 1. Having a web, delimited, 2. Having the digits united

*webbed*, *1 webd*, *2 wēbd*, *n* 1. A woven strip of strong fiber used for girths, surcingle, strapping-pieces of saddles, and upholsterers' foundations for seat-bottoms, reins, the strong edging of rugs, etc. 2. The wide flat tapes, collectively, on which paper is carried in a printing-press. 3. Same as *WEB*, 4. 4. Any woven texture, the structure of a web

— *webbing-moth*, *n* A clothes-moth so called because of the web it forms about itself — *webby*, *a* Relating to or consisting of a web or membrane

*weber*, *1 wēb'er*, *2 wēb'er*, *n* *Elect* 1. Originally, a coulomb, later, a current of a coulomb per second, an ampere now disused in both senses. 2. A magnetic pole of unit strength a proposed term, never adopted. 3. The practical unit of magnetic flux. See *UNIT* [*< W. Weber*, German physicist (1804-1891)] — *weber-meter*, *n* 1. A coulomb-meter. 2. An ammeter

*Weber*, *1 wēb'er*, *2 wēb'er*, *n* Alfred (1835-1914), a German philosopher, *History of Philosophy*. 2. Ernst Heinrich (1875-1918), a German physiologist, proposed Weber's law, defining relation of sensation to stimulus. See *WEAVERIAN*. 3. Georg (1808-1888), a German historian, *History of German Literature*. 4. Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst, Baron von (1876-1926), a German composer. *Der Freischütz*. 5. Philipp Karl Max Maria, Baron von (1822-1881), son of preceding, German engraver, author. 6. Wilhelm Eduard (1804-1891), a German physicist. 7. 1 wēb'er, 2 wēb'er, a river in N W Utah, flowing into Great Salt Lake. 8. A county in N W Utah, 544 sq m, county-seat, Ogden

*Weber*, *1 wēb'er*, *2 wēb'er*, *n* Named for E. H. Weber, the German physiologist — *Weberian* apparatus, the ossicles and their appendages by which the air-bladder of ostariophysal fishes and their ears are connected — *W. ossicles*, a chain of small bones between the ears and air-bladder of ostariophysal fishes

*web'ster*, *n* A weaver

*Web'ster*, *1 web'star*, *2 wēb'star*, *n* 1. Daniel (1782-1852), an American statesman, orator, jurist, Secretary of State. 2. John (1580-1625), an English tragic dramatist. *Duchess of Malm*. 3. Joseph D. (1811-1876), a Federal general in the Civil War. 4. Noah (1758-1843), an American philologist and lexicographer. 5. Thomas (1800-1886), an English painter. 6. A county in S W Georgia, 227 sq m., county-seat, Preston. 7. A county in N W Iowa, 720 sq m., county-seat, Fort Dodge. 8. A county in W Kentucky, 355 sq m., county-seat, Dixon. 9. A parish in N W Louisiana, 682 sq m., parish-seat, Minden. 10. A county in Mississippi, 409 sq m., county-seat, Vicksburg. 11. A county in S Missouri, 579 sq m., county-seat, Marshfield. 12. A county in S Nebraska, 578 sq m., county-seat, Red Cloud. 13. A county in central West Virginia, 590 sq m., county-seat, Addison. 14. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 15. A city, county-seat of Day county, S Dak

*Web'ster City*, *n* A city, county-seat of Hamilton county, Ia

*Web'ster-ian*, *1 web'ster-ian*, *2 wēb'ster-ian*, *a* Of or pertaining (1) to Daniel or (2) to Noah Webster, or to the simplifications in spelling first introduced in the latter's dictionary

*web'ster-ite*, *1 web'ster-ite*, *2 wēb'ster-ite*, *n* 1. *Mineral* Same as *ALUMINITE*. 2. *Petrol* An enstatite diatase rock. [*Def* 1. *< Thomas Webster*, Scotch geologist (1772-1844). *Def* 2. *< Webster* North Carolina]

*wecht*, *1 weat*, *2 wēat*, *n* [*Scot*] A scoop for lifting grain

*Weg*, *1 wēg*, *2 wēg*, *n* 1. Alfred (1835-1914), a German poet and diplomat

*wed*, *1 wed*, *2 wēd*, *n* [*wēn* or *wēn* (Archaic or Poet); *wēd'ing*] 1. To take as one's husband or one's wife, as, she wedded her cousin

Whom first we love you know we seldom wed

Owen Meredith *Changes* at 1

2. To unite or give in matrimony, join in wedlock, as, our pastor wedded us. 3. Figuratively, to attach (oneself) permanently to a thing, adopt fully as a cause or a custom, as, he is wedded to his pipe. 4. To pledge, wager the original meaning. See *quot* under *wed*, *n*

*II*: To contract wedlock, become firmly united, as, when will she wed? let fancy wed with reason [*< AS weddan*, engage *< wed* pledge] — *to wed over the mizen* [*Prov Eng*], to marry a neighbor — *to wed over the moor* [*Prov Eng*], to marry one from a distant place — *to wed with a rash ring*, to marry without serious purpose or in

jest, go through a mock marriage ceremony — *wed'-fee*, *n* [*Prov Brit*] A wager, recompense *wedde'-fee*, *n*

*wed*, *n* [*Prov Eng*, *Scot*, or *Obs*] A pledge or security, a forfeit wager *wad*, *n*

After the introduction of Christianity . . . the lover was required to give at that time [of espousal] a web or security . . . Hence the ceremony of marriage has been called in English, down to the present time, a wedding

*T. Whitworth Woman-kind in Western Europe* p. 55 [*lon* & *s* 1869]

*Wed*, *abbr* Wednesday

*wed'-bed'rip*, *1 wed'-bed'rip*, *2 wēd'-bēd'rip*, *n* *Early English Law* An agreement binding a tenant to perform bedrip for his lord [*< AS wec*, pledge, *< bedrip*, reaping]

*wed'brik*, *n* An adulterer

*wed'dad*, *n* *pl* Same as *VENNAN*

*wed'ded*, *1 wed'ded*, *2 wēd'ded*, *a* 1. Being in the state of matrimony, married, pertaining to marriage, as the wedded life, the newly wedded couple. 2. Closely allied; completely engaged or attached, closely interlinked

Where, forest-walled the scattered hamlets lay Along the wedded rivers

W. Whitworth *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim* st. 2.

*WED*: see *ANNICTEN*

*wed'der*, *1 wed'der*, *2 wēd'der*, *n* One who weds

*wed'der*, *n* [*Prov Eng* & *Scot*] Same as *WETHER*

*wed'der-burn*, *1 wed'der-burn*, *2 wēd'der-burn*, Alexander (1733-1805) Baron Loughborough and earl of Rosslyn, a British politician and jurist

*wed'ding*, *1 wed'ing*, *2 wēd'ing*, *n* 1. The ceremony of a marriage with its attendant festivities, also, the ceremony alone, originally, a betrothal

Our English word wedding means a binding, not of the husband to the wife but of the bridegroom to the guardian and the betrothed, not the marriage, is the proper wedding. *Barvo-Groth Germany Present and Past* vol. 1, p. 135 [*r* & *co* 1879]

2. The anniversary or celebration of such ceremony.

Such weddings are named from the character of the presents regarded as appropriate, as, china wedding (20th anniversary), crystal w. (15th, glass presents), diamond w. (60th, sometimes 75th), golden w. (50th), paper w. (1st), ruby w. (45th), silver w. (25th), tin w. (10th), wooden w. (5th) [*< AS weddung*, verbal *n* of *weddan*, see *WED*, *c*] *SYN*: See *MARRIAGE* — *knobstick wedding* [*Prov Eng*], a compulsory marriage — *wed'ding-bed*, *n* The bridal couch — *w. cake*, *n* A cake served at a wedding, and also divided among absent friends usually a very rich fruit-cake — *w. chest*, *n* A box or ornamental chest to contain a bride's trousseau — *w. clothes*, *n* Clothing especially prepared for use at or because of a wedding — *w. day*, *n* The day or the anniversary day of a wedding — *w. dowry*, *n* The portion received by a woman at her marriage — *w. dress*, *n* A bride's gown — *w. excursion*, *n* See *WEDDING-FLIGHT* — *w. faror*, *n* A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by male wedding-guests

*marriage-farvor* — *w. feast*, *n* An entertainment in honor of a wedding — *w. flight*, *n* The flight of a queen bee to meet one of the drones in the air and to become impregnated — *w. flower*, *n* Either of two plants of the southern and the eastern hemisphere an iris (*Moraea robusta*), or a South-African shrub (*Dombeya natalensis*) of the collum family the latter called also the Cape wedding flower w. garment, *n* A garment of pattern or quality customarily worn at a marriage, especially by a guest — *w. knifet*, *n* One of a pair of knives enclosed in a sheath formerly a common wedding-gift — *w. knot*, *n* *Naut* A tie uniting the looped ends of two ropes — *w. ring*, *n* A ring used in the marriage ceremony, usually a plain gold band, placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand sometimes said of any ring given by either of the contracting parties to the other at the time of nuptials — *w. song*, *n* Lyric verses written or sung to celebrate a marriage, an epithalamium

*wed'ding-er*, *1 wed'ding-er*, *2 wēd'ding-er*, *n* [*Prov*] 1. A wedding-guest. 2. *pl* All present at a wedding, including bride and groom

*wed'ding*, *n* 1. Clothing, apparel

*wed'ding*, *n* A wedding

*wedge*, *1 wēd*, *2 wēd*, *n* [*wēgen*, *wēd'ing*] *1* *1*. To operate upon by driving in a wedge (1) To compress or to fix in place with a wedge as the ax-head is wedged to the bely (2) To cleave apart or split with or as with a wedge, hence, to rend as *to wedge a stump* in pieces (3) *Logging* To cause (a tree) to fall with wedges while felling (4) To form with wedges, as a door-frame, the wedges being driven into the tenons to prevent their withdrawal. 2. Figuratively, to press in where there is little space, force (oneself or others) in, as, he wedged himself into the crowd. 3. To make into wedge shape. 4. *Ceram* To cut (wet clay) into masses and work them together in order to expel bubbles and render plastic

*II*: To force oneself in like a wedge, crowd in among opposing or obstructing objects

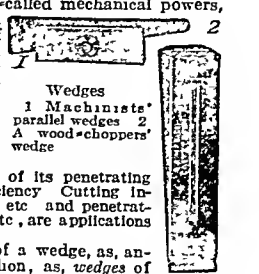
The deep-sunk schooner stuffed with Eastern lime, Slow wedging on, as if the waves were lime

Holmes *The Island Ruin* at 4

*wedg*, *n* 1. One of the so-called mechanical powers, practically a double inclined plane, specif. a piece of wood, metal, etc. V-shaped in lengthwise section, properly used for splitting a substance apart or producing strong pressure, as by forcing it in at a rack or between objects. See *MECHANICAL POWERS*

The more acute the angle of its penetrating point, the greater is its efficiency. Cutting instruments, as knives, chisels, etc. and penetrating implements as needles, etc. are applications of the principle of the wedge

2. Something in the form of a wedge, as, anciently, gold and silver bullion, as, *wedges* of gold. 3. *Geom* A right triangular prism, having one very acute angle. 4. *Her* An acute equilateral triangle as a free bearing, not attached to the edge of the es-cutecheon as a pile. 5. Same as *WEDGE-PLAY*. 6. Any one of the triangular characters in cuneiform writing [*< AS wecp* wedge *ult* *< root of* *WRIGHT*, *c*] — *emerson wedge* (*Naut*), that part of the hull, of wedge shape, which becomes visible above water when a vessel rolls on its keel, as distinguished from immersion w., or the part which is always entirely submerged when the vessel rolls. *ont w.*, *n* *Miners'* w., a metallic wedge or plug for splitting off masses of coal — *spherical w.*, part of a sphere cut off by two planes that intersect in a diameter — *to drive in the small (or thin) end of the w.*, to begin in a slight or no insignificant way a movement designed or likely to have important consequences — *to knock out the wedges* [*Colloq*], to embarrass by leading one into difficulty and leaving

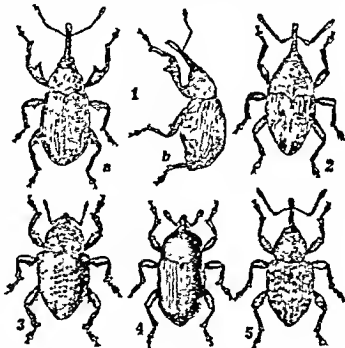








*wee'vil*, 1 *wi'vil*, 2 *wē'vil*, *n* 1. A small rhynchophorous beetle having the head elongated into a long snout or rostrum bearing the antennae at the sides and the mouth-parts at the end; snout-beetle, especially, a curculionid (See *illus* under *curculio*). Weevils feed upon plants, and in the larval form are often highly destructive to roots, leaves and fruits, especially grain and nuts. The bean-weevil, clover-w., corn-w., diamond-beetle, grain-w., grape-w., nut-w., palm-w., pine-w., and rice-w., 1 *Boll-weevil*, *a*, back view, *b*, side view 2 *Flower-weevil*, 3 *Corn-pod weevil*, 4 *Cocklebur-weevil*, 5 *Ironweed-weevil*



Weevils 1/2  
(U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)  
1 *Boll-weevil*, *a*, back view, *b*, side view 2 *Flower-weevil*, 3 *Corn-pod weevil*, 4 *Cocklebur-weevil*, 5 *Ironweed-weevil*

The *Boll-weevil* (see *vocabulary*) is particularly destructive to cotton, many weevils resemble the *Boll-weevil* and are often mistaken for it as the *Cocklebur-w.* (*Baris trionversata*), coffee-bean-w. (*Aracoccus basculatus*), cowpea-pod-w. (*Cholodermus zeneus*), ironweed-w. (*Desmoria papalis*), pepper-w. (*Anthonomus zeneitinctus*), 2. A bruchid beetle, as, the pea-weevil, 3. Any insect injurious to stored grain, as the *flour-weevil* or grain-moth. 4. The larva of the wheat-midge (*Diplosis tritici*) [*< AS* *weefel* beetle], *wee'vil*, *wee'vil*, *wee'vil*, *wee'vil*, *n* A curculionid weevil, as *Thyricus notobaccensis*, or the plum-w. (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) which injures the twigs, buds, and fruit of peach-trees New York *n* t. See *illus* under *curculio* - *wee'vil* or *wee'vil*, *a* Infested or damaged by weevils *wee'vil*-lyt, *wee'vil*-y. *wee'wōw*, 1 *wē'wōw*; 2 *wē'wōw*, *ri* & *ri* [*Prov Eng*] To twist about in an irregular manner *wee'wōw*, *o* [*Prov Eng*] Being in an unsettled state, wrong

*wee'vil*, *imp* of *WEKE*, *v*  
*wee'zif*, *n* A wensel  
*wee'vil*, *imp* & *pp* of *WEAVE*, *v*  
*weft*, 1 *wēft*, 2 *wēft*, *n* 1. Weaving The threads thrown by the shuttle through the warp from selvage to selvage, the filling, wool See *illus* under *WEAVE*

The sermon now - what a mingled wail  
Of good and ill Brownina Christmas-Eve etc 4  
2. *Bot* A closely interlacing or felt-like mat of hyphae in certain fungi [*< AS* *weft*, *< wēfon*, *weave*] - *weft's*, *fork*, *n* A part of a stop-motion arrangement in a loom by which, when the filling-thread fails or breaks, the loom comes to a standstill

*weft*, *n* Same as *WAIF*  
*weft*, *n* A gentle blast  
*weft*, *n* A signal made by waving  
*weft*, *aget*, *n* The texture of a woven fabric.  
*weft*, *pp* of *WAIVE*, *v*  
*weft*, *n* [*Scot*] Same as *WECH*.  
*we-go-tizm*, 1 *wi-go-tizm*, 2 *wē-go-tizm*, *n* [*Slang, Eng*] Excessive use of *we* a humorous imitation of *egotism* *we'ism*, *n*

*we'heel*, *n* Same as *WIGGLE*  
*we'geld*, *we'gelt*, *n* [*IG*] Same as *VERGOLD*  
*wehr'ite*, 1 *wē'ite*, 2 *wē'ite*, *n* *Mining* A metallic tin-white to steel-gray silvery-bismuth telluride (AgBiTe) found in isolated masses [*< Aloys Wehrle* (1791-1835), Austrian mineralogist]

*wehr'wolf*, *n* *Folklore* Same as *WERWOLF*  
*welb'y-e-ite*, 1 *wāb'y-e-ite*, 2 *wēb'y-e-ite*, *n* *Mineral* A colorless fluoroborate of the cerium earths that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system [*< P C Weibye*, Norwegian mineralogist]

*welch'el-wood*, 1 *wōk'el-wud*, 2 *wē'el-wōd*, *n* *Bot* The mahaleb-tree or its wood [*< G* *welchsholz*] *weld*, 1 *wid*, 2 *wēd*, *n* [*Scot*] Same as *WEED*  
*Welter'-strass*, 1 *wōl'er-strits*, 2 *wē'er-strits*, *n* [*1815-1918*] A German mathematician - *Welter'-strass*, *si-an*, *o* - *Welters* *trans* coordinates, coordinates devised by Welters for the purpose of investigating planes in non-Euclidean space

*wel'-ge-la*, 1 *wā-jā-la*, *wā-jā-la*, 2 *wē-jā-la*, *wē-jā-la*, *wē-jā-la*, *n* [*xiu*] A species of bush-honeysuckle (see *HONETUCKLE*, 2), a hardy ornamental shrub (*Diervilla rosea*) from China and Japan (see *DIERVILLA*), very widely cultivated for its pink flowers so called from its former botanical name (*Weigela* or *Weigela rosea*). [*< C E Weigel*, German naturalist] *Welfert*, 1 *wū'fert*, 2 *wē'fert*, *n* [*1845-1904*] A German pathologist; inventor of a process, known as *Welfert's* method, of hardening and staining nervous tissues by the use of a solution variously compounded, called *Welfert's* stain.

*welgh*, 1 *wē*, 2 *wē*, *v* 1. To find the weight of by comparing with an authorized unit of weight, as by means of the balance, as, to *welgh* grain, iron, etc 2. To ponder with a view to forming a judgment, estimate the worth or advantages of, make account of, *as*, *welgh* well the proposal 3. To cause to sink by reason of weight, press upon heavily, burden, depress often figuratively, and usually with *down*, as, to *welgh* down the bow of a boat, his sins will *welgh* him down 4. To raise so as to suspend, lift up, as, to *welgh* anchor

*II*: 1. To have a specified weight, as, the man *welghs* eleven stone, it *welghs* but little 2. Figuratively, to be estimated, judged, or held in opinion 3. To be grievous or oppressive, as, what *welghs* upon your mind? 4. *Noun* To raise anchor, begin to sail 5. To consider [*< AS* *wegan*, lift, *cp* OHG *wegan*, *D* *wegen*, *ice* *rega*, *L* *echō*, *Gr* *echō*] *wel*

*See* *balance*, *consider*, *deliberate*, *examine* - to *welgh* down, to sink by gravity - to *w* in, in certain sports, to determine one's weight qualification for competing therein In horse-racing terminology, the jockey is said to *welgh* in at the end of the race, and to *w* out before the start - *welgh*'shar', *n* [*Eng*] A railway-car brake-shaft - *w*, *bar* shaft (*fr*), a rock-shaft in a radial valve-gear - *w*, *shaft*, *n* [*Scot*] A scale-beam in the plural, a pair of scales *welgh*'halk', [*Prov Eng*] - *w*, *n*

*beam*, *n* A large portable steelyard suspended in a frame *w*, *master's* beam; - *w*, *board*, *n* Same as *WATBOARD* - *w*, *box*, *n* A coal-chute which weighs and delivers coal to tenders, coal-cars, etc - *w*, *bridge*, *n* A platform scales - *w*, *can*, *n* A can or receptacle attached to a weighing-scale and having a faucet to permit drawing off any desired portion of its contents - *w*, *chausse*, *n* A building, usually of public character, in which the weight of commodities is ascertained - *w*, *dock*, *n* A lock, as in a canal, in which the weight and tonnage of boats are determined - *w*, *master*, *n* A weigher, especially one licensed as a public weigher *weigh*'man; - *w*, *shaft*, *n* The reversing-shaft of a valve-gear Indusue - *welgh*'a-bi(*cr*), *o* Having weight, capable of being weighed - *welgh*'age, *n* A toll paid for weighing merchandise - *welgh*'ed, *a* Experienced *welgh*, *n* 1. The act of weighing 2. [*Eng*] An estimated weight of any commodity, a definite quantity in terms avoidupois *wey*; *wey*, *v*

*weigh*, *n* Motion of a ship, in the phrase *under weigh* now regarded as a variant spelling of *way* (probably due to the influence of the phrase to *weigh* anchor), but still preferred by many of the best English and American writers, some of whom use it as if it were identical with *weight* and referred properly and originally to weighing anchor See *WAT*, *n*, 13

under *weigh*, in motion, as a ship, often spelled *under way* See *WEIGHT*, *n*, above

On the morning of September 13th 1782 the floating batteries set under *weigh* with a fair wind to proceed to Gibraltar  
John Barrow Richard, Earl Howe p 133 [*v* *m* 1838]

*weigh*, *pp* *weighed*  
*weigh*'er, 1 *wē'er*, 2 *wē'er*, *n* 1. One who or that which weighs, especially, an official who weighs goods or verifies scales and standards 2. The equator a too narrow rendering of the Latin word *aqualis* into English

- *weigh*er and *sacker*, an automatic device for filling sacks as of flour at the mill with a given weight - *weigh*'er-ship, *n* The office of a weigher

*weigh*'ing, 1 *wē'ing*, 2 *wē'ing*, *n* 1. The act of determining weight 2. The quantity of a commodity weighed at one time, as, a *weighing* of lard - *weigh*'ing-cage', *n* A cage for weighing living animals - *w*, *head*, *n* The fixed head of a hydraulic testing-machine containing a water-chamber to which the pressure is applied - *w*, *house*, *n* Same as *WEIGH-HOUSE* - *w*, *machine*, *n* Any apparatus for ascertaining weight, especially, an apparatus for weighing very heavy bodies, as loaded wagons, cars, bales, etc - *w*, *scale*, *n* A scale for finding the weight of any object - *w*, *scoop*, *n* A scoop having a spring-balance in the handle, so that when the spring is released the weight of the contents of the scoop is indicated on its graduated handle

*weight*, 1 *wē*, 2 *wē*, *ri* 1. To add weight to, put a load upon, figuratively, to burden, as, the horse is sufficiently *weighted*, he *weights* himself with care 2. To adulterate or load (fabrics or other merchandise) with cheap foreign substances, as, if the importer *weights* his teas, the dyer also *weights* his fabrics 3. In founding, to place weights upon (the upper box of a flask), to prevent the parts from separating by pressure of molten metal 4. In scientific observations, to assign to (an observation) a number that is supposed to express its relative value 5. [*Prov Eng* or *Scot*] To estimate the weight of (anything) by lifting, *heft*

*weight*, *n* 1. The measure of the force with which bodies tend toward the earth's center or the quality thus measured, downward pressure due to gravity diminished by the centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation, ponderosity

Weight varies directly as the mass of a body and as the force of gravity. As the mass of a given body is invariable, that body always weighs the same at the same place under uniform conditions, but as the force of gravity is different for different places (see *STANDARD GRAVITY*, under *GRAVITY*), change of position involves change of weight but the change is too small to be taken into account in commercial transactions. The weight of any body is increased about 1/10 by removal from the equator to the poles. The apparent weight depends also upon the surrounding medium, the supporting influence of this being greater the greater its density, so that a body weighs less in water than in air. In stating weights, scientific accuracy requires a statement of the exact latitude, altitude, barometric pressure, temperature, and other conditions. Compare note under *MASS* 5 2. A definite mass of brass, iron, or other metal used in weighing-machines of various sorts as a standard, as a pound, ounce, etc. 3. Any quantity of heaviness, whether expressed indefinitely or in terms of standard units, also, mass, relative quantity of matter.

Weight is used in compounds by sporting men. See *hantam-weight*; *catch-w*; *featherweight*; *heavyweight*; *light-w*; *middleweight*; *welter-w*

4. Any mass used as a counterpoise or to exert pressure or force by gravity, as, a paper-weight, clock-weight 5. A scale or graduated system of standard units of weight, as, *avoirdupois weight*, *troy weight*

Three systems are in common use - *avoirdupois*, *apothecaries*, and *troy weights* - having the *grain* common to them. The ounce and pound are alike in *apothecaries* and *troy weights*, and in *avoirdupois* the ounce is less but the pound is a little more than one-fifth greater, or as 7,000 to 5,760. The lower denominations are in *avoirdupois*, the *drum*, in *apothecaries*, the *scruple* and *drum*, in *troy*, the *carat* and *penicypent*. For specific values of weights in each class, see *table* and the characteristic word. See also *METRIC SYSTEM*

6. The relative tendency of any mass toward a center of superior force, as, the *weight* of a planet or satellite 7. Figuratively, the quality of possessing due efficacy, impressiveness, importance, especially, superior efficacy or preponderance, as, of proof in establishing a conclusion, as, a man of *weight*, the *weight* of evidence is against him 8. A feeling of oppressiveness, mental or otherwise, as, the *weight* of care, a feeling of *weight* in one's head 9. *Mining* (1) The sinking of the roof due to removal of its natural support (2) [*Austral*] A pennyweight generally in plural

10. *Math* A hypothetical degree assigned to an algebraical expression, often by estimating according to some definite rule the degrees of the terms of which it is composed. See *phrases* 11. *Archery* The pull necessary for the full distention of the bow, measured in pounds

12. [*Archaic*] The resistance to be overcome by a machine in working, or its load, with simple mechanical powers, the mass to be moved or suspended [*< AS* *gewicht*, *< wegan*, lift] *weight*; *weight*

*Syn*: burden, *emac*, *gravity*, *heaviness* *import*, *load*,

moment, *ponderosity*, *ponderousness*, *power*, *pressure* See *INFLUENCE*, *LOAD* - *ad-he'sian* weight, *n* A weight which causes friction, specif, the weight supported by the driving-wheels of a locomotive - *car-load*, minimum *w*, (*Roll-road*), the smallest weight that can be pulled by the car-load - *gram-molecular w*, same as *GRAM-MOLECULE* - *gross w*, the full weight of goods, no allowance being made for tare, tret, or waste opposed to *net weight* See *NET*, *a*, 2 - *lazy w*, scant weight - *molecular w*, the weight of a molecule, referred to hydrogen as a standard - *weight's car*'ri-er, *n* One who or that which bears or carries weight, specif, a race-horse or hunter having both speed and exceptional capability of carrying weight - *w*, *cloths*, *n* *pl* *Horse-racing* Saddle-cloths that are weighed - *w*, *for age* (*Horse-racing*), the weight of a horse as determined by its age and unaffected by allowances - *w*, *tail*, *n* In ship-building, a nail heavier than a deck-nail and with a flat head - *w*, of a constant (*Math*), the exponent of the modulus of transformation in its equation - *w*, of an observation, in scientific observations, a number expressing the relative value or importance of an observation, and inversely proportional to the square of its probable error - *w*, of a reciprocal (*Math*), the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors of the term having the greatest weight - *w*, of a resultant (*Math*), the continued product of the degrees of the equations from which it is derived - *w*, of metal, the weight of projectiles that can be thrown in a single discharge of all the guns of a vessel - *w*, of wind, the pressure of air supposed to an organ-stop, or group of stops, by the bellows - *w*, *rest*, *n* A lute-rest held on the ways by a weight suspended beneath

The following table and notes exhibit current weights in use throughout the world, and historic weights useful for reference, together with some disused modern weights and some of medieval times. The superior figures used in the table indicate that further information is given in the notes appended. Comparatively unfamiliar variant names will be found only in the notes at the number corresponding with that appended to the tabulated name. In the column of national equivalents, exact fractions have often been replaced by simpler ones that are nearly equivalent, but the figures in the fifth and sixth columns and in the notes are exact, according to the best available authorities, except that metrical equivalents have usually been given to only two places of decimals. Authorities differ as to exact values in metrical equivalents beyond the decimal point. Some variations will therefore be found, but not often exceeding three-hundredths

## TABLE OF WEIGHTS

## PARTIAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TABLE

Alg	= Algeria	Cyp	= Cyprus	Par	= Paraguay
An	= Anas	Gu	= Guana	P I	= Philippine Islands
ap	= apothecaries	Hond	= Honduras		
Ark	= Argentine Republic	Io Is	= Ionian Islands	qu	= quinquagesimal
Assy	= Assyria	Lib	= libra	Sal	= Salvador
Bab	= Babylon	Lih	= Liberia	sexag	= sexagesimal
Bom	= Bombay	Madr	= Madras	Sum	= Sumatra
Bom	= Bornio	Malak	= Malak	Troy	= Troy
Bur	= Burma	Man	= Manila	Trup	= Tripoli
Cal	= Calcutta	M d g	= Madagascar	Tun	= Tunis
Camb	= Cambodia	met	= metric	U S	= United States & British
Cey	= Ceylon	ml	= millier	B	= British
C Rica	= Costa Rica	M'ta	= Malta		

For other abbreviations see *ABBREVIATION*  
\* British weight † For value of weight mentioned see note ‡ See *vocabulary* definition  
† Ancient weight ‡ See *METRIC SYSTEM*

NAME	Country	Class	Equivalents		
			National	U S or Brit	Metric
nb'has'	Per	tr	1/2 msh'al	2 88 gr.	19 g
ab-has'	Per	tr	5 sh'	809 lb	368 85 kg
n-dar'me'	Sp	av	1/2 cerneter	27 78 gr	1 80 g
a'gul-rage'	Guin	tr	2 m d i a		
			tabla	62 04 gr	4 02 g
ak'ey'	Guin	tr	2/3 m d i a	20 03 gr.	1 30 g
a-mat'	Unv	av	20 gantang	2 42 cwt.	1 23 q
ap'na'	Ben	tr	25 dban	14 04 gr.	91 g
a'ri-en'zo	Sp	tr	1/2 tomin	27 78 gr	1 80 g
ar-ra'tel	Pg	av	2 marco	1 01 lb	46 kg
ar-ro'ba'	Sp	av	1/2 quintal	25 40 lb.	11 52 kg
ar-ta'ba'	Ar	av	1/2 bahar	145 50 lb.	66 00 kg
as'	Rom	tr	2 semis	72 lb	33 kg
ba-har'	Ar	av	15 farzil	450 00 lb	204 12 kg
balec'	U S	av	4 1/2 cwt *	477 90 lb	216 36 kg
ba-r'i'el	Io Is	av	1/2 centin-		
			ajo	67 24 lb	30 39 kg.
bar'zel'	U S	av	1 1/2 cwt	196 00 lb	88 90 kg
bar-ril'	Sp	av	2 arroba	50 60 lb	22 95 kg
bat	Slam	tr	1/2 taell	234 06 gr.	15 16 g
bat'man'	Per	av	6 rotl	6 49 lb	2 94 kg
be-dur'	Malak	av	1/2 mlp	21 7 lb	1 23 kg
be'kah'	Heb	tr	8 1/2 gerah	25 oz	7 09 g
ben'da'	Guin	av	2 henda-		
			offa	2 27 oz	64 32 g
ben'da'-of-					
fa	Guin	av	1/2 benda	1 13 oz	32 16 g
b e r k o					
witz'	Rus	av	10 pood	360 65 lb	163 60 kg.
hes'	Rom	tr	2 triens	45 lb	22 kg.
blinb'	An	av	5 jen	68 85 lb	31 24 kg.
his' m e r					
pund'	Den	av	1/100 cent-		
			ner	13 21 lb	5 99 kg
boll'	Brit.	av	1 1/4 cwt	140 00 lb	63 50 kg
box'	Brit.	av	3 1/4 qr	90 00 lb	40 82 kg
brick'	Brit.	av	1/2 stone	7 00 lb	3 17 kg
bul-lah'	Madr	av	1/100		
			maund	4 23 lb	1 91 kg
bun-cal'	Malak	tr	16 mace	1 90 oz	53 91 g
hu-sack'	Born	tr	1/2 coping	4 80 gr	31 g
hush'e'	Brit	av	1/4 cwt	63 00 lb	28 57 kg.
ca-ban'	Man	av	1/100 pecul	133 00 lb	60 33 kg
c a n ' d a					
reen'	Jap	av	1/10 momme	5 72 gr	36 g
can-dill'	Sum	av	106 ootun	423 50 lb	192 10 kg
can-dye'	Bur	av	150 v is	500 00 lb	226 80 kg
can-tar'	Turk.	av	44 oka	124 65 lb	56 66 kg
car-act'	Sp	av	2 adarm	55 46 gr	3 59 g
car-act'	Sp	av	3 1/2 anna	3 09 gr	20 g
car-act'	Sp	av	3 1/2 anna	3 43 lb	1 56 kg.
car-act'	U S	tr.	1/100 tr	3 20 gr	20 g
car-ga'	Col	av	250 libra	275 50 lb	124 97 kg.
car-ra'ta'	Sp	av	2,056/10 lb		
			bra	20 00 cwt	10 16 q
cas'	U S	av	6 1/2 cwt	672 00 lb	304 82 kg
cas'tel-la'					
no'	S Am	tr.	1/10 marco	71 07 gr	4 60 g

NAME	Country	Class	Equivalents			NAME	Country	Class	Equivalents			NAME	Country	Class	Equivalents		
			National	U S or Brit	Metric				National	U S or Brit	Metric				National	U S or Brit	Metric
cat'ty <sup>75</sup>	Chin	av	10 tan	1 33 lb	60 kg	kar-war <sup>75</sup>	Per	av	100 batman	649 14 lb	294 45 kg	pal'ty <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	1/2 mound	10 27 lb	4 65 kg
cen'tal <sup>75</sup>	Brit	av	1/2 tan	100 00 lb	15 36 kg	knt	Per	av	1/2 uten	146 00 gr	9 40 g	pan-kha <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	1/2 rattil	14 gr	0 1 g
cen'tal-gram <sup>75</sup>	U S	av	10 mg	15 gr	0 1 g	keel <sup>75</sup>	Brit	av	21 1/2 ton	4 240 cwt	216 39 g	pay <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	1/2 lippepe	7 14 oz	222 25 g
cen'tin <sup>75</sup>	U S	av	10 mg	15 gr	0 1 g	keel <sup>75</sup>	Brit	av	21 1/2 ton	4 240 cwt	216 39 g	pay <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	2 crapes	25 45 oz	1 45 g
cent'ner <sup>75</sup>	Den	av	1/2 centar	100 00 lb	45 30 kg	keel <sup>75</sup>	Brit	av	21 1/2 ton	4 240 cwt	216 39 g	pay <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	2 clam	7 06 gr	45 g
cent'ner <sup>75</sup>	Den	av	100 pund	112 03 lb	50 00 kg	ke-ran <sup>75</sup>	Rom	av	1/2 obolus	2 02 gr	10 g	pay <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	1/4 quarter	14 00 lb	6 35 kg
cent'ner <sup>75</sup>	Den	av	100 pund	112 03 lb	50 00 kg	ke-ran <sup>75</sup>	Rom	av	1/2 obolus	2 02 gr	10 g	pay <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	1/2 caban	139 45 lb	63 25 kg
cent'ner <sup>75</sup>	Den	av	100 pund	112 03 lb	50 00 kg	ke-ran <sup>75</sup>	Rom	av	1/2 obolus	2 02 gr	10 g	pay <sup>75</sup>	Ben	av	1/2 caban	139 45 lb	63 25 kg
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welb *weld-iron* = *weld* "a-hil't-y, n - *weld* -a-bl(e), a -  
weld'less, a Having no welds  
weld', n 1. An Old World annual (*Reseda luteola*),  
naturalized in the eastern United States, with a simple  
stem about 2 feet high, lanceolate leaves, and greenish-  
yellow flowers in long spikes formerly cultivated for  
dyers' use See DYER'S-WEED, 1 2. The yellow pig-  
ment obtained from dyer's-weed [Perhaps < WELLY,  
n, because it is boiled for dyeing] | weld woadt, woadt;  
woaldt, woldt, woldt;  
weld', n 1 Angelina Emily (*née* Grimké) (?/1805-  
1870), an American abolitionist and educator, elder  
of Sarah Moore Grimké (see GRIMKÉ, 2) Theodore  
Dwight (?/1803-1/1895), an American abolitionist and  
reformer 3. A county in Colorado, 3,013 sq m, county-  
seat, Greeley  
weld, v, vt Welled  
weld', bore', 1 weld'-bör', 2 weld'-bör', n A woolen fabric  
made in Bradford, England  
weld'er, 1 weld'ör, 2 weld'ör, n One who or that which welds  
weld'er't, n [tr] A land-tenant subordinates to the farm-  
or middleman, or a series of them, the land-tilling tenant,  
the lowest occupant in the Irish agrarian system  
weld'fett, n Same as WELDEN  
weld'ing, 1 weld'it, 2 weld'ing, *ppr & verbal* n of WELD, v.  
weld'ing, 1 weld'ing, n The temperature necessary in  
order that two pieces of material may be welded together,  
especially, the white heat at which bars of iron unite in a  
weld - w. machine, n A machine for welding variously  
constructed, according to the work performed, as for  
uniting pipes, rods, etc - w. powder, n A flux used in  
welding, usually consisting of borax, ammonium  
chloride, iron-filings, and sometimes of a resinous oil  
milked in different proportions - w. swage, n A  
swaging-tool used to aid in closing the seam of a weld -  
w. transformer, n A step-down transformer used in  
welding  
Weld'on, 1 weld'on, 2 weld'-  
on, n 1 John (?/1876-  
1/1970), an English com-  
poser of church music 2.  
Walt'er (?/1832-1/1885),  
an English chemist, in-  
ventor of the Weldon  
process 3. A township  
and town in Halifax county,  
North Carolina - Weldon  
mud, a mixture of monge-  
nesium and calcium manganite  
that produces chlorine upon  
treatment with hydrochloric  
acid - [cf. Walt'er Weldon]  
weld'y't, a Same as WELDLY  
weld', a Wool - welle'-  
felt, a  
weld', adv Well  
weld'w't, v Wallow  
Welf, 1 welf, 2 welf, n Same as GULF  
welf'are', 1 welf'är', 2 welf'är', n 1. The state or con-  
dition of faring well, exemption from pain or discom-  
fort, prosperity, also, condition as regards well-being,  
as, inquire concerning thy brethren's *welfare*, anxious  
about the steamer's *welfare* 2†. A blessing, benison  
welf'är'ls'g', a  
welf', 1 welf', 2 welf', n [Ar] 1. A dome-like structure  
over a Moslem tomb 2. A tomb enclosed or  
surmounted by such a  
structure The well  
consists usually of a  
stone or brick edifice  
with a dome or cupola  
over it, varying in  
height from 8 to 10  
feet, and containing  
often a mat and a jar  
of water, for such as  
may choose to stop  
and perform their de-  
votions welf'it,  
welf'it, welf'it  
In Syria almost every village has its well: venerated alike by  
Muslims, Christians and Jews  
BARRECK Palestine and Syria p. xh, 18 [1898]  
welf't, v I t 1 To shorten, contract 2. To cause to  
fade or wilt 3. To saturate 4. To flog  
II. t, 1. To wither 2. To wane, decline welket,-  
welket', pa Faded, waned  
elk, n Same as WHELK  
elk', n Same as WHELK  
elket', 1 welkt, 2 welkt, pa Same as WHELKED  
el'k'it, n Sky-blue  
el'k'it, 1 wel'k'it, 2 wel'k'it, n [Poet] The vault of the  
sky, the region where clouds float as, the welk'ing rack (<  
AS *wolcen*, pl of *wolcen* cloud) wel'kent, wel'ket'  
ell', 1 welf, 2 welf, v I. t 1. To pour forth, as from  
ell', a spring  
Deep in the solitude in life of millions upon millions, who with  
both well and forth love, has none to love them  
De QUINCY *Opium-Eater*, *Suspense* pt. 1, p. 189 [x & x 1855]  
II. t. To hoil  
II. t. To flow up, as water in a spring, issue gently  
forth, as from a spring, as, tears *welled* from her eyes  
< AS *wellan*, < *wellan*, hoil  
ell, a [NETTER, BEST] 1. Satisfactory as a fact by  
reason of given conditions or circumstances, such as  
should content or gratify one, rightly done or arranged;  
fortunate always as a predicate, and commonly in im-  
personal clauses, as, it is *well* with the child? It is *well*  
2. Suitable to or gratifying the sense of propriety, fit-  
ness, or right; as, their words are *well* enough, but their  
deeds are disgraceful 3. Having physical health, free  
from ailment of mind or body, as, two are *well*, the free  
are *well* used colloquially as an attributive adjective,  
as, a *well* man or child 4. Being in a satisfactory con-  
dition of mind and prosperity, free from trouble, as,  
the *well* one is *well* enough, leave him alone 5. Mr  
J. N. Uninjured, safe, as, the ship is reported *well*  
6. [Archae] Held in favor, on good terms, as, keep  
*well* with both sides 7. An advantageous, beneficial,  
convenient desirable excellent, expedient, favorable, fortunate,  
good, happy, lucky, prosperous See HEALTHY - Ant see  
asonyms for NAD, ILL - well'ness, n



showy British perennial (*Meconopsis cambrica*) with plantain leaves and pale-yellow flowers — *W. rabbit*, see *RABBIT* — *W. runt*, an under-sized animal of the Welsh cattle class — *W. soup*, soup made of pig's head

**Welsh, n.** 1. The natives of Wales, especially, the Celtic race peculiar to the country, akin to the Highland Scotch, the Irish, and the Manx, and generally regarded as a remnant of the original Britons of England

*Wälsch* in German means originally foreigner, barbarian, and was especially applied by the natives to the Italian, French, and to the present day called *Wälschland* in German. The Saxon invaders gave the same name to the Celtic inhabitants of the British Isles who are called *Wæls* in Anglo-Saxon (pl. *Wælsas*)

Max Müller *Science of Language* second series p 385 [s 1875] During the 7th century the Britons of Wales and Strathclyde often fought side by side against the Angles, and it is from this period that the name by which the Welsh call themselves is supposed to date. *Cymro* & *Comro*, pl. *Cymry* & *Comrogyr*, a "fellow-countryman" as opposed to *W. allfro*, Gaul, Allobroges, "foreigners."

E C Quinlan in *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol v, p 618  
2. The language of Wales. *Cymric* as spoken by the Welsh. See *CYMRIC*. Welsh is the most vigorous of the surviving Celtic tongues. About 20 weeklies and 15 monthly magazines are published in the language, and it is now taught in elementary schools in Wales. It has an ancient literature, but its modern place as a literary tongue is largely owing to a revival caused by the religious movement of the 18th century. Compare *ESTONIAN*

The *Cymric* includes the *Welsh* with "clothes" from the ninth century or earlier, and a literature from the 12th century.

W D Whitney *Life and Growth of Language* p 183 [s 1875]

**Welsh'man, 1 welsh'man, 2 welsh'man, n.** (MEN, pl) 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Wales. 2. The squirrel-fish. 3. [Southern U S] The large-mouthed black bass.

**welsh'nutt, n.** The European walnut (*Juglans regia*)

**Welsh'pool, 1 welsh'pool, 2 welsh'pool, n.** A borough in Montgomeryshire, Wales, formerly called Pool.

**wel'somet, a.** In good condition, prospering — *lyt, ade* *wel't, 1 wel't, 2 wel't, 3 wel't* 1. To sew a welt on or in, decorate with a welt, ns, to welt a slipper. 2. To flog so as to raise swollen stripes, as, he wel'ted the rascal

**wel't, n & vt** [Prov Eng] 1. To render or become limp, wilt. 2. To turn prov, as from decomposition as elder or yewgar. [For *wilt*] *wilt't*.

**wel't, vt** To turn round, revolve

**wel't, imp of WALT, v**

**welt, n.** 1. A strip of material applied to a seam to cover or strengthen it, or fastened to parts of a fabric or construction at their seam or joint, also, a covered cord or an ornamental strip sewed on a border or on a seam to give protection or greater strength. (1) In shoemaking a strip of leather set into the seam between the edges of the upper and the outer sole, through which they are sewed together. See *ILLUSTRATION*. (2) In carpentry and shoemaking a strip of material fastened over a flush seam or butt-joint. (3) In knitting (a) A flap knitted by itself and then engaged with the main body by looping or hand-knitting, as the heel-piece of a stocking. (b) A ribbed piece forming the finishing-end as the end of a sleeve or sock to keep it from rolling together. (4) A piece fastened on the edge of a glove-seam.

2. A swollen stripe on the surface of the body, as made by a lash, a wale. 3. [Colloq] The act of welting or lashing, a stroke, as I gave him a welt with a stick. 4. Her An edge or narrow border to a charge or ordinary

[< *W. wald*, hem] — *welt'-cut'ter, n.* A machine for notching welts for boots or shoes to make them lie smoothly when placed in position. — *W. guide, n.* An attachment for placing a welt under the needle of a sewing-machine to stitch it in place. — *W. knife, n.* A knife for trimming the welts of boots and shoes. — *W. leather, n.* Leather fit for making shoe-welts usually from the shoulders of hides. — *W. shoulders, n.* — *W. machine, n.* A machine for cutting leather, etc., into parallel strips to be used as welts. — *W. trimmer, n.* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for boots or shoes.

**welt-an'schau-ning, 1 welt-an'shau-up, 2 welt-an'shau-up, n.** [G] A view of the purpose of the world as a whole, or the course of its events forming a cosmology or philosophical apprehension literally, world-view

**welt'er, 1 welt'er, 2 welt'er, v. i. 1.** [Rare] To effect in a way marked by wallowing or floundering, as, to welt'er one's way through mud. 2. To roll over

**II.** 1. To rest in a position suggestive of wallowing, lie in or in contact with a wetting or turbid fluid, as, he lies welt'ing in blood. 2. To roll or tumble about in or as in a fluid or something fluid, wallow often figuratively. 3. To roll over or onward, or tumble about, as waves, move with heaving and swelling rolls. 4. [Prov Eng] To stagger, roll. [ME *welleren*, for *walleren*, freq of *wallen*, < AS *wællan*, roll]

**welt'er, vt** To wilt wither [*< wilt*]

**welt'er, n.** 1. A rolling movement, as of waves, surging or wallowing, hence, commotion, confusion, turmoil, as the welt'er of the waters, the welt'er of the passions. 2. That in which weltering is done, a wallow, slough, as, the welt'er of vice. 3. Sporting An element of some compounds (see below), in which the allusion is perhaps to the heavier motion of the contestants, or possibly from a corruption of *suffer*, the condition naturally resulting from unusual weights. — *welt'er-race, n.* A race in which welter-weights impede the racers — *W. stakes, n. pl* The sums wagered on a welter-race — *W. weight, n.* 1. An extra weight borne by horses, as in steepchases and hurdles. 2. *Pugilism* A boxer whose fighting weight is from 135 to 154 pounds

**welt'ing, 1 welt'ing, 2 welt'ing, n.** 1. Same as *WELT, 1*. 2. A floundering

**welt'mer-ism, 1 welt'mer-izm, 2 welt'mer-ism, n.** A system of mental suggestion by which endeavor is made to control disorders of the body by the operations of the mind [*< S. A. Weltmer*]

**welt'schmerz, 1 welt'shamerts, 2 welt'shamerts, n.** [G] Wer-ness of life sentimental pessimism literally, world-we

**welt-witsch'-a, 1 welt-wit'-a, 2 welt-wit'-a, n.** Bot A monotypic genus of remarkable gymnospermous plants of the jointed family (*Gnetaceae*), of southwestern tropical Africa. Its one species (*W. mirabilis*) has a trunk, often 5 or 6 feet across and only 1 foot high, with the original cotyledons 6 feet long and 2 or 3 feet wide persisting for years then splitting up into thread. It has but 2 leaves and bears dioecious flowers. [*< Dr Friedrich Wurtzsch* (1807-1872) its discoverer] *Tum-ho-at*

**wem't, vt** To spot bluish corrupt

**wem't, n.** A spot scar fault — *wem'-less, n.* — *wem'-myt, a* *wem't, n.* The abdomen, womb

**wem't, 1 wem, 2 wem, n.** A market-town in Shropshire

**Wemyss, 1 wimz, 2 wems, n.** 1. Earl of (1718-1791)

Francis Charters an English legislator and financier. 2. Sir Rosslyn (1781-1861) British admiral First Sea Lord, Dec 21 1917 dictated terms of surrender of German High Seas Fleet. 3. A parish in Fifeshire Scotland

**wem, 1 wen, 2 wën, n.** 1. A circumscribed, indolent encysted tumor containing liquid or a substance resembling scurf, occurring commonly on the scalp. 2. [Rare] A guinea. 3. Hence, any prothuberance or prominence. 4. *Vel Samens* CLVIA, 1 [*< AS wen, wact*]

— *wem'ish, wen'y, a.* Resembling a wen, affected with wens

*[See wun; wunyt; wunyt]*

**wen, n.** An old Anglo-Saxon runic letter (P) equivalent to *W*

**Wen'-at-chie, 1 wen'-at-chie, 2 wen'-at-chie, n.** A town, county-seat of Cheban county, Wash

**Wen'-ces-laus, 1 wen'-ces-laus, 2 wen'-ces-laus, n.** (1361-1371) An emperor of Germany King of Bohemia

**wench, 1 wench, 2 wench, vt** To keep company with

**wench, 1 wench, 2 wench, vt** To court — *er, n.* — *ing, n.*

**wench, n.** 1. A female or young woman of lowly condition, female servant, serving-maid, now archaic, provincial, or contemptuous. 2. [Archaic] Any female child, without disparaging sense, a maiden, girl, young woman in 3. [Colloq U S] A negress or negro serving-maid or woman. 4. A woman of ill fame, prostitute, mistress. 5. A child, whether boy or girl

**[ME wench, < wenchel, child, < AS wencil, orphan, ep wencil weak 1. wencil-like, a. Resembling a wench**

**wench'less, a. Being without a wench**

**Wen'chow, n.** A Chinese treaty port. **Wen'chow, wend', 1 wend, 2 wend, v. i. 1. To go or proceed on, direct or turn, as one's course or steps**

Long trains of 'prairie schooners' might be seen wending their way slowly through passes in the Rocky Mountains

A *Gleaner* Making of Am Nation p 145 [s 1901]

**2f. (1) To turn round (2) To overthrow (3) To translate**

**II.** 1. To direct one's course, make one's way, go, pass, proceed. 2. To turn about, veer. 3. To disappear, vanish. 4. To change, alter. 5. To depart

[< AS *wendan*, < *windan*, turn]

**wend't, imp of WEND, v**

**wend't, n.** A certain quantity or circuit of ground

**Wend', 1 wend, 2 wend, n.** 1. One of the Lusatian branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Saxony and Prussia. 2. Sometimes, a Slovene an objectionable use. 3. Any Slav or early German name

[< G *Wende*]

**Wen'dell, 1 wen'del, 2 wen'del, Barrett (1813-1892)** An American critic and author, *A Literary History of America*

**Wend'ig, 1 wend'ig, 2 wend'ig, n.** 1. Pertaining to the Wends. Wendish. 2. Same as *Wendish* loose usage

**Wendish, 1 wend'ish, 2 wend'ish, a.** Same as *Wendish*

**Wend'ish, n.** The language of the Wends, Lusatian having two dialects, one allied to Polish, the other to Czech belonging to the West Slavonic branch of the Wendic class of Aryan languages

**Wend'o-ver, 1 wend'o-ver, 2 wend'o-ver, n.** A market-town in Buckinghamshire, England

**wenet, vt & n.** Same as *WEN*

**Wen'er, 1 wen'er, 2 wen'er, n.** A lake in S W Sweden near the coast 50 by 95 m. *Väner; Ve'ner; Wen'er;*

**Wen'ér, 1 wén'ér, 2 wén'ér, n.** The classical Chinese idiom used in their canonical books and literature of a pre-tentious character in general. It is distinguished from the Mandarin by its more condensed and sententious style as well as by the method in which the words are doubled and arranged [Chin]

**Wen'lock group, 1 wen'lok, 2 wen'lok, n.** A subdivision of the Wen'lockian in Great Britain. See *Geology*

**wen'net, n.** A weanling

**Wen'ner-berg, 1 wen'er-beru, 2 wen'er-beru, Gunnar (1817-1901)** A Swedish poet and politician

**Wen'o-na, 1 wén'o-na, 2 wén'o-na, n.** [Am Ind] A small lead-colored charlock snake (*Charina bitrix* or *plumben*) of California and Mexico

**Wen'sly-dale, 1 wenz'h-dal, 2 wenz'ly-dal, n.** One of a breed of white sheep from Wensleydale Yorkshire, England a cross of the Leicester and Teesdale breeds

**Wen't, 1 went, 2 went, vt** To go. An obsolete imperfect of *wend*, now used as imperfect of *go*. See *CO, WEND*

**went't, imp & pp of WENT, v**

**went't, n.** 1. A turning, winding, hence a tossing or rolling. 2. A passage course. 3. A furrow of land

**went'tle, 1 wen't, 2 wen't, 3 wen't, vt** [Prov Eng] To turn roll

**went'tle-trap, 1 wen't-trap, 2 wen't-trap, n.** A scabroid univalve having a turreted many-whorled shell, winding-stairshell, ladder-shell

**Gwendolpe, wend', a.** turning

**wend', cause to turn < wénden, turn, + treppe, step**

**Went'worth, 1 went'worth, 2 went'worth, n.** 1. Benning (1766-1827) an American colonist, governor of New Hampshire for 20 years. 2. Sir John (1737-1820), governor of New Hampshire and afterward of Nova Scotia. 3. John (1815-1888), an American journalist, Congressman, Mayor of Chicago. 4. Thomas, see STRAFORD, EARL OF. 5. William Charles (1793-1872), a British explorer of New South Wales, author and statesman founder of colonial self-government. 6. A district in Ontario province Canada area 452 sq m

**wen'usk, 1 wen'usk, 2 wen'usk, n.** [IN Canada] The

**wen'zel, 1 wen'zel, 2 wen'zel, n.** [G] A jack, knave

**Wen'zel, 1 wen'zel, 2 wen'zel, n.** Same as *WENZEL*

**wep't, imp of WEEP, v**

**wep't, n.** A causing tears, pathetic

**wep't, n.** A weapon

**wep't, 1 wept, 2 wept, imp & pp of WEEP, v**

**wep't, n.** 1. A man. 2. Same as *WENZEL*

**wep't, n.** Same as *WEN*

**wep't, 1 wör, 2 wör, pron** [Prov] Our

**wep't, vt & n.** Wink

**Wep'dou, 1 wép'dou, 2 wép'dou, n.** A town in Saxony

**Wep'der, 1 wép'der, 2 wép'der, n.** 1. Dietrich von (1584-1657) a German poet and translator. 2. Karl Wilhelm Friedrich August Leopold, Count von (1808-1887), a German general

**were, 1 wör, 2 wör (xiii)** Indicative plural and subjunctive in both numbers of *was*, imp of *be*, *See was* [*< AS wæron, pl pret and wære, subj pret < wesan, be*]

**were't, vt** Same as *WEAR* and *WEAR*

**were't, n.** Same as *WEAR*

**were't, n.** Same as *WEAR*

**were't, 1 wör'bär, 2 wör'bär, 3 wör'bär, n.** A man-bear Compare *WERWOLF* [*< AS wer man + bera bear*]

**wer'et, n.** Same as *WERE* form of *be*

**were'na, 1 wör'na, 2 wör'na, n.** [Scot] Werenot *war'na*.

**were'wolf, 1 wör'wolf, 2 wör'wolf, n.** Same as *WERWOLF*.

**wer'ild', 1 wör'ild', 2 wör'ild', n.** Anglo-Saxon & Teut Law A fine or pecuniary compensation prescribed for homicide or other crime against the person in lieu of other punishment to be paid by the kindred of the slayer to the kindred of the slain in order to avoid blood-feud

A fixed scale of values was in existence ranging from that of the eburn to that of the king [*< AS werild, < wer, man, + gild payment < gildan, pay*] were'ild'; wer'geit';

**wér't, 1 wör't, 2 wör't, n.** [Maori] The aweto

**wér'tsh, a.** Same as *WEARISH* — *wér'tsh-ness, n*

**wér'tsh, n.** A York

**wér'tsh, n.** A York

**wér'tsh, n.** A York

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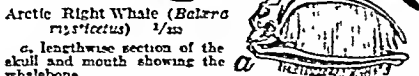




5. [Prov Eng] Appetite  
— ont of whack [Colloq] out of order  
whack'er, 1 hwak'a 2 hwak'er r 1. One who whacks  
2. [Slang] An unusually huge or incredible thing n whop-  
per  
whack'ing, 1 hwak'ing, 2 hwik'ing, a. [Colloq] Strikingly

2. A strip of whalebone, such as is used to stiffen dresses, bodices, fans, etc. 3. A riding-whip of baleen 4.

Discovered by or named from Thomas Watson, an English anatomist. [warrə:, 'wevəri:]  
 warre, 1 hwerr, 2 hwerr *n* Same as WHORE. *n* 1  
 war, 1 hwet, 2 hwet *a* 1. In interrogative construction asking for information that will specify the person or thing qualified by it, as, of what poet were you speak-



ing? what flag is that? what weight? 2. How surprising, ridiculous, great, or the like used in exclamation to express excess or something exceptional in the characteristics of the person or thing qualified commendatory or the reverse according to circumstances, as, what an actor he was! what genius! what a noise that boy is making!

What pious men in the parlor will vote for what reproaches at the polls? Emerson *Conduct of Life* Fate p 30 [H. M. & Co. 1888] 3. How much an ambiguous use, as, what cash has he? What may be used in an object clause in any of the senses defined above, and the clause in which it is so used may be regarded as a dependent question, as, I know what flag it is. I told him what a mistake he was making. Compare WHAT, pron.

what, n. Something, a certain portion, a bit what, pron. I. Interrog. Which circumstance, event, relation, or the like, which particular touching the individuality, nature, quantity, kind, or the like asking for some specification concerning persons or things referred to used in absolute interrogation, as, what was that? what can I do to help you? who and what is he? When used of persons, it ordinarily implies some shade of contempt.

In this sense what is used elliptically for "what did you say?" or in surprise or indignation, as, what! did he really say that? Formerly it was used as a common introductory expletive like well, especially in a summons, as in the phrase what ho! [What, who, and which were all originally interrogatives only, and their interrogative and relative senses often mingle and pass into each other, so as not to be easily distinguished.]

II. rel. 1. That which a double relative, equivalent to a demonstrative followed by a simple relative often equivalent to a use of the interrogative in a dependent question (see note under what, a), as, tell me what it is, I am not afraid of what he can do, what followed occupied little time. 2. [Vulgar.] That or which a simple relative, as, a donkey what wouldn't go [AS *hæc*, what, neut. of *hæd*, who].

— but what. 1. But that or those which, as, there are no events but what have meaning. 2. [Improper.] But that, as, I don't know but what I will — w. an if, what and if, what if — w. d'ye call it [Colloq.], an expression indicating ignorance or forgetfulness or of contempt for the person or thing referred to — w. for [Humorous], what kind of borrowed from the German *was für*, as, what for a dog have you? also, indirectly signifying a punishment, as, to give him what for — what for not? [Scot.], why not? — w. if, what would you do if, what would result if an elliptical use, w. not, what need not be added or mentioned an elliptical use, commonly equivalent to etc. — w. of. 1. What do you think or say of as what of the battle? 2. What matters as what of it? — what/reek, adv. [Scot.] Nevertheless — what's w., the real or genuine thing, as, he knows what's what.

What, adv. 1. In what respect, to what extent, as, what are you profited? 2. In some measure, partly usually followed by with, as, what with the heat, and what with the noise, it is distracting.

The world seems to be running mad what with one thing or another Mrs. Madison in *Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison* Nov. 27, 1812 p 77 [H. M. & Co. 1886]

3. For what reason, why 4. How extraordinarily! bow! an exclamatory or intensive use

What, conj. 1. So far as, as well as, as, he gave them money, what he had. 2. That especially in the phrase but what See BUT

What's, 1. hwæt's, 2. hwat's, n. [Maori] A platform or raised storehouse in which food is kept

what's-a-bouts, 1. hwæt's-a-bouts, 2. hwat's-a-bouts, n. pl. [Colloq.] The things that engage one's attention

What Cheer. A coal-mining city in Keokuk county, Ia

What'com, 1. hwæt'com, 2. hwat'com, n. A county in N W Washington, 2,226 sq. m., county-seat, New Whatcom

what'er, 1. hwæt-er, 2. hwat-er, pron. [Poet.] Whatever, a contracted form

What'ly, 1. hwæt'ly, 2. hwat'ly, Richard (c/1787-1863) An English logician, archbishop of Dublin

what'ness, 1. hwæt'ness, 2. hwat'ness, n. [Prov. Brit.] What what'ness, kind of what what'ness [Scot.]

what'er, 1. hwæt-ev-er, 2. hwat-ev-er, pron. 1. As a compound relative, the whole that, all that, anything that, no matter what often added for emphasis to a negative assertion, as, whatever makes life dear, whatever book you read, I do not want anything whatever 2. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] What usually interrogative, as, whatever (properly what ever) were you saying?

what'le, 1. hwæt'l, 2. hwat'l, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as WHISPER

what'like, 1. hwæt'lik, 2. hwat'lik, a. [Prov.] Of what what'ness, 1. hwæt'ness, 2. hwat'ness, n. Metaph. The state of being what'like is quiddity or essence

what'not, 1. hwæt-not, 2. hwat-not, n. 1. An article of furniture consisting wholly or mostly of a set of shelves for holding bric-a-brac, books, etc., an etagère. 2. [Colloq.] Anything you please, something or other

what'so, 1. hwæt'so, 2. hwat'so, a. & pron. [Archaic] Whatsoever or whosoever

what'so-ev-er, 1. hwæt'so-ev-er, 2. hwat'so-ev-er, a. & pron. Whatever slightly more formal and solemn what'so-ev-er

Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, if there be any praise, think on these things Phil. iv, 8

what'som-ev-er, 1. hwæt'som-ev-er, 2. hwat'som-ev-er, a. & pron. [Vulgar or Obs.] Whatsoever what'som

whau, 1. hwau, 2. hwat, n. [Maori] The New Zealand cork-tree (*Eutelia arborescens*)

whaup, 1. hwæt whaup, 2. hwat whaup, n. [Scot.] To fuss about noisily, also, whine whistle

whaup, n. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A curlew, especially the great whaup or stock-whaup (*Numenius arguta*) N phœbus is the little whaup, May w., tang-whaup, or whimbrel

whaup, n. [Scot.] 1. A whistle or cry. 2. A clumsy lout, whaur, 1. hwæt whaur, 2. hwat whaur, [Scot.] Where

whare, 1. hwæt whare, 2. hwat whare, [Prov. Eng.] 1. To turn while drying as pottery. 2. To hang over cover

whawl, 1. hwæt whawl, 2. hwat whawl, [Dial.] To cry as n. cast, waul whay, 1. hwæt whay, 2. hwat whay, n. [Local, U. S.] A heifer whey, 1. hwæt whay, 2. hwat whay, [Prov. Eng.] Who

wha'dle, 1. hwæt wha'dle, 2. hwat wha'dle, [Prov. Eng.] Who

wha'dle, 1. hwæt wha'dle, 2. hwat wha'dle, [Prov. Eng.] Who

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wha'dle, 1. hwæt wha'dle, 2. hwat wha'dle, [Prov. Eng.] Who

wha'dle, 1. hwæt wha'dle, 2. hwat wha'dle, [Prov. Eng.] Who

wheat, n. [Cornwall, Eng.] A mine

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Wheat

1 An ear of bearded wheat 2 An ear of headless wheat 3 Frost (a) and back (b) views of a grain of headless wheat

(1) Dwarf or hedgehog wheat (*Triticum compactum*), with spikes 3 to 4 times longer than broad, and rigidly upright culms. (2) English w. (*Triticum sativum*), with tall, stiff, and upright culms and thick, four-sided spikes cultivated in the Mediterranean countries, more rarely in England and Germany. (3) Hard, durum, flint, or macaroni w. (*Triticum durum*), with pithy or frequently solid culms and long bristling awns cultivated in Mediterranean countries. (4) Polish w. (*Triticum polanicum*), with large compressed, mostly bluish-green spikes. (5) Emmer w. or starch w. (same as EMMER). (6) Atlas w. (a variety of emmer grown in Abyssinia). Other varieties of wheat imported into or grown in the United States or Canada are Arnautka w. (a Russian hard wheat grown near the Sea of Azov), Belotourk w. (a Russian hard wheat now grown in the United States), Flie w. (a hard, red, headless wheat grown especially in Canada), Fulcraster w. (a red-headed wheat of moderate hardness grown in Pennsylvania and Oklahoma), Fultz w. (a headless red wheat of moderate hardness, introduced in 1862 by Abraham Fultz of Pennsylvania, cultivated extensively in the United States), Gehun w. (a Himalayan wheat containing much gluten, cultivated in Canada), Gharnorka w. (a Russian hard wheat now cultivated in the United States), Huron w. (a cross between Flie wheat and Ladoga wheat), Kubanka w. (a Russian hard wheat grown along the Volga river and on the Siberian tundra), Ladoga w. (a common wheat of the region of Lake Ladoga, grown in Canada), Niaragua w. (a hard wheat introduced into Texas from Nicaragua), Odessa w. (a hard Russian wheat grown largely and successfully in the middle states of the United States).

The soft winter wheats are extensively grown in this country [the United States] in western and northern Europe Australia, Argentina, and parts of Asia the hard winter wheats in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, Hungary Roumania and parts of Russia, and in southern and western Asia the hard spring wheats in Minnesota, and Dakota central and western Canada in the Volga region of Russia and in Siberia and the white wheats along the Pacific coast in North and South America in Australia and western Asia. The durum wheats are grown in the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions Nelson & Enyeval vol. xii, p. 560

3. A wheat-field or wheat-crop [AS *hwæte*, wheat]

— couch-wheat, n. Couch-grass — dinkel w., same as SPELT — Egyptian w. 1. Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) 2. A large-spiked variety of wheat (*Triticum sativum* compositum) 3. A sorghum resembling Kafir corn

— French w., huckwheat — Guinea w., maize formerly so called from a mistaken notion as to its native country — hedgehog w., n. A hardy variety of wheat with small ears and culms awned — India w. 1. Tatar wheat 2. Maize — oil of w. see oil, one-grained or single-grained w., a cereal (*Triticum monococcum*) with one grain in each spikelet St. Peter's corn — Saracen's w., same as BUCKWHEAT — soft w., any wheat rich in starch, as *Triticum dicoccum* — square-head w., a winter wheat with very compact ears — Tatar w., Tatar huckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum*), harder than common huckwheat, but inferior in quality — Turkey w., Turkish or Crimean w., maize Compare GUINEA WHEAT — wheat'aphid, n. A wheat plant-louse — w. beetle, n. A beetle that damages wheat, especially the cucullid *Sitona surinamensis*, the wheat-chaffer, etc. — w. bird, n. [Local Gt. Brit.] The chaffinch wheat'sel-bird? — w. thrush, n. A miller's machine in which a rotating brush and an air-blast are used to cleanse grain — w. bug, n. A mirid bug of the genus *Afrus*, infesting wheat, as *A. tritici* or *A. dohrbati* w. bulfly, a European headless fly (*Hylemyia arctica*) whose grubs eat the stems of wheat — w. bulb-worm, the larva of a North-American osinid fly (a *Meromyza americana*) that develops in wheat-stems and stunts the plant — w. stem maggot, — w. caterpillar, n. A small caterpillar, probably the clover-worm, that devours the kernels of growing wheat — w. chaffer, n. A European scarab beetle (*Antiotia australis*) destructive to wheat and grass — w. cracker, n. An apparatus for making cracked wheat or grits — w. cut-worm, n. The grass-worm fall army-worm — w. duck, n. [Oregon] The widegown — w. ear, n. Her An ear or ears of wheat used as a charge See GARB — w. eel, n. A disease of wheat See WHEAT EEL-WORM — w. eel-worm, an anguilluloid threadworm (*Tylenchus tritici*) injuring European wheat, especially by causing a disease of the growing grain called ear-cockle, false ergot, or wheat-eel — w. eel, n. A field of wheat or one devoted to wheat-raising — w. fly, n. 1. A fly 2. The Hessian fly 3. A wheat-midge 4. A wheat tail-fl. 5. The used for some wheat plant-louse — w. gall-fly, n. chalcidid insect



Mexican Grain (Wheat) Beetle, 1/2

a beetle, b, larva

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(*Isosoma hordei*), the adult of the jointworm — w. grader, n. An apparatus for cleansing and grading wheat — w. grass, n. Couch-grass, also, dog-grass — w. land, n. Land reserved or suitable for wheat — w. maggot, n. The grub of any dipter affecting wheat — w. midge, n. 1. A widespread minute cecidomyid fly (*Diplotis tritici*) that deposits its eggs in the ears of wheat. The larva feed upon the kernel and mostly pupate under ground 2. The Hessian fly — w. mill-dew, n. 1. [U. S.] An ascomycetous fungus (*Erysiphe graminis*) 2. [Eng.] The wheat-rust fungus (*Puccinia graminis*) — w. mite, n. The flour-mite — w. moth, n. A moth whose larva destroys wheat, especially when stored, as a grain-moth, or the Angoumois moth (*Gelechia cerealella*) — w. pest, n. A frit fly (*Oscinis taster*) — w. plant-louse, an aphid infesting wheat, as *Siphonophora arena* — w. rust, n. See RUST, 2 — w. scourer, n. 2 — w. separator, etc. Compare GRAIN-SCOURER, etc.

Wheat-moth, a, adult, 1/2, b, pupa 1/2, c, grains of wheat w. stem, n. See beetle together with a firm web, d, larva, 1/2

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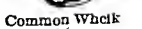
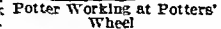
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b, maggot, pumple {Dum of  
hwēlkt, a Having wheels or  
es, striped or marked with pro-





**whidah-bird**, 1 whid'a-bürd, 2 whid'a-bird, n An African weaver-bird, having the tail of the male greatly lengthened in the breeding-season, sometimes to twice the length of the body. The best-known West-African species is *Vidua principalis*. The coach-bird or epaulet whidah-bird (*Chersia procne*), the necklaced w. (*Colaptes ardens*), and the king w. (*Vidua strepera*), which has the tail of the male prolonged by four filamentous feathers clavate at the extremities, are South-African [*< Whidah*, an African seaport] whid'a-bird.

**Whid'hey Is'land**, 1 whid'hi, 2 whid'hi, n An island in N Puget Sound, Washington, length, 40 m.

**whid'er**, 1 whid'er, 2 whid'er, n [Prov. Brit.] 1 To whizz 2 To tremble, shake whid'er, n Same as whewz, v. 2

**whiff**, 1 whif, 2 whif, v. 1 To carry, send, or drive as hv n puff of air or the blowing of the breath, waft with a slight blast, puff

She hurriedly tore the sketch into the smallest possible pieces, laid them in her hand opened the window, and whiffed them away into the dark. G. W. CURTIS *Trump* p. 129 [in 1873]

2 To send forth in whiffs or puffs, as smoke 3 To smoke, as n pipe, with puffs or whiffs 4 [Prov. Eng.] To inhale, whidah-bird as air, sometimes, to imbibe, as water (Vidua par-II.) 1 To throw out or produce puffs or whiffs, puff, also, to go off or disappear in a whiff

I have sought to stay myself in falling against what looked to be a solid trunk, and the whole thing has whiffed away at my touch like a sheet of paper. R. L. STEVENSON *Master of Ballantree* p. 78 [in 1889]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To drink whiff, n [Eng.] To fish with a hand-line, towing the bait near the surface [For whif, v. 2]

**whiff**, n 1 Any sudden or slight gust of air, especially one bearing an odor 2 A sudden expulsion of air or smoke from the mouth, a puff 3 [Eng.] A light clipper-built outrigger boat, for one sculler used on the Thames 4 [Prov. Eng.] A hurried view, glimpse 5t. An inhalation, a drink [Imitative, cp W. whiff, whiff]

**whiff**, n A flatfish species, the smear-dah of Europe or a species of *Platophrys* of the West Indies

**whiffer**, 1 whif'er, 2 whif'er, n One who whiffs or emits puffs, as of smoke, as, a tobacco-whiffer

**whiffet**, 1 whif'et, 2 whif'et, n 1 [U. S.] (1) A trifling, useless person, whippersnapper, whipsnapper in slight contempt (2) A small, snappish dog 2. [Rare] A little whiff

**whiffing**, 1 whif'ing, 2 whif'ing, n [Eng.] 1 The sport of fishing as for mackerel, whiting, and the like, by slowly towing a head-line near the surface, while skulking or rowing in the known haunts of the fish. Compare trolling 2 Whiffing-tackle = whiff'ing-tack'le, n A hook and line suitable for whiffing

**whiffle**, 1 whif'l, 2 whif'l, v [WHIFF'LED, WHIFF'LING] 1 To cause to waver in opinion or act, sway 2. [Rare] To dissipate as with a puff 3. [Rare] To wave quickly, as a flag

II. 1 To shift from one course or opinion to another, vacillate, also, to resort to subtleties, equivocate 2 To blow with whiffs, hence, to shift about, as the wind 3 [Prov. Eng.] To talk idly [Freq. of whiff, v.]

**whiffet**, n A flite whiff'er, 1 whif'ler, 2 whif'ler, n 1. One who whiffles or fluctuates, one who shuffles in argument 2. One who whiffs tobacco 3. [Local, U. S.] The goldeneye, whistler 4 [Archaic] A piper, fluter 5t. A herald, an usher = whiff'er-y, n The traits or practices of a whiffler

**whiffle-tre**, 1 whif'l-tri, 2 whif'l-tri, n Same as whiffletreer whifflet

**whiff**, 1 whif, 2 whif, n [Rare] A breath or whiff [For whiff, n]

**whiff**, pp Whiffed S S

**whig**, 1 whig, 2 whig v [Scot] 1 To drive onward, as a horse II To move along easily, jog

**Whig**, a Consisting of or supported by Whigs, as, the Whig party, Whig principles

**Whig**, n 1. Brit. Hist (1) A member of the Liberal party in England in the 18th and 19th centuries, as opposed to a Tory or Conservative (2) In earlier usage (a) A Presbyterian rebel of the west of Scotland in the 17th century thus named in derision (b) After the Restoration (1660), a Roundhead or Parliamentarian, as opposed to a Cavalier Compare Tory

The origin of Whig has been much controverted. It has been associated with the Scots for 'whig', as implying a taunt against the sour-milk faces of the western Lowlanders another theory is that it represented the initials of the Scots Covenanters motto 'We hope in God' another derives it from the Scots word 'whiggam' used by peasants in driving their horses. It was, however, a form of the Scots Gaelic term used to describe cattle and horse thieves, and transferred to the adherents of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland. *Encyc. Brit* 11th ed., vol. xxvii, p. 588

2. Am. Hist (1) In the 18th century an American colonist who supported the Revolutionary war opposed to Tory (2) A member of the party that succeeded the National Republicans and opposed the Democrats. It favored internal improvements, a protective tariff and a strong national or central government. The Whig party was succeeded by the Republican party in 1856 [Prob. abbr. < Whig-union]

—Whig'car-thy, n [Humorous] Government by Whigs = Whig'ger-y, n The doctrines principles or policy of Whigs Whig'ism, Whig'ship: [Rare] —Whig'ri-fi-ca-tion, n [Humorous] Conversion to Whiggery = Whig-gish, a Of or pertaining to Whigs advocating Whiggism = Whig-gish-ly, adv = Whig-gish-ness, n —Whig'ing, n A Whig said contemptuously

**whig**, n [Prov. Brit.] 1 Sour whey 2 Buttermilk

**Whigga-more**, 1 whig'e-mör, 2 whig'e-mör, n 1. Eng. Hist A member of a body of insurgents who in 1648 marched on Edinburgh and opposed the compromise with Charles I. originally one of the carters from the southwest of Scotland, who used the word whiggam in driving their horses 2. A Scottish Presbyterian opponent of the English court party, in the 17th century, a Whig [*< Whiggam* (see def. 1), < wio, r, cp AS weegan, move along] Whig'a-more, n

**whig'ma-lie'**, 1 whig-ma-lie', 2 whig-ma-lie', n [Scot] A small or useless ornament, gewgaw, also, n whim used also attributively whig'ma-lie'ry, whig'ma-lie'ry, n

white, 1 hwoit, 2 hwi, v [WHITEN, WHIT'ING] 1 To cause to pass lightly and happily, spend, as time generally with away, as, to while away n morning 2 To engage the attention of, interest and detain

II. 1 [Rare] To pass away or be transitory white, n 1 A short time, also, n period of time, or time in general, as, stay and rest n while 2 [Archaic] Time or pains expended upon n thing, trouble chiefly in worth while [*< AS hwit*, white]

—at whites, occasionally, at intervals — the while, the whites, in the mean time — worth w., repaying expenditure, as of time or trouble

**whifet**, adv At one time and at another, at times, whites repeated in successive clauses

**while, cony** 1 During the time that, as long as, as, you are safe while I am here formerly sometimes with redundant that 2 At the same time that, sometimes, tho, as, while he found fault, he also praised 3. Inasmuch as 4. [Local, U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Until, till, as, wait while I come This use is also found in Shakespeare and in old authors

**whit'ast**, cony While whit'ast, n Some time ago, hitherto, erewhile

**whifet**, 1 hwoit, 2 hwi, v [Scot] Sometimes whites, cony [Archaic] While

**whilk**, 1 hwilk, 2 hwilk, a & pron [Scot or Obs.] Which whilk, n Same as wheels

**whilk**, n [Local, Brit.] The black scoter whilk, 1 hwi, 2 hwi, v [Scot] To wheedle whilk'ing, n 1 whif'ing, 2 whif'ing, v [Scot] 1 To wheedle II To make wheedling remarks whif'ly, whif'ly, adv = whif'ly, whif'ly, adv 1. a Cajoling II n Colloquial Whif'ly, whif'ly, adv

**whil'om**, 1 hwa'om, 2 hwa'om, a [Poet or Archaic] Being once upon a time, former

**whil'om**, adv [Archaic] 1 At one time, formerly 2 At times [*< AS hwilum*, dat pl of hwit, time]

**whist**, 1 hwaist, 2 hwist, cony While old form, still used widely, especially in England — the whist (Archaic), in the mean time, also, while

**whim**, 1 hwi, 2 hwi, v [WHIMMED, WHIMPS, WHIM'ING] 1 To turn away, as from a purpose, divert

II. 1 To be influenced by whims sometimes with indefinite it [*< Ice Arima*, wander with the eyes]

**whim**, n 1 A sudden, unexpected, and unreasonable deviation of the mind from its usual or natural course, an eccentric fancy, purpose, or notion, caprice, freak 2 A vertical wheel, particularly an old form of mine-hoist, consisting of a drum rotating on a vertical shaft on which the hoisting-rope winds, the power being furnished by n horse driven in a circular beat 3 [Prov. Eng.] A round table turning on a screw whim'sey, n

Stra. caprice, crotchety, fancy, freak, humor, lark, quirk, vagary, whimsy, wrinkle See FANCY — whim'gln, n Same as whim, 2 — w-shaft, n The hoisting-shaft of a mine an old name — whim'fling, n [Prov. Eng.] A whimsical or capricious person, a childish person, a child — whim'ny, a whimsical

**whim**, n [Prov. Eng.] The widgeon whew-duck whim'brel, 1 hwi'mbrel, 2 hwi'mbrel, n A small curlew with a white rump, especially *Numenius phaeopus*, of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere See whawp, n

**whim'per**, 1 hwi'mper, 2 hwi'mper, v [Scot] To whimper whim'per, 1 hwi'mper, 2 hwi'mper, v 1 To utter or to express with a low, broken, whining tone

II. 1 To utter a low, broken, whining cry, especially, to complain in such tones 2 [Prov. Eng.] To tell tales [cp G. wimmern, LG. wemern, perhaps akin to wunne] — whim'per-er, n — whim'per-ing, n A whimper or whimpers — whim'per-ing-ly, adv

**whim'per**, n A low, broken, whining cry, whine often one of n series of complaining sounds

**whim'per**, pp Whimpered S S

**whim'plet**, 1 hwi'mpl, 2 hwi'mpl, v & n Whimple whim'sey, v & n Same as whimsy

**whim'seal**, 1 hwi'mzi-kal, 2 hwi'mzi-kal, a 1. Having eccentric ideas or impulses, capricious, freakish 2 Oddly constituted, or constructed as if due to some whim, fantastic, quaint, as, a whimsical conceit

Syn. see ood, queer, odd, ad — ness, n

**whim'seal'ity**, 1 hwi'mzi-kal'ity, 2 hwi'mzi-kal'ity, n —[ness, 1 -ity, 2 -ity, pl] 1. Whimsicalness 2. That which is whimsical, singularity, a strange or ridiculous expression 3 A quaint, fanciful, or odd idea or expression

**whim'seal'ity**, n To fill with whimsies or whims whim'sey, n 1 hwi'mzi, 2 hwi'mzi, a whimsical whim'sey, n [SIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, pl] 1 A whim, freak

**whim'sy**, n [SIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, pl] 1 A whim, freak Lady Mary [Wortley Montagu] screamed with laughter at the satire of her own whimsies E. Gossin *Gossip in a Library*, Pompey the Little v. 207 [in 1891]

2 A whim-gin 3 Glass-mal'ing A rest for the table of crown glass while it is being out from the pontil, before it is put into the annealing-oven [*< Norw. Leimsa* (< leima), fluter about] whim'sey = whim'sy-board, n A tray containing small wares were hawked whim'sey-board, n

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a stripe above and below the eye and a wing-patch white, also, a related species See illus. under STOLEN-CHAT [*< WHIN + CHAT*, n] 1 whin'chack-er; whin'check: [Prov. Eng.]

**whin'cow**, 1 hwin'kau, 2 hwin'cow, n [Prov. Eng.] A furze-cush

**whin'dle**, 1 hwin'dl, 2 hwin'dl, n [Prov. Eng.] To whimper, whine [Freq. of whine] whin'nelt

**whine**, 1 hwan, 2 hwin, v [WHINE, WHIN'ING] 1 To give expression to with n whine, especially, to utter with complaining tone, generally with out, as, he whined out a pitiful story

II To make a low prolonged sound in a plaintive or complaining tone, as or like a dog, utter complaints with a cecivish drawl, find fault in a weak or childish way

He was by the time whining like a whipped puppy T. H. HOOPER *Tom Brown of Rugby* p. 253 [in 1871]

[*< AS hwinan* whine] — whin'er, n

**whine**, n 1 A plaintive cry of an animal, or any similar sound, hence, n suppressed nasal drawl regarded as the tone of hypocrisy or mean complaint 2. [Prov. Eng.] The cry of an otter at rutting-time

**whinge**, 1 hwin, 2 hwin, v [Scot] To whine wheenge, whinge'er, 1 hwin'er, 2 hwin'er, n [Prov. Brit.] A dirk, whinyard, haager whing'art, n [Whining manner]

**whin'ing-ly**, 1 hwin'ing-ly, 2 hwin'ing-ly, adv In a whin'ing, 1 hwin'er, 2 hwin'er, v & n [Prov. Brit.] To whine whin'nock, 1 hwin'ok, 2 hwin'ok, n [Prov. Eng.] 1. A child, delicate child, a sickly person whin'ock, n [Prov. Eng.] A milk-pail or leather hottle

**whin'ny**, 1 hwin'i, 2 hwin'i, n [WHIN'NIEN, WHIN'NYING] To utter the call of the horse, neigh, especially in a low or gentle way [Freq. of whine]

**whin'ny**, a Abounding in whin or furze whin'ny, n [NIEE, 1 -iz, 2 -is, pl] The cry or call of a horse, especially if low and gentle

**whin'stone**, 1 hwin'ston, 2 hwin'ston, n [Local, Brit.] Any very hard dark-colored rock that is not easily broken up in excavating, as basalt, chert, or quartzose sandstone [Said to be < QUEEN + STONE]

**whin'ard**, 1 hwin'ard, 2 hwin'ard, n [Local, Eng.] 1 The shoveler, in allusion to the shape of the bill 2 The poacher 3 [Archaic] A hanger or sword whin'ert; whin'fard, n

**whi'ot**, 1 wfo, 2 wfo, n [New Zealand] A duck (*Hymenolaimus malacohynchus*) common in the mountain streams of New Zealand a Maori name wfo't

**whip**, 1 hwp, 2 hwp, v [WHIPPEN or WHIPT, WHIP'ING] 1 To strike with a whip, strap, lash, rod, or any long, slender, and pliable instrument, as a horse to incite it to greater effort, a carpet to remove the dust, etc. 2 To punish with lashes, flog, scourge

3 To effect by or as by blows, as, to whip the old Adam out of a person, they whipped their steeds up the ascent 4 To seize, take, or produce with a quick motion, jerk, snatch usually followed by away, from, in, into, off, on, out, or up, as, he whipped out a knife 5 [Colloq., U. S.] To surpass in a contest, conquer, excel, as, he whipped the field 6 To cause to rotate or spin rapidly by quick repeated lashes or strokes

Boys whipped their tops on the streets of Rome in the days of Caesar [W. Whit's Company (Boston) Apr. 23 1891, p. 242]

7 To beat out, as grain from the husk or straw, thrash, as, to whip wheat with a flail 8 To beat into a froth The ladies sat and eat jam tarts with whipped cream 'em

GEORGE MEREDITH *Tale of Chloe* p. 41 [in 1891]

9 To make repeated casts upon the surface of, with rod and line, as, to whip a stream for trout 10 To form, as a flat seam, by laying two selvages of a fabric together, and oversewing them, also, to form (a ruffle, a heading to n ruffle, or a frill) by oversewing a rolled edge and drawing the thread to make the gathers

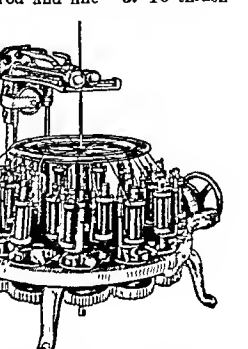
11 To bring and keep together for united action, summon and convene urgently, as the members of a party in a legislative assembly, govern by party influence and discipline 12 To overlay regularly, as a rope, so as to form a continuous spiral wrapping, envelop, also, to bind the end of (a rope) with yarn to prevent its fraying

13 To wrap continuously and regularly round a rope, or the shank of a hook, etc., serve round and round 14 To hoist (goods or small loads) quickly by means of a whip See wmp, n. 5 15t. To lash with the tongue, treat with caustic severity, sarcasm, or satire

II 1 To start or turn suddenly and run, move nimbly, appear and disappear quickly, do anything in a brisk way followed by an adverb or preposition of direction, as, the boy whipped away, the dog whipped through the garden, over the fence, down the street, and round the corner 2 To make repeated casts upon the surface of n stream with rod and line 3 To thrash

about like a whip-lash, as, the pen-nants were whipping in the breeze [ME whippen, cp G. D. wippen, Sw. rippa, Dan. rippe, see saw] Sp. see beat — to whip in, 1 To keep, as hounds in a hunt, from scattering, hence, to gather or keep together the members of an organization as a political faction

II 1 To act as a whipper-in 2 [Colloq.] To interpose or join in as on this he whipped in to the conversation with his customary assurance to w off, to drive (hounds) away from n scent — to w. the cat 1 To practise pinching parsimony 2 To prosecute a handicraft in a small itinerant manner, by the day.



Modern Whip-plaiting Machine



as a tallor or dressmaker going from house to house, like a pedler—*whip-hemp*, *n*. A hem made by whipping. See *WHIP*, p. 10—*w. king*, *n*. A ruler of kings kingmaker—*w. master*, *n*. A flogger—*w. post*, *n*. Same as *WHIP-POST*—*w. top*, *n*. A top that is kept spinning by whipping with a cord or stout string *whip/ping-top*, *n*.

**whip**, *n*. 1. An instrument for the infliction of more or less bodily pain by flagellation, whether for driving draft-animals or for administering punishment. The more usual forms are (1) a handle of wood or leather with a loop, piliat, tapering lash, and (2) one in which both handle and thong are in one piece, long, tapering, and piliat. 2. One who handles a whip expertly, a driver.

You're a very good whip and can do what you like with your horse.

DICKENS *Picwick Papers* p. 105 (r & r 1867) 3. The person who whips in or manages the hounds in hunting. 4. In the British Parliament and other assemblies modeled after it (1) A member appointed unofficially to enforce the discipline and look after the interests of his party. He informs the members of an approaching division, securing the attendance of as many of them as possible, and obtaining pairs for such as can not be present to vote, keeps in touch with the opinion of the party that he may keep the leader informed with regard to how far he may count on its full support in any course he proposes to take, and keeps 'tally' in every division or vote. The 'whips' as we should now call them of the prince's party had canvassed every man on their own side if not on both sides.

McCARNEY *Four Georges* vol. II, p. 88 (n 1890) (2) A call made upon members of a legislative body by such a person to bring or keep them in their places at a given time, as when a vote or division may be expected. 5. A simple form of hoisting-apparatus, consisting of a rope passing over an elevated single pulley (a single whip), or over two single pulleys (a double whip). It is worked by horses, which by walking away from it, hoist the load attached to the other end of the rope. In shallow or surface mining the whip is used with a derrick or gin, usually called *whip-and-derry*.

6. One who operates such a hoisting-apparatus. 7. An endless line worked from the shore and used in saving life from a wreck. 8. An arm or radius of the frame of a windmill, to and upon which the sails are ntached and extended, also, the length of the arm. 9. A vibrating spring that whips back and forth, as for closing different circuits in electrical apparatus. 10. *Piano-manuf.* The crosspiece in the action-mechanism of a piano by means of which the hammers and dampers are carried and operated. 11. A preparation of cream, eggs, or the like, whipped to a froth. 12. A thrashing motion, as of a rope or wire suddenly broken. 13. *Golf* Flexibility in the shaft of a club. 14. *Naut.* A long narrow pennant. 15. *pl* (1) [Scot.] A whipping. (2) [Prov Eng.] A swingletree. 16. (1) [Prov Eng.] A contribution of money by each of a number of persons, usually for a treat, as of food or drink. (2) [Scot.] An attack of illness.

—*cut whip*, a dot-headed riding-whip with a loop for the wrist—*snapp-whip*, *n*. Same as *CRACK-THE-WHIP*. See under *CRACK*, *v*—*to drink or lick on* (upon) the *w. t.* to receive a chastigation—*w. and-derry*, *n*. Same as *WHIP*, *n*. 5—*whip-hind*, *n*. [Austral.] A passerine bird (*Poephila crepitans*) so called from its note, which ends sharply, sounding very much like the sudden crack of a whip—*w. crane*, *n*. A simple form of crane used with a whip for rapid hoisting, as in unloading vessels—*w. crop*, *n*. Any one of several British shrubs or small trees, as the white-beam, the wayfaring-tree, and the cranberry-tree so called from the use made of their stems—*w. gin*, *n*. A gin-hock for use as a whip as in hoisting—*w. graft*, *n*. To graft by fitting a tongue cut on the scion to a slit cut slopingly in the stock—*w. graftage*, *n*. Whip-grafting. See *GRAFTING*—*w. grass*, *n*. A species of nut-sedge (*Scleria triplometala*) growing in swamps in the United States—*w. hanger*, *n*. A rock, hook, or frame for holding whips, whip-crack—*w. dash*, *n*. 1. The lash or flexible striking part of a whip made usually of twisted cords or of a leather thong. 2. *Bot.* The sea-whelpcord—*w. maker*, *n*. One who makes whips—*w. net*, *n*. A variety of loom-woven net produced by regular crossing of the warps—*w. rack*, *n*. Same as *WHIP-HANGER*—*w. ray*, *n*. A sting-ray—*w. rod*, *n*. An anglers rod whipped with twine from butt to tip—*w. roll*, *n*. Wearing a roller in a loom over which the warp passes from its beam to the harness—*w. row*, *n*. In hoeling, the least difficult row to hoe often used figuratively—*to have the w. row* of [Colloq. U S], to have the mastery of or advantage over—*w. scorpion*, *n*. A pedipal scorpion-like arachnid, having the abdomen terminating in a slender appendage like a whip-lash as *Thelyphonus giganteus* of the southwestern United States and Mexico—*w. shaped*, *a*. Long, slender, and supple like a whip-lash, flagelliform—*w. snicket*, *n*. A tube-like receptacle for the handle-end of a whip, fixed to the dashboard or on the side of a vehicle—*w. staff*, *n*. 1. The handle of a whip. 2. *Naut.* A tiller an old name—*w. stick*, *n*. That part of a whip to which the lash is ntached, a whip-handle—*w. stalk*; *w. stick*; *whip tail*, *n*. 1. [U S] The long-tailed jacker (*Stercorarius longicaudus*). 2. [Eng.] A rudder (*Mastigocarpus carinata*). 3. A gadoid fish (*Coryphænotus tasmanicus*) frequenting deep-sea waters on the Tasmanian coasts. 4. Any small kangaroo. 5. A whip-scorpion—*w. thread*, *n*. A thread twisted about a warp-thread to make the weave firmer as in such fabrics as gauze etc.—*w. upon w.* (*Naut.*), a tackle on the fall of another tackle. See *WHIP*, *n*. 5.

**whip**, *adv* [Archaic] Quick as a flash all at once presto in the form of an exclamation as *whip!* he is off

**whip**, *adj* [Slang] A hard-drinking fellow

**whip**, *cat*, *n*. [Slang] A drunkard

**whip**, *cat*, *n*. [Slang] A hard-drinking fellow

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**whip**, *cat*, *n*. [Slang] A hard-drinking fellow

**whip**, *han*, *dle*, 1 *whip*, *han*, *d*, 2 *whip*, *han*, *d*, *n*. 1. The handle or stock of a whip. 2. An advantage, whip-hand. 3. Same as *WHIP-ROD*. 4. A little fellow, dapperling.

**whip**, *jack*, *n*. 1 *whip*, *jack*, 2 *whip*, *jack*, *n*. A vagrant who asks charity as a shipwrecked sailor, hence, a rogue

**whip**, *pel*, *tree*, *n*. The cornel-tree

**whip**, *per*, 1 *whip*, *ar*, 2 *whip*, *er*, *n*. 1. One who whips, especially, one appointed to inflict legal punishment by flogging. 2. *Ch Hist* Same as *FLAGELLANT*, *n*. 1. 3. One who raises coal, merchandise, etc., with a whip, as from a ship's hold. Compare *COAL-WHIPPER*. 4. A kind of willow or devil used in spinning. 5. A machine that beats clay in preparation for the pug-mill. 6. Something that exceeds or excels all.

**whip**, *pe*, *ree*, 1 *whip*, *a*, *r*, 2 *whip*, *e*, *r*, *n*. A whip or sting-ray *whip*, *pa*, *ree*.

**whip**, *per*, *in*, 1 *whip*, *ar*, *n*, 2 *whip*, *er*, *n*, 1. In hunting, one employed to assist the huntsman so called because one of his duties is to enforce obedience among the hounds, which sometimes requires the use of the whip. 2. [Gt Brit] *Polit* Same as *WHIP*, *n*. 4. 3. In the game of hare-and-hounds, the leader of the hounds, who regulates the speed. 4. [Sporting Slang] A horse that finishes last or among the last in a race.

**whip**, *per*, *snap*, *per*, 1 *whip*, *ar*, *n*, 2 *whip*, *er*, *n*. 1. A noisy pretentious but insignificant person, a whistler.

**whip**, *pet*, 1 *whip*, *et*, 2 *whip*, *et*, *n*. 1. [Prov or Archaic] A dog, originally bred in colliery districts of northern England used in rabbit-coursing or racing, any cur.

The *whippet* is a local English dog, a cross between greyhounds and terriers. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed. vol. viii p. 377. [Recent] *MU* An arctic tank of small size. See *TANK* [Cp *WHIFFET*, < *WHIFF*, *v*] *whip*, *pitt*.

**whip**, *pl*, 1 *whip*, *pl*, 2 *whip*, *pl*, *n*. 1. The act of one who whips, castigation by beating, flogging, flagellation. 2. The condition of being beaten in a contest or fight, as the enemy got a good whipping. 3. In sewing, whipstitching. See *WHIPSTITCH*, *v*. 2. 4. In fishing, casting the fly. 5. *Naut* A binding of twine, as at the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. 6. *Golf* The pitched twine used to bind the head to the shaft of a golf-club—*whip*, *pl*, *ing*, *choy*, *n*. Formerly, a lad educated with and chastised in the place of a prince—*w. cheer*, *n*. Chastisement flogging—*w. holst*, *n*. A holst worked with a whip, especially if by steam-power—*w. post*, *n*. The figure to or by which these sentences to flogging are secured while being whipped, hence, least punishment by flogging, as, the abolition of the *whipping-post*—*w. top*, *n*. Same as *WHIP-POST*.

**whip**, *pl*, 1 *whip*, *pl*, 2 *whip*, *pl*, *n*. 1. Abraham (c. 1733-42/1819), an American Revolutionary naval officer. 2. Edwin Percy (c. 1819-42/1886), an American essayist and critic. 3. Henry Benjamin (c. 1822-42/1901), an American Protestant Episcopal bishop. 4. William (c. 1730-42/1785), an American Revolutionary general, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

**whip**, *pl*, 1 *whip*, *pl*, 2 *whip*, *pl*, *n*. 1. A swingletree. 2. The cornel-tree *whip*, *pl*, *tree*, *n*.

**whip**, *pl*, 1 *whip*, *pl*, 2 *whip*, *pl*, *n*. 1. A small nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*), allied to the goatsuckers, common in the eastern United States, having very long rectal bristles and a rounded tail, and remarkable for its reiterated nocturnal cry, closely imitated in its name. It is brownish and grayish, varied with black above, while the under parts are cream-hued barred with black the length is about ten inches *whip*, *pl*, *tree*, *n*. The cornel-tree *whip*, *pl*, *tree*, *n*.

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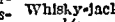
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tion of the community, specif., the badge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union - w. ribboner, n. One wearing a white-ribbon badge - w. robin-snipe [Local, U S], the knat - w. rock, a yellow or white earthy rock, an interred form of diabase or basalt, intruded into certain coal-measures in England w. trimp. - w. root, n. Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum officinale*) - w. Rose of Baby, Cecily Neville, the wife of the Duke of York, whose sons were Richard III and Edward IV - w. rot, n. [Eng] 1. The common pennantwort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) 2. The butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) 3. Same as GRAPE-ROT, 5 - w. rubber, n. a preparation of hard rubber with some pigment, as zinc oxide or white lead, giving it a light color - w. sage, a usually whitish undershrub of the western United States from New Mexico to Oregon, especially *Eurotia lanata*, *Ramona polytricha*, and the common sagebrush (*Artemisia mexicana*) - w. satmon 1. [California] The yellowtail 2. The silver salmon 3. A food-fish (*Psychrochellus luctus*) abundant in the waters of the Colorado basin the largest of the American Cyprinidae 4. [Eng] The Atlantic slyman (*Salmo salar*) - w. saff. 1. Salt dried and calcined, decrepitated salt 2. Pearlash See POTASH, 2 - w. salted, a. Preserved by being cured in strong brine and then packed with fresh salt and lime, as, white-salted herring - w. sauce, same as VIOLETTE - w. scale 1. A scale-insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) injurious to the orange 2. The rust-scale 3. The rose-scale - w. berninar gum, same as OUM ARABIE - w. snail, same as SNAIL, 1 (1) - w. staff [Eng], the official badge of the Lord High Treasurer of England - w. speck, same as FROO-EYE - w. spine cucumber, a garden cucumber with whitish, pointed tubercles - w. stopper, same as STOPPEN, n. 3 - w. sucker. 1. The common sucker 2. The redhorse - w. teak. 1. A sapindaceous tree (*Alatalya multiflora*) of Australia 2. Its valuable wood - w. tern, a tern of the genus *Gygis* - w. Terror (*F. Hist*), the frightful vengeance taken by royalists in southeastern France in 1795 - w. tobac, n. variety of brass made white by the addition of arsenic - w. top, n. [Australia] The flintwood (*Eucalyptus ptilularis*) - w. tree, n. A medium-sized tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) growing in the Indian Archipelago and Australia, so called from its thin white papery bark. It is closely allied to the cajuput-tree, and is often cultivated in both houses - w. trout, 1. The white weakfish of the southern United States 2. The black bass 3. The sea-trout - w. veins, a disease of cured tobacco, probably caused by drought while the tobacco is growing or by curing too rapidly. It shows itself after the sweating process in the whiteness of the lateral fibers running from the main stem of the leaf - w. wagtail, the white wagtail - w. whale, the heluga - w. wiggon, a bird, the smew - w. wings, n. pl. [U S] The New York city street-cleaners, first uniformed in white by Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring; by extension any corps of street-cleaners - w. witch, any beneficent spirit or guardian angel - w. wolf. 1. The Tibetan wolf (*Canis ioniger*) 2. An alpine of the gray wolf 3. An Alaskan subarctic variety of the gray wolf - w. wren, the cliffchaff

**White**, n. 1. The luminous color that is seen when sunlight is reflected without sensible absorption of any of the visible rays of the spectrum, especially with scattering or irregular reflection as from a fine powder, that color which is devoid of any tint, and is the opposite of black, the appearance often regarded as not a color, as, pure white, garments of white 2. Anything or a part of a thing that is white or nearly white, as, the white of the eye, clad in white, the white of an egg 3. The center of a mark or target originally painted white

The Douglas bent a bow at night,  
His first shaft centred in the white

Scott *Lady of the Lake* can 5 st 22

4. A member of a fair-skinned race, as a European, as opposed to one of darker skin, as a Hindu, especially, one of the Eurasic race as opposed to a negro, an Indian, etc 5. A white paint or pigment, as, Dutch white, hence, by comparison, a color approaching pure white in its effect. See table below 6. pl. Flour made from the finest and whitest part of wheat 7. pl. Same as LONO-LOTH 8. pl. Same as LEUCORRHOEA 9. A pieridine butterfly, usually white, as the cabbage-butterfly 10. [S Afr] A winged white of a male ostrich 11. pl. [W-I] Hiss. Same as BIANCHI 12. Chess. The player who has the white men

## VARIETIES OF WHITE

NAME	Source	Use
ant'mo-n'y white	Antimonious acid	Pigment
bad'y-w	Levigated flake-white	Pigment
cad'ml-um w	Cadmium carbonate or hydriated acid	Pigment
chl-nese' w	A zinc acid	Pigment
can'stant w	Barium sulfate	Pigment
der'hy-shire w	Ground barite or heavy spar	Pigment
Dutch w	Barium sulfate 1/4, white lead 1/4	Pigment
flake-w	Pure white lead in flakes	Pigment
Flem'ish w	Artificial lead sulfate	Pigment
French w	A variety of white lead	Pigment
Ham'burg w	Barium sulfate 1/4, white lead 1/4	Pigment
Krem'nitz w	Lead carbonate and hydrated acid	Pigment
Krem'ser w	A pure white lead	Pigment
lead w	Any white lead	Pigment
ml'n-er-al w	An artificial white lead	Pigment
New'cas tie w	A white lead made with molasses in sugar	Pigment
Pat'ti-san'a w	Mixture of lead chloride and acid	Pigment
pearl w	Elusmuthous oxy chloride	Pigment
Ra'man w	A kind of white lead	Pigment
sat'in w	Aluminum and calcium sulfate	Pigment
tree w	H3 drated tin acid	Pigment
tung'sten w	Barium tungstate	Pigment
Ven'ice w	Barium sulfate 1/2, white lead 1/2	Pigment
white lead	Lead carbonate and hydrated acid	Pigment
zinc w	H3 drated zinc carbonate or acid	Pigment

Syn. barytic white, permanent white, Creams Krems, or Cremnitz white, Vienna white, China white, Clichy white, sil or white

— checked white (*Entom*), the common spotted butterfly (*Pontia prodoce*) - Faen'zn w, a fine enamel of stannic acid characteristic of some varieties of majolica-ware - forest whiteness, same as PENISTONE - gray veined w., a butterfly (*Pieris napi*), very widely distributed - Indaphenol w., same as LEUCOPORPHENOL - I-ro-ry white, L.

a. Of a creamy-white color, like that of ivory 11. n. The color of ivory - Spanish w., a commercial variety of whitening better than the common grade - the w. and the red, silver and gold

**White**, n. 1. Andrew Dickson (1832-1918), an American diplomat, educator, legislator, and author, first president of Cornell University 2. Edward Douglass (1815-1895), an American jurist and legislator, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1894, and Chief Justice from 1910 3. Sir George Stuart, V. C. (1835-1912), a British field-marshal, served in India, Egypt, Burma and South Africa, defender of Ladysmith, 1899-1900 4. Gilbert (1872-1917), an English naturalist and antiquary, *Natural History of Selborne* 5. Henry Kirke (1817-1900), an English poet, commonly called Kirke White, 6. Horace (1834-1916), an American editor, *Afrodite* and *Bonnie* 7. John Williams (1849-1917), an American classical scholar, *First Lessons in Greek* 8. Joseph Blanco (1877-1881), a Spanish priest of Irish parentage, after 1810 resident in England as educator and author 9. Peregrine (1820-1874), the first child born in New England of English parents, born on the "Mayflower" in Cape Cod harbor 10. Ritchard Grant (1821-1885), an American philologist, writer, and critic, *Words and Their Uses* 11. Stanford (1853-1900), an American architect 12. Stewart Edward (1878-1918), an American novelist, *The Wreckers* 13. Sir Thomas (1842-1916), Lord Mayor of London, founded St John's College, Oxford 14. William (1847-1936), first Protestant Episcopal bishop in America, reviser of the Prayer Book for the American Church, church historian 15. William Allen (1858- ), an American author, *A Certain Rite Mon* 16. A county in N E Arkansas, 1,035 sq m, county-seat, Searcy 17. A county in N E Georgia, 243 sq m, county-seat, Cleveland 18. A county in S E Illinois 512 sq m, county-seat, Carmi 19. A county in N W Indiana, 500 sq m, county-seat, Mantlelo 20. A county in central Tennessee, 370 sq m, county-seat, Sparta

**White-back**, 1. hwa't'bak, 2. hwa't'bak, n. 1. [Local, U S] The canvasback duck 2. [Frag] The white paplar from the color of the lower side of the leaves

**White-bait**, 1. hwa't'bat, 2. hwa't'bat, n. 1. The young of various elupeoid fishes, especially of sprat and herring, netted in great quantities, especially at the mouth of the Thames, and served as a delicacy

Formerly whitebait was supposed to be a distinct species of fish. It is now known to consist of the young fry of herring, salmon, and various other proportions mixed with a few shrimps, cods, sticklebacks, poe-fishes and young flounders but these impurities are as far as possible picked out from the whitebait before it is marketed

2. A Chinese fish (*Solanx sinensis*) 3. [New Zealand] (1) A galaxoid fish (*Galaxias attenuatus*) (2) The New Zealand smelt 4. A goboid (*Lepidogobius tepidus*) of the California coast 5. One of various species of silversides of fresh and salt waters of the United States several trees having a whitish bark, as the white poplar in America or the white birch in Australia

**White Bay**, an inlet of the N coast of Newfoundland

**White-beam**, 1. hwa't'blm, 2. hwa't'blm, n. A European shrub or small tree (*Sorbus orio*)

with simple or pinnatifid leaves, flowers in loose corymbs, and roundish fruit dotted with red so called from the white down on the under surface of the leaves

**White Bear Lake**, a lake and village in Ramsey county, Minn.

**White-belt**, 1. hwa't'bel, 2. hwa't'bel, n. [Local, U S] 1. The widegown 2. The white-belted grouse

**White-bill**, 1. hwa't'bil, 2. hwa't'bil, n. 1. [Local, U S] The coast 2. West-Indian clupeoid fish (*Sardinella humeralis*)

**White-bines**, 1. hwa't'binz, 2. hwa't'binz, n. A cultivated variety of the hop (*Humulus lupulus*) extensively grown in England [ $< \text{WHITE} + \text{BINE}$ ]

**White-boy**, 1. hwa't'boy, 2. hwa't'boy, n. 1. [W-I] One of a lawless band of Irish agrarian agitators, organized about 1761 to restore rights of tenants and redress tenants' wrongs, who perpetrated a series of outrages, and others so called from their wearing white outer garments, the better to see each other. Level-ers. 2. A favorite son, servant, or dependent - a term of affection - White-boy'sism, n. The principles and practices of the Whiteboys

**White-cap**, 1. hwa't'kap, 2. hwa't'kap, n. 1. A foam-crested wave 2. [U S] One of any lawless secret organization or body of men who, under the pretense of regulating public morality, inflict cruelties upon those who have incurred their ill will, as called from the white hoods worn by some such persons

**White-cap**, 1. hwa't'kap, 2. hwa't'kap, n. 1. [Newfound-land] A young seal in its first coat, also, its pet woolly seal 2. Same as SKIN-COAT

**White-camp**, 1. hwa't'kam, 2. hwa't'kam, n. 1. A See white-camp 2. Same as SKIN-COAT

**White-car**, 1. hwa't'car, 2. hwa't'car, n. A vancouverian gastropod at tropical seas, as *Vancouver cancellata*, having a white-rimmed shell with a widely expanded aperture

**White-cars**, n. The wheatear

**White-face Peak**, 1. hwa't'fayk, 2. hwa't'fayk, n. A mountain in the main range east of Middle Park, Colo. 11,493 ft high

**White-field**, 1. hwa't'fild, 2. hwa't'fild, n. 1. George (1714-1770), an English preacher, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists preached extensively in America 2. A town in S E Lancashire England 3. 1 hwa't'fild, 2 hwa't'fild, a town in Lincoln county, Me 4. A village in Canas county, N H - White-field-ian, n. A Methodist who adhered to George Whitefield after he and the Wesleyes had separated

**White-field**, 1. hwa't'fild, 2. hwa't'fild, n. A Calvinistic Methodist Huntingdalian White-field-ite,

**White-fish**, 1. hwa't'fish, 2. hwa't'fish, n. 1. A salmonoid food-fish (genus *Coregonus*) of northern regions, mostly in lakes, having teeth minute or absent *Coregonus clupeaformis* is the common hump-back or high-back white-fish of the Great Lakes *C. labradoricus* is the Sault or Musquaw river whitefish, ranging from the White Mountains to Labrador and Lake Superior *C. kennicottii* is the broad ar delta w of Alaska, *C. quadrilobatus* of the Great Lake region and northward is the Menominee w, or round w. *C. williamsi* ranging from Utah to British Columbia, is the Rocky Mountain or Williams w.



2. One of various species of fishes (1) The menhaden (2) The European whiting (3) The yellowtail (4) The silver salmon (5) The young of the bluefish (6) Cyprinoids collectively (7) The seven 3. The heluga - a boater whitefish, same as BLOATEN, 2 - herring w, the whitefish (*Argyranus lucidus*) of Great Bear Lake and connecting waters, an important food-fish of northwest Canada

**White-fish**, 1. hwa't'fish, 2. hwa't'fish, n. A district in London south of Fleet street and east of the Temple Gardens, former site of a convent of white nuns. Compare ALBASTIA

**White-hall**, 1. hwa't'hall, 2. hwa't'hall, n. 1. A former royal palace on Whitehall street, Westminster, London. The original Whitehall succeeded a mansion built by Hubert de Burgh in the 13th century, and as York House or York Palace was the residence of the archbishops of York. On Wolsey's disgrace in 1530 it became crown property and received the name Whitehall. In it Henry VIII, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II died, and in front of it Charles I was beheaded. In 1691 and again in 1698 this palace was burned, and the banqueting-hall, now a royal chapel, was the only part that escaped destruction. 2. A city in Green county, Ill. 3. A village in Muskegon county, Mich. 4. A village in Washington county, N Y

**White-house**, 1. hwa't'hous, 2. hwa't'hous, n. [Eng] The shagreen ray

**White-haven**, 1. hwa't'hava, 2. hwa't'hava, n. A seaport in Cumberland, England

**White-haven**, A borough in Luzerne county, Pa

**White-head**, 1. hwa't'hed, 2. hwa't'hed, n. 1. A white-tailed monk-pigeon 2. The blue-winged snowgoose 3. [Local, U S] The surf-scoter 4. [New Zealand] A small thrush-like bird (*Chloroceryle alba*), nearly extinct

**White-head**, n. 2. Paul (1717-1774), an English satirical poet 2. William (1715-1785), an English dramatist and poet laureate, *School for Lovers*

**White-ing**, 1. hwa't'ing, 2. hwa't'ing, n. [1840- ] An English editor and novelist *No 5 John Street*

**White-letter**, 1. Roman type formerly so called in contrast with black letter 2. Any type so cut that when printed the letters stand out in the color of the paper, whereas the body and shoulder of the type appear in ink

**White-lick**, 1. hwa't'lik, 2. hwa't'lik, n. [1605-1675] An English statesman

**White-ly**, a. Approaching white in color, white

**White Mountain**, a. A mountain group in central New Hampshire, culminating in the Presidential Range central summit, Mount Washington, 6,293 ft high - White Mountain butterfly, a coffee-colored butterfly (*Gnetho noro semita*) inhabiting only the highest peaks of the White Mountains

**White'n**, 1. hwa't'n, 2. hwa't'n, v. L. t. To make white, blanch, bleach, decolorize, as, time whitened his hair

**White**, v. To become, grow, or turn white, as, the milked seeds whitened in the sun. See BLEACH

The sparkling waters lashed before, and frothed and whitened far behind

Sautter *Madoc, The Voyage* pt 1 l 16

**White'end**, v. Whitened

**White-en-er**, 1. hwa't'en-ar, 2. hwa't'en-ar, n. One who or that which whitens, blanches, or bleaches, especially, any cleansing and decolorizing powder or liquid

**White'ness**, 1. hwa't'nes, 2. hwa't'nes, n. 1. The state of being white, freedom from stains or darkness of surface, as, the whiteness of the Alpine snow

Newton inferred that perfect whiteness may be compounded of different colours

Brewster *Newton* p 54 in 1839 1

2. Pallor from emotion or from illness producing anemia, as, her face wore a deathlike whiteness 3. Cleanliness or pureness of heart, innocence, stainlessness

**White'en-ing**, 1. hwa't'en-ing, 2. hwa't'en-ing, n. 1. The act of making white, or the state of growing white, as, the whitening of wax 2. Any material for producing whiteness, as whitening, whitewash, etc 3. The cleaning of the fleshy side of a hide by a currier 4. Tin-plating - white'en-ing-stick'er, n. A thin-bladed, sharp-edged tool, used in cleaning the inner or fleshy side of a hide or skin - w-stone, n. A fine-grained stone used by cutlers for sharpening and polishing

**White Pass**, A pass in Alaska, near Skagway, 2,800 ft high

**White Pine**, A county in E Nevada, 8,712 sq m county-seat, Ely

**White Plains**, A village, county-seat at Westchester county, N Y, where the British defeated the American colonists, Oct 28-29 1776

**White-plum**, 1. hwa't'plum, 2. hwa't'plum, n. A hard-wood tree (*Adiantum austrina*) of New Zealand

**White-river**, 1. A river in N E Arkansas, length, 900 m to the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Arkansas 2. A river in S Indiana, length 50 m to the Wabash river. It is formed by two large streams (East Fork, length, 250 m, and West Fork, length, 300 m) 3. A river in Nebraska and S South Dakota, length, 325 m to the Missouri river

**White Rock Mountain**, a. A peak in Elk range, Colo., 13,532 ft high

**White-rump**, 1. hwa't'rump, 2. hwa't'rump, n. 1. [Local, U S] The Hudsonian godwit sparrow 2. Thowhearted whites, 1 hwa't, 2 hwa't, n. pl. Same as WHITE, 1, n, 6, 7, 8

**White-sark**, 1. hwa't'sark, 2. hwa't'sark, n. [Scot] A surplice

**Whites'bor-o**, 1. hwa't'sbur-o, 2. hwa't'sbur-o, n. 1. A village in Onondaga county, N Y 2. A town in Grayson county, Tex

**White'scap**, 1. hwa't'skap, 2. hwa't'skap, n. [Local, U S] The surf-scoter, white head

**White Sea**, gulf between Kola and Kanb peninsulas Archangel government Russia 36,000 sq m Canals connect it with the basins of the Caspian Baltic, and Black seas

**White'side**, 1. hwa't'sid, 2. hwa't'sid, n. [Local, Eng] The galeeney

**White'side**, n. A county in N W Illinois 700 sq m

**White'side**, n. A whitish partly algal white - white - side daphin (*Leptodermis acutus*) of the North Atlantic ocean - w. duck, the tufted duck

**White'smith**, 1. hwa't'smith, 2. hwa't'smith, n. A worker in white metals, as n tinsmith or a silversmith,

also, a finisher, polisher, or galvanizer of iron Compare BLACKSMITH  
 white<sup>1</sup>spot<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>1</sup>spot<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>1</sup>spot<sup>1</sup>, *n* A British moth spotted with white, as a noctuid (*Dianthella albimaculata*)  
 white<sup>2</sup>spur<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>2</sup>spur<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>2</sup>spur<sup>1</sup>, *n* *Her* A certain kind of rone of esquires so called from the spurs worn during the dubbing esquires' whiterpurs.  
 white<sup>3</sup>ster, 1 hwit<sup>3</sup>ster, 2 hwit<sup>3</sup>ster, *n* [Prov Eng] A bleacher, whiteners whit<sup>3</sup>ster.  
 white<sup>4</sup>stone<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>4</sup>ston<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>4</sup>ston<sup>1</sup>, *n* *Petrol* Granulite a rendering of the German *weissstein*  
 White Sulphur Springs. A village and health resort in Greenbrier county, W Va mineral springs  
 white<sup>5</sup>tail<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>5</sup>tāl, 2 hwit<sup>5</sup>tāl, *n* An animal having a white tail Specif (1) The common or Virginia deer so called in the western United States (2) The northern prairie-hare (*Lepus campestris*), distinguished by its white scut from other western jack-rabbits (3) [Local, Eng] The wheatear (4) A South-American hummingbird (*Urochroa leucuro*)  
 white<sup>6</sup>tall<sup>1</sup>, *o* With a white tail — white<sup>6</sup>tall<sup>1</sup> deer, the most widely spread deer in the United States (*Odocoileus virginianus*) Its moderately long tail is white on the under side — *w*, emerald, *n* hummingbird of the Central American genus *Eliot*  
 white<sup>7</sup>throat<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>7</sup>thrōt<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>7</sup>thrōt<sup>1</sup>, *n* 1. One of various Old World warblers, especially the common or greater whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*) *S curruca* in the lesser *w* and *S hortensis* the garden *w* or garden warbler, sometimes called locally hilly whitethroat and greater petty chaps. See PETTYCHAPS 2. The white-throated sparrow 3. A Brazilian hummingbird (*Leucochloris olivacea*)  
 white<sup>8</sup>tip<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>8</sup>tip<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>8</sup>tip<sup>1</sup>, *n* A hummingbird (genus *Urochroa*)  
 white<sup>9</sup>top<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>9</sup>top<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>9</sup>top<sup>1</sup>, *n* A common and valuable grass (*Agrostis alba*) in old fields and meadows, akin to and resembling redtop, white bent, from white<sup>10</sup>wall<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>10</sup>wāl, 2 hwit<sup>10</sup>wāl, *n* [Prov Eng] A bird, the spotted flycatcher  
 white<sup>11</sup>wash<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>11</sup>wash<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>11</sup>wash<sup>1</sup>, *v* I. 1. To coat with whitewash, as a wall, fence, or tree, loosely, to whiten with any liquid or lotion, as the face 2. To attempt to render fair or reputable (what is doubtful or corrupt), especially to do so officiously, as the report simply whitewashed a corrupt official 3. [Colloq, Eng] To free from debts or pecuniary obligations, as by proceedings in bankruptcy 4. [Colloq, U S] To beat in a game without allowing the opposite side to score, leaving a blank or white spot on the score-card II. 1. To exude an effluence of or resembling lime, as a wall, especially one of bricks  
 white<sup>12</sup>wash<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>12</sup>wash<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>12</sup>wash<sup>1</sup>, *n* 1. A mixture of slaked lime and water, used for whitening walls, outhouses, etc., sometimes, loosely, a similar liquid, as enclimes 2. A toilet preparation for whitening the skin 3. Figuratively, a glossing report falsely ascribing virtues, suppressing adverse evidence, etc. 4. A failure to score in a game 5. A deposit of gold-bearing stones found on hill-slopes of creeks in the Klondike region — white<sup>13</sup>wash<sup>1</sup>er, *n* One who whitewashes, especially, one whose occupation is to whiten walls, ceilings, etc., with whitewash  
 white<sup>14</sup>wa<sup>1</sup>ter, 1 hwit<sup>14</sup>wā<sup>1</sup>tar, 2 hwit<sup>14</sup>wā<sup>1</sup>tar, *n* To make the sea white by lashing with the tail, as a whale, especially in the whaler's cry "There she *whitewaters*!"  
 white<sup>15</sup>wa<sup>1</sup>ter, *n* A township and city in Whitworth county, Mo to the Arkansas river  
 White<sup>16</sup>wa<sup>1</sup>ter creek. A river in S E Kansas length, 120  
 White<sup>17</sup>wa<sup>1</sup>ter riv<sup>1</sup>er. A river in S E Indiana and S W Ohio length, 100 m to the Miami river  
 white<sup>18</sup>weed<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>18</sup>wēd<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>18</sup>wēd<sup>1</sup>, *n* The xeye daisy so called probably from the white appearance it gives to land it covers See illus under OXEYE DAISY  
 white<sup>19</sup>wing<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>19</sup>wīp<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>19</sup>wīp<sup>1</sup>, *n* 1 [U S] The white-winged scoter 2. [Eng] The chaffinch  
 white<sup>20</sup>winged<sup>1</sup>, *a* Having wings partly or wholly white — white<sup>21</sup>winged blackbird, the lark-hunting — *w* coot, *n* scoter-duck — *w* crossbill, an American crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*), distinguishable from the red crossbill by its pinkish coloration and its two broad wing-bars of white — *w* dove, a ground-dove (*Melospiza leucoptera*) of Middle America  
 white<sup>22</sup>wood<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>22</sup>wūd<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>22</sup>wūd<sup>1</sup>, *n* 1. Any one of various trees yielding a whitish timber, or the timber itself, as the tulip-tree, cottonwood, and boxwood of the United States, the wild cinnamon and other trees of the West Indies, the shinglewood of Guiana, the tolosa-wood of Tasmania, the cheesewood, the rock-plant, etc. 2. [Austral] Same as CATTLE-BUSH 3. Same as MANOZ — white<sup>23</sup>wood<sup>1</sup> bark<sup>1</sup>, *n* The bark of the wild cinnamon [WHITE-ORUS  
 white<sup>24</sup>worm<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>24</sup>wūrm<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>24</sup>wūrm<sup>1</sup>, *n* Same as white<sup>25</sup>worm<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>25</sup>wūrt<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>25</sup>wūrt<sup>1</sup>, *n* 1. Feverfew 2. The common European Solomon's seal  
 White<sup>26</sup>wright, 1 hwit<sup>26</sup>trāt, 2 hwit<sup>26</sup>trāt, *n* A town in Grayson county, Tex  
 Whit<sup>27</sup>field, 1 hwit<sup>27</sup>fīld, 2 hwit<sup>27</sup>fīld, *n* 1. Robert Parr (1712-1828-1910), an American paleontologist 2. A county in N W Georgia, 285 sq m, county-seat, Dalton  
 whit<sup>28</sup>flaw<sup>1</sup>, *n* A whitlow  
 Whit<sup>29</sup>gift, 1 hwit<sup>29</sup>gīft, 2 hwit<sup>29</sup>gīft, John (1530?-1604?) An English prelate archbishop of Canterbury  
 whit<sup>30</sup>her, 1 hwit<sup>30</sup>hār, 2 hwit<sup>30</sup>hār, *adv* 1. As an interrogative, to which or what place, as, whit<sup>31</sup>her did they go? 2. As a relative, to which or what approaching *n* conjunctive use, as, the village whit<sup>32</sup>her we went  
 I call'd and stray'd I knew not *whither*  
 Milton P L bk viii, l 283  
 3. Whenceover, whithersoever, *os*, go whit<sup>33</sup>her you please 4. To what degree or extent [*AS* *whider*, *whither*, akin to *hūd*, *who*] *whither*; *whider*; *whither*; *whither*, same as ANYWHITHER — *nn* *w*, [Archaeol, to no place nowhere, as, *h* went *whither* — *whither*er-so-ever, *adv* [Archaeol] To what place soever, whithersoever formal or emphatic, *os*, lead us whit<sup>34</sup>her-soever you will — *whither*erward, *adv* [Archaeol] In what direction  
 whit<sup>35</sup>ile, 1 hwit<sup>35</sup>īl, 2 hwit<sup>35</sup>īl, *n* [Prov] The green woodpecker  
 whit<sup>36</sup>ing, 1 hwit<sup>36</sup>īng, 2 hwit<sup>36</sup>īng, *v* To cover with whitening  
 whit<sup>37</sup>ing<sup>1</sup>, *n* A white levigated and washed chalk used as pigment and for polishing According to its quality, it is known variously as Spanish white or whitening and Paris white  
 whit<sup>38</sup>ing<sup>2</sup>, *n* 1. A small European gadoid food-fish (*Merlangius merlangus*) without *n* barbel 2. The silver hake 3. A silvery scenoid fish (genus *Merluccius*), especially *M americanus*, the Carolina white-

ing, common on the coast of the southern United States *M littoralis* is the silver *w* or surf-*w*. *M sozialis* is the northern  
 w. or kungfish 4. [Austral] A silagadoid fish of the genus *Silago*, esteemed as food, *os*, the trumpeter  
 whit<sup>39</sup>ing<sup>3</sup>, *n* 1. *Silago* (*S maculata*) 5. The European Whiting 1/2 [New Zealand] A gadoid fish (*Pseudophycis breviusculus*) 6. The Sault or Musquung river whitefish (*Coregonus labradoricus*) 7. The menhaden 8. [Virginia] The harvest-fish (*Stromateus alpeidolus*) 9. The Pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) [*WHITE*]  
 — whit<sup>40</sup>ing-ann<sup>1</sup>, *n* 1. A young whiting 2. A young fair maid — *w*, pollack, *n* The European pollack — *w*, pout, *n* A European gadoid fish (*Gadus luscus*), having *n* infatigable membranous covering over the eyes — *whit*-ling's eye, *n*, same as *whit*-ling's eye  
 Whit<sup>41</sup>ing<sup>4</sup>, *n* 1. Lillian (1813-1873), an American editor and author 2. William (1813-1873), an American lawyer and author 3. A town in Lake county, Ind  
 Whit<sup>42</sup>ing-ham, 1 hwit<sup>42</sup>īng-em, 2 hwit<sup>42</sup>īng-em, *n* A town in Windham county, Vt  
 whit<sup>43</sup>ing-time<sup>1</sup>, *n* Bleaching-time  
 whit<sup>44</sup>ish, 1 hwit<sup>44</sup>īsh, 2 hwit<sup>44</sup>īsh, *a* Somewhat white, especially, very light gray, *ns*, *n* whitish powder — *whit*-ishness, *n* The quality of being whitish absence  
 whit<sup>45</sup>leath<sup>1</sup>er, 1 hwit<sup>45</sup>lēth<sup>1</sup>er, 2 hwit<sup>45</sup>lēth<sup>1</sup>er, *n* 1. White leather 2. The parvix or nuchal ligament  
 Whit<sup>46</sup>ley, 1 hwit<sup>46</sup>īl, 2 hwit<sup>46</sup>īl, *n* 1. A county in N E Indiana, 336 sq m, county-seat, Columbia City 2. A county in S E Kentucky, 578 sq m, county-seat, Williamsburg  
 Whit<sup>47</sup>ley and Minks<sup>1</sup>ea-ton, 1 mupks<sup>1</sup>ea-ton, 2 mupks<sup>1</sup>ea-ton An urban district in Northumberland, England  
 whit<sup>48</sup>line, *n* [Prov Eng] The young of the sea-trout  
 Whit<sup>49</sup>lock, 1 hwit<sup>49</sup>lōk, 2 hwit<sup>49</sup>lōk, Brand (1869-1899) American diplomat and author, minister to Belgium (1913-1917)  
 whit<sup>50</sup>low, 1 hwit<sup>50</sup>lō, 2 hwit<sup>50</sup>lō, *n* 1. An inflammatory tumor, especially on the terminal phalanx of a finger, seated between the epidermis and true skin (*a run-round*), or within the sheath of a tendon, or between the bone and its enveloping membrane (*n* *felon*) 2. *Vel* A disease of horses' feet, consisting of inflammation of the hoof, due to the collecting of acrid matter [For WHICKFLAW, < *quick*, *n*, 1 (1), & *flaw*, *n*]  
 whit<sup>51</sup>low-grass<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>51</sup>lō-grōs, 2 hwit<sup>51</sup>lō-grōs, *n* 1. A minute early-flowering plant (*Drobo verno*) having *n* scape 1 to 3 inches high, bearing small white flowers so called because believed to be useful for the cure of whitlow The name sometimes embraces the whole genus *Drobo* 2. A European saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*), also reputed a cure for whitlow vernal whitlow-grass  
 whit<sup>52</sup>low-wort<sup>1</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>52</sup>lō-wūrt, 2 hwit<sup>52</sup>lō-wūrt, *n* 1. An plant of the genus *Poronchio* 2. Whitlow-grass  
 Whit<sup>53</sup>man, 1 hwit<sup>53</sup>mān, 2 hwit<sup>53</sup>mān, *n* 1. Marcus (1802-1847), an American missionary and explorer 2. Walt (1819-1892), an American poet *Leaves of Grass* 3. Charles Seymour (1818-1888), an American lawyer governor New York State (1915-1918) 4. A county in S E Washington, 2,105 sq m, county-seat, Colfax 5. A town in Plymouth county, Mass  
 Whit<sup>54</sup>ney, 1 hwit<sup>54</sup>nī, 2 hwit<sup>54</sup>nī, *n* 1. Adeline Dutton (*née* Train) (1824-1906), an American author, *Poeth Gortney's Girlhood* 2. Edward Baldwin (1857-1911), an American lawyer 3. Eli (1875-1925), an American mechanist, inventor of the cotton-gin 4. Josiah Dwight (1819-1896), an American geologist, professor at Harvard 5. William Dwight (1827-1898), an American comparative philologist, Sanskrit scholar, editor-in-chief of *The Century Dictionary* 6. Mount, a peak of the Sierra Nevada mountains, in Inyo and Tulare counties, Cal, the highest point in the United States outside of Alaska, 14,601 ft high, named for J D Whitney  
 whit<sup>55</sup>ney-ite, 1 hwit<sup>55</sup>nī-ā, 2 hwit<sup>55</sup>nī-ā, *n* *Mineral* A malleable, reddish to grayish-white, opaque copper arsenid (CuAs), found massive [*Prof* J D Whitney]  
 whit<sup>56</sup>rack, 1 hwit<sup>56</sup>rāk, 2 hwit<sup>56</sup>rāk, *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] A vessel  
 Whit<sup>57</sup>sta-ble, 1 hwit<sup>57</sup>stā-blē, 2 hwit<sup>57</sup>stā-blē, *n* A parish and watering-place in Kent, England, noted for its oysters  
 whit<sup>58</sup>ster, *n* Same as *whit*ster  
 whit<sup>59</sup>stir, *n* A dish of milk, butter, cheese and curds  
 Whit<sup>60</sup>sun, 1 hwit<sup>60</sup>sūn, 2 hwit<sup>60</sup>sūn, *n* Whitsunday frequently used in composition Whit<sup>61</sup>sont.  
 — Whit<sup>62</sup>sun-ale<sup>1</sup>, *n* [Eng] A festival, formerly celebrated at Whitsuntide, at which the people of several parishes met near a church and gave themselves to feasting and merrymaking — *W*, farthings, *n* *pl* [Eng] Same as PENTECOSTALS — *W*, lady, *n* [Eng] The leading woman in the Whitsuntide revels — *W*, lord, *n* [Eng] The leading male character in the merrymakings at Whitsuntide — *W*, Monday, *n* Tuesday, same as *Whit*-Monday, etc. — *Whit*-sun-ale<sup>2</sup>, *n* [Eng] *Eed* The week beginning with Whitsunday, especially the first three days of that week, Whitsun-week Whit<sup>63</sup>son-tide<sup>1</sup>, *n* — *W* week, *n* The week that begins with Whitsunday  
 Whit<sup>64</sup>sun-day, 1 hwit<sup>64</sup>sūn-dē or hwit<sup>64</sup>sūn'dī, 2 hwit<sup>64</sup>andā or hwit<sup>64</sup>sūn'dā (xiii), *n* *Eed* 1. The seventh Sunday after Easter a church festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost Every day of spring in the earth's *Whit Sunday* — *F*re Sunday *Roam* *Proserpina* p 74 in A 1875  
 2. *Scots Law* One of the term-days (May 15) of which rents, stipends, etc., were payable [*AS* *hwita sunnandæg*, *hwit*, white, and see SUNDAY from the white garments worn by candidates for orders and baptism]  
 whit<sup>65</sup>ten, 1 hwit<sup>65</sup>tēn, 2 hwit<sup>65</sup>tēn, *n* [Prov Eng] 1. The way-faring-tree 2. The cranberry-tree — *whit*-ten<sup>1</sup>er, *n* [Prov Eng] The curlew  
 Whit<sup>66</sup>tl-er, 1 hwit<sup>66</sup>tēl-er, 2 hwit<sup>66</sup>tēl-er, John Greenleaf (1807-1892) An American poet, *Snow-bound*, etc  
 whit<sup>67</sup>tle-what<sup>1</sup>tle, 1 hwit<sup>67</sup>tēl-what<sup>1</sup>, 2 hwit<sup>67</sup>tēl-what<sup>1</sup>, *cf* [Scot] To waste time in whittle-whittle, shilly-shally, mutter whisper [*also* one who indulges in such talk  
 whit<sup>68</sup>tle-what<sup>2</sup>tle, *n* [Scot] Vaguesshuffling or cajoling talk  
 Whit<sup>69</sup>ting-tan, 1 hwit<sup>69</sup>tīng-tān, 2 hwit<sup>69</sup>tīng-tān, *n* 1. Richard (1257-1323) Lord Mayor of London (1307-1309, 1406-1407, 1419-1420) a public benefactor Under the name of Dick Whittington he was made the hero of a popular legend or nursery tale which originated about 1605 Represented as an orphan arriving destitute in London, he is employed as scullion under a tyrannical cook, but despite the kindness of Mistress Alice, his master's daughter, he runs away, but returns upon hearing the Bow bells seeming to chime Turn again Whittington, Lord Mayor of London Through the purchase by a King of Barbary for a large sum, of his sole possession, *n* cat which was on board his master's ship, Whittington is said to have been enabled to build a fortune, marry Mistress Alice, and become thrice

Lord Mayor of London 2. An urban district in Derbyshire, England  
 whit<sup>70</sup>tle, 1 hwit<sup>70</sup>tēl, 2 hwit<sup>70</sup>tēl, *v* [WHIT<sup>71</sup>TLED, WHIT<sup>72</sup>TLED] I. 1. To corve, shape, shave, trim, or otherwise cut by hand with *n* knife, also, to form in this way We have learned to whittle the Eden Tree to the shape of a surplice-pedestal Kipling *Conundrum of the Workshops* st 6  
 2. To reduce by poring away or removing a little at a time, *ns*, we whittled his price down to one-half 3. To give a sharp edge to, shorten, whet 4. [Prov Eng or Obs] To excite, especially, to intoxicate with drink II. 1. To cut up a piece of wood by shaving it little by little with a knife, or to shape it by such cutting 2. [Slang, Eng] To confess at the gollows *Syn* see cut  
 whit<sup>73</sup>tle, *n* 1. A knife, especially, a sheath-knife worn at the belt, or any large knife such as is used by sailors, whalemens, and hutchers  
 Hard by, a fletcher on a block had laid his whittle down  
 Macaulay *Virginia* st 7  
 2. [Prov Eng] A whetstone [*AS* *hwitlan*, cut] — *whit*-tle-gait<sup>1</sup>, *n* [Scot] A right to table-board at different houses successively  
 The minister's stipend is £5 per annum and a whittle-gait, or the valuable privilege of using his knife for a week at a time at any table in the parish  
 BRAND *Pop Antiq* p 202 [c & w 1877]  
 whit<sup>74</sup>tle, *n* [Prov] 1. A blanket 2. A shaggy mantle formerly worn by countrywomen [*AS* *hwitell*, < *hwit*, white] *whit*-tleshaw<sup>1</sup>?  
 Whit<sup>75</sup>tle-sey, 1 hwit<sup>75</sup>ī-sī, 2 hwit<sup>75</sup>ī-sī, Charles W. (1883-1921) An American Lieutenant-Colonel in the World War named by General Pershing for heroism in action in the Argonne, October, 1918  
 Whit<sup>76</sup>tle-sey-a, 1 hwit<sup>76</sup>ī-sī-a, 2 hwit<sup>76</sup>ī-sī-a, *n* *Paleobot* A peculiar fossil genus of supposed gymnosperms found in the Pottsville formations of North America The leaves are more or less distinctly wedge-shaped, with nerves somewhat like the ginkgo, of which this tree is regarded by some as the ancestor [*Charles Whit*-tlesey, its discoverer]  
 whit<sup>77</sup>tlings, 1 hwit<sup>77</sup>līnz, 2 hwit<sup>77</sup>līnz, *n* *pl* The fine chips and shavings made with a whittle or by a whittler  
 whit<sup>78</sup>wal, 1 hwit<sup>78</sup>wōl, 2 hwit<sup>78</sup>wōl, *n* [Prov Brit] Same as *WITWAL* [shire, England  
 Whit<sup>79</sup>wick, 1 hwit<sup>79</sup>wīk, 2 hwit<sup>79</sup>wīk, *n* A town in Leicester  
 Whit<sup>80</sup>wood, 1 hwit<sup>80</sup>wūd, 2 hwit<sup>80</sup>wūd, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England  
 Whit<sup>81</sup>worth, 1 hwit<sup>81</sup>wōrth, 2 hwit<sup>81</sup>wōrth, *n* 1. Sir Joseph (1805-1887) an English mechanical engineer, invented the true plane, *n* process of making steel, a rifle, and rifled ordnance 2. A parish in Spennymoor urban district, Durham county, England 3. A town in S E Lancashire, England — Whitworth ball (*Ordnance*), a projectile used in the Whitworth gun having the middle portion planed to fit the hexagonal bore — *W*, plane (*Engin*), same as SURFACE-PLATE, 1 — Whitworth's quick return (*Mach*), a device for producing a slow forward movement and a rapid return of a planer-table named for the inventor  
 whiz<sup>82</sup>, 1 hwit<sup>82</sup>ī, 2 hwit<sup>82</sup>ī, *v* [WHIZZED, WHIZZED, WHIZZING] I. 1. To rotate so rapidly as to cause to hum, *specif*, to dry, as grain, sugar, etc., in *n* centrifugal machine II. 1. To make *n* hissing and humming sound while in rapid motion, as, the rifle-ball whizzed shrilly, the wind whizzed around the corner 2. To move swiftly with hissing and humming noise, as, the arrows whizzed past our heads [Imitative]  
 whiz, *n* A noise between a hum and a hiss, a shilont sound with some sonant character, such as is produced by a missile passing through the air [sound  
 whiz, *adv* [Rare] With quick movement or humming  
 whiz-bang, *n* [Soldiers' Slang] A high explosive shell  
 whiz<sup>83</sup>gle, 1 hwiz<sup>83</sup>gē, 2 hwiz<sup>83</sup>gē, *n* A mechanical toy that makes *n* whizzing sound [*WHIZ* + *oia*, *n*, 4]  
 whiz<sup>84</sup>let, *cf* To whiz whistle  
 whiz<sup>85</sup>zer, 1 hwiz<sup>85</sup>zēr, 2 hwiz<sup>85</sup>zēr, *n* 1. One who or that which whizzes 2. A centrifugal machine or the like for drying articles or for separating impurities from grain  
 whiz<sup>86</sup>zing, 1 hwiz<sup>86</sup>zīng, 2 hwiz<sup>86</sup>zīng, *n* A humming, whistling, hissing sound  
 — whiz<sup>87</sup>zing-stick<sup>1</sup>, *n* A tundra — whiz<sup>88</sup>zing-ly, *adv*  
 W H M A, *abbr* Women's Home Missionary Association  
 who, 1 hū, 2 hō, *pron* [Who is always used substantively, and *ns* referring to one or more persons. In number, it is unaffected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent. In case, it has *whose* for its possessive and *whom* for its objective]  
 I. *interrog* Which or what person asking for the identification of an individual or of more persons than one, as, *who* is the greatest of poets? *who* was Shakespeare?  
 II. *relative* 1. That pointing out or fixing upon a particular person or particular persons, and identifying the subject or object in a relative clause with that of the direct clause, as, the orator *who* spoke yesterday will speak to-day, the lady *whom* we all admire, has left our shores See note under THAT  
 Who has connective force as a relative introducing a dependent clause and identifying the subject or object in a relative clause with that of the principal clause in such use not admitting of definition by any other word or words though often interchangeable with that as this is the man *who* brought the message J C FERNALD *Connectives of English Speech* p 287 [r & w '04]  
 2. He, she, or they that, the one or ones that a compound relative, the subject (or object) of the principal clause being suppressed, as, *whom* the gods would destroy, they first make mad, *who* would he free, themselves must strike the blow  
 Who is strictly applied to persons, *which* to things, *that* to persons or things indifferently Anciently *who* was applied to animals in all senses, but now *which* and *what* are the pronouns employed in this application except when animals are spoken of as persons [*AS* *hūd*, *who*, < *pronoun hū* (interrog)] — as *who* should say, as *who* saith, as one who should say (or who saith), as if one should say — the *who*, the *whom*, same as *who* and *whom*, referring to a definite object — *who* all [Colloq] *all* those *who*, the entire number of persons *who* *who* that?  
 whoa, 1 hū, 2 hū, *interj* Stop! stand still! *o* call of drivers to the animals driven sometimes used also to moderate speed or restiveness [For *ro*, *interj*]  
 who<sup>89</sup>-are-you, 1 hū<sup>89</sup>-ār-yū, 2 hū<sup>89</sup>-ār-yū, *n* A caprimulgoid bird (*Nyctidromus obsoletus*) of Guiana  
 who<sup>90</sup>but, *n* Same as *hū*  
 who<sup>91</sup>-er, 1 hū<sup>91</sup>-ēr, 2 hū<sup>91</sup>-ēr, *pron* Any one, without exception, only person *who*, no matter *who*, *ns*, high or low, *whoever* violates this law shall be punished















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*the Brotn* Compare CIRCLE OF WILLIS — will's-t-an, a  
 will'-waw, I will'-wō. 2 will'-wa n [Patagonia] A violent  
 land wind in the firds of Patagonia will'-wawt.

United States a hybrid between the crack-willow and the white willow, with leaves resembling those of the latter. It yields a valuable timber, and its bark contains more tannin than the oak and more salicin than any other species of willow.



AN OSLER. See OSLER.—peach w., n. A tree or shrub (low (*Salix amygdaloides*) with leaves like those of peach-trees peach-leaved w.† —Persian w., the great willow-herb —prairie w., n. An American shrub (*Salix humilis*) resem-



THE END

bling hut larger than the eagle-willow, 3 to 8 feet high, variable in the shape and size of its leaves common on dry soils and harrens in the northern and central United States—purple w., one of the Old World osler-willows, naturalized in low grounds in the United States and often cultivated, a shrub (*Salix purpurea*), 6 to 12 feet high, with long, slender, tough twigs covered with a smooth olive-colored or reddish bark. It is valuable for basket-making. The bitterness of its bark, which is rich in salicin, makes it proof against the gnawing of animals. bitter w.; rose w.; willow w.; pussy-w., n. See pussy—red w. 1. The kinikink (*Cornus amomum*) 2. The sand-har willow (*Salix fluitans*)—rose w., same as PURPLE WILLOW—rosebay w., the great willow-herb—sage-w., n. 1. See SAGE. 2. The hoary willow—sallow w., the goat-willow—sand-har w., same as LONG-LEAVED WILLOW—shining w., a shrub or small bushy tree (*Salix lucida*) common along streams from New Jersey north and west, with smooth trunk, dark-green shining branches, and large dark-green, glossy leaves. American bay w.; glossy w.; glossy broad-leaved w.;—silky w. 1. Same as WHITE WILLOW. 2. A grayish shrub (*Salix sericea*), of lowland swamps from New England to Virginia and Wisconsin with purplish branches, and narrow leaves silky beneath gray w.;—swamp-w., n. The pussy-willow—sweet w., the sweet-gale—to wear the w., to wear mourning for the absence or loss of a lover—Virginia or Virginian w., a shrub (*Itea virginica*) with alternate leaves and terminal racemes of small white flowers found in wet places from New Jersey to Louisiana—weeping w., an Old World willow (*Salix babingtonia*), originally from eastern Asia planted for ornament, especially in cemeteries remarkable for its long, slender, pendulous branches—willow w., same as PURPLE WILLOW—white w. 1. A large rapidly growing Old World willow (*Salix alba*) having narrow leaves with white silky hairs beneath, naturalized in the United States. Its soft, tough wood is valuable for its lightness, pliancy, and elasticity. Huntington w.; silky w.; 2. The hoary willow—willow-head w.; [Eng] A geometrid moth (*Boarmia thom-boidaria*)—w.-bee, n. A leaf-cutter bee (*Megachile wil-lowidella*)—w.-beetle, n. A beetle living on the willow; specif., an injurious European chrysomelid (*Phyllotreta vittula*)—w.-bitter, n. [Local, Brit.] 1. The marsh-tit-mouse 2. The blue titmouse—w.-borer, n. Entom A phytophagous beetle (*Xylotrechus annosus*) of the genus *Agrius*—w.-cactus, n. Any cactus of the genus *Rhipsalis*—w.-caterpillar, n. A caterpillar that feeds on the willow species, the larva of the vicory, a butterfly—w.-climber, n. A large American sawfly (*Cimbex americana*) whose larva feeds on the willow—w. curtain, same as CURTAIN, 2 (2)—w.-deer, n. [West. U.] The Virginian or white-tailed deer so called because it frequents the willow-thickets that border most streams in the Rocky Mountain region. See illus. under deer—w.-fly, n. [Eng] A perid or stone-fly used for bait, especially the green stone-fly or yellow sally (*Chloroperla tritidis*)—w.-gall, n. A gall on a willow; as the pine-cone willow-gall, produced by a gall-midge (*Cecidomyia strobiloides*)—w.-garden, n. A piece of fen overgrown with willows, a hunters' term—w.-garth, n. [Prov Eng] A willow-covered swamp—w.-ground, n. A piece of wet ground planted with or abounding in osiers—w.-grouse, n. The willow ptarmigan—w.-hawk, n. [Prov Eng] The sedge-warbler—w.-leaf, n. Astron A facular filament of the solar photosphere. See sun—w. manna, n. Aerial or apparent excretion on the leaves of an American willow-tree (*Salix mannifera*), supposed to be produced by an insect—w.-moth, n. Any one of several moths whose larvæ attack the willow-tree, especially a European noctuid (*Caradrina quadripunctata*)—w.-myrtle, n. A tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) with willow-like leaves and pendent branches native of west Australia, and cultivated for ornament—w. pattern, a decorative design, usually in blue on white ground, of Chinese style, introduced on household china in England by Thomas Turner of Caughley in 1780 so called from the willow-tree that figures in the design—w.-peeler, n. A device for removing bark from osiers, etc w.-stripper, n. w. sawfly, n. A sawfly that attacks the willow, as *Dolerus arvensis*—w.-scale, n. A bark louse (*Chionaspis salicis*) affecting willows in Europe and North America—w.-shoot, n. 1. A shoot of a willow-tree 2. A branch or growth from a peach-tree attacked with yellow w.-slug, n. The grub of a willow sawfly—w. slug-caterpillar, the splay slug-like larva of the moth (*Euclea delphinii*)—w.-sparrow, n. 1. The reed-bunting 2. The chiffchaff—w.-thorn, n. Same as SALLOW-THORN—w.-thrush, n. A thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*, var. *salicicola*) of the Rocky Mountains—w.-tree, n. The poisonberry-tree—w.-warbler, n. The chiffchaff Kennelcot's willow-warbler is a northern Alaskan species w.-wren, n. w.-weed, n. Any one of several plants, so called from the form of their leaves as the purple loosestrife and several species of *Polygonum*—yellow w., a variety of the white willow (*Salix alba* var. *vitellina*) with shining yellow branches and its old leaves smooth above the more common form of the white willow in the United States golden w.;—willow, a. Having willow-trees or shrubs—willow-ash, a. Like a willow—willow-y, a. 1. Abounding in willows 2. Willow-like especially, having supple grace of form or carriage as a girl of slight, willowy figure



Willow Pattern

*salicis*) affecting willows in Europe and North America—w.-shoot, n. 1. A shoot of a willow-tree 2. A branch or growth from a peach-tree attacked with yellow w.-slug, n. The grub of a willow sawfly—w. slug-caterpillar, the splay slug-like larva of the moth (*Euclea delphinii*)—w.-sparrow, n. 1. The reed-bunting 2. The chiffchaff—w.-thorn, n. Same as SALLOW-THORN—w.-thrush, n. A thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*, var. *salicicola*) of the Rocky Mountains—w.-tree, n. The poisonberry-tree—w.-warbler, n. The chiffchaff Kennelcot's willow-warbler is a northern Alaskan species w.-wren, n. w.-weed, n. Any one of several plants, so called from the form of their leaves as the purple loosestrife and several species of *Polygonum*—yellow w., a variety of the white willow (*Salix alba* var. *vitellina*) with shining yellow branches and its old leaves smooth above the more common form of the white willow in the United States golden w.;—willow, a. Having willow-trees or shrubs—willow-ash, a. Like a willow—willow-y, a. 1. Abounding in willows 2. Willow-like especially, having supple grace of form or carriage as a girl of slight, willowy figure



Willow-herb

of the genus—hairy willow herb, n. British species (*Epi-lobium hirsutum*), 3 to 5 feet high, with large pale-pink or white flowers in a leafy corymbose cluster. The whole plant is downy, soft, and clammy exhaling a peculiar acidulous scent that has given it such names as codlins and cream, apple-ple, cherry-ple. It has become naturalized in northeastern United States and Canada—hooded w., any species of skullcap—purple w., the purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)—spiked w., a species (*Epi-lobium palustre*) in swamps in northern United States and Canada—yellow w., the yellow loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

willow-ing, 1 will-o-ing; 2 will-o-ing, n. Mech The process of cleaning wool, cotton, etc., by means of a willow. See willow—willow-ing.

willow-oak, 1 will-o-ak, 2 will-o-ak, n. A large American oak (*Quercus phellos*) with smooth, thick bark, leaves resembling those of the willow, and globose acorns found on borders of swamps and on rich sandy uplands from New Jersey to Florida and westward—upland willow-oak, a shrub or small tree (*Quercus bre-fofia*), growing in sandy or pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, with narrow, entire leaves, white and downy beneath

Willow Springs. A township and city in Howell county, willow-wort, 1 will-o-wort, 2 will-o-wort, n. 1. Either one of two Old World loosestrifes, the common British loosestrife and the purple or spiked loosestrife 2. Any plant of the willow family (*Salicaceae*)

willow-power, 1 will-o-power, 2 will-o-power, n. 1. Strength of will, as shown in effort or endurance, especially in the face of opposition 2. The directive and causative energy of will as an element in action will's force

The conception of causality requires an active will-power somewhere back of the apparent physical law

The only force which is directly given and immediately known to me is my own will-force, and all my knowledge of other forces acting in the Cosmos is mediate, and found by me by logical inference. T P KIRKMAN *Philosophy Without Assumptions* p. 59 [L. C. & Co. 1876]

Willis, 1 will, 2 wills, William John C/1834-4/1861) An Australian explorer with Burke crossed the continent in 1860 Willis's Coff-house, 1 will, 2 wills One of the London coffee-houses of the time of Queen Anne, situated at the corner of Bow and Russell streets famous as the resort of Dryden, Addison and other literary men and wits of the day

Will'some, will'some-ness, Same as WILLAM, etc.

Willson, 1 will'son, 2 will'sons, Byron Forcetype C/1837-1887) An American poet. *The Old Servant*

Willis Point. A town in Van Zandt county, Tex.

Willough-be-la, 1 will-u-bi, 2 will-u-bi, n. Bot. A genus of asteraceous twining vines or erect shrubs, natives of America. They are characterized by opposite leaves and discoid heads of whitish flowers. The pappus consists of rough capillary bristles in 1 or 2 series [*Francis Willoughby*, English naturalist] Willough-bay, n.

Willough-by, 1 will-u-bi, 2 will-u-bi, Francis (1635-7/1672). An English ornithologist. *Ornithologia*

will-wet, 1 will-wet, 2 will-wet, n. 1. The willow 2. The American oyster-catcher.

Will Wimple, 1 will-bi, 2 will-bi. An ingenious character in Addison's *Spectator* said to be Thomas Morecroft of Dublin died in 1741

will-wish-a-wisp, n. Same as WILLOW-THE-WISP

will-worship, 1 will-worship, 2 will-worship, n. Self-imposed or self-invented worship or homage. See Col II 25

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signer of Declaration of Independence 13. James C/1795-4/1856), a Scottish naturalist, author 14. James C/1835-4/1920), a Scottish-American agriculturist and educator 15. James Grant C/1832-4/1914), an American general and author, born in Scotland 16 John C/1783-4/1854), a Scottish poet and critic known as "Christopher North", *Noctes Ambrosianae* 17. John C/1802-4/1868), a Scottish-American author and printer, *Punctuation* 18. John C/1804-4/1875), a Scottish Orientalist and missionary 19. Richard C/1714-4/1782), an English painter 20. Sir Robert Thomas C/1777-4/1849), an English general and author 21. Sir Thomas (1525?-4/1531), an English statesman, *The Art of Rhetoric* 22. Thomas C/1663-4/1755), an English theologian, *Sacra Prædica* 23. William C/1801-4/1860), a Scottish poet publisher, settled in United States 24. William Lyne C/1843-4/1900), an American lawyer and politician 25. (Thomas) Watson C/1856-4/1924), an American statesman, educator, and author, governor of New Jersey, 28th President of the United States 1913-1921 26. Mrs. W. H. (Mrs. Ida Lewis) (1839-4/1911), an American heroine, the "Grace Darling of America" 27. A mountain in S W Colorado, 14,280 ft high 28. A county in S E Kansas 576 sq m. county-seat Fredonia. 29. A county in North Carolina, 392 sq m. county-seat, Wilson. 30. A county in N Tennessee, 552 sq m. county-seat, Lebanon. 31. A county in Texas, 784 sq m. county-seat, Floresville. 32. A township and town, county-seat of Wilson county, N C—Wilson Act or Bill (U. S. Polt.), a Democratic measure for tariff reduction framed chiefly by Representative W. L. Wilson and Senator A. P. Gorman which in 1894 became law without having received the signature of the President—W. Act or Law (U. S. Polt.), a measure, approved by Congress Aug. 8, 1890, regulating the control of the State over the shipping of original packages of liquor named from its originator, Senator James F. Wilson C/1828-4/1895)

will'son-ite, 1 will'son-ite, 2 will'son-ite, n. Mineral A massive mineral, a variety of the scapolite vitreous to pearly, of a rich reddish-white to rose or purplish-red color [*Dr James Wilson*, who found it]

Will'son Peak. A mountain in Uinta range, Utah, 13,300 ft. high.

Will'son-ville, 1 will'son-vil, 2 will'son-vil, n. A town in Shelby county, Ala.

Willt, 1 wilt, 2 wilt, n. I. To cause to droop or wither, hence, to depress the energy or vigor of, cause to languish

A wilted debauchee is not a fruit of the Tree of Life

JOSEPH COOK *Orient paper* iv p. 149 [L. C. & Co. 1886]

II. i. 1. To begin to wither or droop, lose freshness, as a plant when broken from the stem, or under heat or aridity, figuratively, to lose energy or vitality 2. [Slang] (1) To subside or retire suddenly, as when discomfited (2) To lose stiffness, as a collar from perspiration [For WELK, et. 2, cp D. *welken*, wither]

Willt, n. Bot. A disease of various plants caused by species of *Fusarium*. It is manifested by the wilting of the leaves as in cases of tomato, cow-pea or aster wilt wilt-disease.

Will'ton, 1 will'ton, 2 will'ton, n. 1. A borough and carpet-manufacturing town in Wiltshire, England 2. A parish in Roxburghshire, Scotland 3. A town in Fairfield county, Conn. 4. A township and town in Muscatine county, Ia. 5. A cut-pile Brussels carpet or rug first manufactured in the English town of Wilton. Wilton carpets.

Will'shire, 1 will'shir, 2 will'shir, n. 1. A county in S W England, 53 by 37 m. 1 375 sq m. county town, Salisbury 2. A breed of white sheep raised in Wiltshire

Will'u-ite, 1 will'u-ite, 2 will'u-ite, n. A green aluminum garnet. See GARNET [*Willu* river, in Shensi]

Will'tet, n. A willow-tree

Will'y, 1 will'i, 2 will'y, a. [WILL-ER, WILL-EST] Full of or characterized by wiles, having an artful nature, subtle, cunning; ab., as, a will'y person or procedure. Syn.: See ARTFUL CALCULATING INSIDIOUS POLITIC—will'y-he-gulle't, n. Deception in the phrase play will'y-hegulle.

Will'm, 2 will'm, 2 will'm, n. [Prov Eng] To winnow (grain)—will'm'ing-dust, n. Chaff—will'm'sheet, n. Same as WINNOW-SHEET

Will'm'er-ry, n. [Eng] Same as WHINBEARY

Will'm'h'eit, 1. To bore or pierce with a wimble 2. To twist with a wimble

Will'm'h'eit, n. To winnow

Will'm'h'eit, n. Nimble lively brisk

Will'm'h'eit, 1 will'm'h'eit, 2 will'm'h'eit, n. 1. Anything that hores a hole, any tool that hores axially, especially if turned by hand, as a ramlet, shell-auger, brace and bit, etc. a term now little used 2. A device by which hands and ropes are twisted, as in tying fagots [*Dan wimmel*, nuger, cp D. *wimpe*, akin to *wemelen*, turn] will'm'h'eit, [Scot]

Will'm'h'eit, 1 will'm'h'eit, 2 will'm'h'eit, n. A town in Surrey, England—Wimbleton Common, a heath in Surrey, England near Wimbledon. formerly the site of the rifle ranges of the National Rifle Association. See BISLEY

Will'm'h'eit, 1 will'm'h'eit, 2 will'm'h'eit, n. An ancient market town in Dorsetshire, England Wimborne Minster.

Will'm'h'eit, n. Same as WHIMBREL

Will'm'h'eit, 1 will'm'h'eit, 2 will'm'h'eit, n. [Prov Eng] Cry

Will'm'h'eit, 1 will'm'h'eit, 2 will'm'h'eit, n. A district in N W Victoria, Australia 2. A river in Wimmera district, Australia length 228 m. to Lake Hindmarsh

Will'm'h'eit, 1 will'm'h'eit, 2 will'm'h'eit, n. [WIMPLED, WIMPLED; WIMPLED] i. 1. To cover with or hide under a wimple, cloth with a wimple, as, a wimpled nun. 2. To make or fold into plaits 3. To deceive by or ns by hindering II. i. 1. To move in slight undulations, ripple 2. To lie in wimples or folds

Wimple, n. 1. A cloth, as of linen or silk, wrapped in folds around the neck close under the chin and over the head, exposing only the face formerly worn by women outdoors, and still by nuns

From beneath her gather'd wimple Glancing with black-beaded eyes

TEVETSON *Lilian* at 2

2. [Scot] A rippling, also, a fold or winding 3. A pennon, flag, or streamer [*AS wimpe*, wimple]

Wim's-hurst, 1 wim's-hurst, 2 wim's-hurst, James C/1832-4/1903) An English engineer inventor of an electrical machine

Wim's-hurst, 1 wim's-hurst, 2 wim's-hurst, n. I. 1. To gain or succeed in, as against difficulties or competitors. Specif. (1) To obtain or achieve as by persistence or struggle, or by signal action, derive; obtain, as, he won his way up









exclusion of light from the lower half used in barns, sheds, stables, etc. — house out of windows, a house in disorder, as at house-cleaning time — Lenard, *W. (Physics)*, an aluminum sheet in the wall of an aquarium to prevent the exit of cathode rays so called — Philip Lenard, a German physicist — low side-w, same as LYCHOSCOPE — Pol-ladian w, a triple window having a wide arched opening flanked by two narrow rectangular openings below the level of the impost of the arch — stool of n, same as WINDOW-STOOL — win'dow-back, n The surface between the window-stool and floor, especially when recessed from the general wall-plane often paneled and called a panel-back — w balance, n A spring to counterbalance the weight of a vertically sliding window-sash — w-bar, n 1. A bar at a window-sash or window-frame 2. A movable bar to secure a shutter, or a fixed bar to prevent a person from falling out or entering a window 3. A removable frame with netting to prevent insects from entering a window 4. A lattice as the like for a window — w-board, n The inner sill or stool of a window — w-hole, n Same as NOLET, 1 — w-hox, n 1. The box in a window-frame to afford play for a sash-weight 2. A box to hold growing plants, placed on a window-sill — w-cleaner, n 1. An instrument or apparatus, as a long-handled brush, syringe, etc., for cleaning windows 2. A person who cleans windows — w-dressing, n 1. The act or process of displaying goods in shop-windows to the best advantage so as to attract custom 2. [Slang] Finance The net or process of presenting financial statements so as to give the impression of solidity and security — w-dresser, n — w-fastener, n Any device for fastening a window-sash in any position in its frame, a window-catch, window-lock, sash-fastener, etc — w-fly, n Any dipter of the *Scenopinidae*, especially *Scenopinus fenestralis* They are not the flies most commonly seen on windows, but are rarely seen elsewhere — w-frame, n The frame of a window-opening, in which the sashes are inserted — w-gardening, n Plant-cultivation in or near a window, usually within, sometimes in boxes fitted on the outside sill — w-gazer, n One who gazes indolently from a window — w-glass, n See VARIETIES OF GLASS, under GLASS — w-guard, n 1. A bar or railing set in the wall or window-opening outside of the sash to prevent accidental fall-out 2. A bar or beam used to secure removable window-shutters, when closed, against attempts to open and enter — w-holland, n Glazed linen for window-shades — w-jack, n A huddler's jack for working outside of windows — w-lead, n Same as CAMEL, 1 — w-ledger, n The shelf formed at the bottom of a window by the exterior sill and interior stool — w-lift, n A device of metal or a strap affixed to a window-sash to aid in sliding it up and down — w-lock, n 1. A device to regulate the lock, n 2. A sash-fastener, especially one that locks two sashes together — w-martin, n The common European martin — w-swallower, n — w-mirror, n A small mirror fixed to the outside casing of a window and so arranged that a person in the room can without exposure observe what is passing in the street — w-opener, n A device for turning a blinged or pivoted sash or ventilating-panel and holding it in any desired position in its frame much used on the electrolytic windows of cars, etc — w-pane, n 1. Same as PANEL, 1 (2) Local, U S The upright side-piece of a sash — w-panel, n A panel between two windows — w-plant, n Any pot-plant suitable for window-gardening — w-post, n In car-building, an upright timber extending from sill to plate beside a window — w-pull, n A window-lift, also, a perforated metal plate at the top of an upper sash, to which is applied a long-handled hook for pulling down the sash — w-sash, n Same as SASH, 1 — w-seat, n A seat in the recess of a window Compare WINDOW-STOOL — w-selector, n A device comprising a sector-shaped plate used at the top of a window or a device to regulate the position of its sash — w-shell, n [Prov. Eng or Obs] An amonoid bivalve having a translucent shell, especially, *Placuna placenta* Compare SAMITE-OSTER, *W. roysteri* — w-shelter, n An arrangement outside of a window, usually a box open at the bottom and on the side next the window, to protect meteorological instruments, as from wind, rain, and reflected heat, and to permit observations from within a room — w-shutter, n Same as SHUTTER (1) — w-stile, n 1. One of the upright side-pieces of a sash — w-stool, n The sill of a window-frame, nmd as inside shelf resting on a window-sill when quite broad called also window-seat — w-tax, a tax levied upon the number at openings in a house supplanted in England by house-duty based upon rental, but still in force in France, where it is a considerable source of revenue — w-duty, n — w-wing, n A thyridid moth named from the translucent spots on its wings See *Phryxus* — win'daw-less, o Having no windows — win'daw-let, n A small window — win'daw-let, n — win'daw-y, n 1. Like a window, as with crossing bars or laces 2. [Rare] Having numerous windows

win'dawd, pp Windowed S S

win'd'pipe, 1 win'd'p'p, 2 win'd'p'p, n The duct by which the breath is carried to and from the lungs, the passage through which are breathes, the trachea

Wind River Mountains. A mountain range at the Rocky Mountains, Wyoming, the continental divide, highest point, Fremont peak, 13,790 ft

win'd-rose, n See under WIND

win'drow, 1 win'd'r or win'r, 2 win'd'r or win'r, n 1. To rake or shapa into a wiadrow, ns, the waves win'drowed the seaweed 2. Sugar-making To cut two adjacent rows of (cane) and lay them in the intervening furrow, to protect the plant from the effects of frost

win'drow, n A long ridge or pile on the ground shaped by or as by the wind by Specif (1) A row of hay raked together preparatory to rolling into cocks (2) A row of Indian corn made by setting two rows together to support each other with a view to wind-drying (3) A row of peats or sod set up to dry, or cut in a paring and hauling (4) A row of trees, as overturned by the wind, hence, n row of felled trees thrown into regular lines in a clearing land

win'd-row-er, 1 win'd'or win'r or 2 win'd'or win'r, n A device consisting of one or several curved bars or fingers attached to the rear of the cutter-head of a mowing-machine to aid in throwing the hay of the swath in a wiadrow

Win'dsor, 1 win'zar or win'd'zar 2 win'zor or win'd'zor, n 1. A county in E Vermont, 930 sq m, county-seat, Woodstock 2. A town in Hartford county, Conn 3. A township and city in Henry county, Ma 4. A town in Windsor county, Vt 5. A town and port of entry, capital of Hants district, Nova Scotia 6. A city in Essex district Ontario Canada 7. A suburb of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 8. A South Wales 9. New W., a borough in Berkshire, England — House at Windsor, the British Royal House since July 17, 1917 — W Forest, a forest of 70,000 acres in Berkshire and Surrey, England, disforested by an act of 1813 W. Park, 14,000 acres in extent, was formed from it See HENRY THE FIRST — W. Knights [Eng] sea MILITARY HONORS OF WINDSOR, under MILITARY — W. soap, a brand of perfumed brown toilet-soap originally made at Windsor, England — W. He, a broad silk necktie worn mostly by children, usually tied in a double bow-knot.

Wind'sor Cas'tle. A castle and environs in New Windsor, Berkshire, England, residence of the English sovereigns

Windsor Locks. A town in Hartford county, Conn

Windsor Mills. A town in Richmond district, Quebec province, Canada

Wind'strok'ed, 1 wind'strok', 2 wind'strok', n 1. Acute wind'suck'er, 1 wind'suk'er, 2 wind'suk'er, n 1. [Eng] The windhover 2. [Archae] A capitious faultfinder 3. [Cant] A horse that crabs

Wind'thorst, 1 win'thorst, 2 win'thorst, Ludwig (1781-1812) A German statesman, leader of the Ultramontane party in the Reichstag from 1874 to 1891

Wind'thorst, n The direction from which the wind blows, ns, to bent to windward < WIND, n, + WARD >

Wind'thrush, 1 wind'thrush, 2 wind'thrush, n [Eng] Wind'up, 1 wind'up, 2 wind'up, n Concluding action, final settlement, the end

Wind'ward, 1 wind'ward, 2 wind'ward, n Being on or turned toward the side or edge exposed to the wind opposed to leeward, ns, windward leeches, windward rail — windward ebb (Naut), an ebb in direction opposite to that of the wind — w. flood (Naut), a tide coming in while the wind is blowing out — w. tide (Naut), n tide setting toward the wind

Wind'ward, n The direction from which the wind blows, ns, to bent to windward < WIND, n, + WARD >

Wind'ward, n To cast or lay an anchor to windward, to make prudent provision for the future — to get to the w. of, to secure an advantage over

Wind'ward, adv In the direction from which the wind blows, ns, to hold her windward

Wind'ward Islands. The southern group of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies consisting of Grenada, St Vincent, the Grenadines, and St Lucia Islands, capital, St George, Grenada [West Indies, 50 m wide]

Wind'ward Passage. The strait between Cuba and Haiti

Wind'way, 1 wind'way, 2 wind'way, n An air-passage, as in a mine or an organ-pipe

Wind'y, 1 wind'y, 2 wind'y, a [WINDY-ER, WINDY-EST] 1. Abounding in wind, stormy, hoisterous, ns, a windy storm, windy weather 2. Exposed to the wind, windward, as, the windy side

If they, by the aid of law, can get to the windy side of you, is not that merely their success in opposition to your attempt to get to the windy side of them?

WINDY West Indies p 274 in 1860

3. Given to or expressed in bombast, pompous, loquacious, or bragging, as, a windy orator, windy talk 4. Producing, due to, or troubled with flatulence, ns, windy food, windy colic 5. [Archaic] (1) Resembling wind, ns, a windy noise (2) Causing air-currents < AS WINDY, < wind, wind, SYN. see BLEAK — wind'y-foot'ed, a Swale as the wind, windward

Wind'y City. Chicago, a nickname

Wine, 1 wan; 2 win, 3 WINE, WIN'ING, I. t. To entertain or treat with wine, ns, he was dined and wined by his friends II. t. To drink wine

Wine, n 1. The fermented juice of the grape, in loose usage, the juice of the grape whether fermented or not. The credit of the first attempt made to assemble together the Wines of the World for the purpose of comparison and judgment, it is undoubtedly due to the French King Philip Augustus (1165-1223) noted for his patronage of learning and his persecution of Jews

WINE VITICULTURAL Wines of World (1870, p 9 [W. L. & C. 1875])

Wines are dry when they contain little or no sugar, and sweet when the proportion of saccharine matter is clearly perceptible to the taste Between these two extremes a very great number of wines exist, differing from one another by small proportions of various ingredients Wines consist essentially of water, alcohol, and flavoring matters the proportion of alcohol varying from 73 per cent in certain Chahis wines to 25 in certain sheries The average percentage of alcohol in the principal wines are as follows: Bordeaux or Claret, 10.9 to 13.8, Burgundy, 10.1 to 13.2, Champagne, 12.6 to 14.4, Madeira, 19.0 to 19.7, Moselle, 8.7 to 9.4, Port, 18.0 to 22.0, Rhine wine, 9.5 to 13.0, Sherry, 17.0 to 21.0 The remaining constituents of wine are volatile oil, enanthic ether, grape-sugar, glycerin, gum, vegetable albumen, extractive and coloring matters, tannic, malic, succinic, phosphoric, carbonic, and acetic acids, potassium bitartrate, and calcium tartrate According to the wine, certain of the above ingredients may be present or absent Some of the volatile oils contained in wine have never been isolated they are supposed to be the cause of the flavor and odor, called the bouquet and differ with each variety The quality of the bouquet depends upon the variety of grape, locality of growth, climatic influences, and modes of manufacture Certain wines that have remained for a long time in bottles deposit tartrates called crusts, owing to the conversion of saccharine matters into alcohol in the manufacture of wines the juice expressed from grapes is called must, and is colorless, that from white grapes yields white wine, that from dark-colored grapes when fermented with the maro red wine The must contains from 15 to 33 per cent of sugar and at the usual normal temperature of the air, about 60° Fahr., fermentation soon sets in and continues for some time When nearly all of the sugar has been converted into alcohol and carbon dioxide, the wine is considered formed It is then racked off into casks See table below, and WINE-MAKING

2. By extension, the expressed or fermented juice of some other fruit than the grape, as, apple wine, currant wine 3. The effects of drinking wine, intoxication, as, to be in wine 4. A wine-party, especially at one of the English universities, ns, he gave a wineia his room 5. Pharm A medicinal preparation in which wine is used as the menstruum, as wine of opium 6. A wine-glass n trade use < AS WINE, < L vinum, wiae > — aromatic wine, a medicinal preparation consisting of small quantities of aromatic plants dissolved in alcohol and red wine It has tonic properties — to drink wine, to get or w. ap'et, to drink enough to make one act in a particular manner — to drink wine, to drink of wine to prefer in the celebration of the eucharist — vintage w, wine of a good year, made from selected grapes and sold as wine of that year — wine'ac'id, n Tartaric acid so called because often developed in wines — w-apple, n See table of APPLES — w-hag, n 1 A wine-skin 2. [Slang] A wine-bibber — w-ball, n A crystalline sediment from wine, means tartar — w-bibber, n A drinker of wine to excess — w-bibber, n A wine-bibber, n The customs or habits of wine-bibbers — w-bibbing, n 1 A addicted to excessive wine-drinking II n The habitual and excessive drinking of wine — w-biscuit, n A delicate biscuit often served with wine — w-black, n A pigment of a rich black color made by subjecting the lees of wine to charring — w-bottle, n A bottle for coloring water, or a wine-bottle — w-bowl, n A large bowl-shaped cup, often highly decorated, used for drinking wine — w-bush, n Same as WINE, 3 — w-card,

n A printed list of beverages, especially of those obtainable at a restaurant — w-carriage, n A wheeled receptacle for a wine-bottle, made for transporting the bottle on a table — w-cask, n A cask for holding wine, especially one used in cellars for aging and storing wine — w-cask borer, a minute boring-beetle which perforates wooden barrels and the like — w-cellar, n A cellar where wine is stored — w-vault, n — w-colored, a Having the color of red wine — w-conner, n An inspector or taster of wines — w-cooler, n A receptacle for cooling wine in bottles about to be served at table — w-fancier, n A connoisseur of wine — w-fly, n A fly frequenting places where wine is made or stored, as a fruit-fly or a pomace-fly — w-fountain, n An 18th-century urn with a faucet, used for serving wine — w-gallon, n See GALLON — w-glass, n A glass from which to drink wine, specif, n small goblet of thin glass — wine-glassful, n This amount a wine-glass will hold conventionally, about two fluid ounces the must of grapes is trodden out by the feet of men — w-room, n 1 A room in which wine is stored 2 A room where wine is sold to be drunk on the premises, tap-room, barroom — w-shop, n A wine-room, also, an eating-house furnishing wine, etc — w-skin, n The skin of some domestic quadruped usually of a goat, kept as entire as possible and sewed into a tight bag for containing wine much used in the Orient — w-sop, n 1 Same as SORE IN WINE — w-sour, n A kind of wild plum — w-stone, n Crude argol — w-taster, n 1 An expert sampler or taster of wine 2 A pipette or sampling-tube for wine — w-thrush, n The redwing — w-tree, n The American mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*) — w-vault, n 1. A vault for the storage of wine 2. A cellar-like apartment for the sale of wine or draft, hence, a tap-room — w-vinegar, n Vinegar made from wine — w-warrant, n An order to the keeper of a bonded warehouse to deliver specified wine to a person named — w-whey, n A drink made by curdling milk with wine, straining to remove the curd, and sweetening

SOME VARIETIES OF WINE

In the following table the column of "class or type" is intended merely to give an elementary idea of the character of the various illustrations selected. The terminology is unsatisfactory, and is not that used by wine-merchants. Where "U S" appears after Burgundy, Haut Sauterne, Johannisberger, Port, Sauterne, Barben, Chahis, Chantierne, Chateau Margaux, etc., it is intended to mean that more or less crude imitations of the wines of those localities were formerly manufactured in the United States and sold under those names The wines described under the names of varieties of grape, such as Burger, Cabernet, Carignan, Frontignan, Heremont, Jurancon, Mendeuse, Muscatel, etc., are wines made of those grapes This is usual all over the world, until a district or vineyard has, by the superiority of its production, gained a name for itself when its wines are then known by that name, as Chateau Margaux, Johannisberger, Sauterne, etc. As most wines may be made in widely differing colors, only that color which may be regarded as typical has been here recorded The following list of wines embraces only those commonly known in commerce The classic and historic Alsatian, Chahis, Chantierne, Rhine, and Sauterne wines, of which little is known, are omitted as obsolete The superior figures in table refer to synonyms at end

ABBREVIATIONS

a	= acid	gr'h	= greenish	r'y	= ruddy
ar	= aromatic	h	= heavy	s	= still
astr	= astrigent	imp	= imperfect	Saut	= Sauterne
Aust'l	= Australia	light	= light	sh	= sharp
Bord	= Bordeaux	Maos	= Manzaniella	sr	= surpy
br	= brown	mel	= mellow	sl	= slightly
Burg	= Burgundy	neut	= neutral	sm	= smooth
Ch	= Chateau	N S W	= New South	sp	= sparkling
Champ	= Champagne	W	= Wines	spr	= spirituous
C of G H	= Cape of Good Hope	nuty	= nutty	st	= strong
	Palat	= Palatinate	st	= soft	
or	= creaming	purp	= purple	str	= straw
d	= dry	r	= red	sw	= sweet
del	= delicate	r	= rainy	vel	= velvety
f	= full	rg	= rough	wh	= white
fr	= fruits	roh	= robust	yel	= yellow
gen	= generous				

NAME	Country or State where made	Class or Type	Color	Characteristics
Adelantadillo	Sp	Bord	red	s
Affenhaier	Ger	Rhine	red	s, d
Albury	N S W		red	s, st, f
Aleatico	It	Muscated	red	s, sw, del
Alieant	Sp	Port	deep red	s, aw
Aliso	U S	Sherry	white	s, del
Amontillado	Sp	Sherry	gold	s, sw
Ascolica	U S	Tokay	pale yel	s, sw, d
Asina n s hauser	Ger	Rhiao	red	s & aw
Asti	It	Burg	red	s, sp, st
Auldana	Aust'l	Bord	red	s, sl, astr
Auvergaat	F	Bord	red	s, sl, astr
Auverre	F	Burg	red	s, sl, astr
Avallion	F	Champ	amber	sp
Avize	F	Champ	amber	sp
Bacharach	Ger	Rhiao	white	s, sw
Baktor	Hung		white	s, d, f, h
Barbera	It, U S	Asti	red	sp, f, r, gb

KEY 1: aɪsle; au = out, oil; iū = feud; chun, go; jet; ŋ = sing, so, ship; thun, thus; azure; F. boñ, duine; n = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cūre, hūt, būrn; ōll, bōy, e = k, e = s; gō, gem; ink, s = z; thun, thus; F. boñ, duine; n = loch.

windowd  
wing

[illegible]







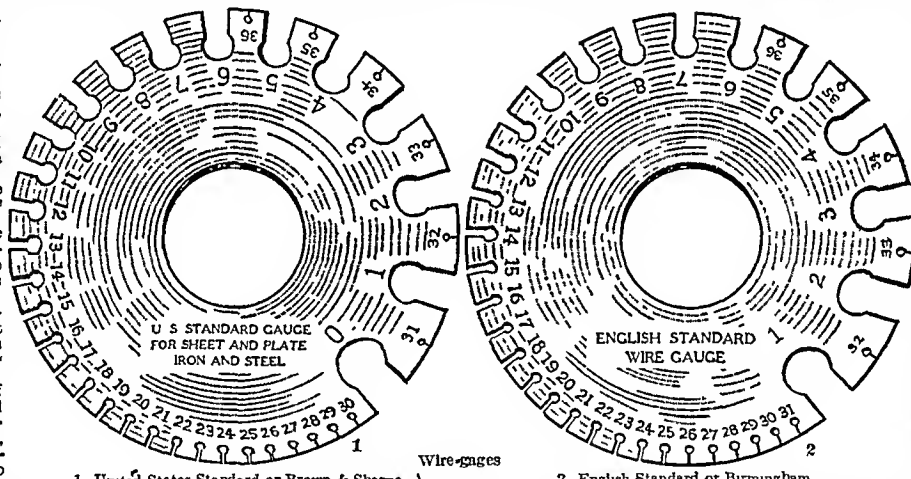
bates, etc.) bolt-w (for cutting into small bolts), bondings-w (galvanized iron or copper wire for electrically connecting the joints of rails on an electric railway), bonnet-w (for stiffening bonnets and for stems of artificial flowers), broom-w (for binding the corn to the stick), bundling-w or binder-w (same as NALING-WIRE), card-w (fine in size, tempered, elastic, and strong, for the staples of cards and card-machines), clock-w (for pillars, arbors, pinions, etc., in clocks), clothes-line w (of galvanized steel strands or a coarse wire made up into long links), euseit-w (for stiffening corsets), covering-w (for winding about music-wire, as in the bass strings of a piano), feeder-w (see FEEDER, n, 3 (3), for an electric feeder), hat-w (tempered used in the rims of men's stiff hats), loddie-w (for looms, beddies), lock-w (flat used in the internal mechanism of locks), magnet-w (soft copper wire of best quality wrapped with cotton or silk as for induction-coils, or magnets in telegraph- and telephone-instruments), mattress-w (fine wire, for wire mattresses), needle-w (a very high grade of steel wire), piano-w (same as MUSIC-WIRE, see MUSIC), pin-w (usually of brass or steel), pinion-w (see PINION, and illus above), reed-w (flat, for the reeds of looms or musical instruments), riveit-w (for cutting into rivets), rope-w (for wire ropes, usually of steel, and when for rigging, hawsers, etc., usually galvanized), screw-w (see SCREW), signal-w (for operating railway-signals), solder-w (flat, tempered steel wire used in soldering, especially in the soldering of the glass firmly), spline-w (rectangular for making splines or feathers), trolley-w (an electric wire without insulation, so that the current may be transmitted at any point to a trolley), umbrella-w (tempered wire for the ribs or soft wire for the crosspieces of umbrellas), vineyard-w (for tying up grape-vines, etc.), (2) from the material of which they are made as, aluminum w (made like steel wire, and one-third as strong for the same size), brass w (useful for springs etc., where iron would rust), copper w (valuable as a conductor, and increasing in use, but costly), iron w (preferred to steel for some uses), platinum w (used primarily for incandescent lamps, and chemical and scientific apparatus, where it is exposed to great heat), steel w (made in all grades and tempered for springs, drills, etc.), (3) from the business, place, etc., in which used, ns, bookbinders' w (for wire-stitching), cooperage w (usually of coppered steel, used with wooden hoops to strengthen a barrel), market-w (suitable for the retail hardware-trade, usually soft steel wire in the common sizes), office-w (insulated copper conducting wire for use in wiring telegraph- and telephone-offices and also used in hotels and large buildings), telegraph- or telephone-w (frequently an iron wire, because it is a better conductor than steel, but a low grade of steel is often used on account of its strength, especially for short telephone-lines in cities, often bimetallic wire, and sometimes, as for long-distance lines, pure copper wire) 2 The electric telegraph as a means of communication, ns, the news came by wire 3 The string of a musical instrument, hence, often, a stringed instrument The long-robed minstrels wake the warbling wire BEATTIE THE Minstrel bk 1, st 34 4 A very fine metallic thread, or sometimes a cobweb, or more commonly one of a set of lines ruled on glass in the focus of a telescope Compare RETICLE 5 Or with A long slender filament of the plumage of various birds 6 [See] A knitting needle 7 [See] A secret means of exerting influence, as, to pull the wires Compare WIRE-PULLER 8 [Theves'] Sling, Eng 1 A long-fingered pick-pocket, especially, one who picks women's pockets 9t A metallic whip 10t A thread [ $\leq$  AS wire, wire] - B, BB, EXBB wire, etc., best, extra best wire, etc. commercial abbreviations for grades of telegraph-wire - bimetallic w., a wire having a steel core surrounded by copper, usually in equal proportions for use in telegraph- and telephone-lines the steel giving strength and the copper conductivity - bone w., a stiffening wire in place of whalebone, as in dress-waists, etc. - chicken wire, n Incl-mesh wire coating - fantom w., same as PANTOMIMIC w. - hog w., n A fence-wire having four-pointed barbs - jump w., n Elec Same as JUMPER, 10 (5) - machinery w., n A wire of good quality, harder than annealed, but not tempered, and adapted to beodlog - patented w., wire tempered by the process originally patented by James Horsfall of Eogland - pilot wires (Elec), same as PRESSURE-WIRES - stone w., originally, wire put up in coils weighing one stone, now, generally, n fine size of oneealed wire suitable for weaving netting, wirecloth, etc. - stranded w. [Eng.] wire rope - teleodynamic w., a wire adapted to transmit electric energy through a great distance, being well insulated and having a high conductivity - three-w system (Elec), a system for electrical distribution at constant potential, consisting of one central wire at zero potential referred to the earth and two other wires with potentials respectively positive and negative - wire-hent, n A European mat-grass (Vardus stricta) - w. binder, n The part of a reaper-and-binder which blades the grain into sheaves with a wire - w. bird, n A ring-plover (Spizellus sancte-helenae) of St Helena - w. bridge, a suspension bridge an old name - w. brush, a boy brush made largely of wire Speelf (1) A slender brush of brass wire, used to spread gliding or to clean gold- and silver-work (2) A hair-brush in which metal wires take the place of bristles (3) A brush having stiff iron wires used for street-sweepers, etc. - w. carrier, n Railroad A block or wheel supporting the wire from a signal-cable or -box to a signal-post - w. cartridge, a cartridge for a shotgun in which the shot are covered with a light wire case, to restrain scattering - w. cloth, a fabric of woven wire as for strainers window-screens, etc. - w. cutter, n A tool for cutting wire, especially a pair of cutting-nippers of suitable form - w. dancer, n One who performs feats of balancing, etc., upon a wire stretched in mid-air Compare ROPE-DANCER ROPE-WALKER - w. daniel, n - w. edge, n A burr or rough edge, formed by grinding a tool too much on one side or in the wrong direction - w. edged, a Having a rough or wily edge - w. entanglement (Mil), a field obstruction consisting of laterwined barbed wires stretched criss-

cross over a space of ground to serve as an obstacle to the advance of an enemy commonly used in modern warfare - w. finder, n A magnetic telephone to detect which wire in a bunch is conducting a signal - w. former, n A machine for cutting and shaping wire into loops, bends, staples, eyelets, or other shapes w. forming machine: - w. gauge, n 1 A gauge for measuring the diameter of round wire, usually a round plate with slots on its periphery numbered according to an arbitrary standard, or a loog graduated plate with a slot of diminishing width 2 A standard system of sizes for wire

SOME STANDARDS FOR WIRE-GAGES

Number of Wire-gage	United States or Brown & Sharpe	English or Birmingham	Wachburn & Allen Mfg Co. Worcester, Mass.	Imperial Wire-gage	Swiss Wire
000000				464	
00000				432	
0000	46	454	3038	400	
000	40964	425	3625	372	
00	3648	38	3310	348	
0	32486	34	3065	324	
1	2893	3	2830	300	227
2	25763	284	2625	276	210
3	22042	250	2137	252	212
4	20131	238	2253	232	207
5	18194	22	2070	212	204
6	16202	203	1920	192	201
7	14428	18	1779	176	199
8	12840	165	1620	160	197
9	11443	148	1483	144	194
10	10189	134	1350	128	191
11	909742	12	1205	116	188
12	8080808	109	1055	104	185
13	717961	995	9915	992	182
14	664084	883	9800	980	180
15	657065	872	9720	972	178
20	631961	635	9348	936	161
25	6170	62	9204	920	148
30	610025	612	9104	9124	127
35	605614	605	9095	9084	108
40	603144			9048	997

- w. gauze, a material of a gauze-like structure made of strands of interwoven wire - w. glass, n Wire netting



1 United States Standard or Brown & Sharpe 2 English Standard or Birmingham

embedded in sheet glass, used to roof-coverings for factories, etc., so that if the glass is broken no fragments will fall - w. grating, a diffraction grating made of lines of wire laid parallel and at equal distances from each other - wire-grub, n Same as WIREWORM - w. haired, a Having hard, wiry hair, as a certain breed of terriers See noo - w. heel, n A disease of a horse's foot - w. lathing, coarse woven wire for use in place of wooden laths to hold plastering - w. mattress, a mattress made of interwoven wires - w. bed, n - w. micrometer, n A micrometer to which fine wires are made to move over the field by the turning of delicate screws having graduated heads for noting the fractional parts of their rotation - w. milling machine, a machine for milling or shaping the ends or pieces of wire that have been cut short for any special purpose, as for clockwork, locks, etc. - w. netting, a coarse wire fabric, used for making screens etc. - w. pan, n A bakin-pan with a bottom of wire cloth - w. pegger, n A machine or device for cutting and driving small nails, as substitutes for pegs, into shoe-soles - w. pointer, n A potentiometer machine for wire, to start it through the dies for drawing - w. road, n A ropeway or wireway - w. rod 1 A billet of iron or steel after it has been passed through the rolling-mill and been reduced to size preparatory to drawing 2 Any metal rod of small diameter - w. shafted, a Having a shaft without a web - w. silver (Mining), a form of native silver resembling thread or wire - w. stitch, n Bookbinding A stitch, as a saddleback-stitch, made by a machine which forms, inserts, and clinches staples from a continuous piece of wire - w. stitched, a Stitched or bound with wire as, a wire-stitched magazine w. sewed - w. stitcher, n A bookbinders machine for stitching with wire See illus under STITCHER - w. straightener, n A machine having several dies or rolls set to line, so that when a soft wire is drawn through it comes out straight See illus under WIRE - w. stretcher, n A device used by linemen, etc., to stretch wire between posts or to draw together the ends of wires, so that a joint may be formed - w. stalled, a Having wire-shafted tail-feathers thread-tailed, as, the wire-tailed swallow (Icthyophaga alpestris) of India - w. tape, a thin strip of flat steel wire, arranged with a reel, and bearing graduations for use as a measuring-tape - w. tapping, n The act or process of tapping a wire for the purpose of diverting the current or of securing geodetic information often illicitly - w. tapper, n - w. tramway, n A ropeway or wireway - w. twist, n A combination of iron and steel wires or wires of two grades of iron, so welded and twisted together as to insure great tensile strength used to making barrels for firearms - w. vine, n The scrub-like

dodder laurel - wirewood, n Same as KNOT-GRASS, 1 - w. worked, a [Rare] Fine-drawn intricate - w. worker, n 1 One who manufactures wire into articles, cloth, etc. 2 A wire-puller - w. working, n 1 The act, process, or business of manufacturing articles from wire 2 Wire-pulling - w. working, a - w. works, n sing & pl A factory where wire or articles of wire are made - w. wound, a Ordnance Wound round with wire under tension during the process of construction said of a gun - w. wove, a Deoting n smooth and superior kind of note-paper

wire'an'gle, n Same as WARDHANGER wire'draw', 1 wire'drô', 2 wire'dra', v [wint'breu', wine'drawn', wire'draw'ing] 1 t 1 To draw, as a metal rod, through a series of holes of diminishing diameter to reduce it to wire 2 To reduce the pressure of (steam or other motive fluid) by friction in passing through small or narrow ports and channels 3 To draw out, as a discourse, by fine distinctions, subtilize, strain unduly

His [Socrates'] writings seem to be made up of a number of very wire'drawn notions about virtue CARLYLE Hist Literature lect 11, p 36 [s 1892]

4 To spin out to great length, as a speech A member may have a thought or a fact, but unless he can wire'draw it into a two-hour speech, he will sit still MATTHEWS Words n 155 [s c 18]

5 [Archaeol] To defraud, outwit, also, to perv II: 1 To net as a wire-drawer

- wire'draw'er, n 1 A person engaged in the business or act of wire-drawing 2 A mechanism for drawing out wire See WIREDRAW, 1 3 One who is overfed or prolix in a statement, also, one who distorts the truth 4t A stingy, grasping person - wire'draw'ing, n

wire'less, 1 wire'les, 2 wire'les, v [Rare] 1 t To communicate by wireless telegraphy, as a message II t To send a communication by wireless telegraph, - wire'less-ly, adv

wire'less, a 1 Having or using no wire or wires, spec indicating or characterizing a system of telegraph telephony, or signaling, in which a message is transmitted through space by electric waves 2 Designating the messages so transmitted, as, a wireless telegram

wire'less, n [Colloq] 1 The wireless telegraph or telephone system, as, via wire'less 2 A message sent by wireless telegraph or telephony, as, I sent him a wire'less Compare WIREGRAM, MARCONIOM

wire'less te-le-graph-phy, An electric telegraph system by which signals may be conveyed from one station to another without this use of connecting wires

The earliest practical system demonstrated the applicability of Hertzian waves to the transmission of messages without wires. In the transmitting device of this system, the current of a battery or dynamo connected with the primary winding of an induction-coil is controlled by a telegraph-key. When the circuit is closed the current, interrupted by a vibrator or interrupter, induces a current of high frequency in the secondary winding, and a spark is formed between the two terminals of the secondary one of which is grounded and the other connected to the antenna from which the oscillations set up are radiated through space. At the receiving station, a similar antenna receives the oscillations, which act upon a coherer, causing its resistance to vary in such a way that a reed, energized by a local battery in result with the coherer, emits audible sounds corresponding to the contacts made by the operator. The foregoing embodies the method patented by Guglielmo Marconi, in March, 1897, and is typical of the art. Other systems that have been put into practice include the Lodge-Mulbreed, the Slaby-Arco, the Braun-Siemens-Halske, the Brailly-Popp the Rochefort the Ducretet-Popoff, and the Guerlet systems. In the United States patents have been taken out by R. A. Fessenden, Lee de Forest, J. S. Stone, H. Shoemaker, and others, and their instruments are in operation in various parts of the world, as from Costa Rica to Boas del Toro, and between St. Michael and Safety, Alaska, and on war-ships, etc. See ANTENNA COHERER, CAPACITY-GAGE, HERTZIAN WAVES, TUNE, etc.

wire'less te-leph-o-ny, A telephonic system in which the action of a telephone transmitter causes fluctuations in electric waves radiated through space by a high-frequency current, these fluctuations in turn affecting the receiver at the distant station in such a manner as to reproduce the original sounds. It differs from wireless telegraphy in that it uses a continuous train of waves instead of interrupted groups of waves, but employs similarly placed antennae as sending and receiving agents

wire'man, 1 wire'mao, 2 wire'mao, n [wire'mfn, pl] A man who has to do with wire, especially, one who handles wire for telegraph-lines etc., a wire

wire'pull'er, 1 wire'pul'er, 2 wire'pul'er, n One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet or marionette, hence, one who uses secret means to control others or to accomplish his own schemes, an intriguer wire'work'er, 1 wire'wurk, v - wire'pull'ing, n

wire'er, 1 wire'r, 2 wire'r, n 1 A trapper who snares with wire contrivances 2 A wireman

wire'smith', 1 wire'smith', 2 wire'smith', n A wire-maker in the old method of hammering

wire'way', 1 wire'w', 2 wire'w', n 1 Same as ROPEWAY 2 A cash- or parcel-railway 3 A pipe or channel for wires, especially for electric wires in a building

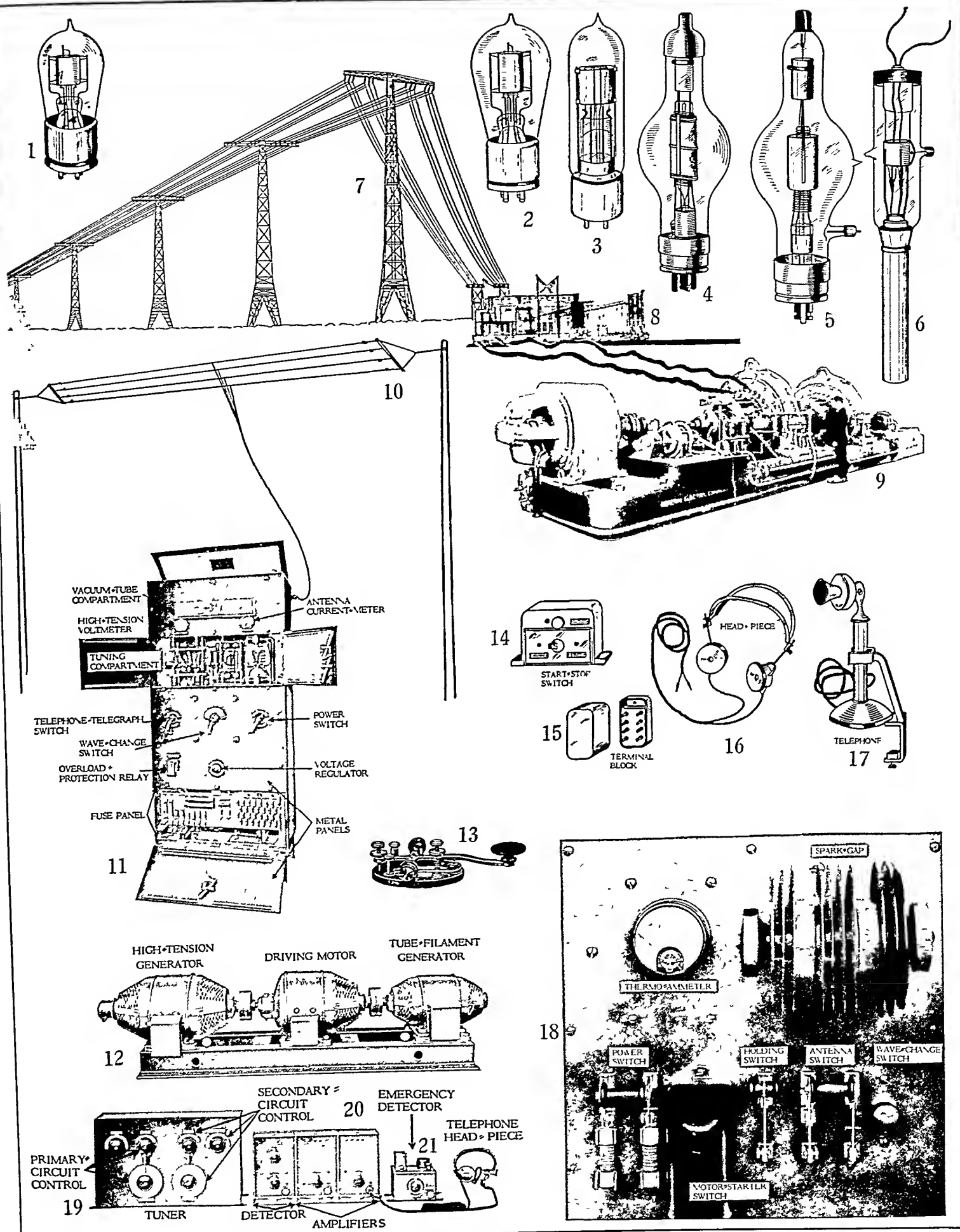
wire'worm', 1 wire'wurk, 2 wire'wurk, n Small articles made of wire or wire cloth, wire fabrics in general

wire'worm', 1 wire'wurk, 2 wire'wurk, n 1 The hard-bodied worm-like larva of a click-beetle or elaterid destructive to plants by devouring the roots. See illus opposite page 2 [U S] An illud myriapod, galley-worm

3 A strogyle (Strongylus contortus) infesting sheep wire'ing, 1 wire'ing, 2 wire'ing, n A network or entire system of wire installed in a building for the distribution of electric power 2 Surg The joining of the

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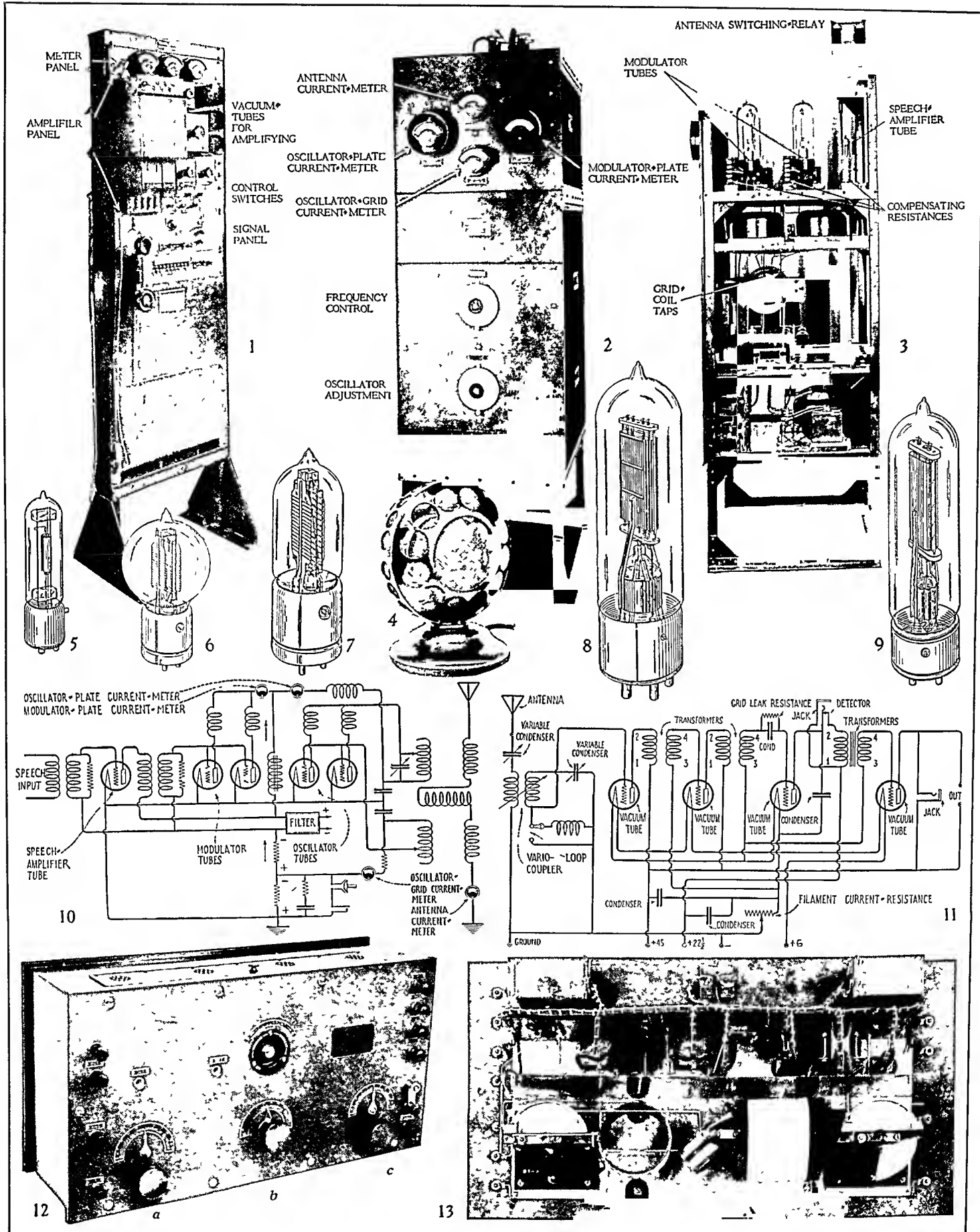


# WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

1-9 LAND EQUIPMENT: 1 Receiving tube, size  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. 2-6 Transmitting tubes; respectively, 5-watt, size  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.; 50-watt, size  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in.; 250-watt, size 14 in.; 1,000-watt, size 15 in.; 20,000-watt, size  $18\frac{1}{4}$  in. 7, 8, 9 Transoceanic transmitting station, showing towers 410 ft. high, spaced 1,250 ft.; power house, 2,000 kilowatts, and transmitting generator, 200 kilowatts. 10-21 MARINE EQUIPMENT. 10 Marine antenna. 11 1,000-watt vacuum-tube telegraph set (6 ft. high) 12 Power unit, 200 kilowatts. 13 Hand telegraph key. 14 Remote-control switch 15 Terminal block at operator's desk. 16 Operator's telephone receiver. 17 Operator's telephone transmitter. 18 Emergency spark transmitter. 19 Two-circuit tuner 20 Vacuum-tube detector amplifier. 21 Emergency crystal-detector

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Prepared under the direction of RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.



#### WIRELESS TELEPHONY

1 Speech-input equipment, with signal panel, to amplify the speech currents from the microphone and to provide communication from the studio to the transmitting-room 2 Radio-transmitter (front view) with which the radio-frequency is generated and modulated in accordance with audio-frequency currents from the speech-input equipment 3 Radio-transmitter, side view 4 Transmitter, a carbon-button microphone 5 Vacuum tube ( $\frac{1}{2}$  size) for detecting and amplifying 6 Vacuum tube ( $\frac{1}{4}$  size) for amplifying 7 Vacuum tube ( $\frac{1}{10}$  size) for receiving during the World War 8 A 250-watt power-tube ( $\frac{1}{2}$  size) 9 A 50-watt power-tube ( $\frac{1}{4}$  size) 10 Schematic diagram of radio-transmitter 11 Schematic diagram of radio-receiver 12 Radio-receiver; a, primary condenser, b, vario-coupler, below, and filament current-resistance, above, c, secondary condenser. 13 Interior of radio-receiver

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readily and accurately, intellect, in the plural, all the mental faculties, as, he needs all his *wits* also, some particular power, as, imagination is *wit* in the poet, skill is *wit* in the swardman or inventor

I know of no more striking proof of the *wit* of man than the gradual unraveling of the strange hieroglyphic signs in which the learning of the ancient Egyptians was enshrined

J N LOCKYER in *Nineteenth Century* July, 1892, p 29

3. The ready perception and happy expression of unexpected or amusing analogies or other relations between ideas apparently incongruous or unrelated, sudden and ingenious association of ideas or words causing delight and surprise, a neat turn of speech. Compare *humor*. *Humor* draws its materials from situations and characteristics of *wit* senses on unexpected and complex relations. *Humor* is chiefly representative and descriptive. *Wit* is brief and sudden, and sharply defined as in crystal. It does not make pictures, it is not fantastic.

GEORGE ELIOT *Essays German Wit* p 100 [r a w 1883]

4. Hence one who has *wit* in any of the above senses, one who is sagacious, sensible, or ingenious, especially, one who has a keen perception of the incongruous or ludicrous and makes skilful use of it in writing or speaking, as, he is a great *wit*. 5 [Archaic] A man of genius or of great learning. 6 Significance, meaning; import. [W] 7. A thought, scheme. 8. Information, knowledge. [C] AS *wit*, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]

Syn. banter, burlesque, drollery, facetiousness, fun, humor, jest, jocularity, joke, playfulness, pleasantry, rallery, wagery, waggishness, witticism. *Wit* is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprise and pleasure. It depends certainly on the production of a diverging, entertaining, or amusing surprise. The analogies with which *wit* plays are often superficial or artificial. *Humor* deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view. *Wit* is keen sudden brief, and sometimes severe. *Humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and always kindly. *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit*. *Fun* denotes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or by any facetious occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and often hilarious. Ant. dullness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity. — *And wit*, native wit, common sense, the five wits, the five senses, also, the mental faculties — to be at one's *wits* end, see END — to have one's *wits* in a creel, or to be in a creel [Scot.], to labor under a temporary confusion of mind — to live by one's *wits*, to have no settled means of subsistence pick up a living — *wit*'crack'ert, n. One who makes jests a joker — *wit*'tooth, n. A wisdom-tooth — *wit*'worm, n. One who feeds on wit.

*Wit'an*, 1 *wit'*ea, 2 *wit'an*, n. pl. Eng Hist. The members of a witenagemot. [C] AS *wit'an*, pl of *wita*, wise man, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]

*Witch*, 1 *wich*, 2 *wich*, r. 1. To overcome or effect by *witchcraft*, bewitch. 2. To fascinate or enchain in any way as by witchery or magic. [C] AS *wiccan*, < *wicca*, sorcerer, see *WITCH*, n.]

*Witch*, n. 1. One who is supposed to have influence over, or dealings with evil spirits or the devil in order to work a spell upon human beings or their belongings, a conjurer, one who practises the black art formerly applied to both men and women, but now generally restricted to women, as opposed to wizard. Witches are often described as folk-lore riding through the air on broomsticks, as congregating in sabbaths called witches' Sabbaths. See *SABBATH*, *WITCHCRAFT*.

The popular theory divides *witches* into three classes of which the first powerful to hurt but not to help is appropriately called Black. The second of directly opposite quality helpful but not hurtful is called White, and the third, patient as well to help as to hurt is styled Grey. See *BRAND Pop Antiq*, *Sorcery or Witchcraft* p 588 [c w 1877].

2. An ugly, malignant old woman, a hag. 3. A bewitching or fascinating woman girl, also, a mischievous or ragsy little girl. 4. *Textile*. The shedding-motion of a harness-loom. 5. The storm-petrel. 6 [Rare] A spell or charm. 7. [Prov Eng] A paper cone filled with hard and used as a candle. 8 [Brit Guiana] An anti. 9. Same as *VERSERA*. [C] AS *wicca*, *wicca*, < *witiga*, wizard, < *witan*, see.]

— *witch'*ball, n. A ball-like mass of interwoven stems of herbaceous plants, driven by the wind — *w'chick*, n. [Prov Eng] A swallow from various superstitions that these birds have power to bewitch — *w'doctor*, n. One who professes to heal the sick by sorcery, a medicine-man — *witch'es'*broom, n. *Bot*. A compact broom-like growth of parsons or various trees and shrubs caused by shortening of internodes and excessive multiplication of branches, and due in some cases to the presence of parasitic fungi. See *CROW'S-NEST* *witch'es'*, be'somit. — *witch'es'*but'ter, n. 1. A dark-brown or black jelly-like fungus (*Edictia auricula judae*) studded over with small glandular papillae. 2. One of the jelly-like fresh-water algae. See *NOSROC* — *witch'es'*tblm'ble, n. 1. The sea-campbell. 2. The bluebatte. 3. The purple foxglove. 4. The harebell — *w'finder*, n. One who was employed to detect witches and to testify against them when they were prosecuted — *w'gowan*, n. 1. The dandelion. 2. The gladiolus (*Tritolus europaeus*) — *w'grass*, n. An annual panicle-grass (*Panicum capillare*), common in sandy soils and cultivated fields, with a very loose pyramidal campanulate hairy panicle also, the catch-grass — *w'bag*, n. Same as *WITCH-CHUCK* — *w'hammer*, n. The medieval paper code regarding witches composed by the inquisitor Sprenger — *w'bazel*, n. Same as *WICH-HAZEL* — *w'booble*, n. The hubble-bush — *w'knot*, n. Folk-lore. A tangle in the hair of persons or animals, supposed to have been made by witches, anything greatly tangled — *w'leaf*, n. The life-plant — *w'loom*, n. A loom containing a *witch* or dabbly for its shedding-mat — *w'meal*, n. The powder-pail of the common club-moss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*) — *w'moth*, n. A large noctuid moth, the genus *Erebus* or a related genus especially the black *witch-moth* (*Erebus odora*) of the United States the West Indies, and South America the largest and handsomest of the noctuids — *w' of Agnesi*, same as *VERSERA* — *w' of Edmonton*, the herline of a tragelomed by Rawley, Ford and Dekker based on Mather Sawyer, a deformed old woman, who was executed as a witch — *w'riden*, n. Harassed by witches or by nightmare — *w'wicker*, n. Same as *WITCH-FAN* — *w'wiffle*, n. Herring-bone embroidery-stitch — *w'tree*, n. 1. The European mountain-ash. 2. The witch-hazel — *w'wife*, n. A female witch — *w'woolf*, n. Same as *WERVOOLF* — *witch'wood*, n. 1. The spindle-tree. 2. The American mountain-ash. 3. The rowan-tree. European mountain-ash. 4. The witchelm — *witch'work*, n. Sorcery, witchery.

*Witch'*, n. The witchelm. [C] AS *wice*, prob < *wican*, bend] — *witch'elm*, n. Same as *witch-fly*. — *Witch'craft*, 1 *wich'kraft*, 2 *wich'craft*, n. 1. The occult practices or powers of witches or wizards, especially when regarded as due to dealings with the devil or spirits, sorcery.

*Witchcraft* was formerly considered to be a crime, and thousands of supposed witches were condemned and executed, the last execution in Great Britain occurring in Scotland in 1727. About 1692 a number of executions for witchcraft took place in Salem, Mass., and there was great popular excitement on the subject.

2. Figuratively, extraordinary influence or fascination, witchery, as, the *witchcraft* of a glance or a smile. [C] AS *wicecraft*, < *wicca*, witch, and see *CRIFT*. — *Witch'er-y*, 1 *wich'er-y*, 2 *wich'er-y*, n. [IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, pl.] 1. The pretenses or powers of witches, witchcraft. 2. Power to charm, fascination.

*Witch'et*, 1 *wich'et*, 2 *wich'et*, n. A roundwinged plane *witch'et*-ty, 1 *wich'et*, 2 *wich'et*, n. [IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, pl.] [Austral.] The grub of a longhorn beetle that lives in the roots of shrubs, in decayed timber, or in the earth, and that is reared and eaten by the natives. It is the chief food of kangaroo-mice.

*Witch'ing*, 1 *wich'ing*, 2 *wich'ing* I. a Having power to enchant, weird, fascinating. II. n. Witchcraft, sorcery — *witch'ing*-ly, adv.

*Witch'it*, pp. *Witched*. S S

*Witch'uek*, n. [Prov Eng] Same as *WITCH-CHUCK*. — *Witch'craft*, n. 1. The art of reasoning, logic. 2. Skill or art of the mind, contrivance, wit. [Censure] *Witch'it*, r. [Prov Eng & Scot or Obs.] To blame, reproach, *Witch'it*, n. 2 *wit*. [Prov Eng & Scot or Obs.] 1. A punishment, pain, penalty, or mulct, specif., in old English law, a due imposed as punishment for a crime. 2. Reproach, blame. 3. A guilt action, fault. *Witch'esset*, n. Blameless.

*Witch'-na-ga-mot'*, 1 *wit'-na-ga-mot'*, 2 *wit'-na-ga-mot'* (xm), n. Eng Hist. The Anglo-Saxon general assembly or parliament, composed of the witan, or visc men, the king, hishops, caldmenn, and king's thegns.

The powers of the ancient *Witenagemot* surpassed beyond all measure the powers which our written Law vests in a modern Parliament. The witan chose the king and the witan could depose him. FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol 1 p 71 [c r 1873].

[C] AS *witena*, gen pl of *wita* (see *WITAN*), *gemot* meeting] *Witch'-na-ga-mote'*; *Witch'-na-ga-mote'*. — *Witch'ish*, 1 *wich'ish*, 2 *wich'ish*, n. Same as *WITCHFISH*. — *Witch'it*, n. Same as *WITTE*.

*Witch*, 1 *wich*, 2 *wich*, prep. 1. Expressing relations of intimate connection, as in space, time, quality, or condition with various notions of combined or mutual activity. Specif. (1) In the company or companionship of denoting joint activity, cooperation, mutuality, or association, as, to work, eat, read, or visit with another. (2) In the care or under the direction of denoting guardianship or service as she left the child with a nurse, he is with a banking house. (3) In the class of in the category of expressing likeness of nature or qualities, as, he was numbered with the transgressors, the whale is sometimes mistakenly included with the fishes. (4) In the group of in addition to denoting simultaneous consideration or presence, as, your name was mentioned with others, North America, with South America, constitutes the western hemisphere, fire and smoke with intense heat. (5) In the time of, in contemporaneous time with, as, I arose with the dawn. (6) As a guard or aid to denoting alliance or attendance as God be with you, he sides with the oppressed.

2. Expressing the relation of some accompanying condition, feeling, act, or the like, to an activity, accompanied by, under the influence of, often substituted for a modal determination and used to express a simple adverb, as, with a ceaseless motion comes and goes the tide, he gazed upon the scene with deep dejection. 3. Expressing the relation of means, instrument, or cause in this sense often approaching by in extensive use in place of the old Anglo-Saxon *mid*. (1) By the use of, as the material, as, to load a ship with coal. (2) By the aid of, as a means, as, to chop wood with an ax, he entertained us with singing. (3) As a consequence of, because of, through.

I am afraid he has got into very uncouth habits with living alone. Mrs GASKELL *Cranford* p 27 [s z & co 1853].

4. Expressing the relation of an endowment, possession, content, adjunct, or the like. (1) Characterized or marked by generally equivalent to the participle *having*, as, a man with good sense, a vase with handles, a bay with a temper. (2) In a manner characterized by, as, to work with zeal.

5. Rarely, expressing the relation of separation as the result of an activity, as with the verb *part*, *depart*, *disperse* (in this connection inseparable, see the use of, as *wit*, under *separate* from, as, what did you say when you parted with him? 6. In opposition to, competition with, or hostility to, against, as, to struggle with temptation, to dispute with one. 7. In the case of, in regard to, in respect of, concerning, as, deal not barbsly with me. 8. From the standpoint of, in the experience of, as, with your religion means only gloom and sadness. 9. In the same direction or sense as, to the same degree as, as used in mathematics noting a function that is not in exact proportion to its variable, as distinguished from *as*, as, his influence increases with his wealth, the length varies with but not as the temperature. [C] AS *with*, *with*, *syn*, see *BT* — to go with, 1. To be suited to, or harmonize with, as blue does not go with green. 2. To accompany, frequent the society of, consort with, as, he goes with the best set. 3. To side with, as in a dispute — *W*.

*With*, prefix. Against. [C] AS *with*, < *with*, against] *with-al*, 1 *with-el*, 2 *with-el*, adv. With the rest, at the same time in addition, likewise further. *Syn*, see also *with-al*, prep. [Archaic] With intensive farm used after its object, as, a how to shoo withal. [England] *With'am*, 1 *with'am*, 2 *with'am*, n. A town in Essex.

*With'am-le*, 1 *with'am-le*, 2 *with'am-le*, n. Mineral. A red to yellow variety of epidote, having a small quantity of manganese. [C] Dr H. Witham, of Scotland, its discoverer.] *With'a-nu-a*, 1 *with'a-nu-a*, 2 *with'a-nu-a*, n. *Bot*. A genus of shrubs of the family *Sonchaceae*, having an inflated fruiting calyx, with the mure or less enclosed berry. Of its four or five species, natives of the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. *W. sancta* the water-cherry of India and *W. cognata*, the vegetable rennet of Afghanistan and northern India have a variety of medicinal properties.

*With'draw*, 1 *with-dra*, 2 *with-dra*, n. 1. To draw or take away, as from possession or position, also, to draw apart or the contrary way, remote, as, to *with-draw* one's favor, to *with-draw* troops from a country. 2. To take back, as an assertion or a promise, recall, retract, as, he *with-draws* his charges. 3. To keep or abstract from use, place or keep apart, as, land *with-drawn* from tillage by tides. II. 1. To draw back or away from a company or place, retire, as, the jury *with-drew*, the soldiers *with-drew* from the field. [C] WITH-DRAW.] *Syn*, abjure, bolt, decamp, depart, disavow, draw back, draw off, recall, recant, retire, retract, retreat, revoke, secede, take back. See *ABANDON*, *ABSTRACT*, *RECEDE*, *SEPARATE* — Ant. adhere to, avow, cling to, confirm, reiterate, repeat, stand by, stand to — to *with-draw* a juror (Law), to withdraw or call out a juror from the box leaving but eleven, thus terminating the pending trial a fictitious procedure sometimes employed to postpone a trial — *with-draw'a-ble*, n. A capable of being withdrawn — *with-draw'al*, n. The act or fact of withdrawing — *with-draw'it*, n. *With-draw'ment* — *with-draw'er*, n. *With-draw'ing*, 1 *with-dra'ing*, 2 *with-dra'ing*, n. Stretching back or away, receding — *with-draw'ing-room*, n. A room behind another room, for retirement, also, a drawing-room.

*With'e*, 1 *with*, 2 *with*, (xm), r. To bind with *withes*. *With'e*, n. 1. A willow, osier, or supple twig. 2. A band made of twisted or plaited flexible shoots of trees or shrubs, straw, or the like. 3. An elastic handle for a tool, as a saw or creaser, to deaden the shock of blows to the holder's hand. 4. A boom-rope. 5. The wall separating chimney-flues. 6. A rope. [C] AS *with'e*, < *withip*, willow] — *pear-with'e*, n. A climbing shrub (*Panacraea farabae*), of tropical America bearing a celled fruit about the size of a pear — *with'e'-rod*, n. A shrub (*Viburnum cassinoides*) of the honeysuckle family, growing in swamps from Newfoundland to New Jersey and Minnesota.

*With'er*, 1 *with'er*, 2 *with'er*, v. I. 1. To cause to become limp or dry, as a plant when cut down or deprived of moisture, as, the grass is *with'ered*, specif., to cure (black tea) by drying under shelter but in the open air. 2. To cause to lose fullness or roundness of flesh and muscular power, waste, as, *with'ering* palsy. 3. Figuratively, to affect with debilitating or blighting influence, cause to decline or perish also, to *with'er*.

Two vice Lentulus, That frane our veins and *with'er* d' all our pow'rs, JANNSEN *Irene act* 1, sc 1.

II. 1. To lose native freshness, fade, shrivel, decay, and of animals or vegetation, and used also figuratively, as, as man *with'ers*, the race is renewed. [C] AS *with'ere*, air, < *treder*, weather.] *Syn*, blast, blight, collapse, droop, dry up, shrivel, shrivel. See *DEEP* *PROOF* — Ant. bloom, develop, expand, flourish, freshen, grow, luxuriate, swell. *With'er'it*, & r. To oppose. *With'er'it*, 1 *with'er*, 2 *with'er*, n. A wither or blinder.

*With'er'it*, adv. Opposed to against. *With'er'it*, George (1715-1816) An English poet. *With'er'band*, 1 *with'er-band*, 2 *with'er-band*, n. A strengthening piece of iron under a saddle near a horse's withers.

*With'er'd*, 1 *with'er'd*, 2 *with'er'd*, pa. 1. Faded, *with'er'd*, dried, shrunken, as vegetation. 2. Blighted, wasted, as a person — *with'er'd-ness*, n. *With'er'd*, n. Having withers used in composition, as, high-*with'er'd*.

*With'er-ing*, 1 *with'er-ing*, 2 *with'er-ing*, ppr & verbal n of *with'er*, *with'er-ing*, n. A cancer, a scirrhous cancer that atrophies — *with'er-ing-door*, n. The drying-door of a malt-house — *with'er-ing-ly*, adv. *With'er'ite*, 1 *with'er'ite*, 2 *with'er'ite*, n. Mineral. A brittle, vitreous white translucent barium carbonate (BaCO<sub>3</sub>) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [C] Dr Wm *Withering* (1717-1799), English botanist.]

*With'er'ling*, n. A foe, adversary opponent. *With'er'ling*, n. A person or thing that is withered. *With'er'nam*, n. *Old Eng Law*. 1. A writ commanding a sheriff to imprison a defendant without bail till he produced a person who had been conveyed out of the county. 2. A writ commanding a sheriff to take other goods of value equal in reprisal (in *with'er'nam*) for goods previously distrained and wrongfully removed out of the county or canceled. *With'er's*, 1 *with'er's*, 2 *with'er's*, n. pl. 1. The highest part of the back of the horse, between the shoulder-blades, the similar part in some other animals, as the deer and ox.

Those [processes] of the third fourth and fifth vertebrae which are situated between the shoulder-blades are the longest and correspond externally to the *with'er's*, the highest point of a horse's back across which the measuring-rod is placed when taking his height. W H FLOWER *The Horse* p 138 [s z & co 1891].

2. [Eng] The flukes or blades of a barpoon. [C] WITH-ER, adv. < AS *with'er*, against, akin to *with*, prep.] *With'er-shins*, 1 *with'er-shins*, 2 *with'er-shins*, adv. [Scot.] In the opposite direction, in a reversed or wrong way.

*With'er'spoon*, 1 *with'er'spoon*, 2 *with'er'spoon*, John (1722-1794) A Scottish-American theologian, educator, and author signer of the Declaration of Independence.

*With'er'tip*, 1 *with'er'tip*, 2 *with'er'tip*, n. *Bot*. A disease caused in the orange, lemon, and grapefruit-plants by the parasitic fungus *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* injured or hurt in the withers, n. *With'er'at*, 1 *with'er'at*, 2 *with'er'at*, n. [Scot.] Freedom.

*With-go'*, n. To do without, farego. *With-haul'*, imp & WITH-HOLD, r. Withheld.

*With-hold'*, 1 *with-hold'*, 2 *with-hold'*, v. I. 1. To keep from action, hold back, as, *with-hold* your hand. And reason half *with-held* her rays. BYRON *To* . . . st 1.

2. To keep back, decline to grant, refrain. 3. To retain, keep, maintain, also to engage.

II. 1. To keep oneself in restraint, refrain. [C] WITH-HOLD, v. *Syn*, see *RESTRAIN* — *with-hold'en*, n. [Archaic] *With-hold* — *with-hold'er*, n. One who withholds — *with-hold'ment*, n. The act or fact of withholding.

*With-hold'n*, n. *With-hold'n*, n. 1. In the inner part, internally, interiorly, hence, in the heart or mind, as, make me pure *with-in*. 2. At home, indoors, in, as, he is *with-in*. [C] AS *with-in*, < *with*, with, + *in*, in.] *With-in'*, prep. 1. In the inner or interior part or parts of, inside opposed to outside, as, *with-in* the house.

2. In the limits, range, or compass of, not beyond or greater than. (1) Of time space or distance as, *with-in* a month *with-in* reach *with-in* ten minutes walk. (2) Of quantities as, not exceeded, as, live *with-in* your means.

3. In the reach or scope of, as, it is *with-in* my power. 4. Not being, done, or going beyond or outside of.

5. [Archaic] Among, as, let us settle this *within* ourselves 6f. Throughout, during 7f. Lacking, except 8f. Before ahead of — *within* compass, *within* bounds practicable — w. one's hand, *within* one's power — *within* forth, †, *adv* *within* — *within* side, †, *adv* On the inside

**Withing-ton** and **Alf'bert Park**, 1 wīth'ing-tan, 2 wīth'ing-ton An urban district in Lancashire, England

**with-out'**, 1 wīth-out', 2 wīth-out', *adv* 1. In or on the outer part, externally, exteriorly, as, to turn the seamy side *without* 2. Out of doors, outside, as, he is waiting *without* 3. External to the person, as, the tempest *without* did not disturb him [*< AS wīthutan, < wīth, against, + ān, out*]

**with-out'**, *prep* 1. Not having, as the result of loss, privation, negation, or the like, destitute of, lacking, as, *without* money, *without* home In colloquial usage the word is also often used absolutely in such phrases as *to be without*, *to do without* 2. On the outside of, external to opposed to *within*, as *without* the gate, *without* doors 3. Out of or beyond the limits of; exceeding the reach of, as *without* the pale of civilization — *with-out'* door', a Outdoor; external — w. dreadt, doubtless — w. forth, *adv* In an outward direction, *without* — w. recourse (Com), a restricted or qualified indorsement of a promissory note or transfer thereof, which signifies that the indorser merely transfers the title to the instrument, but disclaims liability for non-payment

**with-out'**, *conj* Unless, except introducing a substantive clause, and conjunctive by ellipsis of *that* in disuse by careful writers

**with-out'**, *with-out'*, *adv*, *prep*, & *conj* *Without* — *with-out'* side, *adv* Externally, outside

**With-row**, 1 wīth-ro, 2 wīth-ro, William Henry (c. 1839- ) A Canadian Methodist Episcopal clergyman, editor, and author

**with-safe'**, *et* & *et* To assure, vouchsafe

**with-say'**, *et* To contradict, refuse, deny — *with-say'* with-say', *et* One who contradicts an opponent

**with-set'**, *et* To set against, oppose

**with-stand'**, 1 wīth-stand', 2 wīth-stand', *v* I. *t* To oppose, either with moral or physical force, resist frequently with the implication of successful force, as, to *withstand* arguments, *to withstand* the troops

II. *t* To make resistance, endure [*< AS wīthstandan, < wīth, against, < standan, stand*] *Syn*: see *oppose* — *with-stand'*, *n* One who withstands

**with-wind'**, 1 wīth-wind', 2 wīth-wind', *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Any one of several blades, as the lesser, the greater, or the black hindwheels, *with-wind'*, *n* [Archaic] Sarcasme 4f. Marked by ingenuity or skill 5f. Having wisdom, knowing, wise [*< AS wīth, wise, < wīth, see wīth, n*] *Syn*: see *humorous*

**with-wal'**, 1 wīth-wal', 2 wīth-wal', *n* [Prov Brit] 1. The greater spotted woodpecker 2. The green woodpecker 3. The golden oriole *with-wal'*, *n* [Prov Brit] 1. The greater spotted woodpecker 2. The green woodpecker 3. The golden oriole

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**Wit'te**, 1 wī'te, 2 wī'te, Sergiel Yulevitch, Count (c. 1849-1915) A Russian statesman, diplomat, and financier Russo-Japanese Peace commissioner, 1905

**Wit'te-boom'**, 1 wī'te-hūm', 2 wī'te-bōōm', *n* [S-Afr D] The silver-tree of South Africa See *LEUCADENDRON*

**Wit'ted**, 1 wī'ted, 2 wī'ted, *n* Having wit used principally in compounds, as, *quick-witted*, *half-witted*

**Wit'ten**, 1 wī'ten, 2 wī'ten, *n* A city in Westphalia, with iron and steel-works

**Wit'te-na-ga-mote'**, *n* Same as *WITENAGEMOT*

**Wit'ten-ber'**, 1 wī'ten-būrg, or (G) wī'ten-ber', 2 wī'ten-būrg, or (G) wī'ten-būrn, *n* A town in Saxony province, Prussia residence of Luther and Melanchthon and scene of the commencement of the Reformation in 1517

**Wit'ten-ber'ge**, 1 wī'ten-ber'ge, 2 wī'ten-ber'ge, *n* A town in Brandenburg province, Prussia

**Wit'ter-ly**, *adv* Surely, truly

**Wit'ters**, 1 wī'terz, 2 wī'ters, *n* pl Same as *WITHERS*

**Wit'ti-cas-ter**, *n* [Rare] A wit of an inferior order [*< WITTY* in imitation of *CRITICASTER*]

**Wit'ti-chen-lte**, 1 wī'ti-ken-it, 2 wī'ti-chen-it, *n* Mineral A metallic steel-gray or tin-white copper sulfide (Cu<sub>2</sub>BiS<sub>2</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [*< Wittenchen*, Germany, where discovered]

**Wit'ti-clism**, 1 wī'ti-clism, 2 wī'ti-clism, *n* A witty, brilliant, or original saying, a jocular or facetious sentence or phrase *Syn*: see *WIT*

**Wit'ti-clze**, 1 wī'ti-clze, 2 wī'ti-clze, *n* [*< WITTY* + *-clze*] To indulge in witty speeches

**Wit'ti-fled**, *n* A clever, witty [*< WITTY* + *-fy*]

**Wit'ti-ly**, 1 wī'ti-ly, 2 wī'ti-ly, *adv* 1. In a witty manner 2f. Wittingly, knowingly, artfully

**Wit'ti-ness**, 1 wī'ti-ness, 2 wī'ti-ness, *n* 1. The quality of being witty 2f. Something that shows ingenuity

**Wit'ting-ly**, 1 wī'ting-ly, 2 wī'ting-ly, *adv* With knowledge and by design, knowingly and designedly in legal usage, implying both knowledge and design in a demonstrative form, as something done, but not including matters that are the result of accident or forgetfulness

**Wit'tol**, 1 wī'tol, 2 wī'tol, *n* 1. [Prov Eng] The wheatear or whitetail 2f. A contented cuckold

**Wit'ts**, 1 wī'ts, 2 wī'ts, *n* pl See *TIN WITTS* *Wit'ts*, *n* 1. Having the faculty of associating ideas in a striking and amusing manner, given to making original or clever speeches, quick at repartee, humorous, droll 2f. Displaying or full of wit, as, a *witty* saying 3. [Archaic] Sarcasme 4f. Marked by ingenuity or skill 5f. Having wisdom, knowing, wise [*< AS wīth, wise, < wīth, see wīth, n*] *Syn*: see *humorous*

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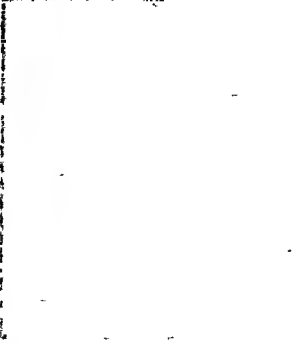
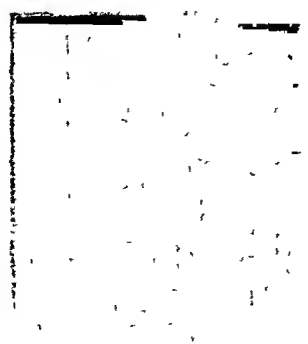
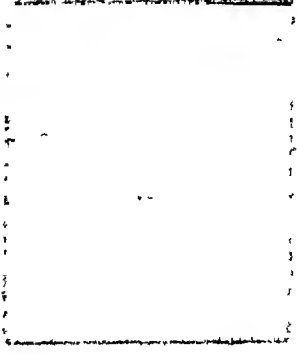
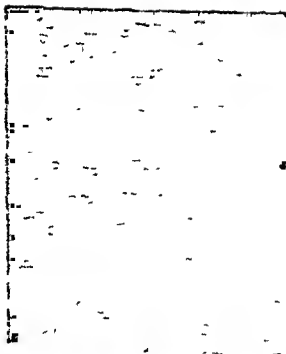
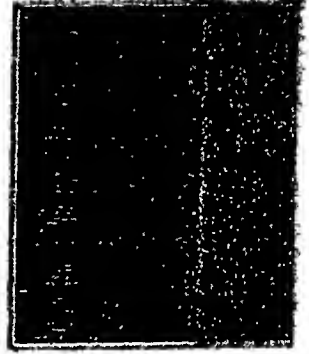
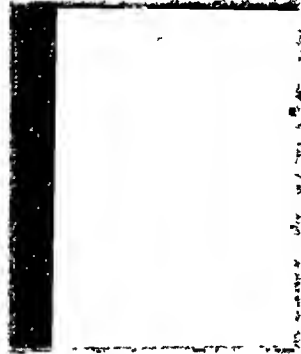
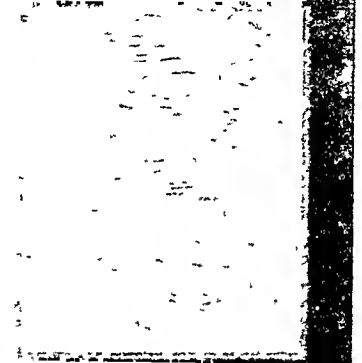
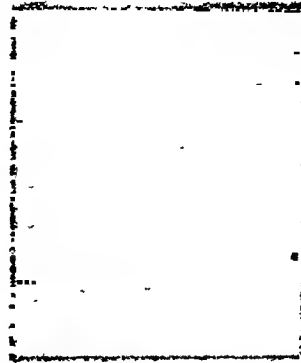
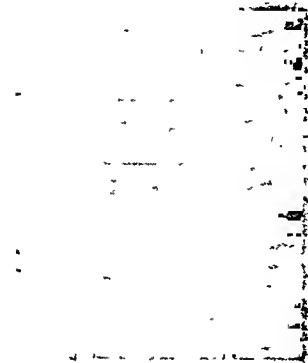
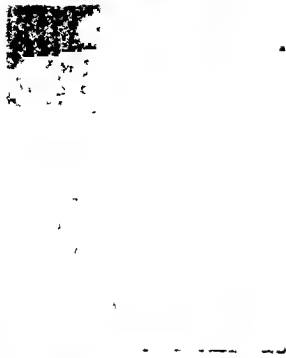
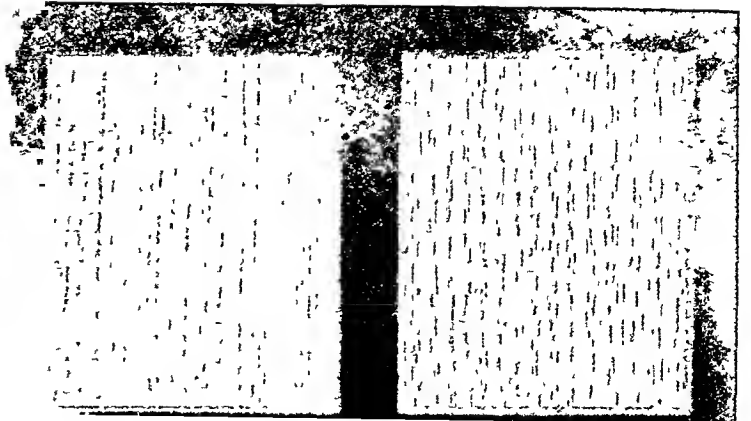
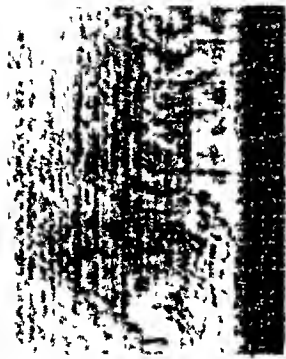
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low flowers in panicles The ancient Britons used the dye extracted from it for staining their bodies *dyer's woad* 4f.

2. The blue dye obtained from its leaves superseded by the introduction of indigo [*< AS wald, wood*] — *wild woad*, wild or dyer's-weed (







# RADIAL SECTIONS OF TYPICAL WOODS

From Samples furnished by Forest Products Laboratory, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.



(genus *Contopus*), especially *C. citreus*, common in the eastern United States and noted for its plaintive call.

I have given the name *wood Pewee* to this species to discriminate it from the preceding [the phoebe-hird] which it resembles so much in form and plumage. Wilson in *Wilson and Bonaparte's Am Ornithology* vol. 1, p. 231 (1800-1877).

—w. pile, n. A woodpecker, especially the greater or the lesser spotted woodpecker —w. pigeon, n. 1 The ring-dove —w. culvert, w. dove, w. quest, 2 The stock-dove 3 [U S] The hand-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of the southwestern United States 4 (New Zealand) A white-and-purple pigeon (*Hemiphaga newzealandica*) of considerable size —w. pile, n. A pile of wood, especially of fire-wood —w. spitch, n. The residuum of wood-tar distillation —w. puceront, n. An aphid —w. pulp, n. Pulped wood far use in making paper usually ground to powder and digested with chemicals See *Pulp-moester* —w. quail, n. An East-Indian rail-like bird, having a quail-like form and hind claws rudimentary as the red-crested wood-quail (*Rollulus roulei*), green with a crest of red feathers —w. quest, n. 1 A pigeon, the ring-dove 2 A treronoid pigeon (*Hemiphaga spadicea*) of Norfolk Island w. quest: —w. rabbit, n. The cottontail, wood-hare —w. ranger, n. The keeper of a forest —w. rat, n. A large North-American sigmatodont rat-like rodent (genus *Neotoma*), as *N. floridana*, found mostly in woods in the southern United States —w. reed, n. A tall Old World grass (*Calamagrostis epiglotos*) —w. reed-grass, n. A tall perennial somewhat sweet-scented grass (*Cinna arundinacea*) of the United States, Canada, and Europe —w. rick, n. [Prov Eng] A wood-pile —w. robin, n. 1 [U S] The wood-thrush 2 [Austral] A warbler of the genus *Erythrydrias* especially *E. rosea* —w. rock, n. A variety of ashestos resembling wood —w. rush, n. Any rush of the genus *Luzula*, usually growing in woods and dry places, whence the name. The common wood-rush (*Juncoides campestris*) is a perennial plant with long, flat leaves and ovate floral bracts, which flowers early —w. sage, n. 1 The wood-germander 2 The American germander —w. sandpiper, n. A sandpiper (*Tringoides glaucoles*) of the eastern hemisphere —w. sandle, n. The European sandle, common in woods and thickets —w. sare, n. A froth seen on herbs cuckoo-spit —w. sater, n. Any butterfly of the family *Agapidae*, the meadow-brown —w. saw, n. A buck-saw. See *Illus* under *saw-buck* —w. sawyer, n. One who saws wood especially fire-wood as with a buck-saw —w. seret, 1 a barren, dry 2 If in the season of winter —w. shed, n. A shed for the storage of fire-wood —w. shrike, n. A shrike —w. shrike, n. [Local, U S] The hooded merranser, wood-duck —w. shrike, n. 1 An Old World prionopod bird of *Prionops* or a related genus 2 A woodchat —w. shrike, n. A cheulard amphipod that hores into submerged timbers as the European *Chelura terebrans* —w. skin, n. A large canoe of the Iadians of



Florida Wood-rat 1/4

Gulana, made of a single piece of tree-bark shaped into a serviceable boat —w. slave, n. [Jamaica] A small sciaenid lizard (*Madouya* sjoani) of Jamaica —w. snail, n. A common European snail (*Helix nemoralis*) —w. snake, n. An arboreal whip-snake 2 [Bermuda] The Hudsonian curlew —w. soot, n. Soot obtained from wood —w. spout, n. The common wood-sawyer —w. spout, n. [Prov Eng] Same as *wood-spire* —w. spout, n. Methyl alcohol See *ALCOHOL* —w. spout, n. [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker or yallie —w. spurge, n. An Old World spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*) so called because found in English woods —w. stamp, n. A stamp made of wood as for stamping fabrics in colors —w. star, n. One of several hummingbirds Especially (1) The Bahama shear-throat (*Dorichia erythraea*) (2) A member of the genus *Cathartes*, as *C. catoppe* —w. stone, n. Petrified wood as wood-stone —w. stork, n. A taintful stork-wood —w. straw, n. [Eng] A strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) distinguished from the common strawberry by having the achenes superficial or not sunk in pits —w. sugar, n. Chem Same as *xylose* —w. swallow, n. A swallow-shrike —w. swift, n. A British ghost-moth (*Ephialtes sticticus*) —w. star, n. Tar obtained from the dry distillation of wood the source of acetone, toluene, xylene, etc —w. thrush, n. A thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) found in woodland in the eastern United States cinnamon-brown above brightest on the head and shading into olive on the rump and white spotted with black on the breast and sides —w. tick, n. 1 An ixodid 2 An insect as a deathwatch, that makes a ticking noise in the woodwork of a house —w. tin, n. A tinplate Same as *cast-iron* —w. titmouse, n. The golden-crested kinglet —w. tortoise, n. A tortoise of the genus *Chemmys* of the eastern United States especially the sculptured turtle (*C. insculpta*) —w. turner, n. One who shaves wood in a lathe —w. turning, n. w. vetch, n. 1 A British woodland vetch (*Vicia sativa*) 2 The wood-pea or heath-pea —w. vine, n. The common or red-berried briony —w. vinegar, n. Impure acetic acid from the distillation of wood —w. violet, n. 1 A violet (*Viola sylvatica*) of British and European woods with bluish-purple or lilac flowers and broadly ovate cordate leaves hedge-violet 2 The bird's foot violet —w. wagtail, n. The gray wagtail —w. walker, n. A gibbous —w. warbler, n. 1 An American warbler, especially of the genus *Dendroica* See *Illus* under *summer warbler* 2 The wood-wren —w. wasp, n. 1 A crabronid digger-wasp that makes its cells in wood 2 A social wasp that attaches its nest to branches of trees as *Vespa sylvestris* 3 A harntail —w. widgeon, n. The wood-duck —w. wind 1 A Pertaining to or characteristic of a wooden wind-instrument 2 In *Mus* in an orchestra, the wooden wind-instruments taken collectively —w. wise, n. [Rare] Skilled in woodcraft —w. wool, n. Fine shavings, usually of pine for use in



South-American Wood-skin

dressing wounds etc Compare *WOOD-FLOUR* —w. worm, n. A worm or larva dwelling in wood —w. wren, n. 1. An American wood-warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*) common in woodland districts 2 The willow-wren —w. yard, n. A space for piling and sawing cord-wood, any yard where wood for sale is stored

Wood, n. 1. Alphonso (c. 1810-1881), an American hantani 2. Anthony (c. 1832-1893), an English antiquarian 3. Ellen (Mrs. Henry Wood) (c. 1814-1887), an English novelist, pen-name, "Johnny Ludlow", East Lynne, etc 4. Sir Evelyn (c. 1838-1919), an English general who served in the Crimea, India, Egypt, and the Transvaal 5. George B. (c. 1797-1879), an American physician and writer, *U S Dispensary* 6. John George (c. 1827-1889), an English naturalist, *Illustrated Natural History* 7. Leonard (c. 1860-), an American general and administrator, military governor of Cuba 1902 Chief of Staff, U S A, from 1910-14 Governor of the Philippine Islands, 1921-8 Robert (1716-1771), an Irish archeologist 9. William Maxwell (c. 1809-1880), an American author, surgeon-general 10 A county in N W Ohio, 626 sq m county-seat, Bowling Green 11 A county in N E Texas, 688 sq m, county-seat, Quitman 12 A county in W West Virginia, 357 sq m county-seat, Parkersburg 13 A county in central Wisconsin, 785 sq m, county-seat, Grand Rapids

wood'bine', 1 wud'bin', 2 wūd'bin', n. 1. The common British and European honey-suckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), extensively cultivated and nearly naturalized in the United States. It is a woody climber with deciduous ovate or elliptical short-petioled leaves, and fragrant yellow and red tinged flowers in dense terminal imbricate heads, succeeded by red berries 2. Any one of several other honeysuckles, especially the evergreen honey-suckle (*Lonicera caprifolium*), n. damp woods in the United States, often cultivated sometimes called American woodbine. Its flowers are fragrant, but in all varieties as well as terminal whorls, and its upper pairs of leaves are connate-perfoliate. The woodbine is a scarlet banner flaunt from their towers of stones. See *CLIMBER* *Ames Nantua* 3. The Virginia creeper. See *VIRGINIA CREEPER*, under *VIRGINIA*, and *Illus* under *ANEPLOPSIS* 4. [Prov Eng] The black bindweed [*AS wūdubind*, < wudu, tree + bindan, bind] wood'blind', n. Carolina wild woodbine, the yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) — Spanish w. same as *ANEPLOPSIS* — to go where the w. twine (Slang, U S), to go into retirement or obscurity, usually in the past tense

European Woodbine  
a, the fruit

Wood'bridge', 1 wud'brī, 2 wūd'brīdž, n. 1 William Channing (c. 1794-1842) an American educational writer 2 A river port in E Suffolk, England

Wood'bury', 1 wud'ber-, 2 wūd'ber-, n. 1 Daniel P. (c. 1812-1864), a United States general and engineer 2 Levi (c. 1750-1851), an American statesman and jurist 3 A county, N W Iowa, 864 sq m, county-seat, Sioux City 4 A town and village in Litchfield county, Conn 5 A city, county-seat of Gloucester county, N J

Wood'bur-y-type', 1 wud'ber-y-top', 2 wūd'ber-y-typ, n. A print or plate produced by a photomechanical process of engraving (specifically called the Woodbury or Woodbury process), in which a thick film of photochemically exposed gelatin is exposed under a negative, washed, soaked in alum, and dried. This gelatin print may then be transferred in reverse to metal by pressure, and the metal plate printed from after the manner of a coppersheet. [*AS Sir Walter Woodbury, the inventor*]

wood'chat', 1 wud'chat', 2 wūd'chāt', n. 1. A European shrike (*Lanius sylvius*) with a bright-bay head and nape and the rest of the plumage black varied with white and gray 2. An Asiatic turdoid bird of either of the genera *Ianthia* and *Lanius*, bright-blue above and rufous below

wood'chuck', 1 wud'chuk', 2 wūd'chūk', n. A sciurid rodent, a marmot (*Arctomys monax*), of eastern North America usually grizzled gray it burrows extensively, and is destructive to crops Compare *GROUND-SQUIRREL* [*Car of WEACOCK*]

Woodchuck 1/4

wood'chuck', n. [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker

wood'chuck', n. Mach A chuck for use in a wood-turning lathe

wood'cock', 1 wud'kok', 2 wūd'cōk', n. 1. A scolopacine bird of either of the genera *Scolopax* and *Philohela*, having the thighs entirely feathered 2. *ruficollis* is the European woodcock, which ranges from Great Britain to Japan *P. minor* is the American w., a similar but smaller species with the 3 outer primaries attenuate. Both are very highly esteemed as game-birds. See plate of BIRDS

The woodcock haunts the lonely dells

BURNA New Westin' Winds st 2

2. [Local, U S] The ingenec, or pileated woodpecker 3. A woodcock-shell 4. A simploton from the readiness with which the European woodcock allows itself to be ensnared [*AS wūdcooc*, < wudu, wood, + coc, cack 1 - springs to catch woodcockst, snares for simpletons - woodcock, w. n. [Eng] A snaphook —w. fish, n. The calappa sea-woodcock —w. owl, n. [Local, Brit] The short-eared owl (*Nyctalestus*) —w. plot, n. [Local, Eng] The golden-crested kinglet —woodcock's cross, penitence for folly —woodcock's head, 1 A thachan-pipe 2 A woodcock-shell —w. shell, n. A woodcock shell with a prolonged spout, as *Murex tridacna* —w. snipe, n. The double snipe

wood'crack', 1 wud'krak', 2 wūd'erāk', n. A bird, the European nutcracker

wood'craft', 1 wud'kräft', 2 wūd'eräft', n. 1. Knowledge and skill in such things as belong to woodland life and occupations, the faculty of finding one's way and living comfortably in the wilderness as Boone was a master of woodcraft 2. [Local, U S] The business of lumbering

wood'eut', 1 wud'kut', 2 wūd'cūt', n. 1 A type-high block of finely grained wood, as box, engraved with a picture, design, etc. also, a print from such a block, a wood-engraving

The first English book with woodcuts was Caxton's *Game and Playe of the Chess*, published about 1476 G. E. Woonenear *Hist Wood-Engraving* 63 in 1883



The Earliest Known Wood-cut (1423)

2. Theat A wingcut wood'eut'ter, 1 wud'kut'er, 2 wūd'cūt'er, n. 1. One who cuts or chops wood, especially as an occupation 2. One who makes woodcuts, a wood-engraver —wood'eut'ting, n. 1. The act or occupation of one who cuts wood 2. The work of wood-engraving

wood'drill', w. duck, n. St Christopher carrying the infant etc See *woon*

wood'ed, 1 wud'ed, 2 wūd'ed, n. 1. Having a supply of wood, abounding with trees 2. Thickly covered, crowded

wūd'en, 1 wud'n, 2 wūd'n, a. 1. Made of wood, as, wooden tools 2. Having the expressionless immobility or the stiff awkwardness of motion characteristic of a wooden image or mechanism as contrasted with a living being, spiritless, dead, clumsy, awkward, as, a wooden countenance, n. wooden stare 3. Insensible, like a block of wood, dull, stupid, stolid, slow, mechanical, as writings, speeches, etc 4. Sylvan

—wooden brick, same as *woon brick* —wood'en-head', n. [Colloq] A stupid person blockhead dunce —w. headed, a —w. headedness, n —w. horse, n. A large halibut horse, described in *Verget's* *Eneld*, which was introduced within the walls of Troy, and in which Greek warriors were hidden these, emerging at night, admitted the Greek army, who burned the city 2. A farmer military instrument of punishment, consisting of a wadded block studded with sharp points on which culprits were made to sit astride 3. The gallows or scaffold 4. A ship —w. leg, an artificial leg —w. mill, a gem-cutter's wooden wheel —w. pavement, see under *PAVEMENT* —w. shoe, a sabot —w. walls, ships from the answer of the Delphic oracle (480 B C) concerning Xerxes's invasion of Greece, that the wooden walls should alone be unconquered interpreted by Themistocles to refer to the Athenian fleet —wood'en-aid, n. In a wooden manner (1) Awkwardly, stiffly (2) Stupidly —wood'en-ness, n.

wood'en-grav'er, 1 wud'en-grē'er, 2 wūd'ēn-grāv'er, n. 1. One whose occupation is wood-engraving, a maker of woodcuts 2. A scolytid beetle of *Xyleborus* or a related genus, that hores beneath the bark of trees, leaving furrows that suggest engraving *Xyleborus xylophorus*, destructive to the white and yellow pine in the United States, is an example

wood'en-grav'ing, 1 wud'en-grāv'ing, 2 wūd'ēn-grāv'ing, n. 1. The art or process of cutting designs drawn or photographed on wood, from which a cast is usually made for printing, the making of woodcuts 2. A block thus engraved or a print therefrom Wood-engraving dates from the early 15th century, and was highly developed by Dürer in the 16th century

The surface of the block is lightly whitened with Chinese white so as to produce a light yellow-grey tint and on this the artist draws, either with a pen if the work is intended to be in line or with a hard-pointed pencil and to refer to it is intended to be in tone. If it is to be a line wood-cut the cutter simply durs out the whites with a sharp graver or scalpel, but if the drawing on the wood is shaded with a brush then the cutter has to work upon the tones in such a manner that they will come relatively true in the printing *Encyc Brit* 11th ed., vol. xxvii p. 800

wood'en-ware', 1 wud'en-wār', 2 wūd'ēn-wār', n. Dishes, vessels, etc, made of wood, used especially of household utensils made each in a solid piece

wood'fall', n. A cutting of wood

Wood'fall', 1 wud'fāl', 2 wūd'fāl', n. Samuel (1883-) An American aviator in the World War, named by General Pershing for conspicuous valor under fire in the World War

Wood'ford, 1 wud'fōrd, 2 wūd'fōrd, n. 1 Stewart Lyndon (c. 1835-1913), an American general, legislator, and diplomat 2 A county in central N Illinois 536 sq m, county-seat, Eureka 3 A county in central N E Kentucky 388 sq m, county-seat, Versailles 4 An urban district in Essex, England

wūd'grass', w. grouse, etc See *woon*

wood'hack', 1 wud'hāk', 2 wūd'hāk', n. [Eng] A waad-pecker wood'hack'or

wood'hause', 1 wud'hāus, 2 wūd'hāus, Robert (c. 1773-1827) An English mathematician and astronomer

wūd'ite, 1 wud'it, 2 wūd'it, n. [Scot] The gallows used humorously [quality of being woody]

wood'ite, 1 wud'it, 2 wūd'it, n. A packing-material consisting in large part of india-rubber for antiseptically closing shot-holes in war-vessels to prevent leakage

wood'job'ber, 1 wud'jōb'er, 2 wūd'jōb'er, n. A wood-pecker

wūd'kernit, n. A rohrer who lurks in the woods, handit

wūd'knack'er, 1 wud'nak'er, 2 wūd'nak'er, n. [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker or yallie

wood'land, 1 wud'lānd, 2 wūd'lānd, n. Belonging to or dwelling in the woods, as, woodland birds

wood'land', n. Land occupied by or given up to growing trees, as woods or forests often in the plural —wood'land'er, n. One who dwells in the woods or woodlands

Wood'land', n. A township and city, county-seat of Yolo county, Cal

Wood'lawn, 1 wud'lān, 2 wūd'lān, n. A town in Jefferson county, Ala

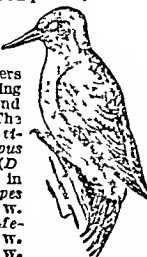
wood'less, 1 wud'les, 2 wūd'les, a. Destitute of wood or timber —wūd'less-ness, n

wūd'ill', n. A wood-lice

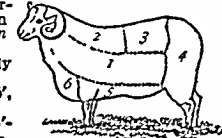
wood'ious, 1 wud'ius, 2 wūd'ius, n. 1. An air-breathing oniscoid or related isopod commonly found under old logs 2. A psocid insect found in the woodwork of houses 3. [Local, U S] A white ant 4. A pill-bug



wood'y, 1 wud'h, 2 wūd'y, *adv* [Scot or Ohs] With vehemence wildly, furiously, madly  
 wood'man, 1 wud'man, 2 wūd'man, *n* [-MEN, pl] 1. A wood-chopper or a woodcutter, lumberman The Woodman's heart is in his work His axe is sharp and good Hoan *The Elm Tree* pt u st 5  
 2. Same as FORESTER, 1. 3. A dweller in forests 4. Her A savage or wild man 5 A thorn-bird 6† A hunter, woodsman [as wān'zōl]  
 wood'mell, 1 wud'mel or -moll, 2 wūd'mel or -moll, *n* Same  
 wood'mettle, w -mettle, *etc* See wood  
 wood'ness, *n* Insanity, madness, rage  
 wood'peck'er, 1 wud'pek'er, 2 wūd'pek'er, *n* A pecked bird, having the bill hard and pointed and adapted as a chisel for pecking trees usually in search of insects The typical woodpeckers or plicates have the tail-feathers stiffened and pointed to aid in climbing trees The tongue is long, protrusile, and tipped with horny barbed filaments The green woodpecker or yaffle (*Geococcyx viridis*), the great spotted w. (*Dendrocopos major*), and the lesser spotted w. (*D. minor*) are Old World species found in Britain The California w. (*Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*), the great black w. (*Picus marinus*), the red-bellied w. (*Melanerpes carolinus*), the red-headed w. (*My. erythrocephalus*), the superciliary w. (*M. superciliosus*), the downy w. (*Dryobates pubescens*), the hairy w. (*D. villosus*), the pileated w. (*Geophila pileatus*), the flicker or golden-winged w. (*Colaptes auratus*), the sapsucker or the yellow-bellied w. (*Sphyrapicus rufus*), the ivory-billed w. (*Campephilus principalis*), and the white-headed w. (*Enocytus albobrunneus*) are among the best-known North American species wood'peck'g, -wood'peck'er-horn'bill, *n* A black-and-white Asiatie hornbill (*Buceros plicatus*) [see at a forest]  
 wood'rever, 1 wud'riv, 2 wūd'riv, *n* [Eng] The over-wood'ru'f, 1 wud'ru'f, 2 wūd'ru'f, *n* A common European woodland herb (*Asperula odorata*), 6 to 12 inches high, with corymbs of snowy-white flowers The fresh leaves are scented, but when dried diffuse an odor like that of newly mown hay [-AS wūd'rofo, < wūd'u, wood, + wōfo, cp. wūr'f, n] sweet woodruff; wood'roo'f, wūd'roo'f, wūd'roo'f, *n* A species of woodruff, an European trailing species of woodruff (*Asperula tinctoria*) with linear leaves six, four, and two in a whorl Its roots are a substitute for madder—quin'sy-wood'ru'f, *n* Quinsy-wort  
 Wood'ru'f, 1 wud'ru'f, 2 wūd'ru'f, *n* 1. Wilford (1807-1893), an American Mormon missionary and pioneer, 4th president of the Mormon Church, 1837 2. A county in central E Arkansas 593 sq. m., county-seat, Augusta  
 wood'rush, *n*, w-sandpiper, *etc* See wood  
 Woods, 1 wudz, 2 wōdz, *n* 1. Leonard (1774-1843), an American clergyman and author 2. Leonard (1807-1878), son of preceding, an American scholar, president of Bowdoin College 3. William B. (1824-1887), an American jurist, *Woods Reports* 4. A county in N W Oklahoma, 2,749 sq. m., county-seat, Alva  
 Wood's halfpence, *n* A supposed fraudulent issue of coin for Ireland, 1722-1725, by William Wood, an English ironmonger, which gave occasion to the publication in 1724 of Swift's *Drapier's Letters*  
 Wood'shock, 1 wud'shek, 2 wūd'shek, *n* The pekan, or its fur [Cor of WEACE] wood'shock, *n* The pekan or Fisher Its skins are called 'woodshacks' at the Hudson's Bay Company's sales John Richardson in George Beck's *Arctic Land Expedition* app. p 364 [c. 1836]  
 Woods Hole, A harbor, strait, and village in Falmouth township, Barnstable county, Mass., site of the United States Fish Commission Station and marine biological laboratory. Wood's Holl  
 Woods'la, 1 wudz'la, 2 wōdz'la, *n* Bot A genus of small tufted polypaceous ferns, found in rocky places, with once- or twice-plumate fronds, scattered roundish fruit-dots, the indusium attached beneath the sporangia, and early opening above them or often disappearing Of about 15 species, natives of cool and temperate regions, half a dozen are found in the United States [-< Joseph Woods, British botanist] [wōdz]  
 wood'slide, 1 wud'slid, 2 wūd'slid, *n* Land adjoining woods'man, 1 wud'man, 2 wūd'man, *n* [-MEN, pl] One who lives or works in the woods, especially, a skilled lumberman, also, a hunter or trapper, a woodman  
 Wood'son, 1 wud'son, 2 wūd'son, *n* A county in S E Kansas 496 sq. m., county-seat, Yates Center  
 wood'sar'el, 1 wud'ser'el, 2 wūd'ser'el, *n* Any species of *Oxalis* The common wood-sorrel (*O. acetosella*) has a creeping scaly rootstock, and white flowers, veined with pink or purple solitary on scapes The violet w. (*O. violacea*) has a scaly bulb and scapes bearing umbels of several violet flowers The yellow w. (*O. stricta*), the most common of these three in the United States, has branching leafy stems and yellow flowers on axillary peduncles  
 Wood'stick, 1 wud'stek, 2 wūd'stek, *n* 1. A borough in Oxfordshire, England site of a royal palace and seat of the Duke of Marlborough 2. A port of entry in Oxford N district, Ontario province, Canada 3. A city in Carleton district, New Brunswick province, Canada 4. A town in S W Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa 5. A town in Windham county, Conn. 6. A city, county-seat of McHenry county, Ill. 7. A town and village in Windsor county, Vt. 8. A town, county-seat of Shenandoah county, Va. [In Slem county, N J]  
 Woods'town, 1 wudz'toun, 2 wōdz'toun, *n* A borough wood'suk'er, 1 wud'suk'er, 2 wūd'suk'er, *n* [Local, Eng] The green woodpecker or yaffle  
 woods'y, 1 wud'y, 2 wūd'y, *a* [Colloq, U S] Of or pertaining to the woods, suggesting the woods, as *n wōdz'y* fragrance  
 wood'tap'per, 1 wud'tap'p'r, 2 wūd'tap'p'r, *n* [Prov Eng] A woodpecker wood'top'ter, *n*  
 Wood'tille, 1 wud'til, 2 wūd'til, *n* 1. Richard Caton (1856- ), an English artist and journalist 2. William (1875-1895), an English physician, *Medical Botany* 3. A town, county-seat of Wilkinson county, Miss  
 wood'wale, 1 wud'wal, 2 wūd'wal, *n* A woodpecker especially the green woodpecker wood'walli; wood'wale't, wood'ward, 1 wud'ward, 2 wūd'ward, *n* Same as FORESTER, 1 wud'ward, 2 wūd'ward, *n* 1. Bernard Bollinghroke (1816-1869), an English historian, *History of America* 2. John (1865-1873), an English antiquarian, geologist 3. Joseph Janvier (1833-1893), an American histologist, *Microscopic Medical History of the Rebellion* 4. Robert Simpson (1819-1893), an American elvly engineer and author 5. Samuel F.



(1821-1865), an English geologist 6 (1) A county in N W Oklahoma, 3,295 sq. m. (2) Its county-seat  
 Wood-ward'la, 1 wud-wārd'la, 2 wūd-wārd'la, *n* Bot A small genus of polypaceous ferns—the chain-ferts—so called from the chain-like arrangement of the fruit-dots [-< T J Woodward, British botanist]  
 wood'ward'ite, 1 wud-wārd'it, 2 wūd-wārd'it, *n* Mineral A turquoise to greenish-blue hydrous copper-aluminum sulfate ( $H_2CuAl_2O_5 \cdot 2H_2O$ ), found in minute tabular crystalline concretions [-< Dr S P Woodward]  
 wood'war', wūd'war'en, *n* Same as DYER'S-BROOM wood'wash't, *n*  
 wood'work, 1 wud'wōrk, 2 wūd'wōrk, *n* The wooden part or parts of any structure, generally said of the interior wooden finishing of a building  
 wood'work'er, 1 wud'wōrk'er, 2 wūd'wōrk'er, *n* One who or that which works in wood (1) A carpenter or wood-turner (2) A wood-working machine, joiner—universal wood-work'er, same as GENERAL JOINER See JOINER—wood'work'ing, *n*  
 Wood'worth, 1 wud'wōrth, 2 wūd'wōrth, Samuel (1755-1842) An American journalist and poet, *The Old Californian*  
 wood'wōst, *n* A satyr faun wood'wysset, *n*  
 wood'wōth, 1 wud'wōth, 2 wūd'wōth, *a* [Scot] Angry to the verge of madness  
 wood'y, 1 wud'y, 2 wūd'y, *a* [wōon'y-er, wōon'y-er] 1. Of the nature of wood, consisting of wood, ligneous; as, *n wōdy* stem 2. Of or pertaining distinctively to wood, resembling or suggesting wood; as, this water has a *wōdy* taste 3. Covered with wood or timber, wooded, as, *n wōdy* tract 4. Sjl'n  
 —woody fiber, woody tissue—w-layer, same as ANNUAL RING—w. mullet, the Jerusalem sage—w. night-shade, same as BITTERSWEET 1—w. stem, a stem with the hardness and texture of ordinary wood, and that lasts year after year in the living plant, the stem of a tree or shrub as distinguished from that of a herb—w. tissue, tissue consisting of wood-cells, woody fiber See FIBROVASCULAR TISSUE VASCULAR BUNDLE  
 woof'er, 1 wū'ar, 2 wō'ar, *n* One who woos, a lover.  
 woof, 1 wuf, 2 wōf, *n* 1. The cross-threads of a woven fabric, carried to and fro by the shuttle, filling, weft. A woven fabric consists of yarns called the warp laid in one direction, and crossed by yarns laid transversely and known as the woof KNIGHT *Am Mech Dict* Loom  
 2 The texture of a fabric, sometimes, the cloth itself [-< AS *wāf*, < *wāfan*, weave, < *wā*, *wā*, + *wāfan*, weave] —woofed, *a* [Poet] Intertwined like the woof woven woof'fel, 1 wū'fel, 2 wō'fel, *n* The Old World hacklinch woof'f't, *a* Looking as if closely woven dense compact woof'hoof, 1 wū'hoof, 2 wō'hoof, *n* The Old World sailfish  
 woof'ing, 1 wū'ing, 2 wō'ing, *adv* In a woofing or weaving manner, persuasively  
 wool, 1 wul, 2 wōl, *n* [Slang] 1 Shoulders and sides best wool 2 Withers irregular and likely to be full of burs 3 Wool, *n* 1. The soft and more or less long, curly, or crisped hair which is obtained from sheep and some allied animals, and used in making dirty. 7 Shins short, stiff, material for the manufacture and straight of clothing Next to cotton, wool is the most important textile material As a raw product it varies greatly in length of fiber and fineness of texture, according to the animal from which it is taken It is prepared for use by sorting, cleaning, oiling and picking, combing or carding, etc., and is then made either into felt, woven yarn and cloth, or worsted yarn and cloth Its felting property is due to the peculiar irregular or scaly character of the fibers Pure wool of one quality is not generally used for weaving, but usually mixed with cotton shoddy, mungo, or the like Among commercial wools of importance are those obtained from the alpaca (see ALPACA), the llama, the Angora goat, the camel, and from the Cashmere goat of the Himalayas As short wools from the sheep, wool is used commercially into short, clothing, or carding wool (3 to 4 inches long) and long or combing w. (4 to 6 inches long) The short staple yields the finer wool, and miscellaneous wools of coarse texture used for the manufacture of blankets, carpets, etc. sometimes called blanket or carpet w. Short-staple domestic wool is divided into eight grades namely picklock (which is the finest), prime, choice, super, head, seconds, nbl, and breech or livery. Warsted w. is classed downward from fine, blue, neat, brawn, breach, downright, seconds, to 3bb  
 2 The underfur or short downy coat of a four-fur-bearing animal 3. Kinky human hair, especially the hair of a negro, humorously, the hair 4. Something resembling, or likened to wool, a woolly substance Specif. (1) Mineral wool (2) Bot & Zool Long, dense, soft hairs resembling the wool of sheep, as on a plant or an insect [-< AS *wul* wool]  
 —Andalusian wool, a fine quality of wool, used in the manufacture of sacks and stockings—Angora w., the wool of the Angora goat, used in making mohair—dead-pulled w., same as DEAD-WOOL See DEAN—extract w., wool made from an intermixture of wool and cotton rags by carding the cotton—German w., same as BERLIN WOOL See BERLIN 2—Glass w., a brown glass-like material composed of fine filaments of glass intermingled like mineral wool—laid w., wool clipped from sheep that have been greased or tarred as a protection from the weather—levathan w., soft woolen yarn, used in working on levathan canvas—mineral w., a substance outwardly resembling wool, presenting a mass of fine interlaced filaments made by subjecting furnace-slag (or certain rocks) while molten to a strong blast Being both insect-proof and fire-proof, it forms a desirable packing for walls in covering for steam-bollers, etc. slag-wool 4—More squeaky than w., more sound than substance Compare GREAT CRY A LITTLE WOOL, under CRY—philosophic or philosopher's w., zinc oxid—pie w. [Australia] wool gathered from pie pieces See PIE, n, 2—River Plate w., same as MESTIZO WOOL—steel w., sharp-edged steel threads curled like wool, used as a substitute for emery-paper—ntrine w., wool fiber of uneven thickness, due to disease or ill feeding of the

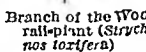


Grades of Wool



Structure of Wool  
 1 Shreds of sheep's wool, showing its scaly character.  
 2 Sections of woolly human hair.  
 a, b, c, Papuan of New Guinea

sheep—vegetable w. 1. Flax treated to resemble wool and used for mixing with it 2. Plura cotton, a Peruvian product closely resembling wool—wool'bag', *n* A cloud of cirro-cumulus type named from its fleecy appearance—w-hall, *n* A hall of wool, especially of matted wool, as sometimes found in a sheep's stomach—w-bearing, *a* Bearing or yielding wool—w-carder, *n* A person who cards wool—w-carding, *n*—w-cleaner, *n* A heating-and-cleaning machine for wool, used preparatory to dyeing, carding, etc—w-clip, *n* One season's clip or shearing of wool—w-comber, *n* 1. One who combs wool, by hand or machine 2. A wool-combing machine—w-cumling, *n* A process in the preparation of wool for yarns, consisting in straightening and disentangling the fibers—w-driver, *n* [Eng] A person whose business is to purchase wool for the market—w-dryer, *n* A machine for drying wool in process of manufacture—w-duster, *n* A machine for freeing wool of dust—w-dyed, *a* Dyed in the wool before making up into cloth—w-extract, *n* Wool separated from cotton, as la rags by charring the vegetable fiber—w-fat, *n* 1. Same as SUIT 2. Same as LANC-LIN—w-gathering, *n* Any trivial or purposeless employment especially, idle reverie so called in allusion to the act of gathering bits of wool clinging to hrlers, etc. sometimes used attributively—w-grass, *n* A stiff rank sedge (*Scirpus cyprinus*), 2 to 5 feet high, with numerous silky, rust-colored, elongated bristles common in wet meadows and swamps from Newfoundland to Florida and Minnesota—w-grease, *n* A fatty substance of a brown color and viscous consistency, extracted from wool-washings, consisting of cholesterol and other fats and volatile fatty acids It emits a rank, disagreeable odor, and resembles molasses and tar mixed Treasury Decisions vol. I, No. 7.—w-grower, *n* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool—w-growing, *a* Suited to or engaged in the production of wool, as a wool-growing region—w-hall, *n* [Eag] A market or exchange where dealers in wool do business—w-in-the-grease, wool containing the oil, uncleaned wool—w-man, *n* A dealer in wool—w-needle, *n* A large long-eyed needle for fancy work in wool and worsteds—w-soll, *n* An oil used to soften wool for spinning—w-soller, *n* A device for oiling wool during picking or carding—w-spicker, *n* 1. A stout table having apparatus for compacting fleeces or loose wool and bundling them, a wool-press 2. One who packs or bales wool—w-spicker, *n* A machine for opening and mixing wool before carding mixing-pick'er, -w-powder, *n* Dust from wool, used as flock-powder—w-press, *n* See under PRESS, n—w-sale, *n* A public sale of wool on a large scale, as at an exchange—w-scur, *n* [Colloq, Austral] A place where wool is scoured—w-scribbler, *n* A wool-carding machine, a scribbler for operating on wool—w-seal, *n* 1. A hairy harbor-seal 2. Furrier Its white pelt—w-shears, *n* pl A pair of blades connected by a spring-handle, a sheep-shears—w-shed, *n* [Austral] A shed in which sheep are sheared and wool is sorted and packed—w-sorter, *n* One who sorts wool, especially as to length and quality—w-sorters' disease, pulmonary anthrax caused by inhaling dust from infected wool—w-sower, *n* A woolly gail produced on the white oak by a gallfly (*Andricus seminator*)—w-sponge, *n* A kind of sponge used in baths—lamb's-wool sponge;—w-staple, *n* 1. The fiber of wool See STAPLE, n, 3 2. Formerly, one of the marts in Flanders or England, or that at Calais, established for the rating or sale of wool See STAPLE, n, 6—w-stapler, *n* A dealer in or sorter of wool—w-staple, *n* Same as wool-packer, 1—w-winder, *n* One who winds or winds up wool ready for packing  
 Wool, John E. (1878-1893) An American general; served in the Mexican war  
 wool, 1 wul, 2 wōl, *n* To wind about, in nautical use, to pass (a rope or chain) around a fished piece [-< D woolen, wool-wool'er, *n* A stick used in winding or wooding a mast or yard or pin in a rope-makers tool  
 Wool'dale, 1 wul'del, 2 wōl'del, *n* A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England  
 wool'ing, 1 wul'ing, 2 wōl'ing, *n* Naut 1. The act of placing a chain or rope around a spar 2. A chain or rope used to wind around a spar where it is fished  
 woolled, 1 wul'd, 2 wōl'd, *a* Having wool often in composition, as, a fine-wooled sheep woolled  
 wool'en, 1 wul'en, 2 wōl'en, *a* 1. Consisting wholly or in part of wool, made of wool, as, woolen hose Woolen garments always feel warm and free from chill J J Pope *Number One* talk v. p 116 [f. w 1889]  
 2†. Wearing clothes of wool or cheap material, as opposed to silk, velvet, etc., hence, plebeian, common. [-< AS *wyllen*, < *wull*, wool] wool'en't, *n*  
 wool'en, *n* Cloth or clothing made of wool especially in the plural, as, silks and woolens wool'en't, -woal'en'dra'p'er, *n* A retail dealer in woolen cloths, sometimes, a wholesale dealer—w-merchant, *n* One who deals in woolen goods—w-mill, *n* A mill where wool is spun and woven into cloth—w-printer, *n* One who prints patterns on woolen fabrics  
 wool'en-et, 1 wul'en-et, 2 wōl'en-et, *n* A light-weight woolen fabric a trade name wool'en-et't; wool'en-et't; wool'en-et'te, *n* [Prov Eng] The harn-wool'fell, 1 wul'fel, 2 wōl'fel, *n* The pelt of a sheep or other wool-bearing animal  
 wool'fist't, *n* Same as WOLF-SIST  
 wool'head, 1 wul'hed, 2 wōl'hed, *n* [Local U S] The huffhead  
 Wool-lah'ra, 1 wul-lā'ra, 2 wō-lā'ra, *n* [New South Wales] A suburb of Sydney  
 wool'len, wool'ten-et, *etc* Same as WOOLEN, etc  
 Wool'tett, 1 wul'tet, 2 wōl'tet, William (1817-1854) An English engraver, *Death of General Wolfe*  
 Wool'ter, 1 wul't, 2 wōl't, *n* 1. John Granville (1850-1922), an American temperance advocate, lecturer, author, *The Sower* 2. Mary Emma (1863- ), an American educator president of Mt Holyoke College  
 wool'ti-ness, 1 wul'ti-nes, 2 wōl'ti-nēs, *n* The quality of being woolly, likeness to wool, pubescence, flocculence, wool'ly, 1 wul'y, 2 wōl'y, *a* 1. Consisting of, covered with, or resembling wool, as, woolly hair The Ethiopian, Negroid or Melanian or 'black' type . . . is characterized by black hair, of a kind called 'fizzly' or 'incorrectly, woolly' i. e. each hair is closely rolled up on itself, a condition always associated with a more or less flattened or elliptical transverse section  
 FLOWER and LYDEKKER *Mammals* p 745 [nl 1891]  
 2. Art Having no firmness, clearness, or sharp detail, soft and vaporous said especially of a style of painting, 3. Meteor Having a rounded and somewhat fleecy appearance, as cirro-cumulus clouds 4. Bot Having a pubescence of long, soft, wool-like hairs, lanate 5. Husky or veiled, as the voice or a vocal utterance In the lowest of her woolly tones  
 GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. I, p 364. [in 1871]  
 6†. Wearing woolen clothing



to gradually make one's way into, rarely, to change, as from one state to another — to w. off. 1. To separate or throw off, as scum, impurities, crude qualities, or visceral obstructions. 2. To produce as by work, especially, to print, as, 1,000 copies were *worled* off. 3. To send out, as for circulation, get rid of, as, to *worl* off an undesirable lot of goods. 4. To palm off, cause to appear as, the plagiarist *worled* off the essay as his own — to w. on or upon, to influence or act upon in any way practise on, affect — to w. one's passage, to pay for one's passage in a vessel by working while on board — to w. out. 1. To effect. 2. To study out, solve. 3. To explate, as a penalty, or discharge, as a liability. 4. To exhaust, as a mineral vein or a subject of inquiry — to w. out a day's work (*Naut*), to compute a day's sailing — to w. over. 1. To make amendments, additions, or changes while retaining the main idea said of a manuscript, picture etc. 2. To influence or persuade, as, to *worl* over a person to one's way of thinking — to w. the goat (or gob) (*Mining*), to substitute some kind of artificial supports, as piles of refuse and cement, for the mineral masses originally left as roof-supports, but subsequently removed — to w. the lunar, to calculate the position of any prime meridian from a lunar distance — to w. to windward (*Naut*), to sail, by alternate tacks, in a direction opposite to that of the wind — to w. up. 1. To use up, as material especially with elaboration. 2. To create by degrees as a reputation. 3. To excite or rouse as passion. 4. *Naut*. To set at a disagreeable or needless task — to w. water, same as *PRIME* v. 1 (2) — to w. with, to strive to influence by explanations appeals, inducements etc.

**Work, n.** 1. Continued exertion or activity directed to some purpose or end, putting forth of strength or energy, physical or mental, effort, labor, toil, especially, in the case of man, manual labor, as, hard *work* is the usual price of success.

*Work work, work!* That is the glad password for sorrow  
 DIXON M. CRAIK *Sermons out of Church* ser vi, p 190 [in 1875]

2. Hence, opportunity for labor, employment as a means of gain or livelihood, occupation, as, he is out of *work*. 3. That upon which labor is expended, the material or subject of effort, an undertaking, task, business in hand, duty, as, one's daily *work*. 4. That which is produced by labor or as by labor, a result achieved, performance, especially, a product of nature or of art, an article or fabric manufactured or a structure built.

An honest man's the noblest work of God  
 Pope *Essay on Man* ep iv, l 248

*Specif* (1) An engineering structure, civil or military, as a dock, fortification, etc. often in the plural as the *works* were deemed impregnable. (2) A design or figure produced with the needle, as by crocheting or an article so ornamented or made, especially during the making as, embroidery-*work*. (3) A product of mental labor, as in literary, artistic or musical composition often in the plural, as, the *works* of Bacon.

5. A manufacturing or other industrial establishment usually in the plural form, which is often used as a collective singular, as, an iron-*works*. 6. *pl* Running-gear or machinery, as of a watch. 7. Manner of working or style of treatment, management, as, what *work* he makes of painting! 8. *pl* *Theol* Moral duties considered as external acts, especially as meritorious such duties, together with religious observances, regarded as a ground of acceptance with God opposed to salvation through grace and faith, as, not of *works* lest any man should boast. 9. *Physics* The accomplishment of motion, or of a change supposed to involve motion, against the action of a force tending to resist it, as when a weight is raised against the force of gravity, or a body dragged against the resistance of friction. The doing of work always involves an expenditure or disappearance of energy, actual or potential of which the work done is the measure. Work is necessarily done whenever a force acts upon a moving point in the direction of its motion, and may then be measured by the product of the force into the distance through which the point moves while it acts. Thus, the work done by lifting a weight of ten pounds five feet is 50 foot-pounds. Compare *ENERGY*.

When a force produces acceleration or when it maintains motion unchanged in opposition to resistance it is said to do *work*.  
 GANOT *Physics* tr by Atkinson '60 p 48 [w v & co '05]

10. *Mining* Ore before it is dressed. 11. [Rare] Difficulty, trouble. 12. *Cricket* A twist, break said of a ball. 13. Action, activity. [*AS weore, work*]

*Syn.* achievement action business deed, doing, drudgery employment exertion labor occupation performance, product production toil. *Work* is the generic term for any continuous application of energy toward an end. *work* may be hard or easy. *Labor* is hard and wearying *work* is straining and exhausting *work*. *Work* is also used for any result of working physical or mental and has special senses, as in mechanics which labor and toil do not share. *Drudgery* is plodding irksome and often menial *work*. See *ACT*, *BUSINESS*, *PRODUCTION*, *TOIL* — *Ant.* ease idleness leisure, recreation relaxation, repose, rest, vacation.

— advanced *work* (*Art*), a work slightly beyond the covered way or glaze — *Agra* w., inland work of colored stones in marble, made in India — *bone-work*, n. Bone-lace work — *Cashmere* w., ornamental metal-work, as in brass in which incised lines are filled with a black composition and white raised floral work is interspersed in the design — *external w.* (*Physics*) work done against external forces as a result of heat imparted, as in overcoming atmospheric pressure by expansion — *Holbein w.*, embroidery in which the Holbein stitch is used, the pattern being the same on both sides from paintings by Holbein, in which it appears — *internal w.* (*Physics*), work done among the molecules of a body when heat is imparted as in raising temperature or changing state contrasted with *external work* — *laid w.* (*Embroidery*), same as *laid* hand. See *STITCH*. *n* — long and short w., in and out hand. See under *NOV* — *n* — muscular w. 1. Work done in the contraction of a muscle. 2. See *MUSCLE WORK* under *MUSCLE* — out of w. 1. Having no customary or desired employment. 2. [Rare] Not in working order — *stick-w*, *n* *Lacrosse* Work with the crosse — to have one's w. cut out [Slang] 1. To have one's work definitely fixed or assigned. 2. To have a task that will fully occupy one's time — to make short w. of or with 1. To put an end to or dispose of at once, settle in short order. 2. To accomplish speedily — to set to w., see under *SET*, v — *Vienna w.*, leather work for decoration with designs impressed — *work-ad'nder*, *n* *Physiol* & *Psychophys* An attachment to an ergograph to sum up and indicate the total amount of work done by a series of muscular contractions — *w.-bag*, *n* A small bag for needlework and the like reticule — *w.-basket*, *n* A basket for needles thread and the like sometimes large enough to hold also articles needing repair — *w.-bench*, *n* A bench for work, especially that of a carpenter, machinist, or other artisan — *w.-box*, *n* A box used by women to

hold the conveniences for needlework — *w.-day*, *n* Any day not a holiday or Sunday.

I hear the common tread of men.  
 And hum of work-day life again  
 Whittier *The Norsemen* pt 5

— *w.-folk* or *w.-folks*, *n pl* Manual laborers — *w.-girl*, *n* A girl employed in some industry, especially in a shop or factory — *w.-holder*, *n* A device with a spring-jaw and a clamp to fasten it to a table, used to hold a textile material in a proper stretched position for sewing, etc. Compare *AWING-ARM* — *w.-lead*, *n* *Metl* Impure pig lead that is to be desilverized or refined — *w.-people*, *n pl* People employed in work, especially in manual labor, working people — *w.-ruler*, *n* In a knitting-machine, a roller that winds up the knitted fabric as fast as completed — *w.-stane*, *n* A pinte in the bottom of a blast-bearth or ore-bearth having a groove down its center for conducting away the molten lead — *w.-table*, *n* A table with drawers and other conveniences for the use of women in sewing, any table for work — *w.-train*, *n* A construction-train — *w.-unit*, *n* A unit of mechanical work, as the foot-pound. See *UNIT*.

**Work, Hubert (7/1860–)** An American physician, Postmaster-general, 1922–23, Secretary of Interior, 1923

**work'a-bile**, 1 *work'a-bl*, 2 *work'a-bl*, *a* 1. Of a nature to be operated. 2. Practicable. 3. That can be developed or is worth working, as a mine. 4. Able to work, of a working man. 5. That can be worked upon or influenced — *work'a-bil'ty*, *n* — *work'a-bile-ness*, *n*

**work'a-day**, 1 *work'a-dä*, 2 *work'a-dä*, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for working-days, every-day, toiling. 2. A week-day, work-day. **work'y-day**, *n* *work'd*, 1 *work't*, 2 *work't*, *a* Having undergone some work, operation, apiece, in horticulture, having been changed by grafting or budding.

**work'er**, 1 *work'är*, 2 *work'är*, *n* 1. One who or that which performs work, a laborer, toiler. *Specif* (1) An individual female of an insect colony, as a true ant, a bee, or a white ant, with undeveloped sexual organs and specialized for the performance of the work of the community, as collecting food, caring for the young, etc. (2) In a carding-machine, the larger card-covered roller of a pair of reels. See *UNCRIV*. (3) In leather-working, a knife with two handles, used for scraping. 2. *maker*.

**Industrial Workers of the World**, a labor organization formed in Chicago, Ill. in 1905, to stand (1) for the policy of trade unions entering into class-conscious Labor or Socialist politics, (2) for the solidarity of all branches of labor in one organization formed in such a way that all the members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout occurs in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Abbreviated I. W. W. Compare *SYNDICALISM*. This organization resembles in purpose and formation one established in France, in 1895, and known there as the *Confédération générale du travail* (General Confederation of Labor) — *laying worker*, *fertile w.*, a worker bee so far developed as to lay eggs. These eggs produce only drones — *w.-hce*, an undeveloped female bee, erroneously called a *worker*. Such bees do all the work in the hive except laying eggs — *work'er-bnb'ble*, *n* In lace-making, one of the bobbins kept in motion as distinguished from the stationary bobbins — *w.-cell*, *n* One of the smaller cells in a honeycomb — *w.-comb*, *n* That portion of honeycomb with five cells to the inch in which worker bees are reared — *w.-egg*, *n* An egg that is impregnated, and is laid only by a fertile queen. It will produce either a worker or a queen. **work'fel'ow**, 1 *work'fel*, 2 *work'fel*, *n* A companion in work or one doing like work.

**work'ful**, 1 *work'ful*, 2 *work'ful*, *a* Full of work, laborious. **work'house**, 1 *work'hous*, 2 *work'hous*, *n* 1. A house for paupers able to work, an almshouse, poor-house, as, the county *workhouse*. 2. A charitable institution, especially where weak and homeless girls are cared for and by degrees accustomed to labor. 3. A workshop. 4. An industrial prison for vagrants and petty offenders. [*AS weorh-hūs, < weorc, work, + hūs, house*] — *workhouse school* (*Ct Brit*), a school to a workhouse for the use of its inmates — *w.-test* [*Eng*] willingness to enter a workhouse to obtain relief as a test of an applicant's good faith.

**work'ing**, 1 *work'ing*, 2 *work'ing*, *pa* 1. Engaged actively in some employment, especially in manual labor, also, performing some mechanical function, as, a *working* man, the *working* classes, a *working* valve. 2. Adapted to a workman's use or to assist any one in a special work, as, a *working* drawing or model, a good *working* hypothesis. 3. Used or set apart for carrying on a business or enterprise, as, *working* capital. 4. Relating to, taken up with, or occupied by work, as, *working* hours. 5. [*Archae*] Alert, active.

**working-drawing**, in engineering etc., a drawing made to scale, as of a part of a machine or building, for the direction of workmen, contractors etc. — *w.-fluid*, same as *WORKING SUBSTANCE* — *w.-load* (*Arch & Engin*) the load to which a member of a structure is supposed to be loaded under normal conditions usually one-third to one-half that which would strain the member to its elastic limit — *w.-man*, one who earns his bread by manual labor an artisan, mechanic, laborer — *w.-men's party*, a political party organized in the interests of working men — *w.-model*, a miniature machine designed to give a representation of the working of a machine of which it is not of necessity an exact model — *w.-mold* (*Ceram*), a cast made from a case mold for use in molding wares — *w.-party* (*Metl*), a detail of men for the doing of manual work, as in fortifying bridge, etc. — *w.-strength* (*Arch & Engin*), the strength or power of resistance to stress upon which the working load for a member of a structure is calculated usually not more than one-third or sometimes only one-fifth of the ultimate or breaking strength — *w.-substance* (*Mech*) any substance especially a fluid under pressure, the elasticity of which can be utilized to actuate a piston, rotor, or similar device, as in a prime mover.

**work'ing**, 1 *work'ing*, 2 *work'ing*, *n* 1. The act of laboring, hence, the action or the operation of anything, or the plan or manner of operation, as, the *workings* of the imagination. 2. A portion of a mine, quarry, or the like that has been or is worked. 3. A process of fermentation, hence, by suggestion, scum, also the immersed or the floating vegetation in stagnant water, blossom. — *annual working* (*Forestry*) a system of working under which cuttings are made once in each year — *hatch w.* (*Telep*) the plan of sending a hatch of five or six messages by each station in turn so that each station may have the unimpeded use of the wires for a time — *single w.* (*Telep*) the sending of messages in only one direction at one time — *working-har'fel*, *n* [*Cornwall Eng*] *Mining* The cylinder in which the bucket works in a lifting-pump — *w.-beam*, *n* A walking-beam — *w.-day*,

*n* 1. A day not a legal holiday, a work-day. 2. The number of hours constituting a day's work, as, a *working-day* of eight hours. — *w.-face*, *n* A face or surface that is to be operated upon or with, as, the *working-face* of a mass of coal, or of a grindstone — *w.-home* (*Mining*) working toward the main shaft, as in long-wall retreating distinguished from *w.-out*, that is, away from the main shaft — *w.-house*, *n* A workshop, figuratively, the mind — *w.-nut*, *n* *Mus* The free fantasia of a sonata, the second division of the first movement, in which its two principal themes are subjected to musical changes till they are fully elaborated — *w.-point*, *n* The point where actual work is done in place or part, as of a machine, at which effective action is produced. — *w.-rod*, *n* A pontil.

**Work'ing-ton**, 1 *work'ing-ton*, 2 *work'ing-ton*, *n* A seaport borough in Cumberland, England.

**work'less**, 1 *work'les*, 2 *work'les*, *a* 1. Having no work; not working. 2. Not exemplified or proved by works. **work'man**, 1 *work'man*, 2 *work'man*, *n* [*-MEN, pl*] 1. A man employed in manual labor, an artisan, mechanic, sometimes, a skilled or accomplished mechanic, artisan. 2. A man engaged in any labor, as in literature or art, worker. 3. In glass-bottle making, the man by whom the bottle-necks are shaped. 4. *Eng Feudal Law* A tenant who had to do certain week-work. *Syn.* see *ARTIZAN* — *workman's candlestick*, a socket for a candle, attached to a staple that can be driven into a wall — *workmen's compensation act*, an act providing for the compensation of a workman by his employer in case of accident, specif, the British statute of 1906, conferring on a workman the right to compensation for injury received, whether negligence on the part of the employer is proved or not.

**Work'man**, *n* 1. Fanny (*the Bullock*) (1859–1/2/1925), an American mountaineer, attained (1896) 23,300 ft altitude in the Himalayas. 2. William Hunter (7/1847–) an American physician and mountaineer, attained 23,394 ft altitude in the Himalayas in 1902–1903.

**work'man-lik**, 1 *work'man-lik*, 2 *work'man-lik*, *a* Like or befitting a skilled workman. Used also adverbially. **work'man-ly** — *work'man-ly-ness*, *n*

**work'man-ship**, 1 *work'man-ship*, 2 *work'man-ship*, *n* 1. The art or skill of a workman, or the quality of work in respect to execution. 2. The work or result produced by a worker, as, all these are his *workmanship*. **work'ship**, [*Rare*]

**work'mas'ter**, 1 *work'mas'tar*, 2 *work'mas'ter*, *n* A skilled or a directing workman, especially, one who designs, produces, or performs a work of importance — *work'mis'tress*, *n* *scm* [for *work*]

**work'room**, 1 *work'rūm*, 2 *work'rōom*, *n* A room where shop, 1 *work'shop*, 2 *work'shop*, *n* A building or room where any work is carried on, especially a handicraft. In England the term is applicable, under various acts of Parliament to any place in which collective labor is done and in which no machinery operated by mechanical power is used.

**work'som**, 1 *work'som*, 2 *work'som*, *a* [*Rare*] Industrial, industrious. [*hamshire England*]

**work'sop**, 1 *work'sop*, 2 *work'sop*, *n* A town in Nottingham. **work'sys**, 1 *work'wz*, 2 *work'wz*, *adv* In a manner or position adapted for use or working. **work'nise**

**work'wo'man**, 1 *work'wu'man*, 2 *work'wō'man*, *n* A woman who earns her living, especially by manual labor. **work'y-day**, *n* & *n* Same as *WORKDAY*. **world**, *n* To bring into the world, give birth to.

**world**, 1 *würld*, 2 *würld*, *n* 1. The earth, the terra-queous globe. (1) Inclusively, the earth and all created things that belong to it, hence, the earth and all celestial bodies, the universe, the earth being once supposed to be the center of the universe. (2) By extension, any similar orb (sometimes with reference to habitability). (3) By restriction, a part of the earth as the Old World, the New World, the world of heaven and earth, the polar world. 2. A division of existing or created things belonging to the earth. (1) In general some natural grand division, as, the mineral plant, or animal world. (2) Absolutely, the human inhabitants of the earth, mankind, as it is known to all the world. (3) By restriction a definite class of men as constituting a body and as having some peculiar characteristics, as, the Christian world, the scientific world. (4) More abstractly, a sphere or domain, as, the world of letters or art. 3. Man regarded socially, human society in general or locally, the public, hence, social life and intercourse, as, the world smiles on success, the recluse hides from the world, by restriction, the active or prominent portion of society, as, he is not much in the world. 4. Hence, social life in its phases, the practices, usages, and ways of men, as, he does not know the world as it is. 5. A total of things as pertaining to or affecting an individual man. (1) Man as a microcosm, all of man's inner life, as, the world within. (2) A career among men, one's experience in life as to begin the world anew. (3) Colloquially, the course of events as affecting one personally. Individual condition or circumstances, as, how goes the world with you? your world is changed indeed. 6. A system of things regarded as under laws productive of harmony and order, and so forming an organic whole, the world-order or the world as a cosmos. 7. A scene of existence or of affairs regarded from a moral or religious point of view. (1) The sphere of material interests, as distinguished from the sphere of spiritual interests, hence secular affairs, worldly aims and pleasure, as, love not the world, by extension those collectively who are absorbed in the affairs of this life as be not of the world. The world whose charms his young affections stole. He found too mean for an immortal soul.

*MONTEMEYER World Before the Flood* c 1 st 13

(2) The present scene or state of existence as distinguished from the future or immortal one, as, the world is all a fleeting show. (3) A period in the course of the divine dispensations an age or dispensation. Upon whom the ends of the world are come. 1 Cor x, 11. 8. Figuratively, great quantity, number, or size, as, a world of trouble, a world of sparks flew from the chimney. [*AS world, < wer, man, + yldo, nge, < cald, old*]

— above the world, superior to worldly aims, spiritual — all. 1. In the w. all that can be, or that is possible as, all the money in the world could not save him — all the w., every one or all that the world is as all the world wondered, she was all the world to him — all the w. and his wife (*Colloq*), every one sometimes all who are socially recognized, also, an ill-assorted multitude of people — a w. an immense amount a great deal often used adverbially as a world too big — *ecypl w.*, the phenomenal or created world, distinguished from the *noetic* or *archetypal*. See *ARCHETYPAL* — end of the w. 1. In Biblical use the end of an age, eon, or dispensation as, "the harvest is the end of the world,"



service with my body I then worship.  
R C TRENCH *Select Glossary* p 306 (K. P. & Co. 1890.)  
To treat with distinguished or exaggerated admiration or affection ns, a lover worships his mistress.

















*Xenurus unifasciatus* (Common)  
(20-133011) 1/4



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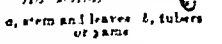
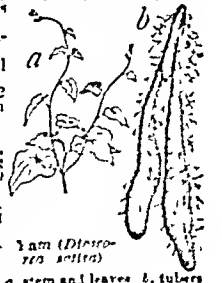
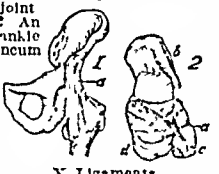
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## Black Letter

## Script

one of several species of *Dioscorea* (see DIOSCOREA)





The leading cultivated species *D. sativa* and *D. obovata*, originally belonging to India and adjacent regions and there extensively cultivated have been introduced into the West Indies and other warm countries. They are climbing vines with a slender stem usually simple palmately veined leaves, and inconspicuous green flowers in axillary panicles or racemes those on the latter succeeded by membranaceous 3-celled, 3-winged capsules.

*Yams* — form as important an article of food in tropical countries as the Potato in Europe.

LINDLEY *Vegetable Kingdom* order Liliaceae, p. 213 [A. 1853] 2. [Southern U S] A large variety of the sweet potato 3. Any plant of the yam family (*Dioscoreaceae*) [*C. Pg. whame*, prob. of African origin]

— Australian yam, a very hardy species (*Dioscorea hastifolia*) of Western Australia, a staple food of the local aborigines — Chinese yam, a hardy Chinese species (*Dioscorea batatas*) with a spindle-shaped root, 2 to 4 feet long, white and flaky inside — common or cultivated yam, *D. sativa*. See *YAM*, 1. — Japanese yam, a hardy species (*D. japonica*) closely allied to the Chinese — *ka-wi* yam, a species (*D. aculeata*) with prickly stem and sweetish tubers cultivated in the tropics. Called in India the prickly-stemmed yam — long yam, an Australian species (*Dioscorea transversa*), eaten raw by the aborigines — native yam, any one of various species of *Ipomoea*, congeners of the sweet potato, sometimes eaten by the aborigines — negro yam, same as *UYI YAM* — *Ooyala* yam, *D. tomentosa*, of Travancore in southern India — red yam, same as *UYI YAM* — round yam, same as *BUPKIN YAM* — *Tivoli* yam, a high-climbing species (*D. nummularia*), of India and Polynesia, with prickly stems, opposite leaves, and cylindrical roots as thick as a man's arm — *uri* yam, a very widely cultivated species (*D. olean*) with stems not prickly and hence needing support, with a root often attaining a length of 8 feet, and a weight of 100 pounds — white yam, same as *UYI YAM* — wild yam, 1. A slender twining vine (*D. villosa*) of woods and thickets in the eastern United States and Canada — wild yam-root; yam-root; 2. A parasitic orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) of Tasmania 3. A West-Indian climber (*Rapanea pleioneura*) resembling the yams and of the same family — winged or wing-stalked yam, same as *UYI YAM* — yam's stick; n. [Austral] A hard-wood stick used for digging yams, and occasionally as a weapon — yellow yam [Local, U S], a variety of sweet potato

*ya'mai*, 1 yā'mā, 2 yā'mā n. [Austral] A tree, an aboriginal name, probably a variant of *Yarrah*

*Yam'a*, 1 yā'mā or yū'mā, 2 yā'mā or yū'mā, n. *Hind Myth* The Hindu god of the dead, who judges and punishes souls represented as four-armed, clad in garments of fire, crowned, and sitting on a buffalo. He holds a mace and noose, and drags the souls of the condemned out of their bodies [*C Sans yama*, twin]

*ya-ma'he*, 1 yō-mā'he, 2 yā-mā'bē n. [Jap] A trout (*Salmo perryi*), the mountain-trout

*Ya-ma-craw*, 1 yō-mā-kō, 2 yā-mā-cra n. A member of a band of outlawed Creek Indians who in 1730 settled on the banks of the Savannah river near the site of the present city of Savannah, Ga.

*ya-ma-dou*, 1 yā-mā-dō, 2 yā-mā-dū, n. Same as *YAMADOU*. See *OU*.

*Ya-ma-ga-ta*, 1 yō-mā-gā-tā, 2 yā-mā-gā-tā, n. 1. Prince, Arimoto (1833-1892), a Japanese general and statesman 2. Akenincenral Honshu Island, Japan 3. Its capital

*Ya-ma-gu-chi*, 1 yō-mā-gū-chi, 2 yā-mā-gū-chi, n. 1. A ken in W Honshu Island, Japan 2. Its capital

*Yam'a-mai*, 1 yā-mā-māi, 2 yā-mā-māi, n. [Jap] A Japanese oak-feeding silkworm (*Antheraea jama-mai*), also, the silk it produces

*Ya-ma-na-shi*, 1 yō-mā-nā-shi, 2 yā-mā-nā-shi, n. A ken in S E Honshu Island, Japan, capital Kōfu

*Ya-ma-si*, 1 yō-mā-si, 2 yā-mā-si, n. See under *AMERICAN*

*Ya-ma-ska*, 1 yā-mā-ska, 2 yā-mā-ska, n. A district in central Quebec province, Canada 304,966 sq. m.

*Ya-ma-tō-ka*, 1 yō-mā-tō-ka, 2 yā-mā-tō-ka, n. See under *KAZA*

*Ya-ma-to*, 1 yō-mā-to, 2 yā-mā-to, n. A native Japanese school of painting based on the old Chinese art-canon, adapted to motives found in court life and Japanese tradition, dating from the 11th century. *Wa' gwa-ryū*.

*Yam'bean*, 1 yā'm-bān, 2 yā'm-bēn, n. A West-Indian plant (*Cacarea erosa*) of the bean family, whose roots and pods are both used for food

*Yam-dok*, 1 yā-m-dōk, 2 yā-m-dōk, n. A lake in Tibet

*Yam'hili*, 1 yā'm'hil, 2 yā'm'hil, n. A county in N W Oregon, 711 sq. m. county-seat, McMillanville

*Ya-mi'thin*, 1 yā-mi'tin, 2 yā-mi'tin, n. 1. A district in Upper Burma British India, 3,000 sq. m. 2. Its capital

*Yam'ma*, 1 yā'm-mā, 2 yā'm-mā, n. [S Am] The llama

*Yam'mer*, 1 yā'm-er, 2 yā'm-er, n. [Prov. Brit] 1. To yearn 2. To complain peevishly; cry aloud while yearning

*Yam'p*, 1 yā'm-p, 2 yā'm-p, n. [Am Ind] A biennial herb (*Coronaria*) of the parsley family, its tuberosous root, used for food by Indians of the Pacific coast, also, an allied Californian plant (*C. kelloggii*)

*Yam'pah*, 1 yā'm-pā, 2 yā'm-pā, n. A river in N. W. Colorado, length, 200 m. in the Green River

*Yamph*, 1 yā'mf, 2 yā'mf, n. [Prov. Eng] To bark persistently

*Yam'stok*, 1 yā'm'stok, 2 yā'm'stok, n. [Colloq] A native of St Helena nickname ROSEMARY Napoleon p. 105 [H 1900]

*Yam'un*, 1 yā'm-un, 2 yā'm-un, n. [Chin] The office or official residence of a public functionary, as a mandarin also any department of the public service, as the *yamun* of public justice

*Yam'nen*, 1 yā'm-nē, 2 yā'm-nē, n. A river in N. E. Siberia, length, 450 m. to the Arctic ocean

*Yam'nan*, 1 yā'm-nā, 2 yā'm-nā, n. A North-American linguistic stock. See *AMERICAN*

*Yan'cey*, 1 yā'n-si, 2 yā'n-si, n. 1. William Lowndes (1814-1863), an American politician who urged secession, Confederate envoy to Europe, 1861 2. A county in W North Carolina, 300 sq. m. county-seat, Burnsville

*Yan'g*, 1 yā'ng, 2 yā'ng, n. To cry as a wild goose, honk [Imitative] — *yan'g*, n. A honk

*Yan'ghow*, 1 yā'ŋ'ch'ow, 2 yā'ŋ'ch'ow, n. A city in S Kiangsu province China former capital of Yangkingdom

*Yan'g'kin*, 1 yā'ŋ'k'īn, 2 yā'ŋ'k'īn, n. [Chin] A musical instrument resembling the dulcimer

*Yan'gtze*, 1 yā'ŋ'tsē, 2 yā'ŋ'tsē, n. A river in Tibet and central China length 3,200 m. to the Pacific ocean

*Yan'ni*, 1 yā'nī, 2 yā'nī, n. Same as *JAVINA*

*Yank*, 1 yā'ŋk, 2 yā'ŋk, n. 1. [Colloq] To take, remove, or displace with or as with a sharp or sudden motion, pull with a jerk commonly with a preposition, as *I yanked him off his chair*. 2. [Prov. Eng] To strike with a whip, flog

*Yank*, 1 yā'ŋk, 2 yā'ŋk, n. 1. To move with rapidity; be in active motion 2. To talk incessantly or rapidly [*C Sw dial yank*, wander, also in *Ice yaga*, *G yagen*, hunt]

*Yank*, 1 yā'ŋk, 2 yā'ŋk, n. [Colloq U S] A sudden pull jerk

[Prov. Eng] (1) A sharp blow, slap buffet (2) pl A kind of leggings worn by field-hands

*Yank*, n. [Slang U S] Same as *YANKEE* said especially during the Civil War, by Confederates of Federal troops

*Yan'kee*, 1 yā'ŋkī, 2 yā'ŋkī, n. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Yankees, as, a *Yankee* idiom 2. Excellent, first-rate

It was a cant favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings of Cambridge about 1713. The inventor used it to express excellency. A *Yankee* good horse or *Yankee* cider and the like.

The students of Harvard used to hire horses of him; their intercourse with him and his use of the term on all occasions led them to adopt it. WILLIAM GORDON *Independence of United States* vol. 1, letter xii, p. 452 [FEB BY AUTHOR 1783]

— *Yankee* clover, same as *JAPAN CLOVER* — *Y. notions*, same as *NOTIONS*, 5 — *Y. rails* (Slang, London), on the stock exchange, American railroad stocks — *Y. shilling*, see *SHILLING*, 2

*Yan'kee*, n. 1. [Colloq] (1) A person born or living in New England, a word of doubtful origin, said by some to be the same as Scotch *yonkie* (see *YANKEE*) and by others to be a form of *Yinghees*, a corruption of French *Anglais* by the Canadian Indians. Smollett used the term in 1762 in his "Adventures of Lancelot Greaves," p. 45. "Proceed without yawning like a Dutch *yanly*." Here the reference may be to a Dutch sailor or miller; vessel. This origin is not yet definitely ascertained. Compare quotation under *YANKEE* 2 and also quotation under *YANKEE DOODLE*. (2) Hence, a citizen of the United States, a foreign chiefly British usage. (3) A Northerner; especially a Federal soldier so called in the South, particularly during the Civil War. (4) [Archaeol] Whisky and molasses.

2. [S-] *Founding* A molder's lifting-tool having a curved shank. See *ILLUS* of molder's tools, under *MOLDER*, 3. pl (1) Same as *YANKEE RAILS*. (2) [Baseball Cant, U S] The New York baseball club of the American League [Prob same as *Se yan'ie*, a sharp, clever woman, < *YANK*, r, but see def 1]

— *Yan'kee-gang*, n. [Canada] An arrangement by which a slabbing-gang and a stool-gang are connected by parallel ways for the reduction of logs to lumber by passing them from one set to the other — *Yan'kee-land*, n. [Colloq] The United States sometimes by restriction, New England — *Yan'kee-dom*, n. 1. The place where Yankees live used either of New England or the Northern States, or of the United States as a whole 2. Yankees collectively or as a class

*Yan'kee-doo'dle-dom*; [Rare] — *Yan'kee-ism*, n. 1. Yankee characteristics regarded collectively 2. Anything, as a trait or idiom, peculiar to Yankees especially as restricted to New England

When he was excited, the *Yankees* of his youth came back to him. WENTWORTH *Brotherhood* pt ii, p. 100 [r & 1862]

*Yan'kee Doodle*, 1. A song, including many humorous verses, popular in pre-Revolutionary times, and generally regarded as one of the national airs of the United States. The origin of the words is entirely obscure. The statement is made in DUFFY's *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, and also by Mary Mapes Dodge (*Honors Brinker*, p. 33 s 1891), that it was taken from an old Dutch harvest-song, the refrain of which, as quoted from the latter book, was

*Yankee doodle* down  
 Doodle diddle  
 Yankee river roover, roover,  
 Botermelk and Tawnter.

Edward Everett Hale attributes the present version to Edward Bangs, who graduated from Harvard in 1777. The most popular theory, however, assigns the authorship to Dr Richard Shuckburgh, an English surgeon and wit, who wrote the verses in 1775 to deride the fantastically uniformed Colonial troops. The tune has been ascribed to various countries and to the medieval church but probably had its origin in England. It occurs in *Two to One*, an opera of Samuel Arnold a London 1784

2. A Yankee

*Yan'kee-ize*, 1 yā'ŋkī-īz, 2 yā'ŋkī-īz, n. [*-IZED*, *-IZING*] To invest with Yankee traits or characteristics

*Yan'kee-fy*, 1 yā'ŋkī-fī, 2 yā'ŋkī-fī, n. [*-IZED*, *-IZING*] To invest with Yankee traits or characteristics

*Yan'ker*, 1 yā'ŋk-er, 2 yā'ŋk-er n. [Scot] 1. A great false-hood plumper 2. A sharp blow 3. An agile active girl 4. A clever, pushing woman 5. An incessant talker

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*Yan'king*, 1 yā'ŋk-ŋg, 2 yā'ŋk-ŋg, n. 1. [U S] Inclined to jerk or pull sharply as a horse 2. [Scot] Active enterprising

*Yan'k*, pp *Yanked*

*Yan'kton*, 1 yā'ŋk-tŋn, 2 yā'ŋk-tŋn, n. 1. A county in S E South Dakota 515 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat, seat of Yankton College (Congregational), founded in 1881 3. A sub-tribe of the Dakota Indians. See *AMERICAN*

*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

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*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

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*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

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*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

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*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

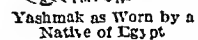
*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

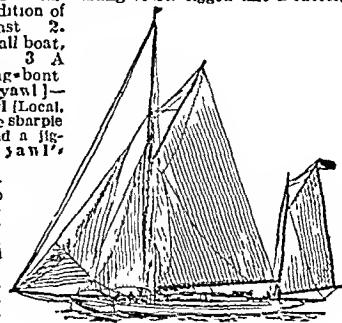
*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

*Yan'k'ite*, 1 yā'ŋk-īte, 2 yā'ŋk-īte, n. [Sent] Smart active, agile

The noddy was *dived* softly over the sand, with an accompaniment of snapping trigs. *Strev* *strev* *Strev Men p* 261 [s. 1887]  
[< *Norn* *gaga*, head back, < *gagyr*, beat back]  
*yawz*, *y* To rise in frothlike blisters, as cane-juice in sugar-making [*< yawz*, n]  
*yawz*, *y* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course, hence, unsteady motion  
*yawz*, *y* 1 A defective spot in cloth 2 A tubercle in the disease called yaws. Perhaps < Afr *gag*, raspberry 3 *yaw-z*, *y* Of or pertaining to the yaws  
*yawz*, *y* See under *INNOCHINER*  
*yawd*, *y* *yad* 2 *yad* n [Scott] Same as *yawn*  
*yawl*, *y* *yawl*, 2 *yawl*, *rl*, [Prov Eng] Same as *yawl*  
*yawl*, *y* 1 A small sailing vessel rigged like a cutter.



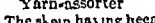
with the addition of  
a jigger-mast 2.  
A ship's small boat,  
jolly-bont 3 A  
small fishing-bont  
[ < D jol, yawl ]—  
Roslyn jawl (Local,  
U S). A large sharpie  
with jibs and a jig-  
ger-mast — jawl,  
rigged", o  
Now  
ing two  
masts,  
the  
after one  
very small  
and stepped  
far astern  
and both  
rigged with  
fore-and-aft



yawn, 1 yōn, Yawl (def 1) under Lower Salls  
 2 yan, v I. f 1. To express by or ns by n yawn, or  
 in the act of yawning. ns, he yawned out a good-night  
 2. [Rare] To effect by yawning.



II: 1 To open the mouth wide, either (1) voluntarily, as an animal seeking its prey, or (2) involuntarily, with a long full inspiration of the breath, often accompanied by muscular contraction, especially about the throat, the organs of deglutition and lungs.



People, of course are free to *vawn* when they please provided they put their hands to their mouths  
A BIRRELL *Obliv Dicta, Milton* in second series p 49 [s ISS7]  
2 To have the mouth open, as in astonishment or bewilderment, stand agape 3. To gape, as in desire for something, by extension, to yearn or long 4 To bawl or stand wide open, especially n ready to engulf or receive something, as, n yawning chasm, the prison doors upon before him. [*S. adman. < mania v m h*]

**yawn**, *n* 1 A wide opening of the mouth, especially when involuntary and as an indication of weariness or dullness. See YAWN, *vi*, 1 2 The act of opening wide 3. [Rare] Something that opens wide, a chasm.

yawnd, yāw' nand  
yawp, 1 yōp, 2 yōp, & n [Prov.] Same as yrlr.  
yaws, 1 yēz, 2 yōz & n A contagious tropical skin disease characterized by small, dusky red spots that develop into raspberry-like tubercles, sometimes ulcerating often of long continuance, from bacteria. It is probably caused by *n spirillum* and is closely related to *syphilis*.

yaw'-wēn', 1 3ō'-wūd', 2 3ā'-wūd', n A prostrate or climbing shrub (*Morinda royoc*) of the madder family, with small crimson flowers, growing in the West Indies and Florida formerly used as a remedy for the yaws  
yaw'-che, 1 3ōsh'-che 2 3āsh'-che n [Mayn] The West-Indian god-tree (*Clethra pentandra*)

**Yax'e'l**, 1 *yāsh'ki*, 2 *yash'e'i* *n* [Mex] A variety of Sisal hemp (*Agave rigida sisalana*), the Sisal hemp of Florida and the Bahamas *yash'qul*.

Yazoo, 1 yaz'oo 2 yaz'oo, n 1. A river in N W Missis-  
sippi length 250 m to the Mississippi river 2. A  
county in W central Mississippi. 1 015 sq m, county  
seat Yazoo City.  
Y B, Yr. B, abbr Year-Book - Yb., abbr Ytterbium  
y-het, n of hr f

Y'hí-euy, n Same as íntet  
 y-clad't, pp Glad  
 y-clépt', 1 y-clépt' 2 y-clépt', pp (Archae or Humorous)  
 y-clépted, 1 Called named See clúfr  
 y-d, abbr [yúá p'l yárl  
 y'da-ler, 1 U'da-ler, 2 U'da-ler n Norse Myth The abode  
 of the goddess of mind

Y'da-lit.  
 y'det, n Idle y'det.— y'del-lyt, adv  
 y-do't, pp of no, r Done  
 y-drad't, pp of DRAD r Dreaded  
 Y'dun, 1 ū'dūn 2 ū'dūn n *Yorse Myth* Same as Iot y

ye, ye, I thi, the The antique method of printing in which the *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon character thorn (see *thorn*, 7) sometimes incorrectly pronounced *y*. See *thir*, 11.

the second person. Compare thou and you. In Old English until about the 14th century *þe* and *you* were differentiated, the nominative and vocative being *þe* and the accusative and dative *you*. Later they became confused. In modern use *you* is employed in all cases, but *þe* is restricted to the nominative as in Old English *þu bist* 'thou art'.

used except in poetry and formal or ceremonial occasions. In Arabic and Persian it is like you is addressed in courtesy to a single person. { < AB p. 50 }

**yea, n** An expression of affirmation, especially, an affirmative vote, by extension, one who casts such a vote, as the yeas have it — to call for the yeas and nays. In British parliamentary usage, to demand a vote by tellall, to which each member answers yea or nay (or as

**yes, aye** 1. Yes used to express affirmation or assent in this sense now superseded by *yes* except in solemn or religious use and in oral voting. 2. Outruly









W. I. RIF Early Conflicts of Christianity 125





Yurt, 1 yurt, 2 yurt, n [Siberiaa] A dwelling of the Mongolian tribes in the northern and central Asia usually of logs covered with earth or moss sometimes partly sunk in the ground, also, a tent Yourt; yurtai.  
Yu'ru-a'ri, 1 yu'ru-a'ri, 2 yu'ru-a'ri, n A territory in E

Vênêzuelâ 1,123 aq m. capital, Cuacipoti  
Y'u-tu-ru-â, 1 yu'tu-ku-rû, 1 yu'tu-ru-â, n. A South-American  
Y'u-tu-ru-â, 1 yu'tu-ku-rû, n. AMERICAN - a yu'tu-ru-â-chen, a  
Yu-ru-ku, 1 yu-ru-ku, 2 yu-ru-ku, n. A member of a comade  
Turkic tribe occupying parts of the Asia Minor highlands.  
They are cattle-raisers, and Mohammedans in religion  
y'u-tu, 1 yu'tu, 2 yu'tu, n. [Peru] A bird, a tinamou  
y'u-tu, o & n. Same as YEX  
Y'u-tu-ru-â, 1 yu'tu-ku-rû, n. Same as YU-TU-RO-Â.  
Freach physicia and writer, *Troets in China*, etc.  
y'vet, n. Same as IVY  
y'vet, a & ado. IVET III

Yves, 1 lv, 2 yv, Saint (<sup>19</sup>/171253-5/11303) A French monk and jurist, patroa salad of lawyers Yves", Hé"lo"ri".  
Yve"tot', 1 lv'tō', 2 yv'tō', n A town in Seine-la-inférieure department, France  
Y'v'oir-et-y'v'ir'it n Same as Yv'oir

Y'ron'-et, y'vân'-j; n Same as IVON't  
Y'ron', 1 l'vôn', 2 y'vôn', Adolphe (1/n 1817-3/n 1893) A  
French historical painter. *Capture of the Malakoff* etc  
Y-wain', 1 l-wên', 2 y-wân'-n See GAWAIN Y-wainc't.

Y. W. C. A., Y. W. C. T. U., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION  
y-wis't, *adv.* Same as IWIS  
y-wrak'et, *imp.* of WREAK, *v.*

3-wre't, pp of wry<sup>2</sup>, v  
3-wrought't, 1 l-rōt', 2 ȝ-rōt', pp of wonk, v Wrought.  
Y<sup>2</sup>zeure', 1 l zūr', 2 y<sup>2</sup>zūr', n A town in Allier department,  
France

 $Q_2$ 

Script

Wilhelm (P/1729-1/61777) A German poet, satirist, translated *Orlando Lost* into German. The brother  
Zach'a'-ri'ah, 1 zok'a'-rai'a, 2 zbe'a'-ri'a, n 1 A masculine  
personal name Zach'a'-ryy, Dan D Sv Za'cha'-ri'as,  
1 zok'a'-ri'os, 2 z'a'-ca'-ri'as, F Za'cha'rie', 1 zok'ri', 2  
za ca rē, G Zach'a'-ri'as, 1 tsdn o-ri'os 2 tsan'a'-ri'as, It  
Zac'c'a'-ri, 1 drak'ko'-ri'a, 2 dzac'a'-ri'a, L Zach'a'-ri'-  
as, 1 zack'a'-ri'as, 2 zack'a'-ri'as, 2 zack'a'-ri'as, 2 zack'a'-ri'as

[illegible]

Za'dok, 1 zē'dek, 2 zā'dōk, n 1 A masculine personal name  
F Za'doe', 1 zā dōk'. 2 za'dōe'. L Za-dō'cus, 1 za-dō'-

kos 2 za-dŏ'cŏn 2 Bŏb 2 Sam viii, 17. [Heb., just  
righteous]  
Za-dŏk-ŭte, 1 zŏ'dek-ait, 2 zŏ'dŏk-ŭt. I. a Pertaining to  
Zadok, a chief priest in Solomon's time, or to his children  
II. n A son of the house of Zadok, one of the legitimate  
priests [government, Russia]  
Za-dŏnŭs'kŭ, 1 zn-dŏnŭs'k, 2 za-dŏnŭs'k. A town in Voronezh  
Za-dŏnŭs'kŭ, 1. za-dŏnŭs'k, 2. za-dŏnŭs'k [Sarb., zamek]

certain Slavonic peoples a communal organization of blood-relatives in which the members inhabit a compound governed by the chief of the community, and each contributes his share to industry for the common welfare.

ser'tlie, 1 ser'te, 2 ser'te, n A European bearm (*Abramis timba*) zar'tlie, [G]

za'fa-ran-bō'i, 1 za'fa-ran-bō'i 2 za'fa-raa-bō'i, n A

Hieroglyphic	Egyptian Hieratic	Phoenician	Early Greek and Latin	Greek and Latin	English Script
𐀀	Ⲁ	א	Α	Α	A
𐀁	ⲁ	ב	Β	Β	B
𐀂	Ⲃ	ג	Γ	Γ	C
𐀃	ⲃ	ד	Δ	Δ	D
𐀄	Ⲅ	ה	Ε	Ε	E
𐀅	ⲅ	ו	Ζ	Ζ	F
𐀆	Ⲇ	ז	Η	Η	G
𐀇	ⲇ	ח	Θ	Θ	H
𐀈	Ⲉ	ט	Ι	Ι	I
𐀉	ⲉ	י	Κ	Κ	K
𐀊	Ⲋ	כ	Λ	Λ	L
𐀋	ⲋ	ל	Μ	Μ	M
𐀌	Ⲍ	מ	Ν	Ν	N
𐀍	ⲍ	נ	Ξ	Ξ	O
𐀎	Ⲏ	ס	Ο	Ο	P
𐀏	ⲏ	ע	Π	Π	Q
𐀐	Ⲑ	פ	Ρ	Ρ	R
𐀑	ⲑ	צ	Σ	Σ	S
𐀒	Ⲓ	ק	Τ	Τ	T
𐀓	ⲓ	ר	Υ	Υ	U
𐀔	Ⲕ	ש	Φ	Φ	V
𐀕	ⲕ	ת	Χ	Χ	W
𐀖	Ⲗ		Ψ	Ψ	X
𐀗	ⲗ		Ω	Ω	Y
𐀘	Ⲙ				Z

1862) A Russian novelist *The Young Muscovite*  
 1a'gráb, 1 zó'gráb, 2a'gráb n Same as AONAM  
 1a'grútis, 1 zé'grós or zé'gr-u-s 2 zá'grús or zá'gré-ús, n  
 Gr Antipus Dionysos, as worshipped especially in Crete  
 1a'hám, 1 zé'hám, 2a'hám n *Idé* & *Chron* vi, 19  
 1a'há'leh, 1 zé'le, 2a'le, n A town in Syria Zab'le.  
 1a'hán, 1 zé'n 2a'hán, 1 zó'hán n A German  
 1a'há'p, 1 zé'p, 2a'há'p 2 Jóhann Karl Wilhelm (1780-1871), a  
 a German artist *Ornaments and Pictures from Pompeii* etc.  
 1a'há'r'maan, 1 tsá'r'maan, 2 tsá'r'maan, Christian Christop-  
 her (1719-49) (1853) A Danish admiral and hydrog-  
 rapher *The Danish Pilot*  
 1a'im', 1 za'im', 2 za'im', n [Turk] A Turkish chief who  
 commands and supports a body of mounted militia - za-  
 im-et, n The territory of a zaim  
 1a'ín, 1 zá'in, 2a'ín, n Same as AYIN  
 1a'ín, 1 zá'ín, 2a'ín, n Dark-colored hair without spots  
 1a'ín'er, 1 tsá'r'er, 2 tsá'r'er Gunther (1430-1500) A  
 German printer introduced Roman type into Germany  
 1a'ir, 1 zé'ir, 2 zá'ir, n *Idé* & *Kings* vii, 21

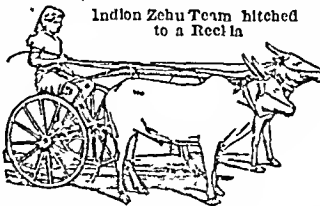
a-ir'e, 1 za-ir' 2 za-ir', n 1 A tragedy in five acts by  
Voltaire 2 The Kongo river former name **Za-hir'**.  
ai-san', 1 zai-zāa' 2 zi-san', n A lake in Semipalatinsk  
government, Asiatic Russia length, 80 m  
41. 11. 1940. 30. 11. 1940. 1 A district in

*a-lak'-ta'y*, 1 *ka-to'n* 2 *za-ka'-ta'y*, *n* 1 A district in Transcaucasia, *n* Azerbaijan, 1539 sq m 2 Its capital *a-lac'ca*, 1 *za-lak'e* 2 *za-lac'e'a*, *n* *Bot* A small genus of East-Indian stemless palms with pinnatisect leaves, polygamo-monoecious or dioecious flowers, and scale-covered





Old Per. < Zend, translation + Avesta text |  
n'di-clsm, 1 zen'di-clsm, 2 zēn'di-clsm, n The teachings  
of the Zend-Avesta, Zoroastrianism.



Burebell & Zebra 1/50  
(From a specimen in New York Zoo-  
logical Park)

Grevy's Zebra 1/1  
(Presented to the  
President of the United  
States by the King of  
Abyssinia)

typical American but  
with striped black-and  
[Pg. of Afr origin]

omely marked antelope  
(*Ophus dorix*), chiefly  
characterized by brown  
and white stripes across the

black stripes across the hind quarters and back. Compnre OKAPI — Z waterpillar, n Tb

larva of an American  
noctuid moth (*Mamestra*  
*picta*), yellow with  
three black longitud

—z = fish, n = teleost fish, m = teleost fish, m = teleost fish

*Neotephreops zebra*  
of Australian seas -  
mouse, n One of  
the beautifully striped

murine mice of the  
genus *Isomys* of North  
and Central Africa

A hothouse-plant (Cultivated because of its

mark, n The tiger  
wolf-spider — z swal-

swallowtail butterfly  
 now barred with black  
 s dasyuroid marsupial  
 a grayish-brown with

part of the back. See  
manian wolf† — z  
(*Connorus gulanensis*)  
dark stripes used in

a small tree (*Eugenia*). The wood of an East Indian tree yields a perfume. The flowers yield a perfume. The wood of the tree yields a perfume. The wood of the tree yields a perfume.

er

It is emphatically  
throughout by the *zei*  
*New-*  
Zeltz, 1 tsalts, 2 talta

triet, Saxony provin

An ancient town in M

Prussia.

18 col 1, [Old Per,  
seburg dis- Zen'dl-elst

of the zer

Zend, translation +  
1 zen'di-sizm, 2 zēn'di-

Avesta, Zoroastrianism

p 119 [TR & CO 1878]  
esto text]  
sm, n The teachings









the upper part of the limb of the spiral in the center of the inner ear = z. orbicularis (Anat), the circular fibers of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint = z. pectinata (Anat), the peripheral portion of the biliary membrane of the coeloth, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament = z. pellucida or rufina, the cell-wall of the ovum, which appears either clear or marked with numerous radiating canals

zo'nal, 1 z'nal, 2 z'nal, o 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by a zone or zones

We cannot make a zonal arrangement of families as easily as we can with plants. L. Co. 1884. Compend of Geol p 112 [A 1884]

2. Bot. Relating to or exhibiting the zone said of that view of a diatom which shows the line of contact of the two valves. See FRUSTULE. Compare VALVE, and SINE VIVA and ORNATE VIEW, under SIN, and ORNATE. 3. Crystal. Exhibiting zones, as, zonal structure. 4. Of or pertaining to the body-segments of an articulate [*L. zonalis*, < *L. zona*, sec ZONA]—zonal equation (Crystal), an equation expressing the common position of all the planes of a zone with reference to the axes = z. structure (Crystal), a crystalline structure in which the characteristic hands markings, etc., are concentric, usually following the outline of the crystal = z. symmetry (Bot), metamorphism, serial symmetry

zo'nal-ly, 1 z'nal-ly, 2 z'nal-ly, o After the manner of a zone, so as to form or exhibit a zone or zones

zo'nar, 1 z'nar, 2 z'nar, n A girdle that native Jews and Christians were once required to wear in some Moslem countries as a distinctive mark [*< Modern Gr zōnari*, < *Gr zōnari*, dim of *zōnē*, sec ZONA] zōn'ari

Zon'a-ras, 1 z'on'-ras, 2 z'on'-ras, Joannes A Byzantine historian lived about 1200, Chironides, etc.

Zo-na-ri-a, 1 z'o-na'-ri-a, 2 z'o-na'-ri-a, n Bot A genus of phosphorescent seaweeds which have fan-shaped zonal fronds [*L. tem of zonaria*, sec ZONA]

zo-na-ri-id, n -zo-na-ri-id, o

Zo-na-ri-a, n pl Mam The Zonoplatenella [*< L. zonaria*, sec ZONA]

zo-na-ry, 1 z'o-na'-ry, 2 z'o-na'-ry, o Resembling a belt or girdle, specif, having the villi in a hand encircling the chorion, as the deciduate placenta of carnivores, elephants, etc [*< L. zonarius*, < *zona*, sec ZONA]

zo-nate, 1 z'nat, 2 z'nat, o Bot & Zool Marked with zones or concentric colored bands, disposed in the form of a zone or zones [*< L. zona*, sec ZONA]

zo-na-tion, 1 z'o-na'-tion, 2 z'o-na'-tion, n 1 The state of being marked with rings or zones. 2. Phytoecog & Zoogeog Distribution or arrangement in zones

zon'da, 1 z'on'-da, 2 z'on'-da, n A dry hot west wind occurring especially in July and August, that blows from the Aodes in the neighborhood of San Juan, in the Argentine Republic, and bears clouds of dust also, a similar wind from the north on the Argentine plains near Mendoza [*< Zonda*, a Zonda in the Argentine Republic]

zone, 1 z'zon, 2 z'zon, o [*Rare*]

1. To encircle as if with a zone or belt encircle II. To take the form of zones

zone, n 1. Geog A region of the earth enclosed between two parallels of latitude, specif, one of the five divisions of the earth's surface, taking their names from the prevailing climate, and distinguished as follows the torrid zone, extending on each side of the equator 23° 27' (the inclination of the ecliptic), so that the sun is in the zenith at noon in one part of it or another throughout the whole year the temperate zones, included between the parallels 23° 27' and 66° 33' on both sides of the equator, so that the sun is always south of the zenith at noon in the north temperate zone and north of it in the south temperate, but rises and sets daily in each throughout the year and the frigid zones, within the parallels 66° 33' and the poles, so that there is at least one day in the year in each when the sun does not rise and one when it does not set

2. (1) A belt or area delimited from others, as by the character of its organisms, also, a belt of land distinguished by any characteristic, as, the wheat-zone

Some naturalists have divided the sea into five zones (between tide-marks) (a) the antarctic zone (down water to fifteen fathoms), (c) the coralline zone (fifty to fifty fathoms), (d) the deep-sea coral zone (fifty to a hundred fathoms), (e) the abyssal zone (beyond a hundred fathoms). These distinctions are not fully established (2) Geol. A bed or several consecutive beds or strata containing one or more characteristic fossils and thereby distinguished from other portions of the geologic column

Where one or a limited number of beds is characterized by one or more distinctive fossils it is termed a Zone and is often known by the name of a typical fossil. A. Geikie Test-Book of Geology 4th ed vol II p 860 [MACM '03]

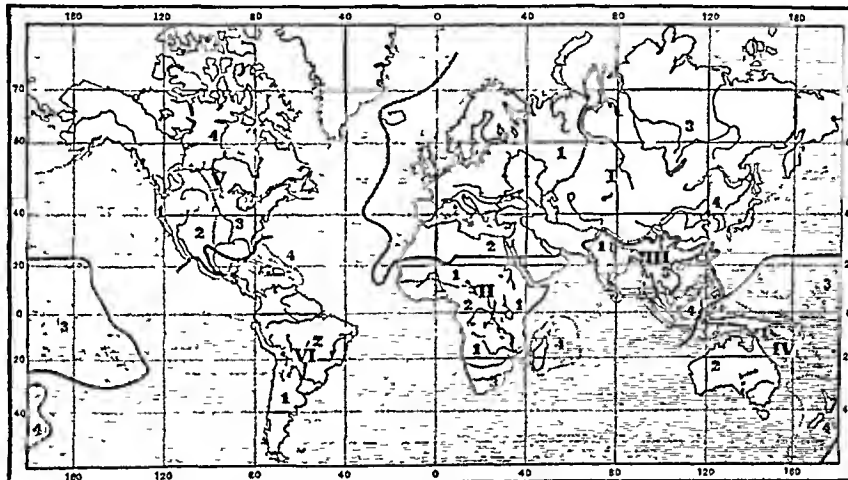
(3) U S Postol Service A unit of area one-half of a degree square See PARCEL POST under PARCEL (4) Mil A region proscribed for neutrals by a belligerent as being within range of military or naval operations war-zone

3. Math The portion of a surface of revolution, included between two parallel planes that are perpendicular to the axis 4. Astron A belt on the surface of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator 5. Crystal A belt or series of faces on a crystal, whose mutual intersections are parallel to each other and the zone-axis 6. Anat A belt-like area distinguished from its surroundings either by structure or appearance,

as, the zone of Zinn, about the hyaloid membrane of the eye 7. Any belt, band, stripe, or line, as of color or of other distinguishing thing or character, encircling an object or concentrically disposed on a surface 8. Orally (now chiefly in poetry), a belt or girdle

9. Railroad (1) The total number of stations situated in a certain area measured from a place whence traffic is shipped (2) A circular area within which a uniform fare is charged by the surface-car companies

10. [Rare] Distance around a globular or circular body. [*< Gr zona*, < *L. zona*, < *Gr zōnē*, sec ZONA]—annual zone, an annual ring. See RING, n. 1. arethralphino z., a horizontal line on which temperature is the determining climatic cause of the general vegetation type and the animal life nipline z., connecting z. (Bot), same as climate, n. 7. (1) polar z., the region surrounding the thermoelectric electrode when applied to the human body, a term proposed by De Winter—primordial z., the lowest geological formation known, during the currency of the epithet, to contain a fossil fauna equivalent to the Cambrian. See OROLOG—rainless z., the region of the ocean just above the tropics that has the least precipitation and maximum saltness—shear zone, n. Geol A zone of rock diamically metamorphosed along a fault or shear plane—three-mile z., the belt within the three-mile limit. See LIMIT—zone'ax'is, n. Crystal The imaginary line through a crystal, to which all the faces in a given zone, and the mutual intersections of these faces, are parallel—z. of action, influence, etc. see SPHERE 3 (2)—z. of clouds, a rather permanent belt of clouds situated above the thermal equator of the earth—z. of defense, the space around a fortification within reach of its guns—z. of fracture, the outer zone of the earth's crust, in which fracture may result from deformation—z. of stars, the stars contained within a zone of the celestial sphere. See ZONE, 4—z. of vegetation, a belt of vegetation of a given type lying be-



Zoogeographical Regions and Subregions according to A. R. Wallace

I Palearctic 1 Europe 2 Mediterranean 3 Siberian 4 Manchurian 5 Ethiopian 6 East African  
II Ethiopian 1 Indian 2 Indo-Chinese 3 Indo-Chinese 4 New Zealand 5 Neartic  
III GONDWANA 1 African 2 Australian 3 Australian 4 Australian 5 Australian 6 Australian  
IV Australian 1 Australian 2 Australian 3 Australian 4 Australian 5 Australian 6 Australian  
V Neotropical 1 Neotropical 2 Neotropical 3 Neotropical 4 Neotropical 5 Neotropical 6 Neotropical  
VI Neartic 1 Neartic 2 Neartic 3 Neartic 4 Neartic 5 Neartic 6 Neartic

between certain altitudes as, the piao zone of vegetation—z. plate, n. Optics A plate composed of rings alternately transparent and opaque, which produces the effect of a lens by the diffraction of light through it. An analogous device has been suggested for use in connection with sound-waves—z. reticulate, n. Astron A glass or mica reticula having graduations on the surface to correspond to equal intervals of right ascension and other linear graduation at right angles to the first to correspond to equal intervals of declination z. reticulate—z. starlike, n. A system in use, particularly on the Austro-Hungarian railways, by which railroad-tickets are made to read to any destination not exceeding a certain distance limit or zone. Until the maximum limit is reached, the passenger may go in any direction. 2. system

zoned, 1 z'ond, 2 z'ond, c 1. Wearing a zone or girdles Caught back to press again. On bosoms zoned with pain. E. B. Browning The Seraphim 1 503

2. Marked with zones, as, of color, form, or material, specif, in biology, zonate

One of the party picked up a well characterized piece of zoned agate. Schoolcraft Expedition Through Upper Mississippi Lake p 61 [H 1834]

zone-less, 1 z'on'-less, 2 z'on'-less, o Having no zone zo'nes-the'si-a, 1 z'nes-the'si-a, 2 z'nes-the'si-a, n Pot-hol A sensation of a constricting hand about the body zo'nes-the'si-a-t

zon'let, n A zone belt

zo-nif'er-ous, 1 z'o-nif'er-us, 2 z'o-nif'er-us, a Having or bearing a zone or zones [*< ZONE + L. ferre*, bear]

zo-nif'u-gal, 1 z'o-nif'u-gal, 2 z'o-nif'u-gal, o Passing from a zone of disturbed sensation outward

zo-nif'u-tal, 1 z'o-nif'u-tal, 2 z'o-nif'u-tal, o Passing from without to a zone of disturbed sensation

Zo-nit'-ide, 1 z'o-nit'-ide, 2 z'o-nit'-ide, n pl Conch The Vitridae Zo'nit'-es, n (t g) [*< Gr zōnites*, girdled, < *zōnē*, sec ZONA]—zo'nit'-id, o & n—zo'nit'-oid, o Zo'nit'-oid, 1 z'o-nit'-oid, 2 z'o-nit'-oid, n [*< ZONA + L. -oid*, like a zone] [*< Gr zōnoidēs*, < *zōnē* (sec ZONA), sec -OID]

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2 The zygomatic bone 3 The zygomatic process [  
Buxton Lake Regions Cent Afr p 212 in]



M

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X

Y

Z

# A PARTIAL LIST OF COMPREHENSIVE ILLUSTRATIONS, GROUPS, AND TABLES.

abbreviations Partial list act Important legislative acts (U S and Great Britain) acronyms Illustrations, terms African Table of tribes agriculture Terms used, illustration alloy, Varieties alphabet Comparative table American Table of Indian tribes Americanism Chief Americanisms animal kingdom Divisions anthracose Varieties anthropology Divisions of subject apple Varieties apricot: Varieties arch Varieties and terms architecture Terms styles and periods arithmetic Branches of the science armor Illustration of parts art Division of the subject artery Illustration of arterial system article Important historical compacts astronomy: Terms author Authors of the world automobile Terms illustrations aviation: Illustrations balm Table of varieties Baptist Branches of the denomination bark, n Table of useful barks baseball Terms plan of grounds basketball Plan of court, terms battery Electric, military battle Important battles beauty: Theories billiards Illustrations diagram of table, terms bird List of common birds and full-page illustration birthstone Polish and Jewish symbols black Table of pigments blackberry Varieties blacksmith Terms used ble Table of pigments bone Illustration of human skeleton book Sizes, famous books and manuscripts bookbinding: Terms botany Divisions of the science, signs, terms boxing Positions braille American and foreign systems brass Varieties brewing Terms used brickmaking Terms used bridge, n Values of honors and tricks, terms Briticism Chief Briticisms bronze Varieties brown Table of pigments building Terms	bureau U S govt bureaus hutterly Names, illustrations calendar Explanation of various calendars carload U S measures carpet Terms used carpet Varieties case Legal cases cast, n Breeds cattle Illustration of breeds cement Varieties chassis Illustration, parts named checker Illustration, openings cheese Varieties chemistry Branches of the science cherries Varieties chess Board mea, terms, openings, moves (diagram) chisel Varieties church Varieties church Chief Christian denominations cities Distribution of the science clay Varieties cloud Cloud-forms coal Varieties cock Varieties of mechanical tools coffee Varieties coin Monkeys of the world, plate of anc coins column Illustration showing parts columniation Architectural arrangements (illustrated) figure composer Composers of music confession Chief religious formularies congress Notable formal conferences consanguinity Degrees of constellation Table giving positions construction (1) Modern building constructions, (2) chief errors in grammar convention Important conventions corn Varieties cosmogony: Theories cosmology Divisions and chief theories cotton: Varieties court Chief American and English judicial courts court-tennis Diagram of court, terms cranionometry Table of points, lines, planes etc. Illustrations of facial index and angle and norms cricket Terms, diagram of field croquet Diagram of court, terms cross Forms with illustrations crown Noted crowns curling Diagram of rink, terms curreant Varieties dance Varieties deaf Deaf-and-dumb alphabet declaration Facsimile of American Declaration of Inde-	deadence, signers, chief formal and official declarations in history degree University degrees dentition Temporary and permanent dentition, with indications of time each tooth should appear diamond Cut diamonds, greatest diamonds (illustrations) dog Breeds (with plate) dress Woman's outer dress, with parts named drill Varieties dye Varieties earth Statistics of size education Outline of U S system element Chemical elements engine Mobile engines England Sovereigns engraving Processes esthetics Distribution of the science ethnology Branches of the science evidence In knowledge and in law experiment Important scientific experiments explosive Varieties fallacy Fallacies in logic feast Chief Christian and Jewish feasts fencing Positions (illustrated) fig Varieties figure In rhetoric, grammar, and logic file Kinds (illustrated) fire department Organization in chief cities, illustrations fish Common names flag Colored plates of flags flowers Names, symbol meanings food Classification and analysis football Diagrams of fields for American and Association games formula Important scientific formulas foundry: Terms fowl Breeds (with plate) furnace: Kinds furniture Noted styles (illustrations) gauge Varieties geology Division of the science Chart illustrating epochs formations, groups etc glass Varieties golf Terms grammar Divisions of the science granite Varieties grape American varieties grass Varieties gray Table of pigments green Table of pigments gun: Varieties gymnastics: Apparatus history Divisions of the subject hockey Terms, diagram of field	holiday Holidays recognized in the United States and in Canada horse Plate of breeds See MFAT Indo-Chinese Table of languages Inductive method Principles Infinitive Notes on usage Insects Table of orders Instrument Musical instruments Joint Varieties of mechanical joints judo Positions judo Varieties knot: Forms lace Varieties (illustrated) lacrosse Terms, diagram of the field lake Varieties of pigment lamp: Varieties language Elements classifications lath: Kinds law Classification, important laws physical, civil etc lawn-tennis Terms, diagram of court leaf Illustrations of varieties legislature Legislatures of important nations lens: Kinds literature Division of the subject lock Varieties of mechanical locks locomotive Illustration of parts, table of types logic Divisions of the subject U S and English classifications and rates Malayan Table of languages man Illustration of typical heads of race-stocks, schemes of races marble Varieties marine engine Parts of a triple-expansion engine masses Illustrations of movements measure Signs (in music), measures with U S (or English) and metric equivalents meter Kinds in verse and hymnology Signs meteorological Signs method Important scientific methods Methodist Branches of the denomination metric Metric System (illustrated), tables of measures milk Varieties with constituents mining: Terms miscegenation Table of half-castes mood Moods in logic mortality table Principal tables in U S and Great Britain movement Progressive motions of the horse in various gaits	muscle Classification muscular Muscular system of man muscle Schools and kinds, forms of muscular compositions, illustrations of instruments mythology Division of the subject nail Varieties naphtha Varieties nation Colored plate of national and State coats of arms needle: Varieties nerve Nervous system of man net: Varieties notation Arithmetical notation, numerical symbols and names novel Classification ork Varieties officer Military and naval officers oil Varieties ointment List from the United States and British Pharmacopoeias opera Important operas orange, a Table of pigments orange, n Varieties in U S orechestra Plan of arrangement orelaid Varieties order Orders of knighthood, architecture, etc organ Section of a pipe-organ paleontology Distribution of fossils palmistry Diagram of hand, lines and parts Panama Canal Profile view paper Sizes parliament Noted parliaments peach Varieties pear Varieties periodic "Periodic law" of (chemical) elements perspective Terms, illustrations of principles philosophy Divisions of the subject, schools phrenology Diagram of human head physical sciences List of the sciences physics Branches of the science pine Varieties pitch Systems of (musical) pitch plane Varieties planet Major and principal minor planets plow Varieties plum Varieties plumbing Terms plural Rules for formation (English) poetry Qualities, classes poison Classification polo Maps of polar regions police Organization in U S, Canada and chief European countries political economy Principal schools Polynesian Table of languages porcelain Varieties possessive Grammatical forms and usage	potato: Varieties pottery Varieties precedence Official precedence in U S and England Presbyterian Branches of the denomination president Presidents of the U S press Varieties printing: Terms printing-press Varieties: Illustration with parts named process Metallurgical and other processes projection Types proof Proof-readers' marks property Classification of properties of substances psychology Chief schools defined pump Varieties punch: Varieties reaction Chief chemical reactions red Table of pigments religion Classifications rhetoric Division of the subject rifle Kinds ring Kinds (jewelry) rock Geological classification Roentgen ray Illustrations ropo Method of manufacture rug Common hand-woven Oriental rugs rule Printers' rules rune Rune alphabets saddle Forms (illustrated) salut Principal Saints' Days sanitation Modern sanitary arrangements for house satellite Principal satellites saw Varieties scale (1) Scales in testing plants, (2) musical scales, (3) scales for weighing school List of kinds (educational) science Division of the subject screw: Varieties scal Plate of State, Territorial, and national seals security Classification of (business) securities semaphore International code for hand-flags senate Senates in various countries sentence Classification setting-up drill Illustration of exercises sheep: Breeds (plate) ship Rigs and their parts shorthand Systems shot Sizes (Amer standard) shoulder-strap U S army line-officers sign Zodiacal signs, illustrations of other signs signal Flag-signals and pilot-flags silk Varieties slate Varieties, sizes of roofing sheets soap: Varieties spectrum Colored plate of solar spectra, table of colors	spring: Varieties staff Organization of a (military) staff star Principal stars, map of northern hemisphere steamship Plan showing interior structure steel: Varieties stitch: Kinds stone Precious and ornamental stones stop Organ-stops stove: Varieties sugar Varieties, with method of manufacture suture: Forms swim Illustrations of strokes swine Breeds (illustrated) sword Historical development symbol Analysis and classification symbol Aviation signals, miscellaneous symbols tea Varieties telegraph Morse and International alphabets telescope Varieties with illustrations theater A modern and a Greek theater theological science Divisions of the subject theory Phases and systems theory Critical theories of the Old Testament thermometer Thermometrical scales thread Varieties time Comparative table of standard times tobacco Varieties tongue Varieties turbine engine Engine of U S cruiser "Chester" turpentine Varieties type Sizes unit Tables of physical units, esp in electricity and magnetism value Varieties varnish Varieties vault: Forms vegetable kingdom Divisions of the subject version Principal English versions of the Bible violin Table of pigments vice: Varieties voice Classifications (phonology and grammar) war: Important wars watch Illustration of parts weight Standard units of weight wheat Varieties whist Varieties white Table of pigments will Theories of the freedom of the will wind Classification, Beaufort's scale wine Varieties wire Varieties, standard sizes wool Varieties wrestling Forms, positions yellow Table of pigments zoology Divisions of the science,
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# APPENDIX

# CONTENTS.

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I. DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS,	- - - - -	2762
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# DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS.

THE SELECTION of the terms included in this list was made with the main purpose of including those words in common speech in the correct pronunciation of which some differences exist. Words that are seldom spoken, or met with only in books, have no established pronunciation, being spoken or read occasionally as analogy or principle indicates. They are mostly omitted here. The late Prof W W SKEAT, writing to the Editor on this subject, said "Many of these words are *mere* dictionary words and the only real words are those that are actually in living use. I have never once, in the course of more than 70 years, *heard* the words *aam*, *abaetinal*, *abeigh* [I have *read* it!], *abele*, *acaulose*, *absolutory*. I have never before either seen or heard of *abrus*, and I hold firmly to the belief of Dr. A J. ELLIS, viz, that 'no one can tell how to pronounce an English word unless he has at some time or other *heard* it' It would be extremely dishonest in me to pretend to have any opinion at all as to such words as these."

THE NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY assumes that correctness in pronouncing — like correctness in diction in general — depends upon the **consensus of usage**. The correctness of English pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples, no exception properly can be taken, and any form of orthoepy that prevails among some of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record. One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

In this work a systematic attempt has been made to ascertain the **consensus of usage** throughout the English-speaking world, by selecting from scholars and professors of all the great centers of English civilization an Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations, of twenty-five persons, to serve as witnesses to give testimony regarding the usage in those centers, and as a jury to decide upon rival claims in disputed cases.

Disputed pronunciations have been referred to this Advisory Committee, composed of prominent educators in the United States, the British Isles, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India. By a simple system, the forms preferred by each member of the Committee and those preferred by the leading dictionaries are given in the following pages. This system, it is thought, furnishes a most comprehensive, intelligent, and authoritative presentation of correct pronunciation — in fact, a consensus of the best judgment of the English-speaking world. It covers the general or common words regarding whose pronunciation the modern dictionaries differ.

The first respelled pronunciation in each case indicates the preference of this Dictionary, and represents the decision reached by the editor in charge of this department, after examining the pronunciations recorded by other dictionaries and books of reference, and comparing and weighing the evidence thus collected. The pronunciations that follow the forms preferred by this Dictionary are taken from other dictionaries or given upon the authority of members of the Advisory Committee. The dictionaries whose preferences are given are indicated by abbreviations, as follows:

*C* Century  
*E* Encyclopædic (Hunter's).

*I* New Imperial  
*M* Murray (New English).

*S* Stormonth  
*W* Webster (International)

*Wr* Worcester

The small numerals following the italic letters, as *C*<sup>1</sup>, *C*<sup>2</sup>, *M*<sup>1</sup>, *M*<sup>2</sup>, indicate the order of choice of the authorities cited. In giving the preferences of the Advisory Committee, in order to save space and at the same time to secure completeness in embodying the consensus of usage, Arabic numerals are used to represent the names of the members of the Committee; as, *abatis*, *ab'ə-tis*, 1, 3, etc, instead of *abatis*, *ab'ə-tis*, W. J. Alexander, P. P. Claxton, etc. (See the following page.)

**Technical Names.**—The pronunciations of geographical and chemical names and terms, and of technical terms generally, were not referred to the Advisory Committee.

The pronunciations of technical terms, as in zoology, botany, chemistry, and the trades, have been decided upon after consultation with distinguished representatives of the various departments of science and art and the trades (For further particulars, see Introductory.)



## 1

# DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS

- \* This asterisk denotes that the Editor whose name it precedes was engaged on the first edition of this work. Abbreviations and initials are used in indicating the preferences of dictionaries and members of the Advisory Committee. (See preceding page and Key to Abbreviations, page xxxiv)

24, 25, -a-ŋ'ənt C f 1, 2, -a-ŋ'ənt, 10, 11, 12, 18, 20,  
9, administrator, ad-mi-nis-trə-tor C E f M f  
1 W f 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14  
5, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, ad-mi-nis-  
trə-tor M f W r, 8, 24, -ad-mi-nis-trə-tor,  
S, 17  
adult, -əd-ult, C f 1 f M f S W fr, 1, 2,  
3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,  
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, -ad-ult, f 1, 6, 8,  
9, 13, 16, -ad-ult, 12  
adulterine, -əd-ult-ə-rin, C S W f, 3, 4, 6,  
7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,  
25, -ad-ult-ə-rin, f f M f W f W r, 1, 2,  
6, 9, 11, 13, 18, 19  
adverse, -əd-vərs C f E f M f S W 1, 2, 3,  
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,  
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, -ad-vərs, C f, 1,  
11  
advertise, -əd-və-r-tə-iz, C E M f S W f W r  
1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,  
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, -ad-və-r-tə-iz,  
f M f W f W f, 1, 2, 4, 10, 16, 24,  
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*maritime*, *mar'i-tim*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 2, 4, 7, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *mar'i-talm*, *C* *E* *I* *M* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 10, 17, 18, 10  
*marmoset*, *mār'mo-zet*, *C* *I* *M* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *mār'mo-zet*, *W* 7, 8, — *mār'mo-zet*, *E* 11, 17, 19, — *mār'ma-zet*, 13  
*marmot*, *mār'mot*, *C* *E* *M* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 10, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *mar'mot* *I* 3, 17, — *mar'mot*, *W* 11, — *mō'r'mot*, 19  
*martinet*, *mār'tū-net*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *mār'tū-oet*, *E* *I* *M* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> 5, 12, 16, 18  
*martingale*, *mār'tūŋ-gal*, *E* *I* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *mār'tūŋ-gal*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *M* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 13, — *mār'tūŋ-gal*, *C* <sup>1</sup>  
*massage*, *mo-səʒ*, <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 20, 23, 25, — *mas*, <sup>1</sup> *E* 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, — *ma-səʒ*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *M* <sup>1</sup> *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> 4, 9, 12, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, — *mās*, <sup>1</sup> *D* <sup>1</sup>  
*matador*, *ma'tə-dor*, <sup>1</sup> *C* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, — *ma'tə-dor* *H* 13, 16, 20, 22, — *ma'tə-dor*, *E* *I* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> 3, 0, 25, — *ma'tə-dor*, *W* 10  
*matric*, *ma'trī-sz*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *M* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25, — *mē'trī-sz*, *I* *M* <sup>1</sup> *S* 1, 11, 7, 13, 10, 21, 25  
*matriclede*, *ma'trī-sold*, *C* *E* *I* *M* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, — *mē'trī-sold* *M* <sup>1</sup> 8, 13, 23  
*matronal*, *mā'trən-al*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *E* *I* *M* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *matrən-al*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, — *ma'trən-al*, 11  
*matronize*, *mā'trən-ol-z*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *E* *I* *M* *S* *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *ma'trən-ol-z*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup>  
*matutinal*, *ma-tū'tī-nal*, *C* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — *ma'tyū'tī-nal*, *E* *I* *M* <sup>1</sup> *W* <sup>1</sup> 5, 7, 8, 9,

- menial, mē-ni-āl, C E I M S W Wr, 11, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, -mē-ni-āl, W 1, 14, 13, 24, 1
- mentaga, mēn-ta-ga, C E I M W Wr, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mēn-ta-ga, S W 1
- mercantile, mērk-an-tīl, C M S W Wr, 2, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, -mērk-an-tīl, E I M S W 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
- merismatic, mēr-is-mat'ik, C E I W Wr, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mēr-is-mat'ik, M S W 1, 4, 5, 9, 18, 24
- mesentery, mēsen-ter'ī, M W, 4, 11, 19, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mēsen-ter'ī, C W 1, 2 -mēsen-ter'ī, C W 2, 2 -mēsen-ter'ī, E I, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
- mesial, mēsi-āl, C I M S W 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25 -mēsi-āl, C I M S W 1, 5, 8, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23 -mēsi-āl, W Wr, 12, 17, 21, 24, -mēsi-āl, S, -mēsi-āl, 4
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- messieurs, mēs'yēz, E I M S W Wr, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mēs'yēz, C W 1, 1, 2, 5, 12, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, -mēs'yēz, W Wr, 1 -mēs'yēz, 13, 17
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- metonymy, mē-tē-nī-mī M W Wr, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mē-tē-nī-mī, C E I S, 4, 8, 12, 17, 19, 21, -mē-tē-nī-mī, S 11, -mē-tē-nī-mī, W 1, 2 -mē-tē-nī-mī, 18
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- mezanine, n, mē-zā-nīn, C W 1, 6, 7, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 -mē-zā-nīn, M W 1, 9, 25 -mē-zā-nīn, E I, 1, 3, 6 -mē-zā-nīn, S, 16 -mē-zā-nīn, W 1, 6, 8, 12
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- mustache, mūs-tash, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25 -mūs-tash, C M, 2, 4, 9, 16, 21 -mūs-tash, E I, 12, 17, 18, 19 -mūs-tash, M W 1, 1 -mūs-tash, S W 1, 8, 13 -mūs-tash, W 1, 22 -mūs-tash, W 1, 1 -mūs-tash, 11
- mustachin, mūs-tash'īn, C, 3, 6, 7, 15, 20, 23, 25 -mūs-tash'īn, C, 2, 4, 9, 16, 21 -mūs-tash'īn, E, 12 -mūs-tash'īn, I, 8, 13 -mūs-tash'īn, M, 1 -mūs-tash'īn, W 1, 13, 22, 24 -mūs-tash'īn, 11, 18, 19
- mustelline, mūs'tē-līn, C M W 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mūs'tē-līn, E I, 3, 5 -mūs'tē-līn, S, -mūs'tē-līn, W 1, 16
- myrcin, mīr'sīn, E S W Wr, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mīr'sīn, C M, 1, 5, 9, 21 -mīr'sīn, I M, 1 -mīr'sīn, M, 1 -mīr'sīn, 24
- myrrhic, mīr'ik, C M W 1, 1, 2, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mīr'ik, E I M, 1, 3, 5, 7, 3, 4, 17, 18
- myrrhine, mīr'īn, M W 1, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mīr'īn, C M, 1, 5, 9, 21, 24 -mīr'īn, E I, 3, 13, 16, 18 -mīr'īn, 19
- myself, mō-sēlf, C E I M S W 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -mō-sēlf, M W 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 25
- mythoplasma, mīth'ō-plāzm, C I W 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 -mīth'ō-plāzm, E, 24 -mīth'ō-plāzm, M W 1, 6, 15, 18, 19 -mīth'ō-plāzm, S, 17
- Nalad, nē'vād, C I S W Wr, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 22, 24, 25 -nē'vād, E I M S W 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24 -nē'vād, M, 1, 9, 13, 15
- naissant, nē'shān, 3, 5, 6, 7, 16, 20, 23, 25 -nē'shān, C E I M W 1, 8, 10, 12, 17, 16, 21, 22, 24 -nē'shān, W 1, 16, 24 -nē'shān, W 1, 16
- naive, nē-vā, C I M W 1, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -nē-vā, E -nē-vā, S, 16 -nē-vā, W 1 -nē-vā, 13
- naively, nē-vā-ly, C I W 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25 -nē-vā-ly, E -nē-vā-ly, M, 21 -nē-vā-ly, S, 18, 10 -nē-vā-ly, W 1, 11, 16 -nē-vā-ly, W 1, 16 -nē-vā-ly, 13
- navette, nē-vēt, C S W 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25 -nē-vēt, E -nē-vēt, I -nē-vēt, M, 21, 24 -nē-vēt, W 1, 16 -nē-vēt, 13
- naphtha, nāf'thā, C E I W 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 -nāf'thā, C E I M S W 1, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21
- naphiform, nēp'fōrm, C E I M S W 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 -nāp'fōrm, W 1, 6, 16, 24, 25
- narrate, nār-rēt, C E I M S W Wr, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -nār-rēt, C W 1, 12
- nasiform, nēz'ī-fōrm, C E I M W 1, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 -nāz'ī-fōrm, S W 1, 6, 12, 16, 24
- nasturtium, nās'tūrt'ium, C, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 23 -nās'tūrt'ium, C E I M S W 1, 1, 3, 5, 8, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25 -nās'tūrt'ium, I, 13, 22, 24 -nās'tūrt'ium, W 1
- nasute, nē-sūt, E I W 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 -nē-sūt, C, 2, 19, 21 -nē-sūt, W 1, 9
- natrolite, nāt'rō-līt, C M W 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 -nāt'rō-līt, E, -nāt'rō-līt, I, 19 -nāt'rō-līt, M S W 1, 4, 8, 13, 18 -nāt'rō-līt, 24
- nansea, nēsh'ā, M S W 1, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 -nēsh'ā, E M, 1, 3, 5, 8, 13, 15 -nēsh'ā, C, 12, 14, 21 -nēsh'ā, E I -nēsh'ā, W 1
- nauseous, nē'shūs, E I S, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 23 -nē'shūs, S, 1, 8, 9, 17, 20, 25 -nē'shūs, C, 12, 14, 21 -nē'shūs, M W 1, 13, 24 -nē'shūs, M, 13, 13 -nē'shūs, W 1, 24 -nē'shūs, 2, 11, 18, 19
- Nazirism, nāz'ī-rīzm, E I M S W 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 -nāz'ī-rīzm, C, 11, 23
- neapollis, nē-krop'ō-lis, W 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25 -nē-krop'ō-lis, C E I M S W 1, 1, 3, 6, 9, 16, 21, 23
- neapollis, nē-krop'ō-lis, W 1, 7, 8, 9, 13, 20, 22, 24, 25 -nē-krop'ō-lis, C E I M S W 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15

[illegible]



Pandean, *a*, pan-dʰen, *E I M S W Wr*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pan(dh)-an, *C*  
 pandura, pan-dʰu-r, 7, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24 — pan-dʰu-r, *C M W*, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 21, 23, 24 — pan-dʰu-re, *E I*, 15  
 panner, pan-ær, *C W*, 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pan-ær, *E I M S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24 — pan-ær, *Wr*, 1 — pan-m-ær, *Wr*, 2  
 panorama, pan-o-rʰma, *C E I M*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pan-o-rʰma, *M*, 1, 5 — pan-o-rʰma, *S* — pan-o-rʰma, *Wr*, 1  
 Pantheon, pan(th)-en, *E M*, 1, 12, 15, 20, 23 — pan(th)-en, *E I M W*, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 22, 23 — pan(th)-en, *C M*, 2, 4, 7, 11, 14, 16, 21, 24 — pan(th)-en, *S*, 17, 19  
 papa, pa-pə, *C E I M S W Wr*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 — pe-pə, *C M W*, 1, 7, 22, 24  
 papain, pa-pə-in, *M W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pe-pə-in, *C W*, 2, 12, 13 — pa-pə-in, *S*  
 papillary, pap-i-lj-er, *C W*, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pap-i-lj-er, *E I M S W*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 — pa-plj-er, *M*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 16, 19  
 papillose, pap-i-lj-ə, *C E I S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 25 — pap-i-lj-ə, *M W*, 9, 18, 24 — pap-i-lj-ə, 16 — pa-plj-ə, 19  
 papyrograph, pa-pə-lr-ɡrəf, *C M*, 1, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pe-plr-ə-ɡrəf, *W*, 1, 16, 2 — pa-plr-ə-ɡrəf, *S*, 12, 13  
 parascere, par-ə-sʰr, *C M*, 1, 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 — par-ə-sʰr, *E I W*, 5, 16, 24 — par-ə-sʰr, *M W*, 8  
 parasel, par-ə-sel, *C E I M S W Wr*, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — par-ə-sel, *M*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 16, 19 — par-ə-sel, *Wr*, 2 — par-ə-sel, 18  
 parent, pə-rēnt, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 18, 20, 23, 25 — pə-rēnt, *C E M W Wr*, 2, 8, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24 — pə-rēnt, *I S*, 1, 3, 7, 17, 19  
 parbellon, par-bh-lʰon, *M*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 — pə-rbhlʰon, *C E I S W*, 2, 12, 17 — par-bh-lʰon, *Wr*, 1, 24, — pə-rbhlʰo, *W*, 1, 24, — pə-rbhlʰan, 4  
 Pariah, pə-rʰi-ə, *E W*, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25 — pə-rʰi-ə, *M*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25 — pə-rʰi-ə, *W*, 9, 22, 24, — pə-rʰi-ə, *C I M*, 1, 2, 5, 14, 21, 23 — pə-rʰi-ə, *W*, 4, 12, 17, — pə-rʰi-ə, 8 — pə-rʰi-ə, 11  
 Parisian, pa-rʰi-ən, *M*, 1, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pa-rʰi-ən, *E I M S W*, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24 — pə-rʰi-ən, *C W*, 2, 14, 21, 25  
 parotoid, *a*, pə-rʰtoid, *C M W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pə-rʰtoid, *W*, 1  
 parquet, pə-rk-ē, *W*, 1, 4, 6, 7, 20, 23, 24, 25 — pə-rk-ē, *E I M W*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 — pə-rk-ē, *M*, 5, 13 — pə-rk-ē, *S*, 13  
 parrhesia, pə-rʰi-ə-ə, *W*, 1, 6, 7, 8, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pə-rʰi-ə-ə, *C M*, 8, 20, 21 — pə-rʰi-ə-ə, 12 — pə-rʰi-ə-ə, *I*, 1, 3, 16 — pə-rʰi-ə-ə, *E I M W*, 5, 9, 13  
 partially, pə-rʰi-ə-li-ti, *C E M*, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pə-rʰi-ə-li-ti, *I W*, 12, 24 — pə-rʰi-ə-li-ti, *S*  
 parure, pa-rur, *W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 — pa-rur, *C*, 8, 24 — pa-rur, *C*, 24 — pa-rur, *E*, 12  
 pasha, pa-shā, *I M*, 1, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 22, 23, 25 — pa-shā, 1, 5, 20 — pa-shā, *C*, 14 — pa-shā, *E S*, 2, 17, 18, 24 — pa-shā, *I*, 16, 19 — pa-shā, *M W*, 9, 15, 21 — pa-shā, *Wr*, 8, 11, 24 — pa-shā, 13  
 pashalle, pa-shōʰlik, *I M*, 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pa-shōʰlik, *C*, 21 — pa-shōʰlik, *E* — pa-shōʰlik, *I* — pa-shōʰlik, *M W*, 1, 5, 9, 15, 16, 21 — pa-shōʰlik, *Wr*, 8  
 pasilly, pas-i-lj-ə, *C M*, 3, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pas-i-lj-ə, *E I W*, 8  
 passementerie, pas-men-tri, *W*, 1, 3, 6, 7, 20, 22, 25 — pas-men-tri, *W*, 1 — pas-men-tri, *C*, 23 — pas-men-tri, *E*, 1 — pas-men-tri, *M*, 5, 9, 15, 16, 21  
 passive, pas-i-v, *E I M S W Wr*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pas-i-v, *C*, 2  
 pasticcio, *n*, pas-tʰi-ʰʰn, *M W*, 3, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25 — pas-tʰi-ʰʰn, *C W*, 8, 23 — pas-tʰi-ʰʰn, *E I S*, 1, 5, 12, 20  
 pastorate, pas-ter-i, *M W*, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22 — pas-ter-i, *C*, 9, 23, 25 — pas-ter-i, *E W*, 24 — pas-ter-i, *I*, 1, 3, 16 — pas-ter-i, *S* — pas-ter-i, 13  
 patchnuli, pa-ʰdʰh, *C I M S W*, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pa-ʰdʰh, *E M W*, 5, 13, 15, 16  
 patent, *a*, pa-tent, *C I M*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 21, 23, 24, 25 — pa-tent, *C*, 2, 12 — pa-tent, *E I M S W*, 1, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 22, 24  
 paternoster, pə-ter-nə-stər,

17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pat'n-at, *C E M W*, 1, 5, 11, 13, 19.  
*Pat'rissian*, pat'-pas'-sō-*C E I W*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25 — pat'n-pas'-an, *M W*, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 21, 23\* — pe't'n-pas'-an, *W*, 4, 24, — pat'n-pash-an 19.  
*patron*, n, pe'trō-*C E I M S W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13\*, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — pat'ren, *C*, 5, 13\*.  
*patronage*, pat'rōn-*C E M W*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\*, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 — pe'trōn-*I*, *C*, 17, 22 — pat'rōn-*E*, 1, 11, 8\*, 12, 14, 19, — pe'trōn-*E*, 3.  
*patronize*, tr, pat'rōn-*alz*, *C E I M W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 — pe'trōn-*alz*, *C S W*, 1, 3, 3, 12, 14, 22.  
*panneh*, pānch, *C W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 — pēnch, *C W*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 13\*, 16, 18, 24 — pānsh *E M S*, 1, 13\*, 14, 15, 17 — pānsh, *I M*, 12, 19.  
*pavlage*, pe'vī-*l*, *C E M W*, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 — pe'vī-*l*, *I W*, 3, 25.  
*pearmain*, pā'r-mēn *C E I M W*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pēr-mēn, *S*, 4, 17, — pā'r-mēn, *W*, — pēr-mēn, 19.  
*pecan*, pi-kān, *C E I M S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16\*, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — pi-kān, *W*, 1, 7, 16\*, — pi-kōn, *C*, 2.  
*pectineal*, pekt'-nēl, *C*, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — pekt'-nēl, *I*.  
*pectiniform*, pekt'-nī-fōrm, *E I S W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, — pekt'-nī-fōrm, *C M*, 16, 21, 23.  
*peculiarity*, pi-kīd'-ar-ti, *C E I M W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — pe-kīd'-ar-ti, *S*, 12, 17, 18, — pi-kīd'-ar-ti, *W*, 8.  
*pecuniary*, pi-kīd'-nēr-*W*, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pi-kīd'-nēr-*C E M S W*, 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13\*, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 — pi-kīd'-nēr-*I*, — pi-kīd'-nēr-*W*, 8, 13\*, 24.  
*pedagogism*, ped'-ag-gīz-m, *C E I M*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\*, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 — ped'-ag-gō-*izm*, *M W*, 3, 5, 6 — ped'-ag-gō-*izm*, *S*, 8, 17.  
*pedagogy*, ped'-ag-gī, *C M*, 2, 3, 4, 5\*, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13\*, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23\*, 24, 25 — ped'-ag-gō-*I*, *E I M S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\*, 8, 13\*, 16\*, 23\*, 24\*, — ped'-ag-gō-*I*, 1, 2, 11, 16\*, 17.  
*pedal*, ped'-al, *C E I M S W*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pēd'-al, *C M*, 4, 17.  
*pejorative*, pī-jō-rē-tiv, *C I M W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, — pī-jēr-tīv, *M W*, 1, 12 — pī-jō-rē-tiv, 5, 9, 23, 24\*, 25, — pī-jēr-tīv, *E*, 6, 15, 20, 24\*.  
*peliterine*, pe-lēr-īn, *C I M S W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16\*, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, — pe-lēr-īn, *E M W*, 1, 13, 14, 16\*, 24\*, — pe-lēr-īn, *W*, 13\*.  
*pellom*, pel'-om, *C I W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — pīh'-om, *E W*, 24\*.  
*pelitte*, pēlīt, *C M W*, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pēlīt, *E*, 12.  
*pellagra*, pel'-grā, *C I M S W*, 1, 5, 7, 9, 21, 22, 23\*, — pe-ls-grā, *M*, 1, 13, 3, 5\*, 6, 8, 15, 16, 20, 23\*, 24, 25, — pel'-grā, *E*, 12.  
*pelligrin*, pe-lī-grīn, *C I M S W*, 1, 5, 7, 9, 21, 22 — pe-ls-grīn, *M W*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25 — pel'-grīn, *E*, 12.  
*pensile*, pen-sil, *C E M S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\*, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16\*, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pen-sil, *I M S*, 1, 5\*, 8, 11, 13, 16\*, 17, 19.  
*pentaptylous*, pen'ta-ptī-ōs, *C W*, 3, 5, 6, 7, 16\*, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pen-ta-tī-ōs, *E I S W*, 1, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16\*.  
*penult*, pi-nult', *C I M S W*, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23\*, 24 — pī-nult', *C E I W*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25.  
*Percheron*, pūr'shā-rōn, *W*, 5, 8, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pūr'shā-rōn, *W*, 3, 7 — per'shā-rōn, *C*, 6, 9, 12, 21 — per'shā-rōn, *M*, 16 — pūr'shā-rōn, *W*.  
*perciouse*, pūr-kīōz, *C E I*, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, — pēr-kīōz, *W*, 17, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.  
*perdurable*, pūr-dū-rā-bl, *C S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 21, 23, 24, — pūr-dū-rā-bl, *E M W*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 25.  
*peregrine*, pērī-grīn, *C M W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pēr-e-grain, *E* — pērī-grīn, *I*, — pūr-e-grīn, *S*, 11, 17, 18, 19.  
*perfect*, p, pūr-fēkt, *C E I M S W*, 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23\*, 25 — pēr-fēkt, *C M*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13\*, 21, 22, 23\*, 24.  
*perfidious*, pēr-fīd-i-ōs, *C E I M S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 — pēr-fīd-i-ōs, *W*, 1, 2.  
*perfume*, n, pūr-fūm, *C E I M S W*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16\*, 17, 18, 19, 20

5, 8, 12, 15, 16, 21 — per<sup>1</sup>-mlz<sup>1</sup>-um, *W* 7<sup>1</sup>, *W* 7<sup>1</sup>, 24<sup>1</sup> — per<sup>1</sup>-mls<sup>1</sup>-um, *E* — per<sup>1</sup>-mlz<sup>1</sup>-  
-zum, *S*  
perissad, pe-ris-ad<sup>1</sup>, *C* *M*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9,  
12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 — per<sup>1</sup>-sad<sup>1</sup>, *W* 7,  
6, 20, 22 — pa-ris-ad<sup>1</sup>, *W* 17<sup>1</sup>, *S*, 24  
peritropal, pe-rít-ro-pel, *C* *E* *I* *S* 1, 2, 3, 4,  
5, 6, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25 —  
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 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,  
 23, 24, 25 -rā-sim, E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> 8, 17, -rē-sim,  
 W<sup>1</sup> 17  
 racial, rē-shal, M<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11,  
 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 -rē-shal,  
 C<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> 1, 5, 9, 21 -rē-shal, E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> 17,  
 18, 10, -rē-shal, W<sup>1</sup> 12  
 rallier, rāl-ēr, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3,  
 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24  
 -rāl-ēr, C<sup>2</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14,  
 22, 23, 25  
 raja, rāj, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 4, 6, 7,  
 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,  
 23, 24, 25 -rāj, I<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> 5, 17 -rāj, I<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> 3,  
 5, 8, 10 -rāj, W<sup>1</sup> 17  
 ramose, rēmōs, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,  
 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rēmōs, M<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 5, 9, -rēmōs, S<sup>1</sup> 19  
 -rēmōs, 10  
 rapport, rap-ōrt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1,  
 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24 -  
 rap-ōrt, M<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 4, 5, 9, 16, 18, 19, 22,  
 24, 25  
 rarefy, rar-ī-fy, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 4,  
 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 -rar-ī-fy,  
 E<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 16, 24 -  
 rar-ī-fy, I<sup>1</sup> 11, 18 -rar-ī-fy, S<sup>1</sup> 19  
 rarity, rar-ī-ti, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12,  
 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 -rar-ī-ti, E<sup>1</sup>  
 M<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 5, 8, 13, 24 -rar-ī-ti, I<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 rasorial, rā-sōr-ī-al, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3,  
 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,  
 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -rā-sōr-ī-al, S<sup>1</sup> 4  
 rasp, rasp, C<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 -rāsp, E<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>,  
 12, 13, 18, -rāsp, I<sup>1</sup> 4, 5, 19, 24  
 raspberry, rasp-ēr, E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,  
 7, 12, 20, 23, 24, 25 -rāsp-ēr, C<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 8, 9, 18, 21 -rāsp-ēr, I<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1,  
 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, -rāsp-ēr, 13, -rāsp-ēr,  
 13  
 rather, rath-ēr, E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 5, 7, 8,  
 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25 -  
 rath-ēr, C<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 3, 6, 12, 14, 20, 24  
 ration, rā-shān, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3,  
 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18,  
 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -rāshān, C<sup>2</sup> M<sup>1</sup>  
 S<sup>1</sup> 2, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16  
 rationally, rāsh-ō-āl-ti, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1,  
 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -rāsh-ō-āl-ti,  
 S<sup>1</sup> 17, -rāsh-ō-āl-ti, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1,  
 2  
 recognizable, rek-ā-gnā-ā-bl, C<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13,  
 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-gnā-ā-bl, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recognize, rek-ā-gnā-zā-bl, C<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-gnā-zā-bl, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
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 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
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 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 -  
 rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 recalcitrant, rek-ā-kū-dōlt, C<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup> S<sup>1</sup>  
 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 2



10, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —sul-t'oo's, *I* W<sup>1</sup> 1  
sumae, sɒ'mak' 8, 15, 16, 20, 25, —sɒ'mak' *C* W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 2, 2, 4, 5<sup>1</sup>, 12, 14, 19, 22, 24, —  
sɒ'mak' *C* *I* *S* *W* 1 W<sup>1</sup> 1, 3, 5<sup>1</sup>, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 18, 23, 24  
Sumatran, su-mɒ'trən *C* W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 7, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13<sup>1</sup>, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —su-mɒ'trən *E* *I*, —su-mɒ'trən, 13<sup>1</sup>  
supawn, su-pɒw'n *C* W<sup>1</sup> 3, 6, 6, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, —su-pɒw'n *C* *E* *I*, 5, 10, 12, 21, —  
sɒ'pɒw'n, W<sup>1</sup>  
supercilious, sɒ'pər-sil'ju:s *C* *E* *I* *S* *W* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13<sup>1</sup>, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —sɒ'pər-sil'ju:s, W<sup>1</sup> 1, 13<sup>1</sup>  
superficies, sɒ'pər-sif'is-i:z *C* *E* *S* *W* 1 W<sup>1</sup> 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13<sup>1</sup>, 14, 15, 15, 16<sup>1</sup>, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —sɒ'pər-sif'is-i:z, W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 2, 4, 12, 13<sup>1</sup>, 24<sup>1</sup>, —sɒ'pər-sif'is-i:z, 10<sup>1</sup>  
sural, sɒ'rɒ'l *E* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, —sɒ'rɒ'l *C* *I*, 9, 17, 21, 22  
surname, ɹ, sɒ'nɒmɪt *C* *E* *I* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —sɒ'nɒmɪt, 11<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup>, 8, 12, 24<sup>1</sup>  
surtoot, sur-tɒ't *I* W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 12, 26, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —sɒ'r-tɒ't, *C* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5<sup>1</sup>, 6<sup>1</sup>, 8, 10, 14, 15, —sɒ'r-tɒ't *C* *E* *I* *S* *W* 1, 6<sup>1</sup>, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, —sɒ'r-tɒ't, W<sup>1</sup> 2  
surveillance, sur-vɛ'ləns *E* W<sup>1</sup> 5, 8, 13<sup>1</sup>, 10, 24<sup>1</sup>, —sur-vɛ'ləns, *E* 5<sup>1</sup>, 6<sup>1</sup>, 11, 19, 19, —sɒ'r-vɛ'ləns *C* *I* *S*, 2, 3, 4, 9, 13<sup>1</sup>, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24<sup>1</sup>, —sɒ'r-vɛ'ləns, W<sup>1</sup> 7, 22, 25, —sɒ'r-vɛ'ləns, W<sup>1</sup>, 12  
survey, n, sur-vɛ'ɪ *C* *E* *I* W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 5, 9, 8, 9, 13<sup>1</sup>, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24<sup>1</sup>, 25, —sɒ'r-vɛ'ɪ, *I* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 15, 10, 18, 24<sup>1</sup>  
suzerain, sɒ'zə-rɛn *E* *I* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13<sup>1</sup>, 14, 15, 16, 23, 25, —sɒ'zə-rɛn *C* W<sup>1</sup>, 6, 13<sup>1</sup>, 20, 21, 22, 24  
swath, swɛθ *C* *E* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —swɛθ *S* *W* 1 W<sup>1</sup>, 3, 4, 14, 16, 17  
syncretic, sɪn-krɛ'tɪk *C* *I* *S* *W* 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —sɪn-krɛ'tɪk, *E* 4, 5, 8, 9, 18, 19, —sɪn-krɛ'tɪk, W<sup>1</sup>  
syncretist, sɪn-krɪ'st *C* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 20, 21, 23, —sɒ-krɪ'st, *E* *I* *S* W<sup>1</sup>, 1 W<sup>1</sup>, 8, 9, 11, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25  
Syriacism, sɪr'ɪ-ə-sɪzm *C* *E* *I* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —sɪr'ɪ-ə-sɪzm, W<sup>1</sup>, 15  
tabernacle, tæ'b-ər-ə-kəl *E* *M* *S* W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —tæ'b-ər-ə-kəl, *C* *I*  
tableau, tæ'b'lo *S* W<sup>1</sup> 4, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22, —tæ'b'lo *S* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 24, —tæ'b'lo *E* *M*, 21, —tə'b'lo, W<sup>1</sup> 3, 6, 7, 9, 14, 20, 23, 25  
talia, tæ'li-ə *C* *I*, 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, —tæ'li-ə *E* *M* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 4, 6, 9, 11, 16, 17, 10, 21, —tæ'li-ə, W<sup>1</sup>, 12  
Tagalogian, tɒ'fə-ko'shən, W<sup>1</sup> 3, 6, 8, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, —tɒ'fə-ko'shən, *C* 2, 4, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, —tɒ'fə-ko'shən, *E* 5, 11, 16, —tɒ'fə-ko'shən, *C* 1, 17, —tɒ'fə-ko'shən, *I* *M*, —tɒ'fə-ko'shən, W<sup>1</sup>  
talcoise, tæ'lkɔ:s *C* *I* *M* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —tæ'lkɔ:s, *E* 16, —tɒ'kɔ:s, W<sup>1</sup> 2, 24<sup>1</sup>  
tallman, tæl'is-mən *C* *I* *M* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16<sup>1</sup>, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, —tæl'is-mən, *I* W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup>, 8, 11, 13, 16<sup>1</sup>, 18, 22, 24<sup>1</sup>  
tambura, tæm-bɒ'rə *E* *M* 2 W<sup>1</sup> 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, —tæm-bɒ'rə, *C* *M* 1, 9, 16  
tapiis, tæ'pɪs, W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 3, 6, 22, 23, 25, —tə-pɪs *E* *I* *M* *S* W<sup>1</sup> 2, 4, 5, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21<sup>1</sup>, 23<sup>1</sup>, —tæpɪs *C* *M* W<sup>1</sup> 9, 12, 20, 21, 24, —tæp'ɪ, W<sup>1</sup> 8, 11, 13  
tartufe, tær-tu'f *E* *M* W<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup> 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 20, 21, 23, 25, —tær-tu'f, W<sup>1</sup> 1, 5, 10, 22, —tær-tu'f, *I* *S*, 4, 11, 17, 18, 19, 24  
tatterdemalion, tæ'tər-di-məl



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# RULES FOR THE SIMPLIFICATION OF SPELLING.

THE following rules, approved by the SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD and recommended for immediate use, are reprinted from Circular No 23, issued by the Board.

"Rule" here means simply a recommendation that applies to a number of words having the same irregularity of spelling. In some cases the rule is restricted to a limited number of words in the class. Any one who chooses to extend the rule at once to all the words of a given class is of course free to do so.

After each rule is given a list, either of all the words affected (if they are not many), or of all the words mentioned in the original rule, or of a few examples of the large number covered by the rule. In the latter case "Ex." ("Examples") is prefixed, and "etc." is added. If the official recommendation applies to all words containing the letter, sequence of letters, or suffix affected, in the pronunciation indicated, the word RULE is printed in capitals. For some small classes and for isolated amendments no rule is here given.

1. **ae, æ, or e**, not final. RULE. Choose **e**. Ex: *Anesthetic, chamcra, era, esthetic, ether, medieval, paleontology, etc*
2. **-bt**, with **b** silent. RULE. Omit **b**. Ex: *Det, dettor, dout, undetted, redout, redouted, redoutable*
3. **ea** pronounced as short **e**. RULE. Drop **a**. Ex: *Hed, spred, sied, tred, thret, helth, welth, dremt, ment, plesant, etc.*
4. **ea** pronounced as **â**, before **r**. RULE. Drop **e**. Ex: *Harken, hart, harth*
5. **-ed** or **-d** pronounced **-d**. RULE. Use simple **d** in all cases (reducing a double consonant). Ex: *Aimd, armd, burnd, deemd, dumd, feld, fild, hangd, raumd, sturd, veild, etc*
6. **-ed** or **-t**, the preceding single consonant being doubled before **-ed** (**-pped, -ssed**) and left single before **-t** (**-pt, -st**). RULE. Choose **-t** in all cases. Ex: *Dypt, drypt, dropt, slept, slopt, blest, prest, mist, blusht, washt, wsht, loekt, packt, etc*
7. **-ence** or **-ense** (Latin **-ensa**). RULE. Choose **-ense**. Ex: *Defense, offense, pretense*. Also **license** (Latin **-entia**)
8. **-ette** or **-et**. RULE. Choose **-et**. Ex: *Coquet, epaulet, eliquet, omelet, quartet, septet, sextet, etc*
9. **gh** or **f**. RULE. Choose **f**. Ex: *Draft, not draught*
10. **-gh** silent (1) **-ough** or **-ow** (pronounced **au**). RULE. Choose **-ow**. Ex: *Plow* (2) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **o** or **o**). RULE. Choose **-o**. Ex: *Altho, tho, thoro, boro, -boro* (in place names), *furlo* (3) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **u**). Ex: *Through, thro', thro*. RULE. Choose *thro*, but advance it now to *thru*
11. **-ice** unstressed, pronounced **-is**. RULE. Spell **-is**. Ex: *Artis, coppis, cornis, crevis, edis, justis, notis, servis, etc*
12. **-ile** unstressed, pronounced **-il**. RULE. Omit **e**. Ex: *Agil, futul, servil, etc*. Retain **-ile** when the **i** is not pronounced short.
13. **-ine** unstressed, pronounced **-in**. RULE. Omit **e**. Ex: *Determin, doctrin, engin, examin, genuin, imagin, pristin, etc*. Retain **-ine** when the **i** is not pronounced short.
14. **-ise** unstressed, pronounced **-is**. RULE. Omit **e**. Ex: *Anis, mortis, practis, premis, promis, treatis*
15. **-ise** or **-ize** (from Greek), suffix of verbs. RULE. Choose **-ize**. Ex: *Civilize, criticize, exorcize, legalize, organize, etc*
16. **-ite** unstressed, pronounced **-it**. RULE. Omit **e**. Ex: *Apposit, definit, infinit, opposit, preterit, requisit, etc*. Retain **-ite** when the **i** is not pronounced short.
17. **-ive** unstressed, pronounced **-iv**. RULE. Omit **e**. Ex: *Activ, adjectiv, detectiv, executiv, motiv, nativ, progressiv, etc*
18. **-il** or **-l** (**-ill** or **-il**). RULE. Choose **-l**. Ex: *Distil, fulfil, instil*: like *until, compel, impel, etc*
19. **-il** or **-l** (**-ill** or **-il**, **-ull** or **-ul**) before **-ful** or **-ness**. RULE. Choose **-l**. Ex: *Skilful, wilful, dulness, fulness*
20. **-mb** with **b** silent. RULE. Omit **b**. Ex: *Crum, dum, lam, lum, num, thum*
21. **-mn** with **n** silent. RULE. Omit **n**. Ex: *Autum, colum, solem*
22. **oe, œ, or e**, not final. RULE. Choose **e**. Ex: *Ecumenical, esophagus, phenix, subpena, etc*, like *economy, solecism, etc*
23. **-our** or **-or**. RULE. Choose **-or**. Ex: *Ardor, candor, clamor, color, favor, flavor, honor, humor, labor, rumor, tumor, valor, vigor, etc*; also, *arbor, harbor, neighbor, etc*
24. **ph** or **f**. RULE. Choose **f**. Ex: *Fantasm, fantasy fantom, sulfate, sulfur, like fancy, frantic, frenzy, coffer, coffin, etc*, which originally had **ph**

25. **ph** pronounced **f**. RULE. Use **f**. Ex: *Camfor, cifer, alfabet, diafram, pamphlet, autograf, bibliografy, biografy, fonograf, fotograf, paragraf, telegraf, telefon*
26. **-rr** or **-r**. RULE. Choose **r**. Ex: *Bur, pur, like cur, fur, blur, slur, spur, car, far, fir, stir, etc*
27. **-re** or **-er**. RULE. Choose **-er**. Ex: *Accouter, center, fiber, meter, miter, niter, saltpter, scepter, sepulcher, somber, specter, theater, etc*; like *diameter, number, etc*
28. **s** or **z** (in the root). RULE. Choose **z**. Ex: *Apprize, assize, comprize, enterprize, raze, surprize, teazel* (See also Rule 15)
29. **s** medial, silent. RULE. Drop **s**. Ex: *Aile, ile, uel, island*
30. **-ue** silent, after **-g**. RULE. Omit **-ue**. Ex: *Catalog, decalog, dcmagog, pedagog, prolog, colleag, leag, harang, tung*
31. **-ve** after **i** or **r**. RULE. Omit **-e**. Ex: *Delv, shelv, twelv, selvs, carv, curv, ncrv, scrv, deserv, reserv, starv, etc*

## The Simplified Spelling Board.

The Simplified Spelling Board was organized January 12, 1906, to promote, by systematic and continued effort, the gradual simplification and regulation of English spelling.

The original members of the Board were eleven, nineteen more were elected at the time of organization, and the others at intervals since. Twelve have died. There are forty-one members, including ten who represent other English-speaking countries — England, Scotland, Wales, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Australia, and New Zealand.

All the British and some of the American members of the Simplified Spelling Board are members also of the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain, organized in September, 1908.

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# GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC.,

## CURRENT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LAW.

NOTE—The abbreviations immediately following the several foreign terms given and explained below indicate for each case the language to which the expression belongs. Thus, L. stands for Latin, Gr. for Greek, F. for French, It. for Italian, Sp. for Spanish, G. for German. The foreign authors quoted from, together with their works referred to, are indicated by abbreviations explained in the following table.

A. Gell = Aulus Gellius	Cic. Por. or Porad. = Paradoxa Stoicorum	Just. = Justinianus	Petr. or Petron = Petronius Arbiter	Prop. = Sex. Aurelius Propertius	Sen. Thyest. = Thyestes
Anson = D. Magnus Ansonius	Cic. Phil. = Oraciones Philippicas in M. Antonium	Just. Inst. = Institutiones	Petr. Fr. = Fragmenta	Pub. Syr. = Publius Syrus	Suet. = C. Suetonius Tranquillus
Anson Sop. = Sapiens	Cic. Tusc. = Tusculanæ Disputationes	Juv. = D. Junius Juvenalis	Petr. S. or Sat. = Satiræ	Quint. = M. T. Quintilianus	Suet. Aug. = Octavius Augustus
Cæs. = Caius Julius Cæsar	Cic. Claud. = Claudius or Claudianus	Luc. = M. Annæus Lucanus	Pbmdr. = T. Pbmdrus	Quint. Decl. = Declamationes	Suet. Cæs. = Julius Cæsar
Cæs. B. C. = Bellum Civile	Cic. Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. = De Consulatu Honori	Luc. Phor. = Pharsalia	Plaut. = T. Maccius Plautus	Quint. Inst. or Inst. Or. = Institutiones Oratoricæ	Suet. Claud. = Claudius Cæsar
Cæs. B. G. = Bellum Gallicum	Cic. Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. = De Consulatu Honori	Lucr. = T. Lucræti Carus	Plaut. Am. or Amph. = Amphitruo	Sall. = C. Sallustius Crispus	Suet. Ter. = Terentius
Cato Dionysius. See Dio. Cato	Cic. Curt. = Q. Curtius Rufus	Macr. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Asin. = Asinaria	Sall. C. or Cat. = Catilina	Suet. Tib. = Tiberius
Cic. = M. Tullius Cicero	Cic. Dion. Cato = The name inscribed on a collection of duties	Macr. S. or Sat. = Saturnalia	Plaut. Aul. = Aulularia	Sall. Ep. de Re Pub. = Dux Epistulæ de Re Publica Ordinandæ	Tac. = C. Cornelius Tacitus
Cic. Att. = Epistulæ ad Atticum	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Manil. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Bacch. = Bacchides	Sen. = M. Annaeus Seneca	Tac. Agric. = Agricola
Cic. Brut. = Brut. sive de Clavis	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Cas. = Casina	Sen. Apoc. = Apococlyptosis	Tac. H. = Historia
Oratoribus	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Cist. = Cistellaria	Sen. Ben. = De Beneficiis	Ter. = P. Terentius Afer
Cic. Chet. = Oratioes in Catilinam	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Merc. = Mercator	Sen. Brer. Vit. = De Brevitate	Ter. Ad. or Adelph. = Adelphi
Cic. De Amic. = De Amicitia	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Mil. or Mil. Glor. = Miles Gloriosus	Sen. De Tranquil. Anim. = De Tranquilitate Animæ	Ter. And. = Andria
Cic. De Or. = De Oratore	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Pers. = Persa	Sen. Ep. = Epistulæ	Ter. Eun. = Eunuchus
Cic. Fam. = Epistulæ ad Fam. = Epistulæ ad Familiares	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Pæn. = Pænulus	Sen. Epur. = Epigrammata	Ter. Heaut. = Heautontimorumenos
Cic. Fin. = De Finibus	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Pseud. = Pseudolus	Sen. Herc. Fur. = Hercules Furcifer	Ter. Phorm. = Phormio
Cic. Lel. = Lelius, or De Amicitia	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus	Sen. Hipp. = Hippolytus or Phædra	Ter. De Pudic. = De Pudicitia
Cic. Leg. = De Legibus	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus	Sen. Lud. Mort. = Ludus de Morte	Ter. De Puer. = De Pueris
Cic. Lig. = Oratio pro Ligario	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus	Sen. Med. = Medea	Ter. De Puer. = De Pueris
Cic. Monit. = Oratio pro Lege Manlii	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus	Sen. Oct. = Octavia	Ter. De Puer. = De Pueris
Cic. Mil. = Oratio pro Milone	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus	Sen. Q. N. = Questiones Naturales	Ter. De Puer. = De Pueris
Cic. N. D. = De Deorum Natura	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus		Ter. De Puer. = De Pueris
Cic. Off. = De Officiis	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus		Ter. De Puer. = De Pueris
Cic. Or. = Orator	Cic. Epist. = Epistulæ de Clavis	Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis	Plaut. Trin. = Trinummus		Ter. De Puer. = De Pueris

Foreign words and phrases of frequent occurrence in English literature and law will be found explained in their proper alphabetic order in the body of this dictionary. Such will not be repeated here.

Those who consult the present pages will perhaps need occasionally to remember that a phrase required may be entered here in an alphabetic place not answering to that which the form of the phrase as encountered by them in reading would regularly demand. Foreign expressions, as found quoted by different authors, not infrequently vary in the order of their words. (Care has been taken to conform to the best text accessible in each case, tho it has not always been possible to trace quotations to their original sources.)

Many foreign phrases, in actual English quotation, have been wrested more or less from their proper original meaning, and phrases, such as mottoes of institutions and of persons, have from time to time been constructed with little reference to pure classic usage.

### a, ab

a, ab. [L.] From by—ab actu ad posse valet consecutio (or illatio), from what has been to what may be the inference holds—ab amicis honesta petamus (Cic. De Amic. 44), we must ask from friends what they can with honor grant.

à. [F.] At, in, on by, with—à beau jeu, beau retour, "Tis for that," used to the spirit of retaliation rather than in the friendly sense of "One good turn deserves another."

a. [F.] Has 3d per sing present of avoir, to have—à beau mentir qui vient de loin, he who comes from far can afford to lie there will be too soon to expose him—à beau se lever tard qui a le bruit de se lever matin, one may get up late if one has the name of getting up early.

abends wîrd der Faule fleissig [G.] In the evealing the lazy man becomes diligent.

a benefactio [It.] At pleasure, at one's will.

abundantia [L.] Over—Ter 15 83 One's habitual pursuits pass over into character.

ab hoc et ab hac et ab illa. [L.] Of this man and of this woman and of that woman referring to the confused chatter of gossip—ab igne ignem (Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52), fire from fire—ab intestato (Law), from (or the) intestate person—ab invito, by or from an unwilling party hence unwillingly.

ablit, excessit, evasit, erupit [L.] Cic Cat. 2, 1, 1 He has gone off, departed, escaped, broken away.

ab imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the heart—ab inconvenienti, from the inconvenience involved in argument having much weight in law—ab incunabulis (Liv. 4 36) from the cradle.

à bis ou à blanc [F.] In one way or another, 'by hook or by crook.' [F.] In one way or another, 'by hook or by crook.'

à bon chat, bon rat [F.] To good cat, good rat well-matched (Cp. 'Diamond cut diamond').

abondance de bien ne nuit pas. [F.] "You can not have too much of a good thing."

à bon droit. [F.] With justice (Cp. "By good rights")—à bon marché, at a good bargain cheap.

ab origine. [L.] From the origin from the beginning.

à bon majori disset arare minor. [L.] From the older of the younger learns to plow.

ab ovo usque ad mala [L.] Hor S. 1, 3, 6 From the egg to the apples, hence, from beginning to end among the Romans the meal began with eggs and ended with apples.

à bras ouverts [F.] With open arms.

à brûle-pourpoint [F.] [So as] to burn the doublet (with the pistol), hence, in close proximity. In one's teeth unreservedly.

absence d'esprit. [F.] Absence of mind, absent-minded.

absens hæres non erit. [L.] The absent man will not be heir (Cp. "Out of sight, out of mind").

absente rei. [L.] In the absence of the defendant.

absit invidia [L.] Let there be no ill will no offense intended originally used in the presence of the jealous divinity supposed to punish a boastful or a presumptuous word. The expression was a form of deprecatory prayer—absit omen, may there be no ill omen, as, for example, in the word one has just used.

absque [L.] Without—à. argento omnia vana, without money all is vain (Cp. Money makes the mare go)—à. hoc, without this—à. impetitione vasti [L.] without impeachment of waste for inability to suit for waste a legal phrase introduced into old leases See under IMPEACHMENT—à. uia conditione, without any condition, unconditionally—à. uia fraude, without any fraud.

abundant dulcibus vitis [L.] Quint Inst. 10 1, 129

ab universali ad particulare [L.] From the universal to the particular See PROPOSITION, in vocabulary.

—ab uno disce omnes (Verg. Æ 2 65), from one learn of the class—ab urbe condita, from the founding of the city (Rome, about 753 B. C.) a date from which Romans reckoned time.

abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse does not do away with use that a thing is sometimes abused is no reason for giving up its legitimate use.

a cader va cbi troppo alto (or in alto) sale. [It.] He goes to fall who climbs too high.

a celo usque ad centrum [L.] From the heavens to the center of the earth indicating in law the extent of a landowner's possessions.

a capite ad calcem [L.] From head to heel.

a casa (or ad arca) aperta il giuoco pecca [It.] Whoever (or chest) is open the honest man sins a reason for putting away temptation—causa perdata (or persa) parole assai, there is plenty of talk when the cause is lost or advice comes too late.

accedas ad curiam. [L.] You may go to the court [a higher court] writ granting an appeal.

accusare nemo se debet [L.] No one is bound to criminate himself.

a chaque oiseau son nid est beau. [F.] To each bird of the air its own nest is fair Cp. ad ogni uccello, etc.—à chaque saint sa chandelle, to every saint his candle let every one have his due honor propitiate every interest—à cheval, on horseback—à compte, on account to part payment—à corps perdu, headlong at breakneck speed—à coups de bâton, with blows of a stick or cudgel—à coup sûr, with certainty, without fail—à couvert, under cover, sheltered.

a cruce salus [L.] Salvation is from the cross.

actio ad (or in) distans. [L.] Action at a distance, or without contact—actio personallis moritur cum persona (Law), a personal action, or right of personal action, dies with the person.

actum est de republica [L.] It is all over with the republic ne agas [L.] Ter Phorm. 2, 3 72 Do not do what is done, do a thing and have done with it used by Terence as a proverb.

actus me invito factus, non est meus actus [L.] An act I do against my will is not my act.

ad. [L.] To, toward with regard to—ad abundantiam cantelam (Law), for greater caution—ad arbitrium, at will—ad astra per aspera, to the stars through bolts and hard motto of the State of Kansas—ad baculum, to the rod in reference to an appeal to penalties rather than to reason—ad captandum vulgus, to catch the crowd—ad clerum, to the clergy—ad crumenam, to the purse—ad damnum (Law), to the damage in pleading the part of a writ that contains a statement of the amount of the plaintiff's injury.

adde parum parvo, magnus accervus erit. [L.] Add little to little and there will be a great heap.

à demi. [F.] Half to the extent of one-half, half or by halves imperfectly.

à Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the King.

ad extremum [L.] At last to the last degree—ad extremum virum, to the utmost of the powers—ad finem, to the end at or near the end—ad gustum, to the taste.

adieu àh judice ils est [L.] Hor A. P. 73 The disadieu la volture, adieu la boutique. [F.] Farewell coach farewell shop, all is over—adieu paniers, vendanges sont faîtes, farewell, harvests the vintage is over.

ad ignorantiam [L.] To ignorance said of an appeal based upon an opponent's ignorance of facts—ad iniquitatem (Law) for inquiry designating a judicial writ—ad instar, after the fashion of—ad internecionem, to extermination.

à discrétion. [F.] At discretion, without limit.

ad iudicium [L.] To the judgment to common sense—ad kalendas Græcæ (Suet. Aug. 87), at the Greek calends, never, as the Greeks had no calends—ad iterum, to the letter minutely exact—ad majorem Dei gloriam, for the greater glory of God an expression occurring frequently in the decrees of the Council of Trent adopted by the Jesuits as their motto—ad misericordiam, to pity—said of an appeal or argument—ad modum, after the manner of—ad oculos, to the eyes, visibly, as, a demonstration ad oculos.

ad ogni uccello suo nido è bello [It.] To each bird of the air its own nest is fair Cp. à chaque oiseau, etc.

adorer le veau d'or. [F.] To worship the golden calf.

ad patres [L.] Gathered to his fathers dead—ad perpetuam rei memoriam, for the perpetual remembrance of the thing—ad populum, to the people to popular passion or prejudice—ad quod damnum (Law), to what damage—ad referendum, for reference, for further consideration.

à droite [F.] To the right, to the right hand.

adscriptus glebe. [L.] Bound to the soil said of a serf.

ad sectam [L.] Law At suit of—ad summum, to the highest point or amount—ad terminum qui preterit (Law), to or for the time which is past—ad unguem factus homo (Hor S. 1, 5, 32), a man finished to the finger-nail, highly cultivated man perfect gentleman—ad unum omen, all to a man—ad usum, according to custom commonly abbreviated ad us—ad usum Delphini, see IN USUM DELPHINI.

adversus major, par secundus [L.] Superior to adversary vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or during good behavior—ad vivum, to the life, to the quick.

agressivité medendo [L.] Verg. Æ 12, 46 And he grows worse by the remedy (Cp. "The remedy is worse than the disease").

agri somnia vana. [L.] Adapted from Hor A. P. 7 agrotum domus anima est, spes esse dicitur. [L.] Cic. Att. 9, 10 While there is life in the sick man there is said to be hope.

agnum memento rebus in arduis servare mentem. [L.] Hor C. 2, 3, 1 Remember to preserve a tranquil mind amid difficulties.

æquitas sequitur legem. [L.] Equity follows the law.

æquo animo. [L.] With equal (tranquil) mind.

are perennius. [L.] Hor C. 3, 30, 1 More enduring than bronze or brass.

æs triplex. [L.] Hor C. 1, 3, 9 Triple brass, strong armor ætatis suæ [L.] Of his (or her) age.

affaire d'amour. [F.] Love-affair—affaire d'honneur, affair of honor—affaire du cœur, affair of the heart.

affavit dens, et dissipantur [L.] God hlew upon them and they are scattered. See FLAVIT JEROVAH, etc.

à fin. [F.] Same as à la fin lococret form.

afin de. [F.] To the end that, in order to—afin que, to the end that.

à fleur d'eau. [F.] Level with the water—à fleur de terre, to the ground level—à fond, to the bottom thoroughly—à forfait, depending on chance or on a condition—à gauche, to the left, to the left hand—à genoux, on one's knees.

à quod quis [L.] Do what you are doing concentrate.

à grands frais [F.] At great expense—à haute voix, aloud—à huis clos, with closed doors in private.

aide-toi, le ciel t'aidra [F.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

à la [F.] To the at the according to to the style or fashion of etc. used in phrases—à l'abandon, in confusion or disorder, at random—à la belle étoile, at the beautiful star under the stars—à la bonne aventure,

7

a. tubam tremor occupat artus (Verg. *Æ* 11, 424), before the trumpet sounds trembling takes possession of his limbs — a. tubam trepidat, before the trumpet sounds he trembles with fear — a. vietum nam canas contrahit [F] To doo catch your triumph before you conquer — a. vitæ to the bitter end to the last extremity sometimes improperly written a l'outrance paribus. [L] From equal.

parte ante [L] From the part before the part of duration preceding a given time — n. parte post, from the part after the part of duration following a given time

pas de géant [F] With giant stride — à peine, worthy to be painted — à perte de vue, beyond the range of vision

pato vivere vobis [L] Pers 2, 7 To live with every wish [F] Avowed without concealment of motive and purpose

peu près [F] Nearly

pezzl. [It] In pieces, reduced to pieces — a. piacere, in pleasure

pled. [F] On foot [S] blame

pobrea no hay vergüenza. [Sp] Poverty has no point. [F] To a necessity exactly, just enough — à portée, within range, hence, within one's capacity

posse ad esse. [L] From possibility to actuality

posse veli. [L] Materials of war

parent art naves [F] In gurgled vastn [L] Verg. *Æ* 1, 118 'Thou appear, here and there, swimming in the vast whirlpool'

appetitus rationi nherent. [L] Cic. *Off* 1, 20, 102 Let the appetites obey the reason

près moi (or nous) le déluge [F] After me (or us) the deluge attributed to Louis XV, but originating with Mmo de Pompadour

prima vista. [It] At first sight

præ ad viduum. [L] From first to last

prunps de bottles [F] An article of boots, hence, without reluctance said humorously in introducing some unrelated topic — à propos de rien, apropos of nothing, with out pertinency [self for battle]

ptat se pugnae [L] Verg. *Æ* 10, 588 He equips himself et igno interdicitus [L] Forbidden water and fire not allowed supply of water and fire, hence, ostracised or banished [Oles]

philer bibens [L] An eagle does not catch

reades ambn. [L] Verg. *Ed* 7, 4 Arcadians both Vergil meant both, as being of Arcadia, skilled in music, but now the use is often ironical as in Byron's *Don Juan*, 4 92, "Arcades ambo, id est, blackguards both"

caena caelestia. [L] Celestial mysteries — arcana imperii, state secrets

en ciel. [F] Rainbow

dentia verba [L] Burning words

peris ad [F] Wore slide out, across the grain quite contrary — à rez de chaussée, even with the street or ground on the ground floor

gent comptant. [F] Ready money — argent comptant porte médecine, ready money is a master-medicine

gillu quidvis imitaberis udd [L] Hor. *Ep* 2, 2, 8 You may mold moist lead to whatever shape you will

gumentum ad erumenam. [L] Argument to the pursuivant argumentum baculum, argument to physical force

istun metron [ἴστυον μέτρον] [Gr] A mean is best

risederet [It] Until we meet again au revoir

Roma pro todo [Sp] To Rome for everything

rectis auribus. [L] Verg. *Æ* 2, 303 With ears pricked up, attentively

s artium omnium conservatrix [L] The art preservative of all the arts [printing] Inscription on facade of Coster's house at Haarlem, 1440 — ars est celare artem, art is hiding art in hiding art — ars longa, vita brevis, art is long, life is short, translation of the first aphorism of Hippocrates to magistra. [L] Verg. *Æ* 8, 442 Art being teacher, why the aid of art.

perditia, the lost arts

artes honorabit. [L] He (she) will honor the arts — artesium baccalaureus. [L] Bachelor of Arts, A. B.

artium magister, Master of Arts, A. M.

ait. [It] By fits and starts

nestos gelos [ἄσπετος γέλος] [Gr] Hom. *Il* 1, 599, untranslatable laughter Cp German HOMERISCHES

neus ad byram. [L] The ass at the lyre indicating absurd unfitness for an undertaking

ra castra, nimen lumen. [L] The etare my camp, the Delty my lamp

tations. [F] By or with groping, blindly

tencilis [annis]. [L] Verg. *G* 3, 74 From teoder years Cp Plin Pan 15

the world referring to the almost solitary position of Athanasius during the theological controversies of the fifth century, and his final triumph

tort et a travers. [F] At random, hit or miss — à toute force, with all one's might — à toute nuance, with every rigor, quite mercilessly — à toutes mains, good for all services, "generally useful" — à tout basard, at hazard, at any rate — à tout prix, at any price, whatever the cost

ra cura. [L] Black care See POST EQUITEM, etc

spes non fracta. [L] But hope [is] not broken

beurre fondu [F] With melted butter, as a sauce — au beurre roux, with brown butter-sauce — au bleu, cooked to the blue [point] said of fish — au bon drol, do right good to Lord Leonfield — au bout de la langue, at the end of his Latin, hence, at his wits' end — au contraire, on the contrary

pretiosa facti. [L] Ov. Pont 17, 72 The giver adds value to the gift Ovid's full expression is, Accipis illam semper munera sunt, nuctor que pretiosa facti. Most acceptable always the gifts which the author makes precious

chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire [F] The flower pathway of flowers leading to glory

daes fortuna iuvat [L] Fortuna favors the bold

dalet et sincere [L] Boldly and sincerely

dax et cautus [L] Bold and cautious

dendo magnus tegitur timor. [L] Luc 4, 702 Great fear is covered by [a show of] dnrlog Cp. etc.

édans, etc [F] favors the dard

de sapere [L] Dare to know

désespér. [F] In despair

Il alteram partem [L] Hear the other side

pollo necatus Apollin [L] Verg. *G* 4, 7 And Apollo listens when invoked

erte malum ex vobis [L] Cast evil from among you

geschohen ist nichts aufgehoben [G] Put on is given up, later on is not foregone

fund [F] At bottom fundamentally

fuir [F] In the oven, baked — au fromage, with cheese

Wiedersehen [G] Till we meet again, good-by.

an grand sérieux. [F] In all seriousness  
 au gras. [F] With (or in) fat said of soups containing meat—au gratin, to (or with) a crust said of a viand browned in the oven  
 Augustana Confessio [L] The Augsburg Confession  
 aujourd'hui roi, demain rien [F] To-day king, tomorrow nothing—au jour la journée, from day to day hence, to live from hand to mouth—au jour le jour—au jus, in the juice served with broth or the natural gravy—au levant, toward the east—au maigre, with leanness said of meatless foods, including fish—au naturel, in the natural state—au pas de charge, at pace of the charge, hence, at a gallop or at full tilt—au pied de la lettre, [down] to the foot [bottom] of the letter [matter], hence, thoroughly, exactly—an pis aller, at the worst—an plaisir de vous revoir, till I have the pleasure of seeing you again, adieu—au premier, at [or on] the first [floor or story] being in Europe the story above the ground floor or rez-de-chaussée, and known as the second story in the United States  
 aura popularis. [L] The popular breeze—aura seminialis, the fructifying breeze  
 aurea mediocritas [L] Hor C 2, 10, 5 The golden mean—aurea ne credas quæcunque nitescere cernis, think not everything you see glitter is gold  
 au reste. [F] As for the rest besides  
 au rez de chaussee. [F] On the ground floor  
 auribus teneo lupum [L] Ter Phorm 3, 2, 21 I am holding a wolf by the ears Cp "I've caught n Tartar"  
 auri sacra fames. [L] Verg A 3, 57 Accursed greed of gold  
 au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois [F] In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed are kings  
 aurum omnes, vicia jam pietate, colunt. [L] Prop 3 13, 48 Gold is the object of all men's worship, piety being now trampled under foot  
 au second [F] On the second floor See AU PREMIER  
 —au secret, in the secret [cell] said of a prisoner closely kept from communication with the outside world—an sérieux, seriously  
 auspilum melloris avi [L] Augury of a happier time aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [F] "No sooner said than done"  
 aut amat aut odit mulier, nihil est tertium. [L] A woman loves or she hates, no third course exists for her  
 autant d'hommes (or de têtes), autant d'avis [F] As many minds as men so many minds, so many minds  
 aut Cesar aut nihil [L] Either Cesar or nothing motto of Cesar Borgia—aut insanit homo aut versus facit (Hor S 2, 7, 117) either the man is mad or he is making verses—aut inveniam viam aut faciam, I shall either find a way or make one—aut non tentaris aut perice (Ov A 1, 389), either do not attempt or else achieve—aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetæ (Hor A P 333), poets wish either to profit or to delight  
 antefois acquit [F] Previously discharged—a, convicted, previously convicted  
 autre temps, autres mœurs. [F] Change of times [brings] change of customs  
 au troisième. [F] On the third floor In the third story  
 aut vincere aut mori [L] Either to conquer or to die au vert pré. [F] With fresh green herbs—au vin blanc, with white wine said of a sauce  
 aux armes! [F] To arms!—aux grands maux les grands remèdes, to desperate evils desperate remedies  
 auxilia humilia firma consensus facit. [L] Concord makes feeble assistance strong  
 auxilium ab alto. [L] Help from on high  
 aux morilles. [F] With morels See MORELS—aux olignons, with onions  
 avant-cour. [F] Forerunner—avant-propos, preliminary matter, preface  
 Ave, Cesar! morituri te salutant! [L] Suet Claud 21 Hall Cesar! those about to desalute thee! (Greeting to Claudius from the gladiators just before their mortal combat in the arena)  
 avec permission [F] With permission—a plaisir, with a verbiis ad verbera. [L] From words to blows  
 a vinculo matrimonii [L] From the marriage bond, divorce  
 avise la fin. [F] Weigh well the end  
 avito viret honore. [L] He flourishes in ancestral honor.  
 avocat consultant. [F] Consulting advocate chamber [bound, to be glib in speech  
 avoir la langue déliée. [F] To have the tongue un-a volenté. [F] At pleasure  
 à votre santé. [F] à vuestra salud. [Sp] To your

## B

bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. [It] Oft heart is missed where mouth is kissed  
 banco regis. [L] On the king's bench  
 barba tenus sapienties. [L] Sages as far as the beard [goes] having a sufficiently reverend appearance for sages  
 basia virtutum constantia. [L] Constancy [is] the basis of the virtues  
 battre la campagne. [F] 1. To scout the country bayer [or hallicer] aux corbeilles. [F] To gape at the crows to gape idly upward into vacancy  
 beate memorie. [L] Of blessed memory  
 beati pacifici [L] Vulg Matt 5, 9 Blessed [are] the peacemakers  
 bean garçon [F] A fine fellow, hence a dandy n beau beaux yeux [F] Pretty eyes, hence, a fair face  
 bel étage. [F] Best story au premier an expression current in Germany, but not idiomatic French  
 bellaque matribus detestata. [L] Hor C 1, 1, 24. And was detested by mothers  
 belle dame. [F] A beautiful lady—b. passion, love  
 bellum intermedium [or intermedium] [L] War of extermination Cp Cic Phil 14, 3, 7, also Liv 9, 25 —bellum letale, deadly war  
 beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere [L] To accept a favor is to sell your liberty—b. cedendarum actionum (Rom Law), the right of a surety to have actions belonging to a stipulator ceded to him having paid the debt of the principal—b. clericali, benefit of clergy—b. competentie, benefit of competency in Roman law, the right of an insolvent debtor to hold back from his creditors n fair competence suitable to his condition in life and, in Scots law, the right of one who rests under a gratuitous obligation of retaining if indigent sufficient for his needs—b. divisionis, the benefit of division See BEVERIT n—b. inventarii (Law), benefit of inventory. See BEVERIT, n—b. ordinis, the right of the surety to demand legal seizure of the property of his principal before being compelled to liquidate the debt  
 beneorasse est bene studiisse [L] To have prayed well is to have studied well  
 bene qui latuit bene vixit. [L] Ov Tr 3, 4, 25 He who has well kept hidden has lived well, who has lived obscure has lived well

benigno numine. [L] Hor A 4, 4, 74 With favoring providence  
 ben trovato [It] Well found, a lucky find  
 bête noire. [F] Black beast, hence an object of abhorrence  
 beurre à l'anglaise. [F] Butter sauce—b. fondue, melted butter—b. frais, freshly made butter, neither salted nor melted—b. noir, butter melted and allowed to brown in the oven—b. saï, salted butter  
 bibere venenum in auro. [L] To drink poison from a cup of gold  
 bienheureux qui peut vivre en paix. [F] Happy he bien perdu, bien connu [F] Blessing down is blessing known—"blessings brighten as they take their flight"  
 bien vengas, mal, si vienes solo [Sp] You may come well [you are welcome], misfortune, if you come alone Cp. "Misfortunes never come singly"  
 billet d'amour. [F] Love-letter billet-doux  
 bis dat qui cito dat. [L] He gives twice who gives promptly—his gratum est quo dato opus est, ultro si offeras (Pub Syr 44), doubly welcome is a needed kindness if you offer it spontaneously—his peccare in bello non licet, to blunder twice in war is not permitted—his pueri senes, old men are children twice—his vinet qui se vinet in victoria (Pub Syr 64), he twice conquers who conquers himself in victory  
 blande mendacia lingua. [L] Falsehoods of a smooth  
 Bint list ein ganz besonder Saft. [G] Goethe Faust  
 Blood is a quite peculiar juice said by Mephistopheles to Faust in making his compact with the latter in his blood  
 Blunt und Eisen. [G] Blood and Iron applied in English to Bismarck, by inversion of the German words that he himself used on a famous occasion  
 Bootum in crasso Juvare aere natum. [L] Hor Ep 2, 1, 244 You would swear he was born in the thick atmosphere of the Bootians [straight fire  
 bois tortu fait feu droit. [F] Crooked stick makes  
 bombe glacée [F] A cone-like confection of ice with flavored cream in the center  
 bona confiscata. [L] Goods confiscated [by the crown]  
 —b. fiscalia, public or fiscal goods—b. forsificta, forfeited goods  
 bona ami. [F] Good friend  
 bona notabilia (Eng Law), notable goods designating property of such value (£5) as to require action from a pre-rogative court before inheritance—a practise abolished with introduction of probate courts in 1857—b. peritura, perishable goods [their own good  
 bona si sana morit. [L] Verg G 2, 458 If they knew  
 bona vacantia [L] Civ Law Vacant goods property unclaimed, as wrecks, treasure-trove, etc., held to belong to the finder or in certain instances to the crown  
 bon avocat, mauvais voisin. [F] A good lawyer makes a bad neighbor  
 bona variata. [F] Goodswalved goodsthrownawayhyathief in his flight and by common law to belong to the crown  
 bon camarade. [F] Bon camarade—bon camaraderie, good fellowship especially among persons having some special interest, such as artists, writers, etc.—bon chien chaise de race, a good dog will chase through force of breeding—bon diable, lit. good devil good-natured fellow—bon enfant, good child designating n simple, naive person—bon gré, mal gré, with good grace or with ill grace, willy-nilly  
 Boni Homines. [L] Good men n name popularly given to at least three religious orders in the medieval church—boni pastores esse fonder pecus, non deprimere (Suet Tib 32), it is the part of the good shepherd to shear the flock, not skil them  
 bonis viribus. [L] Under good auspices  
 bonis nocet si quis malis pepererit. [L] If any one spares the bad he injures the good  
 bon jour. [F] Good day, good morning—bon jour, bonne œuvre, good day, good deed, 'the better the day, the better the deed'  
 bonne bouche. [F] A pleasantmouthful, hence, a dainty morsel or tidbit—b. et belle assez, good and pretty enough—b. fol, good faith  
 bonne fortune. [F] Good fortune, prosperity—b. grâce [or BONNES GRACES], good grace a graceful manner pl good graces regard, favor—b. mine, good looks, healthy, said of persons—b. renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée, a good name is worth more than a girdle of gold  
 bon soir. [F] Good evening—bon voyage, prosperous voyage [to you]  
 Borgen macht Sorgen [G] Borrowing makes sorrowing  
 brachium seculare aut civile. [L] The secular or civil arm  
 brevet d'invention. [F] A patent—breveté, patented  
 brevi manu. [L] With a short hand offhand  
 brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio [L] Hor A P 25 In borrowing to be brief, I become obscure  
 brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [F] To burn the candle n both ends  
 brutum fulmen [L] Ineffectual thunderbolt  
 buen principio, la mitad es hecha. [Sp] Well begun is half done  
 buona mano. [It] Small gratuity Cp F. pourboire

## C

cada cabello hade su sombra en el suelo. [Sp] Every hair makes its shade on the ground  
 cadit questio. [L] The question drops no further discussion  
 cæca livida est. [L] Livy, 35 49 Envy is blind  
 cæcus iter monstrare vellet. [L] Hor Ep 1, 17, 4 [As if] a blind man should wish to point out the road  
 callus mihi vires [L] My strength is from heaven  
 calum non alium tantum qui trans mare currunt. [L] Hor Ep 1, 11, 27 Their sky, not their mind, they change, who hurry over sea  
 cambio non è furto. [It] "Exchange is no robbery"  
 campo santo. [L] Holy field a cemetery  
 candide et caute. [L] With candor and caution—c. et constanter, with candor and constancy  
 canis in præsep. [L] "Dog in the manger"  
 cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. [L] Juv 10, 22 The traveler with empty purse will sing in the presence of the robber  
 capax imperii nisi imperasset. [L] Tac H 1 49 Capable of reigning if he had not reigned  
 capitis diminutio. [L] Rom Law Diminution of head a forfeiture of civic rights  
 captatio benevolentie. [L] Proptitiation a securing of the good will, as of hearers or readers  
 captus nidore culinae [L] Juv 5, 162 Captivated with the odor of the kitchen  
 caput gerat lupinum. [L] Old Eng Law Let him bear a wolf's head The proclamation for an outlaw who was to be trailed and killed like a wild animal  
 cara sposa. [It] Dear wife  
 caret quia vixit. [L] Hor C 4 9, 28 Because  
 caret initio et fine. [L] It lacks beginning and end

caro sposo. [It] Dear husband  
 carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. [L] Hor C 1, 11, 8 Enjoy the present moment, trusting the least possible to the future  
 Corpe diem is often in quotation wrested from the epicurean sense in which it was written by Horace, and made to mean "Embrace the opportunity"  
 carpere colligere. [L] To pluck and gather  
 cassis tutissima virtus. [L] The safest helmet is virtue [valor]  
 casus conscientie. [L] Case of conscience  
 causa aequal effectum. [L] The cause equals the effect said on the basis of cause and effect being commensurable—c. cansans, n cause acting—c. cansata, a cause caused or regarded as an effect—c. efficiens, an efficient cause—c. emulans, an eminent cause or one not commensurable with its effect—c. finalis, a final cause, purpose—c. formalls, a formal cause, as the form according to which a statute is made—c. immanens, an immanent cause, as the vitality in n seed—c. latet, vis est notissima (Ov M 4, 287), the agency is concealed, the force exerted is notorious—c. sine qua non, indispensable cause or condition—c. sui, the cause of itself, self-existent, self-active being  
 cause célèbre. [F] Celebrated case [in law]  
 caveat actor. [F] Let the doer beware—c. emptor, let the buyer beware  
 cave cauem. [L] Beware of the dog  
 cavendo tutus. [L] Safe by taking heed  
 cave quid dicis, quando, et cul. [L] Beware what you say, when, and to whom  
 cead mille fálte [Ir] A hundred thousand welcomes  
 cedant arma togæ. [L] Cic Off 1 22, 77, and Phil 2, 8 Let arms yield to the gown or military to civil power  
 cede deo. [L] Verg A 5, 467 Yield to the divinity  
 cela [ca] va sans dire. [F] That is a matter of course—c. viendra, that will come [there's a way, celui qui vent, celui-là pent. [F] Where there's a will, ce monde est plein de fons. [F] This world is full of fools This seemingly commonplace remark is the beginning of a witty epigram in rhyme which reads Ce monde est plein de fons et qui n'en veut pas voir, doit se rem-ferrer saul, a-casser son miroir. This world is full of fools, and, not to see one pass, you must shut yourself up alone and—break your looking-glass'  
 c'en est fait de lui [F] It is all over with him—ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte, it is only the first step that costs  
 censor morum. [L] Censor of morals (or of manners)  
 cernit omnia deus vindex. [L] The avenging divinity sees all  
 certum est quia impossibile est. [L] Tert Corn. Christ c 5 It is certain because it is impossible—c. voto pete finem (Hor Ep 1, 2, 86), set a definite bound to your desire  
 cessant causæ. [F] The cause ceasing  
 cessant effectus [L] The cause ceasing  
 c'est à dire. [F] That is to say—c'est du hié en grenier, that is grain in the granary a resource remaining in reserve—c'est le ton qui fait la musique, it is the tone that makes the music—c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre, that is magnificent, but it is not war (Said by a French general watching the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava)—c'est pire [or] plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute, it is worse [more] than a crime, it is a blunder said by Fouché on the execution of the Duc d'Angliem, but often attributed to Talleyrand—c'est selon, that depends on circumstances—c'est une autre chose, that is a very different affair  
 cetera sunt. [L] The remainder is wanting  
 chacun à son goût. [F] Every man to his taste—chacun pour soi et Dieu pour tous, every one for himself and God for all—chacun tire de son côté, each pulls his own way or favors himself  
 chapeaux bas! [F] Hats off!  
 chapelle ardente. [F] Literally, blazing chapel, a catafalque surrounded by lighted candles, or the apartment containing it  
 chaque pays à sa guise. [F] Every country to its style chef de cuisine (or simply chef). [F] A male head cook  
 chemin de fer. [F] Road of iron railway  
 cher ami, or (sem) chère amie [F] Dear friend  
 cherche une aiguille dans une bête de foie. [F] "To look for a needle in a haystack"  
 cherchez la femme. [F] Dumas père Mofteurs de Paris vol 2, chap 16 (Théâtre Complet, Tome xv, p 162, Paris, 1874) Look for the woman  
 che sarà sarà. [It] What will be will be  
 chi dà presto raddoppia il dono. [It] Who gives promptly doubles the gift—chi niente sa, di niente dubita, who knows nothing doubts nothing—chi non s'arrischi non guadagna, "nothing venture, nothing win"—chi risponde presto, sa poco, who answers suddenly knows little of the matter—chi face acconsente, "silence gives consent"—chi va piano va sano ed anche lontano, who goes gently goes safely and far  
 chose qui plait est à demi vendue. [F] A thing that pleases is half sold  
 Christo et ecclesie. [L] For, or to, Christ and the chronicle scandalouse. [F] A chronicle of scandal  
 ci git. [F] Here lies  
 cineris gloria sera venit [L] Mart 1, 26, 8 To one's cingulum Veneris [L] The girdle of Venus  
 cilivis venit periculum, cum contemnitur. [L] Pub. Syr 93 Danger comes the more quickly for being made light of  
 cito maturum, cito putrum. [L] "Soon ripe, soon rotten"  
 civilliter mortuus. [L] Law Civilly dead  
 civis Romanus sum. [L] I am a Roman citizen  
 clarum et venerabile nomen [L] Luc Phor 9, 202 Illustrious and venerable name  
 clandestine jam rivos, pueri; sat prata bilberunt [L] Verg A 3, 11 Shut off the streams, my lads the meadows have drunk their fill said figuratively of a friendly strife in song between two shepherds  
 cena Domini [L] The Lord's Supper  
 cogito, ergo sum. [L] I think, therefore I am a first principle in philosophy posited by Descartes  
 colla sinistra. [L] Mus With the left hand  
 collitio honorum. [L] Law A collation of goods  
 colubrem in sinu fovere. [L] To cherish a serpent in the bosom See AEsop's fables  
 comitas inter gentes. [L] International comity  
 commune bonum. [F] As it should be  
 commune bonum. [L] Common good—commune periculum concordiam parit, common danger produces concord  
 communibus annis [L] On the annual average  
 communis consensus [L] By common consent  
 communio bonorum. [L] Law A community of goods  
 compagnon de voyage. [F] A traveling companion  
 componere lites. [L] To settle disputes Cp non astrictum, etc



drott! God defend the right!—Dieu er mon drott, God  
and my right motto of Great Britain—Dieu vous garde!  
God guard you! [L] Pers 1, 28 To be pointed out  
dignitè monstrari [L] As famous person  
dignitè, the nobility, as [L] Hor A P 191 A knot  
dignus rindere nodum [L] Hor A P 191 A knot  
worthy of being loosed by such hands Cp NEC news  
INTENSIT, etc  
di grado in grado. [It] By degrees  
di sì vero e affrontato di diavolo. [It] Speak the truth  
and you will shame the devil  
dii for dii penetras [L] Household gods  
dilis for disis aliter visum. [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 428 The  
gods have judged otherwise  
dimidium facti, qui eripit, habet. [L] Hor *Ep* 1,  
2, 40 "What's well done is half done" [to view]  
di norello tutto par bello. [It] Everything new is fair  
didos que da ta floga, da ta medietate. [Sp] God, who  
seeds the wound, sends the cure  
dirigo [L] I direct motto of Moine  
di satio [It] At a leap n't a single bound [w't  
discur de bons mots. [F] A sayer of good things  
disiecta membra. [L] Scattered parts Cp Ov M 3, 724  
disponendo, non mutando me. [L] By disposing  
and, not by changing me, motto of the Duke of Manchester  
dit [L] Called (*e. g.* "An Allegri dit il Correggio")  
ditat Deus. [L] God enriches motto of Arizona  
diverso intuitu [L] With a different view or intention  
diversitèment [F] Amusement, sport [Lous XI  
divide et impera [L] Divide and govern motto of  
docendo discimus [L] By teachlog we learn Sen  
*Ep* 7 says *Hominis dum docent discunt*, "Men, while they  
teach, learn  
doli [L] *Law* Capable of committing a wrong  
doli tunc incapax, incapable of committing a wrong  
Domine, dirige nos. [L] Lord direct us motto of the  
City of London  
Dominus illuminatio mea. [L] The Lord is my light  
domus et placeas uxor [L] Hor C 2, 14, 21 House  
and charmlow wife—*Domus Procerum*, the House of  
Lords a legal designation  
donatio causa mortis [L] *Law* Gift in lieu of legacy,  
bestowed in prospect of death—*donatio inter vivos*, a gift  
inter vivos—*donatio propter nuptias*, a gift in  
view of marriage made before (*ante nuptias*) or after  
marriage and, in case of divorce, forfeited by the guilty  
party—*donatio vetata*, a gift veiled, or one pretending to  
be something else  
dore la pilleule. [F] To gild the pill [back "]  
dors d'âne [F] Ass h'ck ridge of earth Cp "saddle"  
dosis d'olige te pille te [δosis δόληγ τε φίλη τε] [Gr]  
Hom Od 6, 208, and 14 65 Gift both little and highly  
prized gift cure, all the life  
dout mol out sto, kat te tse ghen knaso [δός μοι πού στὸ  
καί τιν' γινῆναι νύσας] [Gr] Give me where I may stand,  
and I will move the earth saying attributed to Archimedes  
double entendre. [F] Sometimes improperly used in-  
stead of the following, as a French expression—double  
entente, double meaning, equivocal sense, equivale  
d'outre mer. [F] From over sea  
doutre yeux [F] Sweet eyes soft glances  
drap d'or. [F] Cloth of gold  
droit au trait [F] Right to [a chance of] inbor—d.  
de gens, law of nations International law—d, en v'ant,  
right, forward  
duet amor patrie. [L] Love of country leads [mel]  
ducent volentem fata, nolentem trahunt [L] Sen  
*Ep* 107 The fates lead the willing man, the unwilling  
they drag  
due teste vnguam plu che una sola. [It] "Two heads  
are better than one [to foot]  
duces d'atque d'atque I From top to bottom, hence, from head  
duces de decursum p' pro patria mori. [L] Hor C 2, 13  
Sweet and seemly is it to die for one's fatherland—*duleo*  
*metes*, "Domum!" [more briefly, *duce*, "Domum!"],  
sweet strain, "For home!" (or "Homeward!") from a well-  
known song sung at Winchester and other English schools  
on the eve of the holidays  
dum fervet opus. [L] While the work is glowing hot in the  
heat of action—*dum fuit in prisona (Laz)*, while he  
was in prison—*dum fuit in rebus*, while he was in  
duress *dum fuit infra notatum* while he was under  
a similar writ to regain lands alienated while a minor  
—*dum fuit non compos mentis*, while he was of un-  
sound mind a writ similar to the above—*dum togulum*  
*fugerit invicta setas* (Hor C 1, 11, 7), while we talk,  
even life-time has been flying  
dummodo sit dives, barbarus tunc placeat [L] Ov  
*Am* 2, 376 Provided only be he rich, a very borhanian  
pleases  
dum spirto, spero. [L] While I breathe, I hope part of  
the twofold motto of South Carolina See *ANIMUS OPI-*  
*BUSQUE PARATI*—*dum vttant stultu vitta*, in *contrarta*  
*currunt* (Hor S 1 2, 24) fools while avoiding a vice run  
into its opposite—*dum vivimus, vivamus*, while we live,  
let us live  
dum sequitur lepores, neutrum capiti. [L] He  
who chases two hares catches neither  
durante absentia, beneplacito, itthere, furore, minore  
metate, riduitate, vita, etc [L] *Laz* During ab-  
sence pleasure, the journey, madness, minority, widow-  
hood, life, etc  
du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas [F] From  
the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step attrib-  
uted to Napoleon I as repeatedly remarked by him, 1813  
with reference to the retreat from Moscow The senti-  
ment, however, in very similar phrase, is traceable as far  
back as Longinus [the deed was a woman,  
lux femina facti. [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 364 The leader of

elgner Herd ist Goldes wert. [G] One's own hearth has golden worth "home is home he ever so homely"  
 elle mit Welle [G] Meke haste slowly, speed with beed  
 elner pflanzt den Baum, der andre isst die Pflaum [G]  
 One gives the tree root another eats the fruit  
 Elst feste Burg ist unser Gott. A strong tower is our God  
 the opening line and title of Luther's best-known hymn  
 ein mal, kein mal [G] Just once nothing counts excus-  
 ing, for example, self-indulgence in wrong  
 Eisen und Blut. [G] Iron and blood expression of Bis-  
 marck's, not new with him, but highly characteristic of him,  
 and famous by his use of it. often used inverted in English  
 ejusdem generis. [L] *Law* Of the same kind used in  
 enumerations to avoid possibility of ambiguity in particu-  
 lars by confining them to the meaning of the clearly de-  
 fined or understood general heads  
 ejus nulla culpa est, cul parere necesse sit. [L] *Low*  
 It is no fault of his if compelled to obey  
 elapso tempore. [L] The time having elapsed  
 e la sna voluntate e nostra pace. [It] Dante *Par* 3, 85  
 And his will is our peace, some editors prefer in la sna, etc.,  
 "in his will etc."  
 el corazón manda las carnes [Sp] The heart controls  
 elephantus non capit murem. [L] Elephants do not  
 catch mice  
 el sablo muda consejo; el necio no. [Sp] The wise man  
 changes his mind, the fool does not  
 embarras de [or du] choix. [F] Hesitancy or undecided-  
 ness in making a choice — embarras de [or des] richesses,  
 embarrassment of riches, oversupply of material  
 è meglio tardi che mai [It] It is better late than never  
 èmpia dolor doce experientia. [L] Experience brought  
 with pain teaches  
 emptio. [L] *Cic* *Law* The act of buying a purchase.  
 — emptio bonorum, a sale of an insolvent debtor's goods  
 for the benefit of his creditors — e. et venditio, purchase  
 and sale for a set price the name of a contract of sale in  
 Roman law — e. venditio, — e. rel sperata, purchase in  
 the hope of possible future profit  
 emunctae naris. [L] Hor *S* 1, 4, 8 [A man] of well-  
 cleared nostril, one of nice discernment  
 en ami. [F] As a friend — en arrière, in the rear, behind  
 — en attendant, in the mean time — en badinant, by way  
 of dalliance, in jest — en bas, below, downstairs, at the  
 bottom  
 en cueros [rivos]. [Sp] [Stark] asked  
 en déshabillé. [F] In undress — en effet, in effect, virtu-  
 ally, substantially — en face, in the face, boldly, fear-  
 lessly — en famille, in the family at home  
 enfant. [F] An infant — enfant gâté, a spoiled child —  
 e. perdu, a lost child, forlorn hope said of one placed in a  
 dangerous position as a soldier sent to a very advanced  
 post — e. de famille, children of the family — e. terrible,  
 terrible child — e. trouvé, a foundling  
 enfermer le loup dans la bergerie. [F] To shut up the  
 wolf in the fold  
 en flûte [F] Like a flute said of a warship with guns on  
 the upper deck only See *Flut*, 2, in vocabulary — en  
 foule, in a crowd — en gargon, as a bachelor — en grâce  
 à elle, depend on grace — en grand, of full size — en grande  
 tenue (or toilette), in full dress — en grand seigneur, in  
 lordly style — en habiles gens, like able men — en haut,  
 above, on high — en la rose je fleuris, I flourish in the  
 rose — en masse, in a body, all together — en mauvais  
 odeur, in bad odor — en papillotes, in curl-papers — en  
 parole je vis, I live in the word — en pension, in a board-  
 ing-house — en plein jour, in open day before the whole  
 world — en prince, in the manner of the prince — en queue,  
 in the rear, directly behind in close pursuit — en retraite,  
 in retreat, retreating — en revanche, in return by way  
 of compensation in revenge — en scène, on the stage  
 ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L] By the  
 sword he (or she) seeks repose settled under liberty motto  
 of Massachusetts  
 ens rationalis. [L] A creature of the reason  
 ens suite. [F] In a series or set as, rooms *en suite* — en  
 suivant la vérité, in (or by) following the truth  
 entbehren gern was du nicht hast. [G] Gellert *Zur-  
 denheit*, etc., 4 Willingly renounce what you do not pos-  
 sess Cp *Entbehren* sollst du, etc.  
 entbehren sollst du, sollst entbehren. [G] Goethe  
*Faust* (scene in study) You must renounce, must renounce  
 en toute chose il faut considérer la fin. [F] In every-  
 thing one must consider the end  
 entre chien et loup. [F] Between dog and wolf, be-  
 tween the time of setting the watch-dog to guard the sheep  
 and the time of the wolf's beginning to prowl, twilight  
 entre deux feux. [F] Between two fires — entre deux  
 vins, between two wines, half-drunk — entre la poire et  
 le fromage, between the pear and the cheese, at dessert —  
 entre nous, between us, confidentially  
 en vérité [F] In truth, verily — en vigueur, in force, as  
 laws, rules, customs  
 eo animo [L] With that design — eo nomine, by that  
 epea pterocenta [*επεα πτερόεντα*] [Gr] Homer, freq  
 Winged words  
 eppur (or e pur) si move. [It] And yet it does move  
 attributed to Galileo after his forced renunciation of the  
 Copernican theory  
 epulis accumbere divum [L] Verg *E* 1, 79 To re-  
 cline at banquet of the gods  
 erba mala presto cresce. [It] An ill weed grows fast  
 e regione. [L] 1. In a straight line, directly 2 In the  
 opposite direction, exactly opposite — e re nata, under  
 present circumstances  
 eripuit caelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannus. [L] He  
 snatched from heaven the thunderbolt and the scepter from  
 tyrants applied to Franklin  
 errare humanum est. [L] To err is human — errare  
 malo cum Platonem, . . . quam cum istis vera  
 sentire (Cic *Tusc* 1, 79) I would rather err with Plato  
 than think true things with those men  
 erubuit, salva res est. [L] Ter *Adelp* 4, 5, 9 He (or  
 she) blushed, the cause is safe, where there is shame there is  
 virtue  
 es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille, sich ein Charakter  
 in dem Strom der Welt. [G] Goethe *Tasso* 1, 2 Tal-  
 ent is built up in quiet, character in the stream of the world  
 escalier dérobé. [F] A private stairway, secret approach  
 escritura, bona memoria [Sp] Writing, good memory  
 es de vidrio la mulier. [Sp] Woman is made of glass  
 es sempre forte. [It] It is always time  
 es kotakas [*εξωτάκας*] [Gr] To the crowd! Co. be  
 banged! (A form of Imprecation. etc. sometimes incor-  
 rectly written for *es*)  
 espérance et Dieu. [F] Hope and God.  
 esprit. [F] Spirit — esprit borné, narrow contracted mind.  
 — e. des lois, spirit of the laws — e. follet, ghost, specter.  
 — e. fort, freethinker See also vocabulary  
 esse quam videri [L] Sall *C* 54, also, Cic *De Amic* 26  
 To be rather than to seem  
 est modus in rebus. [L] Hor *S* 1, 1, 106 There is a  
 limit [to be observed] in things

esto perpetua. [L] May it [or mayst thou] last forever.  
 — esto quod esse videris. [L] Be what you seem to be  
 est quadam fere voluptas. [L] Ov *Trist* 4, 3, 37 There  
 is in weeping a certain pleasure  
 et alibi. [L] And in other places — et alii (or, fem, illae),  
 and others — et cum spiritu tuo, and with thy spirit —  
 et decus et pretium recti, both the honor and the reward  
 of rectitude — et eris mihi magnus Apollo (Verg *E* 3, 104),  
 and thou shalt be my great Apollo — et hoc [or id] genus  
 omne, and all that sort of thing, and everything of the sort  
 — et nati natorum et qui nascuntur ab illis (Verg  
*E* 3, 98), both sons' sons and those who shall be born of  
 them — et sequentes (or sequentia), and the things follow-  
 ing, and what follows abbreviated *et seq* — et sic de ceteris,  
 and so of the rest — et sic de similibus, and so of the like  
 et surmont, pas de zèle. [F] And, above all, no zeal an  
 adumation of Talleyrand's  
 et in, Brute! [L] And thou, Brutus! exclamation attrib-  
 uted to Caesar when he saw Brutus among his assassins  
 eundo, morando, et redeundo. [L] *Low* In going,  
 tarrying, and returning said of the period during which a  
 person is entitled to protection from arrest in order to per-  
 form certain obligations  
 eventus stultorum magister. [L] Shortened from *Livy*  
 22, 39, 10. The result is the schoolmaster of fools, fools  
 must be taught by experience.  
 Ewigkeit. [G] Eternity.  
 ex. [L] Out of, from, by, according to — ex abrupto,  
 abruptly — ex abundantia, out of the abundance — ex  
 abusu non arguitur ad usum, from the abuse no argu-  
 ment issues against the use — ex adverso [or adversum],  
 opposite to, over against on the other side — ex aequo et  
 bono, according to what is just and good — ex animo, from  
 the heart, sincerely — ex capite, out of the head, from  
 memory — ex cathedra, from the chair, with authority  
 exceptio probat regulam. [L] The exception proves the rule  
 exceptis exceptis. [L] *Law* Proper exceptions hav-  
 ing been made  
 ex comitate. *Law* Out of courtesy or comity — ex concessio,  
 from what has been conceded — ex contractu, according  
 to or arising out of contract — ex delicto, from the crime  
 — ex dono, by gift  
 exegi monumentum aere perennius. [L] Hor *C* 3, 30,  
 1 I have reared [for myself] a monument more enduring  
 than bronze said by Horace of his poems  
 exempla sunt odiosa. [L] Examples are offensive  
 exempli gratia. [L] By way of example abbreviated  
 e g. or ex gr.  
 exent omnes. [L] All go out — used as a stage direction  
 ex facie [L] *Law* On the face, on its face used of  
 titles documents, etc. — ex facto suo oritur, the law arises  
 out of the fact, the law can not be set in operation till the  
 offense is known — ex gratia (*Law*), by favor, not by reason  
 of legal right — ex hypothesi, according to the hypothesis  
 exitus acta probat. [L] Ov *Her* 2, 85 The result jus-  
 tifies the deed Washington's motto  
 ex merita gratia. [L] Out of mere favor — ex merito motu,  
 from mere impulse, of one's own free will — ex more, ac-  
 cording to custom — ex necessitate rei, from the necessity  
 of the case — ex nihilo nihil fit, out of nothing nothing is  
 made (or comes) — ex opere operato, by work wrought, by  
 outward acts  
 exorare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor! [L] Verg *E*  
 4, 625 May some avenger arise from our ashes!  
 ex oriente lux. [L] Light [comes] from the east  
 ex pede Herculeum. [L] From the foot [one may recognize]  
 Hercules, from a part one may infer the whole  
 experientia docet stultos. [L] [Experience teaches (eo eo)]  
 experto credite. [L] Verg *E* 11, 283 Believe one who  
 expertus multum. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 18, 87 Having had  
 experience, he fears, the burnt child dreads the fire  
 expressis verbis. [L] In express terms  
 ex professo. [L] Openly, avowedly, professedly — ex  
 propriis, from one's own resources — ex quoque capite,  
 from whatever source, for whatever reason — ex quo  
 vis ligno non fit Mercurius, a Mercury is not to be made  
 out of any chance piece of wood — ex tacto, tacitly  
 extinctus amabiliter idem. [L] Hor *Ep* 2, 1, 14 The  
 same man [mangled when living] will, when dead, be loved  
 extra muros. [L] Outside the walls, not usually city  
 walls — extra ordinem, out of the [regular] order, extraor-  
 dinary  
 ex ungue leonem. [L] From his claw [one may recog-  
 nize] the lion — ex uno dis omnes, see *AB UNO* etc. — ex  
 usu, of use useful, serviceable — ex voto, according to  
 one's vow or prayer

## F

faber est quisque fortunae suae. [L] Sall *Ep de Re Pub*  
 1 Every man is the architect of his own fortune  
 facile est inventis addere. [L] It is easy to add to things  
 already invented  
 facillius descendens Averna (or Averno). [L] Verg *E* 6, 126  
 Easy is the descent to Avernus (or the lower world), the  
 road to evil is an easy one  
 facinus quos Iniquat aequat. [L] Luc 5, 290 Crime  
 reduces to one level all those whom it stains  
 facit indignatio versum. [L] Juv 1, 79 Indignation  
 prompts the verse  
 façon de parler. [F] Manner of speaking  
 facta, non verba. [L] Deeds, not words  
 factum est. [L] It is done  
 fax populi. [L] Dregs of the people  
 faire bonne mine. [F] To put a good face [upon a bad  
 matter] — faire de la prose sans le savoir, to make prose  
 without knowing it a feat which Molière's *bourgeois gen-  
 tilhomme*, M. Jourdain, was surprised and delighted to find  
 that he had been doing all his life in his every-day conver-  
 sation — faire mon devoir, to do my duty — faire sans  
 dire, to act without talking  
 falsi crimen. [L] The crime of forgery. [False] In one point,  
 fama calamosa [L] A noisy rumor current scandal  
 fama nihil est celerius [L] Nothing is swifter than  
 rumor  
 fama semper vivat! [L] My [his, her] fame live for-  
 fantocinell [It] Dramatic representations with puppets  
 fari quae sentiat. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 4, 9 To speak what  
 one thinks  
 far niente. [L] Doing nothing  
 fastid ab hoste docet. [L] Ov *M* 4, 428 It is right  
 to be taught even by a foe  
 Fata obstant. [L] Verg *E* 4, 440 The Fates oppose  
 — Fata viam inveniunt (Verg *E* 10, 113), the Fates will  
 discover a way  
 fatti maschili, parole femine. [It] Manly deeds, womanly  
 words motto of Maryland  
 fante de mieu. [F] For want of better  
 favete linguis. [L] Hor *C* 3, 1, 2 Favor with your  
 tongues, speech at the taking of auspices being  
 considered of ill omen by the Romans

fax mentis, incendium gloriae. [L] A burning desire for  
 glory is a torch to the mind  
 fay ce que voudrais. [OF] See *Théleme*, ABBEY OF  
 fecund calices quem non fecere disertum? [L] Hor  
*Ep* 1, 3, 19 Whom have flowing bumpers not made  
 eloquent?  
 felices ter et amplius, quos Irupta tenet copula. [L]  
 Hor *C* 1, 13, 17 Thrice happy and more, those whom  
 the marriage-bond unbroken has . . . [Many friends  
 felicitas multos habet amicos. [L] Prosperity has  
 felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cantum. [L] Hap-  
 py he whom other people's risks render cautious — felix  
 qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas (Verg *G* 2, 490),  
 happy he who is able to ascertain the causes of things  
 femme savante. [F] A woman of erudition, a huestocking  
 fendre nn cheveu en quatre. [F] To split a hair in quar-  
 ters, to make useless subtle distinctions  
 fœdum antiquum. [LL] *Old Eng Law* An ancient  
 feud a fee held in virtue of its descent from an ancestor —  
 fœdum nobile, a noble feud a fee for which the holder  
 did guard and gave homage — fœdum novum, a new feud,  
 a fee acquired by the vassal himself  
 feruntque eammos fulgura montes [L] Hor *C* 2,  
 10, 12 And lightning strikes the topmost mountain-  
 peaks  
 ferme acerima proximorum odia sunt. [L] Tac *H*.  
 4, 70 Well-nigh the fiercest are the hatreds of those near-  
 est akin [goes on actively].  
 ferret opus. [L] Verg *E* 1, 436 The work glows (i. e.,  
 festina lente. [L] Make haste slowly a frequent saying  
 of Augustus Caesar Cp *EILE MIT WEILE*  
 fenx d'artifice. [F] Artificial fires hence, fireworks also,  
 figuratively, sallies of wit, or light fanciful conversation  
 fiat experimentum in corpore villi. [L] Let the experi-  
 ment be made upon a worthless object — fiat justitia,  
 ruat cælum, let justice be done, tho the heavens fall —  
 fiat lux, let there be light  
 fletio legis. [L] A fiction of law (law) — fletio legis  
 nemini credit. [L] A fiction of law has no one  
 fide et amore. [L] By faith and love — fide et fiducia,  
 by faith and confidence — fide et fortitudine, by faith and  
 fortitude  
 fidel cotulla crux. [L] The cross is the touchstone of  
 faith — fidel defensor, defender of the faith  
 fideli certa merces. [L] To the faithful one a sure reward  
 fide, non armis. [L] By faith not by arms — fide, sed  
 cul vide, trust thou indeed but in whom take heed  
 fides et iustitia [L] Fidelity and justice — fides probata  
 coronat, tested faith crowns — fides Punica, Punic faith,  
 treachery the Poeni (Carthaginians) having been regarded by  
 the Romans as peculiarly false to their promises  
 fidus Achates. [L] Verg *E* 3, 494 Faithful Achates;  
 rusty friend — fides et audax, faithful and bold  
 filius. [L] Son — filius familiaris (Rom *Lav*) a son of the  
 family, or one still under the legal control of his father —  
 f. nullius, son of nobody, bastard — f. terræ (Pers *S* 6, 57),  
 son of the soil, person of humble origin  
 fille de chambre. [F] Chambermaid — fille de joie, wo-  
 man of pleasure, courtesan — f. d'honneur, maid of honor.  
 flum aqua [L] *Law* Thread of water the edge, or,  
 generally, the middle line of a stream — flum forestae,  
 thread (border) of a forest — flum vici, thread (middle)  
 of a road  
 finem respice. [L] Regard the end  
 finis coronat opus. [L] The end crowns the work — finis  
 illius, the end of litigation  
 fit fabrum, the fabric. [L] Practise makes perfect  
 flagellum Dei. [L] The scourge of God *Lav*  
 flagrante bello [L] The war raging, during the war  
 flavit Jehovah et dissipati sunt. [L] Jehovah sent forth  
 his breath, and they were scattered words on a model  
 struck by the Dutch in commemoration of the destruction,  
 1588, of the Spanish Armada Addison (*Spect* 293) care-  
 lessly attributes the medal to Queen Elizabeth and mis-  
 quotes the legend thus *Afflavit Deus, et dissipavit* Cp.  
*Ez* 15, 10  
 flebile ludibrium [L] A deplorable mockery  
 flecti, non frangi. [L] To be bent, not to be broken  
 fleur d'eau. [L] Even with the surface of the water In-  
 correct form for *à fleur d'eau*  
 flosculi sententiarum. [L] Flowerets of wisdom  
 flux de bouche. [F] Flux of mouth hence, inordinate  
 loquacity flux de paroles  
 fœnum habet in cornu [L] Hor *S* 1, 4, 33 He has  
 hay on his horn, it is a dangerous animal whose horns are  
 bound with hay  
 fons et origo. [L] Source and origin  
 force majeure. [F] *Law* A major force said of an un-  
 expected and unpreventable event, such as an act of God  
 forensis strepitus. [L] The clamor of the forum  
 forma urbis. [L] *Rom Antiq* Plan of the city, an out-  
 line of Rome traced on marble as it was under Severus  
 Caracalla, rediscovered in the 16th century and now in  
 Capitoline Museum at Rome  
 foras et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L] Verg *E*.  
 1, 203 Perchance even these things it will be hereafter  
 delightful to remember  
 fors clavigera [L] Club-bearing fortune in allusion to  
 Hercules, the club-bearer The whole expression is a col-  
 lage of Ruskin's to entitle a series of periodical open letters  
 addressed by him to the workmen of Great Britain  
 from the fact that *clava* means club, *clavis*, key, *clavus*,  
 nail or rudder, Ruskin allegorizes various corresponding  
 senses into his title See Letter the 2d of the series  
 fortes fortuna adjuvat. [L] Ter *Phorm* 1, 4, 26 For-  
 tune favors the brave  
 fortiter in re, suaviter in modo. [L] Firmly in the act,  
 gently in the manner The two phrases are more frequently  
 used in the reverse order An expression probably formed  
 from a sentence of the Jesuit general Aquaviva  
 fortuna favet fatulis. [L] Fortune favors fools — fortuna  
 multus dat nilum, nihil satis (Mart 10, 12, 2), for-  
 tune to many gives too much, to none enough  
 for [fol] pour [fol] [F] Path for duty  
 franco. [It] Post-free, frank  
 fraus est celare fraudem. [L] *Law* It is a fraud to  
 conceal a fraud. — fraus pla, pious fraud, holy guile  
 froides mains, chandres amours. [F] Cold hands warm  
 [heart] affections  
 front à front. [F] Front to front face to face  
 fronte capillata, post est occasio calva. [L] Dion.  
 Cato *Dis* 2, 26 Opportunity, tho she has hair in front,  
 is bald behind Cp TO TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK, under  
 xoxoxox, in vocabulary  
 fronti nulla fides. [L] Juv 2, 8 No reliance on [face]  
 fruges consumere nati [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 27 Born to  
 consume the products of the soil Cp *NÉ POUR LA DIGES-  
 TION*  
 fuit illum. [L] Verg *E* 2, 325 Illum has been illum  
 (Troy) is no more  
 functus officio [L] Having fulfilled [his] office out of  
 furor arma ministrat. [L] Verg *E* 1, 150 Rage sup-  
 plies arms furor loquendi, mania for speaking — furor  
 poeticus, poetic rage — furor scribendi, mania for writing.

Inde ire et lacrimae. [L] Juv 1, 168 Thence the re-  
scentment and the tears  
Index. [L] A list — Index locorum, an index of  
places — Index nominum, index of names — Index  
of matters — Index verborum, no index of terms  
In dubiis [L] In things doubtful — In dubio, in doubt  
Inest clementia forti [L] Clemency is natural to a brave  
man  
In excoelis [L] In the highest — In facie caritatis (Law), in  
the face (or presence) of the court  
Infandum . . . renovare dolorem [L] Verg A 2, 3  
To revive unspeakable grief  
In fine. [L] In or at the end — In flagrante delicto, in the  
very act of committing the crime — In foro, in the forum  
In the presence of the court or tribunal — In foro conscientiae,  
in the forum or court of conscience  
Ingenium res adversae nudare solent, celare secunda.  
[L] Hor S 2, 8 73 Genius is revealed by adversity, con-  
cealed by prosperity  
Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris [L] When you have  
pronounced him an ingrate you have said all  
In gremio legis. [L] Law In the bosom of the law  
under the protection or control of the law, as where the title  
to land is in abeyance — In hac parte, on this side, in this  
case — In hac re, in these words — In his same words  
— In hoc, in this — In respect to this — In hoc salus  
safety in this — In hoc signo vinces, by this sign thou wilt  
conquer motto of the emperor Constantine — In invitum,  
against an unwilling party — In iudicio (Rom Law),  
in judicial [hearings] before the judge said of a case when  
litigation proper is begun before a judge (Judez) — In iure,  
in law In court said of the preliminary proceedings before  
the praetor in advance of the litigation proper before the  
judge — In ius vocare (Rom Law), to cite or summon  
to court — In iure tuo vidimus lucem, in thy light  
shines the light motto of Columbia University — In me-  
ditatione luce, in meditation of light, contemplat-  
ing light — In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas,  
in omnibus caritas, in things necessary, unity in things  
doubtful, liberty, in all things charity popularly attri-  
buted to St Augustine, but probably in a slightly different  
form, first appearing in a production of Rupertus Melde-  
nus a Lutheran divine about 1630 — In nomine Domini,  
in the name of the Lord — In nubibus, in the clouds, not  
said in the case of a vessel — In omnia paratis, pre-  
pared for all things — In omnibus aliis, in toto nihil,  
in all things something, on the whole nothing  
Inopem me copia fecit. [L] Ov M 3, 466 Plenty has  
made me poor  
Inopi beneficium his dat qui celeriter dat [L] Puh  
Syr 235 He who gives quickly gives a double favor to a  
poor man  
Inops consilii [L] Liv 26, 18 Poor in counsel  
In perpetuum rei memoriam. [L] To the perpetual  
memory of it  
In petto [L] In the breast hence secretly  
In pleno [L] In full — In posse, in possibility, in poten-  
tial existence — In presenti, at the present time — In prin-  
cipio, in the beginning — In puris naturalibus, in pure  
nature [conditions] stark naked — In rem suam (Cic  
Lor), in his own affair said of a certain form of power of  
attorney — In rerum natura, in the nature of things — In  
rita, in dispute or contest — In sacris, to sacred things —  
In sano sensu, in a proper sense — In secula seculorum,  
in centuries of ages — In solidis, for the whole law, equi-  
valent to jointly and severally in solo Deo salus, in God  
alone is salvatio — In spiritualibus, in spiritual [things]  
Instar omnium. [L] Worth them all (Cic Brut 61, 191,  
has Plato nihil unum instar est omnium, "Plato alone for me  
is worth them all")  
In statu quo [L] In the state in which [it was hitherto]  
usually said of a thing restored to a former condition —  
In statu quo ante bellum, as it was before the war —  
In suspensio, in suspense  
Intaminatis fulget honoribus [L] Hor C 3, 2, 18  
She [Virtue] shines with unsullied honors  
In te, Domine, speravi [L] In thee O Lord, have I hoped.  
Integer vitæ scelerisque purus [L] Hor C 1, 22, 1  
Blameless in life and clear of crime  
Integros haurire fontes [L] To draw from unpolluted  
fountains (Lucret 1, 927, has jurat integros accedere  
fontes aique haurire, "It is delightful to come to unpolluted  
fountains and draw") — Hor C 1, 28, 6 has gurgibus  
integris gaudere, "who delight in unpolluted fountains")  
In temporalibus. [L] In temporal [things]  
Inter. [L] Among, between — Inter alia, among other  
things — Inter alios, among other people — I arma silent leges  
(Cic Mil 3, 10), in the midst of arms the laws are silent In  
war-time the law is not operative — I canem et lupum,  
between the dog and the wolf, between daylight and dark.  
Interitus huius est legum. [L] A fool at times  
speaks to the purpose Interdum vulgus rectum videt  
(Hor Ep 2, 1, 63), now and then the rabble sees a thing  
right  
Inter flumina nota et fontes sacros [L] Verg E 1, 52  
Among familiar streams and sacred fountains  
Inter nos. [L] Between ourselves — Inter pocula (Pers  
1, 30), over their cups  
Inter terrorem. [L] By way of intimidation or warning  
Inter se. [L] Between or among themselves — Inter  
spem et metum, between hope and fear  
Inter vivos. [L] Between the living indicating a legal act  
distinguished from a case of succession, devise or donation  
in contemplation of death  
In testimonium. [L] In testimony (whereof) in witness  
In totidem verbis, in so many words  
Intra muros. [L] Within the walls — Intra parietes, within  
the walls — Intra vires (Law), within the powers (of  
a person or corporation) ((4, thoroughly)  
Intus et in cute [L] Pers 3 30 Within and in the skin  
Intuta quæ indecora [L] Tac H 1, 33 Unsafe are  
things that are disgraceful (In an instant.  
In natter d'occhio [It] In the twinkling of an eye  
In usu. [L] In use — In usum Delphini, for the use of  
the Dauphin — In usum Francie had editions of the ancient  
classics prepared for the use of the Dauphin These  
were strictly expurgated whence the phrase here defined  
comes to be used in the sense of 'expurgated' — In utroque  
fidelis, faithful in both — In utroque iure, under both  
laws (aeon and civil) — In utrumque paratus (Verg A  
2 61), prepared for either alternative  
Inverso ordine. [L] The order being inverted  
In vino trux intoxication makes a  
man communicative  
Invitâ . . . Minervâ. [L] Hor A P 355 Minerva being  
unwilling without inspiration  
In vitium ducti culpæ fuga [L] Hor A P 31 Shun-  
ning of a fault leads into a vice  
Invito domino. [L] The owner being unwilling  
Ipso. [L] In the law itself  
Ira furor brevis est. [L] Hor Ep 1, 2, 62 Anger is a  
furor lana yolver esquilado [Sp] To go for wool and  
come back ahorn (Then the law  
Ita est. [L] It is so — Ita lex scripta est, thus stands writ-





male parta, male dilabuntur [L] Næv Ill-gotten, ill-spect ill-gotten goods are seldom profitable  
malgré nous [F] In spite of us — malgré soi, in spite of oneself  
malheur ne vient jamais seul [F] "Misfortunes never come singly  
mail exempli [L] Of bad example said of something likely to be imitated that ought not to be imitated — mail princelli malus fides, a bad end of a bad beginning  
malis avibus. [L] Under bad auspices  
malo modo [L] To a bad manner — malo mori quam fedari, I would rather die than be guilty of crime  
malus animus [L] Evil intent — malus pudor, false shame false modesty  
manet alia mente repositum [L] Verg *E* 1.26 It [the wrath of Juo] remains deeply seated in [her] mind  
manibus pedibusque. [L] Ter And 1, 1.134 With hands and feet, with all one's might  
manu forti [L] With strong hand, by main force — manu propria, with one's own hand  
manus manum lavat [L] Petros 45 "Oos haad washes another"  
mare apertum. [L] Open sea high seas  
marriage de conscience. [F] Marriage of conscience marriage of persons who have previously lived unlawfully together also private marriage — marriage de convenance, marriage of convenience  
mās vale pájaro en mano que buitre volando [Sp] A sparrow in the hand is better than a vulture on the wing, "a bird in the hand is better than two in the bush" — más vale saber que haber, wisdom is better than wealth — más vale ser necio que porfido, better be stupid than stubborn — más vale tarde que nunca, "better late than never"  
materiam superabat opus. [L] Ov *M* 2.5 The work-manship was better than the material  
mater pulchra filia pulchrior. [L] Hor *C* 1.16, 1 Daughter more beautiful than thy beautiful mother  
mauvais [F] Bad — mauvais goût, bad taste — m pas, bad situation — m pas, m quart d'heure, a bad quarter of an hour, a very trying experience for a short time — m sang, bad blood — m ton, bad tone — m breeding  
maxima debetur puero reverentia [L] Jun 14.47 The greatest reverence is due to a boy  
maximus in minimis [L] Very great in trifles  
mea culpa [L] By my fault  
médecin, guériss-toi toi-même. [F] Physician, heal thyself  
medien agan [μυδεν άγαν] [Gr] Not too much shun excess  
medio tutissimū ibis [L] Ov *M* 2.137 You will travel most safely in a middle course  
medium tenuere heat [L] The happy bold the middle  
mega biblion, mega kakon [μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον] [Gr] A big book is a big evil  
mehr Licht [G] More light popularly quoted for the last words of Goethe, and given, as such, a symbolic meaning not in the utterer's mind, Goethe having, in fact, added other words directing that a certain window-shutter be opened  
me iudice. [L] I being the judge in my judgment  
meioribus auspiciis [L] Verg *E* 3.448 Under better auspices  
memor et fidelis [L] Mindful and faithful  
memoria fideliter [L] In everlasting remembrance  
memoriae memorem esse oportet. [L] Quint *Inst* Or 4.2.91 A liar should have a good memory  
mens. [L] Mind — mens aqua in arduis, an even mind in circumstances of difficulty legend under the portrait of Warren Hastings in Calcutta — m agitat molem (Verg *E* 6.727), a mind keeps the mass in motion mind animates matter — m diviner (Hor *S* 1.4.43), the diviner mind this poet's mind inspiration — m legis, the spirit of the law — m, quā nūc (Cic *Or* 69.200), the mind, that which nothing is swifter — m rea (Zato) a guilty intent — m, sana in corpore sano (Juv *S* 10.356), a sound mind in a sound body  
meo periculo [L] At my own risk — meo voto, by my merum sal [L] Pure salt, true good sense or wit  
metri gratia [L] For the sake of the meter  
metuenda corolla draconis [L] The crest of the dragon is to be feared  
meum et lumen. [L] Mine and thine  
midae creta per caelo. [It] You give me chalk for cheese  
mientras duermen todos son iguales [Sp] All meo are on an equality while they are asleep  
mili cura futuri [L] To me [belongs] the care of the future, my anxiety is for the future  
mirabile dictu [L] Wonderful to be told, or to relate — mirabile visu, wonderful to be seen, or to see  
miserum in mortuum [L] In a wonderful manner  
miserabilis vulgus [L] Wretched rabble  
miseris succurrere disco. [L] Verg *E* 1.630 I am learning to succor the miserable  
mobile perpetuum [L] Something perpetually in motion  
modo et forma [L] To manner and form — modo praescripto, in the manner prescribed  
mole ruit sua [L] Hor *C* 3.4.65 It falls in ruin by its molissima landi tempora. [L] Verg *E* 4.293 The most favorable times for building  
mon [F] My — mon ami, my friend — mon cher, my dear (masculine) — mon Dieu, my God an exclamation often very lightly interjected in French writing and conversation  
monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen inemptum. [L] Verg *E* 3.658 A monster horrible, misshapen, huge, from which the eye had been plucked  
montani semper liberi [L] Mountaineers are always free  
moreo motto of West Virginia  
more majorum. [L] According to the custom of the fathers — more meo, in my own way — more suo, in his way, in his own way  
Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde [G] The morning hour brings golden dower  
mortui te salutamus. [L] We [who are] soon to die salute thee salutatio of the gladiators to the Roman emperor  
mors omnibus communis. [L] Death is common to all mortis causa [L] Law On account of impending death  
mos pro lege. [L] Custom for law  
mot a mot [F] Word for word  
mots d'usage [L] Words to common use  
muet comme un poisson [L] Dumb as a fish  
multa cadunt inter calicem supernae fabra [L] There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip  
multa gemens [L] Verg *E* 1.465 Sighing deeply  
multum in parvo [L] Much to little a great deal in a small compass  
mundus vult decipi [L] The world wishes to be fooled  
murus aeneus conlapsa mīa [L] Hor *Ep* 1.1.60 A sound confession is a wall of brass  
mutare vel timere sperno [L] I scorn to change or to mutatis mutandis [L] With necessary changes  
mutato nomine. [L] Hor *S* 1.1.69 The name being changed  
mutum est plethra poema [L] A picture is a mute poem  
mutuus consensus. [L] Mutual consent

## N

natale solum. [L] Native soil, land of one's birth  
natura abhorret a vacuo [L] Descartes Nature abhors a vacuum  
natura illece, e pot ruppe la stampa [It] Ariosto *Or* 10.84 Nature made me, and then broke the mold  
naturam expellas fures, famem usque recurus [L] Hor *Ep* 1.10.24 You may drive out nature with a pitchfork yet will she ever come back  
natura non facit saltum [L] Nature makes no leaps referring to the regularity and uniformity of natural phenomena  
nec. [L] Not neither nor — nec euphas, nec metuas, neither desire nor fear — nec deus interst nūc dignus videlicet nodus (Hor *A* P 191) and let no god be introduced, unless there be a knot worthy to be so tied  
nec ede mails [L] Verg *E* 6.95 Do not give way to misfortune  
necessitas non habet legem [L] Necessity has no law  
nec me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam [L] Cic *Tusc* 1.25.60 Nor am I ashamed to confess my ignorance of what I do not know — nec mora nec regules (Verg *G* 3.110), neither delay nor rest, without intermission — nec pluribus impar, and no unequal match for many antagonists motto of Louis XIV — nec pree nec prelo, neither by precession nor by pressure, neither by honor nor by honor, neither to seek nor to spurn honor — nec seire fas est omnia (Hor *C* 4.4.22), to know all things is not permitted — nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te (Mart 12.47.2), neither with thee can I live, nor without thee  
necesse est [L] Let him not depart  
nefasti dies [L] Days not to be used for public business, also, unlucky days  
ne fronti credere [L] Trust not to the face do not trust appearance  
ne mezzo del cammin di nostra vita [It] Midway in the journey of our life first line of Dante's *Divine Comedy*  
nemine contradicente [L] No one speaking in opposition abbreviated nem con — nemine dissentiente, no one dissenting abbreviated nem diss  
nemo. [L] No one — nemo bis puniunt pro eodem delicto, no one is twice punished for one and the same offense — n dat quod non habet (Law), no one can give what he does not have — n fectur nisi a seipso, no one is injured except by himself — n impune iacessit, no one attacks me with impunity motto of Scotland — n mortuum omnibus horis sapit (Plin *H* N 7.41.2), no mortal man is every hour wise — n repente fuit turpissimus (Juv 2.83), no one ever suddenly reached the lowest depths of baseness  
ne nimium [L] Not too much shun excess  
ne pot a digestion [L] Bury for digestion, a social drop shortened from the earth — *Les Caractères, 2e* *Flamme* 122 *Il ne semble* ne que pour in digestion (He seems born only for digestion)  
ne puero gladium. [L] (Trust) not a sword to a boy  
neque semper aureum tendit Apollo [L] Hor *C* 2.10, 19 Nor does Apollo always keep his bow bent  
ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat [L] Cae *B* C 1.5.3 That the commonwealth receive no detriment a form of words used under the Roman Republic in the creation of a dictatorship — ne quid nimis (Ter *And* 1.1.34), not too far, nothing in excess  
nervi belli pecunia [L] Cic *Phil* 5.2.5 Money is the necessary magister dolore et recordari dei tempore felice  
necia miseria [It] Dante *Inferno* 5.121–123 There is no greater sorrow than to remember the happy time in misery  
necesse pas? [F] Is not that so?  
nec retroussé [F] A turned up nose  
nicht wahr? [G] Not true? Is not that so?  
nihil arces carita que no leas, ni bebis agna que no yeas. [Sp] Before you sign read and consider before you drink look into the water, "look before you leap"  
nihil ad rem [L] Nothing to the purpose — nihil debet, be owes nothing  
nihil [L] Nothing a contraction of nihil — nihil actum credens dnm quid superseset agendum (Lueso [describing Cae] 2.657), considering nothing done while anything remains to be done — nihil admirari (Ter *Ep* 1.6.1), to wonder at nothing — nihil conscribere sibi (Hor *Ep* 1.1.61), to be conscious of no fault — nihil dicit, he says nothing he makes no reply — nihil nisi bonum, see de mortuis nil nisi bonum — nihil sine numine, nothing without Providence motto of Colorado — nihil ultra, nothing beyond  
nihil in alio [L] Neither the one nor the other  
nihilum ne crede color [L] Verg *E* 2.17 Trust not overmuch to appearance  
"nihilum" [F] It does not signify no matter  
nihil Dominus, frustra. [L] Unless the Lord [build the house] they labor in vain [that build it] motto of the city of Edinburgh  
nihil in adversum [L] Ov *M* 2.72 I struggle to the contrary direction I struggle against adverse circumstance  
no es oro todo lo que reluce [Sp] Not gold, no gold that glitters is not gold  
no hay cerraia si es de oro la gausa, no loek will hold be the picklock gold  
no episcopali. [L] I do not wish to be a bishop  
nomen atque omen. [L] Plaut *Pers* 4.4.74 Name and to additio omen, omen that carries in it so omen  
nomina stultorum pariterbus herent [L] Fool's names are stuck on house-walls  
non [L] Not, no — non Angli, sed angeli (Bede 2.1), not Angles but angels  
non [L] Not, no — non concessit (Eng Law), he did not grant the name of a plea of the defendant deying a crown grant by letters-patent, claimed by the plaintiff, also, a plea by a stranger to a deed whom an estoppel could not find, bringing into issue the grantor's title and the deed's operation — non culvis homini contingit adire Corinthum (Hor *Ep* 1.17.36), it does not happen to every man to go to Corinth — non culpabilis (Law), not guilty used to pleading and usually abbreviated to non cul — non datur certum, a third thing is not given there is no third option — non ens, nonciti — non equidem invidio, mirror magis (Verg *E* 1.11), I surely do not envy, I wonder rather — non est, it is not its watlog — non est ad ostra mollis e terris via (Sen *Hel* *Fu* 437), there is no easy way to the stars from the earth — non est factum (Law), it is not done the plea of a defendant to an action of debt upon a bond or other specialty denying the authenticity of the instrument sued upon — non est inventus, he has not been found — non est vivere, sed valere, vita (Mart 6.701), not to live, but to be well, is life — non ignara mal, miseris succurrere disco (Verg *E* 1.630), not ignorant of calamity, I am learning to succor the unhappy — non igitur [L] I do not please [me]  
non me ricordo [It] I do not remember  
non multa, sed multum [L] Not many things but much — non nobis (Ps 115.1, Vulg 113.1), not to us often sung in the liturgy of the Church as an expression of humble gratitude — non obis, solum, The Lord for ourselves merely — non olet, it does not stink said

of money, no matter what its unsavory source or association The expression does not occur in, but it is suggested by, Suet Vespasian 23, where it is related that Vespasian held a coin to his son Titus's nose, asking him if it smelled bad "Yet it came from the very tax on urine against which you remonstrate" said Vespasian — non omnia possumus omnes (Verg *E* 8.63), we can not all do all things — non omnis moriar (Hor *C* 3.30.6), I shall not wholly die — non passibus aquis (Verg *E* 2.784), not with equal steps — non progredi est regredi, not to go forward is to go backward — non quis, sed quid, not who, but what — non quo, sed quomodo, not by whom, but to what manner  
non sans drolet [OF] Not without right motto too Shakespeare's coat of arms  
non sibi, sed omnibus. [L] Not for oneself but for all — non sibi, sed patrie not for oneself, but for one's country — non sine numine, not without the deity — non sum qualis eram (Hor *C* 4.1.3), I am not what I was — non tall auxilio (Verg *E* 2.521), [this crisis does] not [fall for] such assistance  
no puede haber gracia donde no hay discreción [Sp] There can be no true pleasantry without discretion  
nosce te ipsum [L] Cic *Tusc* 1.22.52 Know thyself — nosce tempus, know thy time — nosce volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo (Juv 7.157), all wish to know, no one to pay the price  
nostri periculo [L] He is known from his common peril  
notatum dignum [L] Worthy of note  
n'oubliez pas [F] Do not forget  
nous. [F] We — nous avons changé tout cela (Molière *Le Médecin malgré lui* 2.6), we have changed all that — n. dansons sur un volcan, we are dancing on a volcano said by M. Salvandy to Paris not long before the uprising of 1830, at a fête given in honor of the king of Naples "Quite Neapolitan" We are dancing on a volcano  
novus homo. [L] New man term applied to the first to a Roman family to attain equestrian dignity, hence, a recently made noble or so upstart  
nudis oculis. [L] With naked eyes said of astronomical observations made without a telescope — nudis verbis, in plain words  
nudum pactum [L] 1 Cic *Law* A naked pact or bare agreement 2. Eng Law A contract made without a consideration  
nuxia canora. [L] Hor *A* P 322 Melodious nonsense  
nulla bona [L] Law No goods [upon which to levy] a sheriff's return on a writ of *habeas corpus* — nulla dies sine linea (Pliny substantially) *H* N 35.36), not a day without a line  
nulla novora, buona novora. [It] No news is good news  
nulli secundum [L] Second to none  
nullum [L] Nothing none and ace neuter sing of nullus, not any, none, no — nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura demerit fuit (Aristotle ap Sen *De Tranquill* *An* 15.10), no great genius was ever without a mixture of madness — quod teligit non ornavit, he touched nothing that he did not adorn (From Dr Johnson's epigraph on Goldsmith In quotation nihil is often substituted for nullum, which latter word depends for its exact sense on the construction in which Dr Johnson used it) — n simile quatuor pedibus currit, no simile runs on four feet  
nullus sum [L] I am no more I am undone  
nunc aut nunquam [L] Now or never — nunc pro tunc (Zato), now for then, applied to acts done after the proper time made valid as if regularly done  
nunquam minus solus quam cum solus [L] Never less alone than when alone — nunquam non paratus, never unprepared  
nunquam tuta fides [L] Verg *E* 4.373 Nowhere is there safe faith  
nymphæ du pavé [F] Nymph of the pavement euphemism for a woman of the street

O

oblite sine prole [L] He (she) died without issue  
obra de común, obra de ningún [Sp] "Everybody's" business a motto of busioses  
obscure per obscuro [L] What is obscure [explained] through what is more obscure  
obsta principis [L] Withstand beginnings  
ob turpem causam. [L] Law For a base [illegal] cause  
occasio facit furem. [L] Opportunity makes the thief  
occident nubes. [L] Clouds will intervene  
O des certis [L] Verg *E* 1.328 O thou, goddess surely! order, order, order  
odum dnm instans [L] Cic *Or* 1.28.97 Let them state provided they fear  
od profanum vulgus et arceo [L] Hor *C* 3.1.1 I hate the common rabble and keep it aloof  
odisse cum iaseris [L] Tac *Agrie* 42 To hate him whom you have injured  
odum in longum iacens. [L] A grudge long fostered — odum medicum, mutual hatred among physicians — odum technicum, see odum, to vocabulary  
officina gentium [L] Laboratory of nations, as France, where political experiments are made  
O fortunatam natam me consule Romam! [L] Cic *De Suts Temporum* (See Quint *Inst* Or 11.1.24 also Juv. 10.123) O fortunate Rome, born under my consulship! Juvencal (S 10) rallies Cicero on his jingling bragadocio hexameter, in verse imitated by William Gifford, thus becoming a fatal day was thine, to that late consul, O Rome of mine!  
O fortunatus nimium, sua si bona norit [L] Verg *G* 2.458 O too happy they, if they knew their own blessings! offerer mucho espele es de negar. [Sp] To offer much is a kind of denial  
ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio. [It] Every medal worn over the head has its reverse  
ohel jam satis [L] Hor *S* 1.5.12, 2.5.96, also Mart 4.91.1, 9 Hold already there is enough  
ohne Hast, aber ohne Hast [G] Unhastening, but unostentatious said of the suo Goethe's motto *Ohne Hast, ohne Hast* is the original form of the proverb, and these are the words of the poet to the seal presented to Goethe by Carlyle and fourteen other English admirers of the poet  
olet lucernam. [L] It smells of the lamp hence, it has the air of being studied  
O Liberté, Liberté, que de crimes on commet en ton nom! [F] O Liberty Liberty, how many crimes are committed to thy name! Mme Roland at the guillotine, about to be executed  
omen laustum [L] Favorable omen  
omne. [L] All none and ace neuter sing of omnis, all — omne bonum desuper all good is from on high — o ignomiam pro magnifico (Tac *Agrie* 30), everything unknown [is assumed to be] something magnificent  
omne movetur lapidem [L] To leave no stone unturned  
omne perfectum. [L] Every thing perfect is threefold — omne tuit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci

(Hor *A P* 343), he has gained every point who has mingled the useful with the agreeable—*omne vivum ex ovo*, every living thing comes out of an egg.  
**omnia**. [L] All things nom and acc neuter pl of *omnis*—*o. bona bonis*, all things are good to the good—*o. mutantur*, nos et mutantur in illis (Borbonius, 16th cent.), all things are in course of change, we also are in course of change among them—*o. vincit amor* (Verg *E* 10, 69), love conquers all things—*o. vincit labor*, labor conquers all [common] to all.  
**omnibus hoc vivum est**. [L] Hor *S* 1, 3, 1 This fault is omnis amans, amens. [L] Every lover [is] demented  
**omnis Minerva homo**. [L] Petron 43, 8 "A Jack of all trades" Such is the sense in which the expression is quoted, but the original, *loco citato*, bears a salacious meaning suitable to the dissolute author's character  
**on commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon**. [F] One commences by being dupe, one finishes by being knave Mme Deshoulières, on gambling—on n'a rien pour rien, nothing is had for nothing  
**O noctes cœneque decem** [L] Hor *S* 2, 6, 65 O nights and suppers of the gods!  
**opere citato**. [L] In the volume quoted abbreviated *op. cit.*  
**opprobrium medicorum**. [L] Reproach of physicians  
**ora e semper**. [It] Now and always  
**ora et labora**. [L] Worship and work—*ora pro nobis*, pray for us  
**orator fit, poeta nascitur**. [L] The orator is made, the poet is born  
**ore rotundo**. [L] Hor *A P* 323 With round voice, with full utterance—*ore tenuis*, as far as the mouth, with the mouth merely  
**origo mali**. [L] The origin of the evil [Montana]  
**oro y plata**. [Sp] Gold and silver temporary motto of *O sancta simplicitas!* [L] O sacred simplicity! exclamation said to have been uttered by Huss when he saw a poor old woman in ignorant zeal add her stick to the fire in which he was suffering martyrdom  
**O si sic omnia** [L] O if all were thus! O if [he had done, spoken, written] all things thus!  
**O tempora! O mores!** [L] Cic *Cat* 1, 1 (and elsewhere) O the times! O the manners!  
**otia dant vitia**. [L] Leisure breeds vice [tivity]  
**otiosa sedulitas**. [L] Leisurely industry twiddling action cum dignitate. [L] See *otium*, in vocabulary  
**otium sine dignitate, leisure without dignity—otium sine litteris mors est** (Sen *Ep* 82), leisure without literature is death Seneca adds *et hominis vici sepultura*, "and sepulture of the living man"  
**oublier je ne puis** [F] Forget I can not  
**ouï-dire** [F] Hearsay  
**où la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broute**. [F] Where the goat is tethered she must browse

## P

**pace tanti viri**. [L] Begging pardon of so great a man: sometimes used ironically—*pace tua*, with your consent, by your leave  
**paeta conventa**. [L] Stipulations agreed upon  
**paetum**. [L] An agreement, a pact—*paetum de non petendo* (Cic *Law*), an agreement not to sue—*p. illicitum*, unlawful compact  
**pallida mors**. [L] Hor *C* 1, 4, 13 Pale death  
**palmam qui meruit ferat**. [L] Jortin *Lusus Poeticus* Let him who has won it bear the palm motto of Lord Nelson  
**palmam non sine pulvere**. [L] The palm [in a race] is not without dust Cp *EVANGELIUM PALMÆ*, from which this phrase has apparently been made  
**panem et circenses**. [L] Juv 10, 81 Bread and the circus, food and amusement  
**panta rei mara pœi** [Gr] All things are fleeting Plato, *Theæt* 182 C, says, representing Heracitus, *κινεῖται καὶ πᾶν τὸ πᾶντα*, "all things are set in motion and flow"  
**par**. [F] By out of, in—*par accés*, by its end starts—*par accident*, by accident—*par accord*, by agreement—*par avance*, in advance—*par ci par là*, here and there—*par complaisance*, out of politeness in complaisance—*par dépit*, out of spite—*par exemple*, for example, (familiarily) "the ideal"—*par faveur*, by favor—*par force*, by force, perforce—*par hasard*, by chance—*par parenthèse*, by (way of) parenthesis, by the way—*par précaution*, by way of precaution  
**pardonnez-moi**. [L] Pardon me  
**pari ratione**. [L] By parity of reasoning  
**Paris vaut bien une messe**. [F] Paris is well worth a mass famous saying attributed to Henry IV of France  
**parititur par bello**. [L] Nep *Epam* 5, 4 Peace is produced by war  
**par le droit du plus fort**. [F] By the right of the stronger  
**par nobile fratrum**. [L] Hor *S* 2, 3, 243 Noble pair of brothers  
**parole d'honneur**. [F] Word of honor  
**par oneri** [L] Equal to the burden—*par pari refero*, I return like for like Altered from Ter *Eun* 3, 1, 55, which reads *Par pari refero*, "Return thou like for like"  
**pars adversa**. [L] The adverse party  
**par signe de mépris**. [F] As a token of contempt  
**pars pro toto**. [L] Part for the whole—*pars rationalis*, reasonable part, the portion of a man's goods which legally go to his wife and children [women]  
**partie carrée**. [F] Party made up of two men and two  
**parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mns** [L] Hor *A P* 139 The mountains are in labor, there will be born a ridiculous mouse [minds]  
**parva leves caput animas**. [L] Little things catch small  
**parvum non parvæ amicitie pignus**. [L] Slight pledge of a friendship not slight—*parvum parva decent* (Hor *Ep* 1, 7, 44), little things befit a little man  
**pas à pas on va bien loin**. [F] A step at a time, one goes a great way  
**pater patriæ**. [L] Father of his country *Cic Oratio* pro patre conscripti. [L] Conscripserunt patres Romanos seniores patriæ quis exsul se quoque fugit? [L] Hor *C* 2, 16, 19 What exile from his native land flees also himself?  
**partibus virtutibus**. [L] By ancestral virtues  
**paucis verbis**. [L] In few words  
**paulo majora canamus**. [L] Verg *E* 4, 1 Let us sing somewhat greater things than I strike n higher strain  
**pax**. [L] Peace—*pax Britannica*, peace of Britain—*pax Dei*, peace of God See *truce* of God, under *truce*, in vocabulary  
**pax ecclesiæ**, peace of the church—*pax in pace* of God, under *truce*, in vocabulary—*pax in bellum*, peace in war—*pax regis*, peace of the King—*pax vobiscum*, peace be with you [added verbs to his feet]  
**pedibus timor addidit alas**. [L] Verg *E* 8, 224 Fear pedis peras al nimo. [Sp] To look for fears on the elm  
**pelle forte et dure**. [F] Heavy and harsh punishment  
**penes me**. [L] In my possession or power  
**pensez à moi**. [F] Think of me  
**per**. [L] By, through See *PER*, in vocabulary—*per æs et libram* (Rom *Law*), with bronze and silver designating a ceremony connected especially with mancipatory contracts in which the buyer, in the presence of witnesses struck the

balance with a bronze coin, giving it to the vendor and thus claiming the thing or object bought—*per ambarges* (Verg *G* 2, 46), by roundabout expressions, by indirection—*per angusta ad augusta*, through straits to greatness—*per annulum et baculum*, by ring and staff See *INVESTITURE*, 3—*per aspera ad astra*, through bolts and bars to the stars See *AN ASTRA PER ASPERA*  
**per confante**. [It] For cash  
**per conto**. [It] Upon account  
**per eulam**. [F] By the court  
**père de famille**. [F] Father of a family  
**percutit et imputantur**. [L] The [seasons] pass away and are charged up against [us]  
**per fas et nefas**. [L] Through right and wrong See *PER*  
**per fas et nefas**, which is the full expression  
**perfidie Albion**. [F] Perfidious Albion (England)  
**per gradus**. [L] By steps  
**periculum in mora**. [L] There a danger in delay  
**per impossibile**. [L] See *REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM*, in vocabulary—*per interim*, in the mean time  
**per mare, per terras**. [L] Over sea, over land  
**per mese**. [It] By the month  
**permitte diviti cetera**. [L] Hor *C* 1, 9, 9 Leave to the poor ogul negligi il suo nido è bello [It] With every bird its own nest is beautiful  
**per omne fas et nefas**. [L] Liv 6, 14, 10 By every means of right and of wrong  
**però si muore**. [It] A variant form of *EPUR SI MUOVE*  
**per pals**. [OF] Law By the country indicating trial by jury  
**per pares**. [L] By one's peers  
**perpetuum silentium**. [L] Perpetual silence  
**per quod**. [L] Law Whereby introducing the eluse of declaration in an action of tort [ulary]  
**persona ficta, non grata, etc**. [L] See *PENSONA*, in vocabulary  
**per stirpes**. [L] See *STIRPES*, in vocabulary  
**per viam**. [L] By the way of [pernicious influence]  
**perissimè exempli**. [L] Of very bad example, likely in exert  
**petit blanc**. [F] A little white, referring to a middle-class person in French colonies—*petit coup*, a small meal, containing the eyes and nose [for performance] for the stage  
**petite pièce**. [F] A little piece, said of a minor production  
**petit souper**. [F] Little supper, any dainty evening repast, especially for a small group of congenial companions  
**petits pois**. [L] Little peas small green peas—*petits soins*, little cares indicating delicate attentions given to an one  
**petit verre**. [F] A little glass a liqueur-glass  
**peu**. [L] Little few—*peu à peu*, little by little—*peu de bien*, peu de soin, little gain, little pain—*peu de chins*, a small matter—*peu de gens savent être vieux* (La Rochefoucauld *Max* 423), few people know how to be old  
**pièce de résistance, etc**. [F] See *PIÈCE*, in vocabulary  
**piéd-à-terre**. [F] Temporary lodging  
**pletra mossa non fa mnschio**. [It] "A rolling stone gathers no moss"  
**plu aller**. [F] Last shift, end of resources  
**plutostò mendicante che ignorante**. [It] Better be a beggar than an ignorant, to be a beggar is better than know not a letter  
**place aux dames**. [F] Make way for the ladies—*place d'armes*, place of arms, a parade ground, military station, etc  
**plein pouvoir**. [F] Full power  
**plene administravit**. [L] Law He has administered fully said of an executor or administrator who has given full account of the property under his control  
**pleno jure**. [L] With full right with full authority  
**pleon hemisu pantos** [αὐλὸν ἡμῶν παντός] [Gr] Hesiod *Op* 40 Half is more than the whole  
**plus on est de fous, plus on rit**. [F] The more fools, the more one laughs the merrier The original French is said to be the refrain of a table-song—*plus sage que les sages*, wiser than the wise  
**poca roba, poco pensiero**. [It] Little riches, little care  
**poco a poco**. [It] Little by little  
**poeta nascitur, non fit**. [L] The poet is born, not made  
**poisson d'avril**. [F] Fish of April, April fool  
**politikon zoon** [πολιτικὸν ζῷον] [Gr] Political animal Aristotle's characterization of man  
**pondere, non numero**. [L] By weight, not by count  
**populus vult decipi**. [L] The people wish to be fooled, attributed to Pope Paul IV's legate, Cardinal Carafa, whose whole expression as reported was, *Quandoquidem hic [iste] populus vult decipi, decipitur in nomine diaboli* ["Since this people [the Parisians] wish to be deceived, let them be deceived in the name of the devil"]  
**posse videri**. [L] I seem to myself to be able  
**possunt quia posse videntur**. [L] Verg *E* 5, 231 They can because they think they can  
**post**. [L] After See *POST*, *adv.*, in vocabulary—*post bellum auxilium*, help after the war—*p. equitem sedet atra Cura* (Hor *C* 3, 1, 40), behind the rider [or horseman] sits black Care—*p. hoc, ergo propter hoc*, after this, therefore on account of this—*p. nubila*, jinxes, after sadness, gladness—*p. nubila*, Phœbus, after clouds, sun—*p. obitum*, after death—*p. partum*, after childbirth—*p. tot naufragia*, portum, after so many shipwrecks, port  
**posse autem fieri**. [F] Might as well  
**posset esse conditio possidentis**. [L] Law Better is the condition of the possessor, "possession is nine points of the law"  
**pour**. [F] For, to (with infinitive)—*pour acquit*, for discharge received payment (as of a bill)—*p. ainsi dire*, so to speak—*p. faire rire*, to raise a laugh—*p. faire visite*, to pay a visit visiting-card—*p. le mérite*, for merit—*p. passer le temps*, to pass away the time—*p. prendre congé* (F. P. C.), to take leave  
**premonitus, premonitus**. [L] "Forewarned, forearmed"  
**presto maturo, presto maturo**. [It] "Soon ripe, soon rotten"  
**prêt d'accomplir**. [F] Ready to perform—*prêt pour preux cheralier*. [F] Brave knight  
**primum nomen**. [It] Best or most prominent actor or singer  
**primus (or prima) inter pares**. [L] First (masculine or feminine) among equals  
**principia, non homines**. [L] Principles, not men  
**prior tempore, prior jure**. [L] First in time, first in right "first come, first served"  
**prix fixe**. [F] Set price indicating no reduction in the price  
**præ aris et focis**. [L] Cic *N D* 3, 40 For altars and for the gods  
**probatum est**. [L] It has been proved  
**probitas landatur, et atget**. [L] Juv 1, 74 Integrity is praised, and it freezes  
**pro bono publico**. [L] For the public good—*pro captis lectoris*, habent sua fata libelli (Ter Maurus *De Sylabis*, etc., 258), books have their fortunes according to the reader's capacity to appreciate—*pro confesso*, as if admitted for conceded  
**procul a Jove, procul a fulmine**. [L] Far from Jove, far from his thunderbolt, one not a courtier is less exposed to disgrace from the court apparently Greek in origin—*procul*, O procul este, profani! (Verg *E* 6, 258), far hence, O far hence, be ye, ye profane!

**pro Deo et ecclesiâ**. [L] For God and the church  
**prodesse quam conspici**. [L] To be useful rather than to be observed  
**pro hac vice**. [L] For this turn for this occasion  
**pro pudor!** [L] Alas, modesty! for shame! *Pro* instead of *proh*, is preferable  
**projet de loi**. [F] Bill (in legislation)  
**pro memoria**. [L] For a memorial  
**promotor fidelis**. [L] Promoter of the faith the devil's advocate See under *ADVOCATE*, *n.*, in vocabulary  
**pro nunc**. [L] For now, for the present—*pro patriâ*, for native land  
**propria quæ maribus**. [L] Things which are proper to men [or to husbands] This expression is from an old mnemonic verse on Latin genders The use of it in the sense here given is humorous  
**proprie communia dicere**. [L] Hor *A P* 128 To say common things in an appropriate way The original probably means to say things which are common property in a way to make them one's own  
**proprio jure**. [F] Proprietor  
**proprio jure**. [L] Law In (or by) one's own right—*proprio vigore*, of [one's] own strength  
**proprietor**. [F] For, on account of used in various legal phrases—*proprietor affectum*, or defectum, on account of [some] prejudice or defect, a species of challenge—*p. defectum sanguinis*, on account of [some] defect of blood [for consanguinity]—*p. delictum tenentis*, on account of [some] delict of the tenant—*p. honoris respectum*, on account of respect for honor (or rank)  
**pro re nata**. [L] For the occasion as it may arise said especially of judicial action which is taken under the pressure of events rather than in the course of the regular routine—*pro salute animæ*, for the health of the soul—*pro tanto*, for so much, to that extent—*pro virili parte*, according to a man's part, to one's utmost strength  
**prudens futuri**. [L] Provident of the future  
**publici juris**. [L] Of public right applied to things open to all, public property, as light, air, etc  
**pulsis et calcibus**. [L] With fists and heels  
**pulsis et umbris sumus**. [L] Hor *C* 4, 7, 16 We are dust and shadow  
**pur et simple**. [F] Pure and simple entire absolute  
**pur sang**. [F] Of pure blood, thoroughbred, taken by itself.

## Q

**quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt**. [L] Sen *Epist* 4, 10 What had been vices are habits—*quæ nocent docent*, things that injure teach we burn and learn—*quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?* Verg *E* 1, 460 What region in any land is not full of our labor?—*quæ vide*, which [things] see abbreviated *q. v.*  
**qualls ab incepto**. [L] Hor *A P* 127 Such as [he has been] from the first—*qualls rex*, tails grex, like king, like people  
**quandiu se bene gesserit**. [L] Daring good behavior and fame. [L] Even tho, notwithstanding in spite of the fact—*quand on parle du loup, on en voit la queue*, when of wolf there is talk, straight in view he will walk  
**quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus**. [L] And at times good Homer nods [nap] [be clever!]  
**quantis est sapient**. [L] Ter *Eun* 4, 7, 21 How fine it is to  
**quantum mutatus ab illi**. [L] Verg *E* 2, 274 How changed from him! (from what the same person once was) Cp *Milton Paradise Lost* 84, 85  
**quare impedit**. [L] Law Wherefore he impedes  
**quem di diligunt adolescentes moritur**. [L] Plaut *Bacch*, 4, 7, 18 (816) Whom the gods love dies young  
**quem Jupiter vult perdere, dementat prius**. [L] Whom Jupiter wishes to destroy, he first makes mad translation of two lines from an unknown Greek tragic poet  
**que sçait? (OS)**. [L] What know? [Montaigne's motto]  
**question extraordinaire**. [F] Extraordinary question form of severe examination before a tribunal  
**que voulez-vous?** [F] What will you? In light apologetic tone, or in mild depreciation or protest, at what is impossible or extremely difficult  
**qui**. [L] Who some mass sing of relative pronoun—*qui capit, ille facit*, who takes it [takes the allusion or the charge to himself], he is the one that does it [does the thing alluded to or charged], whom the cap fits let him wear it, "let the skilled jade wince"—*qui docet discit*. [L] Who teaches learns—*qui facit per alium facit per se*. [L] He who acts through another acts through himself—*qui facit conscientia*, who keeps alliance consents—*qui timide rogat docet negare* (Sen *Hipp* 594), who timidly asks teaches to deny—*qui transiit sustinet*, who transplants sustains motto of Connecticut—*qui uti scit, ei bona* (Ter *Heaut* 1, 2, 22), who knows how to use it, to him it is good  
**quia timet**. [L] Because he [she] fears a legal phrase  
**quicquid agunt homines**. [L] Juv 1, 85 Whatever men do—*quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi* (Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 14), no matter what foolish things their kings do, the Greeks must suffer for it, hence, whatever the great do, the people must pay for it  
**quicquid vult**. [L] Whosoever will [he saved] first two words of Latin form of a Thasian creed  
**quid faciemus?**. [L] What is to be done?—*quid hoc sibi vult?* what does this mean?—*quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames?* (Verg *E* 3, 56), "I tell just of gold's unhorded, accursed will what will not man to stake such thirst?" Conington's transl. [gives twice]  
**qui dñone tōt, donne dñe fñis**. [F] Who gives promptly  
**quid Rome faciam? Mentiri nescio**. [L] Juv 3, 41 What can I do to Rome? I do not know how to lie—*quid times?* Caesar's vehis, what do you fear? You carry Caesar Plutarch *Rep et Imp Appian*, *Cæs* 9, preserves the tradition in a Greek form, while translated reads, "Trust your fortune, knowing that you carry Caesar"  
**quien mucho abraza poco aprleta**. [Sp] Who grasps much holds little [move]  
**quieta non movere**. [L] Things that are at rest not to qui m'alarme, alarme mnn chlen [F] Who loves me loves my dog—*qui n'a santé n'a rien*, who has not health has not anything who has health has everything  
**qui alium probat nihil probat**. [L] Who proves too much proves nothing—*qui non proficit deficit*, who is not proficit is deficient  
**qui pense?**. [F] Who thinks?  
**quis custodiet ipsos custodes?**. [L] Juv 6, 347 Who shall guard the guardians themselves?  
**qui s'excuse s'accuse**. [F] Who excuses himself accuses himself  
**quisque sibi proximus**. [L] Every man is nearest to himself  
**quisque talia fando . . . temperet a lacrimis**. [L] Verg *E* 2, 6 Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?  
**qui va là?**. [F] Who goes there?  
**quoad fiscum**. [L] As to public revenues—*quoad hoc*, in regard to this as far as this—*quoad sacra*, as regards sacred things used, especially in Scotland, with reference to parishes on a purely ecclesiastical basis



M  
Disputed  
Pronun-  
ciations

N  
Foreign  
Phrases

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

quo animo? [L] With what intent?  
quocunque mndo [L] In whatever way - quocunque  
nomine, under whatever name  
quod. [L] What nom and acc neuter sing of relative  
pronoun - quod avertat Deus! which God avert! - q.  
bene notandum, which is to be carefully marked - q.  
bonum, felix, faustissime, still and may it be  
good, fortunate, and favorable - q. ad demonstrandum,  
which was to be proved, abbreviated Q. E. D. - q. erat  
facilem, which was to be done, abbreviated Q. E. R.  
- q. semper, q. ubique, q. ab omnibus, what al-  
ways, what everywhere, and what by all [has been believed]  
- q. vido, which see, abbreviated q. v.  
quo fata vocant [L] Whither the Fates call  
quo iure? [L] By what right? By what law?  
quorum pars magna fui [L] Verg A 2, 6 Of which  
things I was a great part  
quot homines, tot sententiae. [L] Ter Phorm 2, 4, 14.  
Minds as many as the men  
quum talis sis, utinam noster esses! [L] Since you are  
such, would that you were of us!

## R

raison d'état. [F] Reason of state  
raptor, raptivus. [L] Trac H 2, 80 Man at once rapacious  
and prodigal, ravisher, lavisher  
rara avis in terris. [L] Juv 6, 165 Rare bird on earth,  
rare person. [L] By reason of the person from the  
character of the person - ratione soli, in respect of the soul  
recoge tu heno mlenstra que ei sol lucere. [Sp] "Make  
hay while the sun shines"  
recte et suaviter. [L] Rightly and gently  
rectus in curia [L] Of good standing in the court, with  
clean hands  
regant populi [L] The people rule motto of Arkansas  
strictly rendered, "the peoples rule"  
re infecta [L] The business being unfinished  
relata refero [L] "I tell the tale as it was told to me"  
religio laici [L] The religion of a layman  
rem seu teffigisti [L] You have touched the thing with a  
needle, 'you have hit the nail on the head'  
remisso animo [L] With mind remiss, listlessly  
remis velleque [L] With oars and with sails, with all one's  
resources  
rentes. [F] Stocks funds bearing interest  
repondez si vous plaît. [F] Reply, if you please abbrevi-  
ated R S V P. [F] [answer evasively]  
répondre en Normand [F] To reply like a Norman to  
regulam eternam dona eis, Domine! [L] R C Ch  
Eternal rest give to them, O Lord! opening prayer of the  
Introit in a mass for the dead  
requiescat in pace. [L] See REQUIESCAT, in vocabulary  
rerum primordia [L] The prime elements of things  
res angusta domus. [L] Juv 3, 165, et al. Straitened cir-  
cumstances at home, poverty - res communes (Cic. Loe),  
things common referring to things which are open to the  
use of all - res est sacra mizer (Sen Epist 4, 9) a wretch-  
ed man is a sacred thing - res incorporales (Cic. Loe),  
things incorporeal, invisible and intangible things, such as  
honor, right, etc. - res ipsa loquitur (Lae), the thing  
speaks for itself used in cases of accident due to negligence,  
where the mere fact is proof enough - res perit domino  
(Lae), the thing is lost to its owner applied to the actual  
owner and not the mere possessor when a thing is lost  
respice finem. [L] Regard the end  
respondet superior. [L] Loe Let the superior answer -  
a maxim holding the principal responsible for the acts of his  
subordinate  
restitutio in integrum. [L] Rom Loe Restoration to  
the whole (or previous condition) effected by the pretor on  
equitable grounds for restoring the disputants to their pre-  
vious situation or legal relations  
res universitates. [L] Cic. Loe Things of the society,  
community, corporation, etc. res communes, so far as this  
given society, community, or the like is concerned  
resurgam. [L] I shall rise again  
revenans à nos moutons. [F] Pierre Blanchet L Avo-  
cat Pathelin (1519) Let us return to our sheep, hence, let  
us return to our subject  
re verâ [L] In truth  
rex regnat, sed non gubernat. [L] The king reigns but  
does not govern said by Zamoyaski (died 1605) in the Polish  
diet  
ridendum dicere verum, quid vetat? [L] Hor S 1, 1, 24  
What forbids one's telling the truth in a laugh?  
ridere in stomacho [L] To laugh in secret, "to laugh in  
one's sleeve"  
ride si sapias. [L] Mart 2, 41 Laugh if you are wise  
rien n'est beau que le vrai. [F] Boileau, Marquis de  
Epître 9 (de M le Seignelay) v 43 Nothing is beautiful  
but the true  
rira bien qui rira le dernier. [F] He laughs best who  
rises dans sa barbe. [F] To laugh in his beard, "to laugh in  
one's sleeve - rira entre cuir et chair, to laugh between  
skin and flesh [hear laughing, my friends?]  
risum teneatis, amici? [L] Hor A P 5 Could you for-  
give the equipage [F] List of the crew  
rideris indignisque moles. [L] Ov M 1, 7 A rude and  
undigested mass  
rus in urbe [L] Mart 12, 57, 21 Country in city  
rusticus expectat dum defuait amnis. [L] Hor Ep  
1, 2, 42 The rustic waits for the river to run wholly by

## S

sapere aude. [L] Hor Ep 1, 2, 40 Dare to be wise  
sat esto, si sat bene. [L] Cato ap Hier Ep 16, N 9  
Quickly enough, if only well enough  
satis eloquentia, sapientia parum. [L] Sallust C 5, 4  
Plenty of eloquence, [but] of wisdom too little - satis su-  
perque (Plaut Am 1, 1, 74), enough and to spare - satis  
pulchrum, words enough [L] Handsome enough, if only  
satis qui puit. [F] Let him save himself who can in-  
dicating an utterly disorganized rout  
scala caeli. [L] A ladder to (or of) heaven  
scriptio continua. [L] Continuous writing  
secundum. [L] According to - secundum legem, ac-  
cording to law - s. majus (or magis) et minus, according  
to more and less - s. naturam, according to nature - s.  
ordinem, in order - s. quid, according to something, in one  
respect only - s. regulam, according to rule - s. usum,  
according to use - s. veritatem, according to truth  
securus iudicat orbis terrarum. [L] The universal church  
judges safely [But so much for this  
sed hanc haecenus. [L] Cic Loe 15, 55 (and elsewhere)  
selon les règles. [F] According to the rules - selon lui  
(elle, moi, etc.), according to him (her, me, etc.), in his (her,  
my, etc.) judgment  
semel et simul [L] Once and all at once - semel pro  
semper, once for all  
semper [L] Always - semper ararus eget (Hor Ep 1, 2,  
50), the arable man is always in need - s. cadem,  
always the same motto of Queen Elizabeth - s. et ubique,  
always and everywhere - s. felix, always fortunate - s.  
fidelis, always faithful - s. idem, always the same - s.  
paratus, always prepared - s. timidum seculum, gull is  
always timid - s. vivit in armis, he lives ever in arms  
senex his puer. [L] The old man is twice a child  
son non è vero, è ben trovato [L] Bruno Gli Erotici Furori,  
See Parte, Dialogo Terzo (1585) If it is not true, it is well  
invented  
sensu bono. [L] In a good sense - sensu malo, in a bad  
seculumque patrem, non passibus regis [L] Verg A  
2, 724 He follows his father, but not with equal steps  
sero, sed serio [L] Late, but with weight - sero venientis  
bus ossa, to late comes the bones  
serus in celum redeas! [L] Hor C 1, 2, 45 Late re-  
turn thou to the skies, mayst thou live long!  
servabo fidem [L] I will keep faith  
servare modum [L] To observe limits, keep within bounds  
servus servorum Dei. [L] Servant of the servants of God  
sic [L] Thus, so - sic eunt fata hominum, thus go  
the fates of men, such is human life - sic itur ad astra  
(Verg A 9, 641), thus is accomplished the ascent to the  
stars this is the road to immortal fame - sic passim, thus  
everywhere - sic semper tyrannis, thus ever to tyrants  
motto of Virginia - sic transit gloria mundi, thus passes  
away the glory of the world  
sicut ante. [L] As before  
sicut utere tuo silepium non tredis. [L] So use your own  
that you may not injure another's property  
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis [L] As with our fathers,  
so may God be with us  
sicut vos non vobis [L] Vergil according to Donatus's L'oe  
Vergil Thus you toll, not for yourselves  
si Deu n'existat pas, il faudrait l'inventer [F] Vol-  
taire Ep d'Auteur des Trois Imposteurs If God did not  
exist, it would be necessary to invent him  
si dis placet [L] If it please the gods  
silebe. [F] Acc. century - silebe d'or, golden age - silebes  
des ténébres, dark ages,  
si le puls [L] If I can - si Jeunesse savait, si vieillesse  
pouvait! If youth but knew, could age but do  
sile, et philosophus esto. [L] Keep silent, and be counted  
a philosopher  
sileentium altum [L] Profound silence  
silent leges inter arma [L] Cic Pro Milone 4, 10 The  
laws are silent when war is in progress  
si vous plaît [F] If it pleases you, if you please  
similia similibus curantur [L] Like ailments are cured  
by like See HOMOPATHY, in vocabulary  
similis similibus gaudet. [L] Like delights in like  
si monumentum requiris, circumspice [L] If you seek  
[his] monument, look about you Inscription in St. Paul's  
Cathedral, London, for Sir Christopher Wren, architect of  
the edifice  
simplex munditiis. [L] Hor C 1, 5, 5 Plain in [thy]  
sine [L] Without - sine cura, without charge without  
care - s. dubio, without doubt - s. invidia, without envy  
- s. ira et studio (Trac A 1, 1), without prejudice and  
prepossession - s. loco et anno, lacking place and date,  
without place and date applied to books that have no in-  
prints - s. mora, without delay - s. odio, without hatred  
- s. officio, without issue - s. pulvere palmae (Hor Ep  
1, 1, 51), palms [won] without dust (in the race-course)  
singulare prelium [L] One payment  
si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice [L] If  
you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you motto of  
Mehlgan - si se omnia, if everything had been this way  
siste, viator! [L] Stop, traveler Light be the earth upon thee! - sit  
sistit terra levat [L] Light be the earth upon thee! - sit  
ut est, but non sit, let it be as it is or not at all - sit  
venia verbi, let the words be pardoned [for war  
si vis pacem, para bellum [L] If you wish peace, prepare  
succorso non viene mai tardi. [L] Succor never comes too  
late  
sola nobilitas virtus. [L] Virtue is the sole nobility  
solitudinem facit, pacem appellat [L] Tac Agric  
30 The solitude makes a solitude, they call it peace  
solventur risu tabulae [L] Hor S II 1, 86 The bills will  
be dissolved with laughter you will be laughed out of court  
solivtur smulando. [L] It can be proved by walking said  
of anything that can be proved or solved empirically  
sons tous les rapports [L] In all respects  
soyez ferme [F] Be firm  
spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L] Verg A 2, 95  
spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas among the populace  
spectum agende [L] Let us be judged by our deeds  
spert infestis, metuit secundis. [L] Hor C 2, 10, 13  
[The well prepared breast in adversity bopes, in prosperity  
apprehends [a turn of fortune]  
spero meliora. [L] I hope for better things  
spes [L] Hope - spes bona, good hope motto of Caps  
of God Hope province - s. mea Christus, Christ my hope  
- s. ubi quisque (Verg A 11, 309) each man must rely  
upon himself - s. successiones, hope of succession, as in  
the case of an heir apparent - s. tutissima cellis, the  
safest hope is in heaven  
speude bradeos [L] Speude Speude! IGt Suet Aug 25  
Make haste slowly  
speude mada [L] Hor C 3, 11, 35 Splendidly false,  
nobly untruthful The reference is to Hypermetra,  
daughter of Danaus, in the ancient Grecian myth  
sponte sua, or sua sponte [L] Of one's own accord  
spretat injuria forma [L] Verg A 1, 27 The wrong  
done to her slighted beauty  
stans pede in uno [L] Hor S 1, 4, 10 Standlag on one

foot said of a snailow verse-wright who would turn off 200  
lines without changing his posture [edent  
stare decidis [L] Loe To stand by decided cases as pre-  
stava bene, ma per star meglio, sto qui [L] I was well,  
but in order to be better, I am here an epithet  
stemmata quid faciunt? [L] Juv 8, 1 What signify  
pedigrees?  
stet processus. [L] Loe Let the process stand title of an  
order suspending further action  
strictum jus [L] Loe Strict law distinguished from  
studium immense loquendi [L] Ov M 5, 678 Un-  
bounded fondness for speaking  
sua cuique sunt vitia [L] Quint Inst Or 11, 3, 121  
Every one has his own peculiar vices  
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L] Gently in the man-  
ner, firmly in the act  
sub [L] Under - sub colore juris, under color of law -  
sub conditione, under the condition  
subita causa, fortitur effectus. [L] The cause being re-  
moved, the effect is taken away  
sub sigillo. [L] Under the seal, as of confession in the  
strictest confidence - sub silentio, in silence - sub  
specie, under the appearance of - sub voce, see voca-  
lary [success said of a play  
succes d'estime. [F] Success of esteem, a fair measure of  
suvavit et nist. [L] Hor A P 413 He has sweated and  
become cold, has become inured to hardships  
suggestio falsi [L] Suggestion of what is false  
summa summorum [L] Sum total  
summunus jus, summa injuria [L] Cic Off 1, 10, 33  
The extreme of justice, the extreme of injustice  
sumptibus publicis [L] At public expense  
sum quod cris, fui quod sis. [L] I am what you will be, I  
was what you are. wa admonition sometimes placed on  
tombs  
sunt lacrimae rerum [L] Verg A 1, 462 There are  
super visum corporis. [L] Upon a view of the body  
supplicio pedis. [L] Stamping of the foot  
suppresso veri, suggestio falsi. [L] Suppression of the  
true [as] suggestion of the false  
surgit amari siliquid [L] Lucret 4, 1128 There arises  
something bitter [amidst the sweet of life]  
sur le champ. [F] On the field, on the spot, immediately  
sursum corda [L] Lift up your hearts!  
surtout, pas de zèle! [F] Above all, no zeal!  
sutor ne supra crepidam iudicaret. [L] "The cobbler  
should not go to his last"  
suum cuique [L] To each one his own  
suus cuique mos. [L] Every one has his own peculiar way

## T

tacent, satis laudant. [L] Ter Eun 3, 2, 23 They are  
silent, they sufficiently praise  
tactum vivit sub pectore vulnus. [L] Verg A 4, 67  
The wound lives hidden within the breast  
taedium vitae. [L] Weariness of life  
tamquam alter idem. [L] Cic De Amic 80 As it were,  
another self said of a friend  
tangere vultus. [L] To touch a sors spot  
tangere animi celestibus ira? [L] Verg A 1, 11  
Anger so great in celestial minds?  
tant bien que mal [F] As well as ill indifferently  
tant mieux [F] So much the better [nothing  
tanto buon che al niente [L] So good as to be worth  
tant pis [F] So much the worse - tant s'en faut, so far  
from it - tant soit peu, however a little  
te iudice [L] Thou being judge  
tel est ton plaisir. [F] Such is our pleasure - tel mal-  
tre, tel valet, "like master, like man" - tel père, tel fils,  
"like father, like son"  
telumque imbelles sine letu [L] Verg A 2, 544 And  
weapon unwarily without force in the blow  
tempête dans un verre d'eau. [F] Tempest in a glass of  
water Montesquieu's description of a disturbance in the  
miniature republic of San Marino  
tempi passati. [L] Times gone by! laughing comment of  
Emperor Nero on being shown, in Venice, Zuccaro's  
painting of Emperor Frederick I kneeling at the feet of the  
Pope to receive absolution  
tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L] Times  
are changed, and we are changed in them  
tempori parendum [L] One must yield to the times  
tempus [L] Time - tempus edax rerum (Ov M 15, 234),  
time, consumer of things - fugit, time flies - i. iudendi,  
time for playing - t. omnia revelat (Ter A 4, 10, 10)  
7 ad fin), time uncovers all things Tert quoted the saying  
as proverbial  
tenezi [F] Hold! wait! often used almost expletively, like  
"let's see!" in familiar conversation  
te nosce. [L] Sen Ep 94 Know thyself  
tentanda via est. [L] A way must be attempted  
terminus ad quem [L] Limit to which, goal - terminus  
a quo, limit from which, starting-point  
tête d'armée [F] Head of the army! last words of Napo-  
leon dying in a thunderstorm on St Helena  
thalatta thalatta [L] Thalatta! Thalatta! [Gr] The sea!  
the seal exclamation of Xenophon's Ten Thousand re-  
turning, at first sight of the sea  
tibi seris, tibi metis. [L] For yourself you sow, for your-  
self you reap [keep thy faith  
tiens à la vérité. [F] Hold to the truth - tiens à foi,  
signi immitte! [L] Cic Loe Of inserting a beam in-  
dicating a right to insert a beam for support into the wall of  
the adjoining house  
timee Danaos et dona ferentes [L] Verg A 2, 49 I  
fear the Greeks even bringing gifts [violent attack  
tirer à bout portant [F] To shoot red-hot balls, to make a  
quick, limit from which, starting-point  
tombsala por rosa, mas devenia cardo. [Sp] I took her  
for a rose, but she turned out a thistle  
tombe des nues [L] Fallen from the clouds  
to prepon [ro prepon] [Gr] Plato Hippas Major 294  
The at, the becoming  
tot homines, quot sententiae [L] As many minds as  
men so many men, so many minds Cp quot nomines,  
etc., the correct form  
totidem verba. [L] In so many words  
toties quoties. [L] As often as  
totis viribus [L] With one's whole strength  
toto orlo [L] Mar S 3, 12, 10 By the whole heaven, as  
far apart as possible  
totus, tere, atque rotundus [L] Hor S 2, 7, 86 Com-  
plete, polished, and rounded said, for example of an edu-  
cated man [toutjours prêt, always ready  
tousjours perdrix [F] Always partridge hence, a surfeit -  
tour d'expression. [F] Turn of expression [party  
tourner casaque. [F] To turn one's coat change one's  
tous frais faits [F] All expenses paid - tous songes sont  
mensonges, all dreams are lies  
tout, tout, tout ad and noun - tout à fait,  
entirely - t. à l'heure, instantly - t. au contraire,

## V

quite to the contrary — *t. à vous*, wholly yours — *t. bleu* ou rien, all or nothing — *t. comme chez nous*, quite as with ourselves — *t. comprendre c'est t. pardonner*, to understand all is to pardon all — *t. court*, quite short, abrupt — *t. de même*, just the same nevertheless — *t. de suite*, immediately — *t. est perdu hors l'honneur*, all is lost save honor words traditionally attributed to Francis I of France, as used by him in writing to his mother after the battle of Pavla. His actual letter contained the sentiment, but not the precise expression — *t. est pris*, all is taken, no opening left for further chance — *t. lasse, t. casse, t. passe*, all things wear out, all things break all things pass away — *t. le monde est sage après coup*, everybody is wise after the event — *t. le monde se plaint de sa mémoire*, everyone who complains of his memory, no one complains of his judgment — *t. lui rit*, everything smiles on him all goes well with him — *t. mnn possible*, all in my power, everything I can — *t. vient à point à qui sait attendre*, everything turns out right for one who knows how to wait — *t. vient à temps pour qui sait attendre*, everything comes seasonably to him who knows how to wait

**traduttori traditori.** [It] Translators are betrayers  
**trahit sua quemque voluptas.** [L] Verg E 2, 65 His own pleasure draws each man  
**transeat in exemplum.** [L] Let it pass into precedent  
**très bien.** [F] Very good, very well — **très chrétien** — **ment.** In a highly Christian manner  
**tria juncta in uno.** [L] Three things joined in one  
**Tros, Tyriusque, mihi nullo discrimine agetur.** [L] Verg A 1, 674 Trojan and Tyrian, by me there shall no discrimination be made [by day]  
**traditur dies die.** [L] Hor C 2, 18, 15 Day is pushed on  
**tu ne eede mails.** [L] Verg E 6, 95 Do not thou give way to this — **tu quoque**, thou too, you're another: taunting retort — **tu quoque**, Brutel thou too, Brutus!  
**tutor et ultor.** [L] Defender and avenger  
**tuum est.** [L] It is thine

## U

**ua mau ke ea o ka alua i ka pnnu.** [Hawallan] The life of our land has righteousness for its foundation the motto of Hawaii  
**uherrima fides.** [L] Superabounding faith  
**uhl.** [L] Where — **uhl bene**, **uhl patria**, where it is well with me, there is my country — **uhl jns**, **uhl remedium** (Law), where law is, there is remedy — **uhl jus**, **locum**, **uhl jus nullum**, where justice is uncertain, there no justice exists — **uhl lapsus?** quid feci? where have I transgressed? what have I done? motto of the Earl of Devon — **uhl libertas**, **uhl patria**, where liberty is, there is my country — **uhl supra**, where above mentioned [hence, the force of war]  
**ultima ratio regum.** [L] The last argument of kings:  
**Ultima Thule.** [L] Verg G 1, 30, and *Sec Med* 380 Farthest Thule (perhaps the Faroe Islands), hence, utmost bound or limit  
**ultimam vale.** [L] A last farewell  
**ultimus regum.** [L] Last of the kings — **ultimus Romanorum**, last of the Romans  
**ultra lictum.** [L] Beyond what is permitted — **ultra vires**, beyond one's powers  
**una goloudrina no hace verano.** [Sp] "One swallow does not make a summer" [clean]  
**una scopa nuova spazza bene.** [It] "A new broom sweeps up a voice" [L] With one voice  
**un bienfait n'est jamais perdu.** [F] A kind act is never lost and so weiter [u s w.] [G] And so forth  
**une fois n'est pas coutume.** [F] Once is not habit Cp *EX MAL, ZEIN MAL*  
**un fanfarou de vice.** [F] One who makes a false display of vices [not really belonging to him]  
**unguis in ulcere.** [L] Claw in the sore  
**uno animo.** [L] With one mind  
**un pen.** [F] A little, somewhat — **un "tiens"** vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras," "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"  
**urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit.** [L] Adapted from Suet Aug 28 He [the Roman emperor Augustus] found the city brick, he left it marble  
**urbi et orbi.** [L] To the city and the world used in official announcements, as papal bulls  
**urhis et orbis.** [L] Of the city and world used in designations of Rome and the Roman Empire  
**usque ad aras.** [L] To the very altars — **usque ad nantes**, to the point of nausea (speaking)  
**usus hellici.** [L] Warlike uses — **usus loquendi**, usage in ut ameris, amabilis esto. [L] Ov A 2, 107 That you may be loved be lovable  
**utcumque placuerit Deo.** [L] In whatsoever way it shall please God  
**ut dictum.** [L] As said or directed  
**utile dulci.** [L] Hor A P 343 The useful with the agreeable Cp *OMNE TULIT*, etc  
**utluam uoster esset.** [L] Would that he were of us!  
**ut infra.** [L] As below  
**ut possidetis.** [L] As you [severally] are in possession let each keep what he has — **ut rogat** (*Rom Law*), as you ask, in form used in voting aye  
**ut pignus amicitiae.** [L] As a pledge of friendship  
**ut prosim.** [L] That I may be of service — **ut prosit**, that it may be of service — **ut quocunque paratus**, as prepared for any and every emergency — **ut supra**, as above

**vacantia bona.** [L] *Civ Law* Goods without owner.  
**vescheated goods**  
**vade in pace.** [L] Go in peace  
**vade mecum.** [L] Go with me, constant companion said especially of a book much used  
**ve victis.** [L] Livy 5, 48 'Wo to the vanquished  
**valeat quantum valere potest.** [L] "Let it pass for what it is worth"  
**valete ac plaudite.** [L] Farewell, and give me your applause customary words of the Latin comedian at the close of his performance  
**vanitas vanitatum.** [L] Vnity of vanities  
**varia lectinnes.** [L] Various readings  
**variorum nota.** [L] Notes from various authors  
**varium et mutabile semper femina.** [L] Verg E 4, 569 A thing inconstant and changeable ever is woman  
**vestigalia nervos esse rephubice.** [L] *Cic Manil* 7. Revenues are the sinews of the commonwealth  
**vedi Napoli, e poi muori.** [It] "See Naples, and then die"  
**vel pree, vel pretio.** [L] Either with prayer or with price, either for love or for money  
**velut in speculum.** [L] As if into a mirror  
**reddidit hic auri patriam.** [L] Verg E 6, 621 This man sold his country for gold  
**veni, vidi, vici.** [L] Suet Cas 37 I came, I saw, I conquered  
**venia necessitati datur.** [L] Indulgence is granted to necessity  
**ventis secundis.** [L] With prosperous winds  
**ventre à terre.** [F] Belly to the ground, at great speed  
**vera causa.** [L] A real cause or complaint; a true cause — **vera Incessu patit dea** (Verg E 1, 405), she was discovered the true goddess by her gall — **vera pro gratis**, true things instead of pleasant things  
**verba generalia.** [L] *Law* General words  
**verbatim et literatim.** [L] Word for word and letter for letter  
**verbum sapientis satis est.** [F] *verh. sap* [L] A word to the wise is sufficient  
**vere scire est per causas scire.** [L] To know truly is to know through causes [merely saw]  
**Vergilium vidi tantum.** [L] Ov *Trist* 4, 10, 51 Vergil I saw. [L] Truth — **veritas odium parit** (*Ter And* 1, 1, 41), truth engenders hatred — **v. temporis filia dicitur**, truth is called the daughter of time — **v. vincit**, truth conquers  
**veritatis simplex oratio est.** [L] The language of truth is simple  
**veritatis sans peur.** [F] Truth without fear  
**vermoulu.** [F] Worm-eaten  
**ver non semper viret.** [L] Spring does not always flourish  
**Also, "Vernon always flourishes"**, punning motto of the house of Vernon  
**vestigia.** [L] Vestiges footsteps traces — **vestigia terrent** (*Hor Ep* 1, 1, 74), the footsteps frighten me said by the fox in *Aesop's* fable of the Lion and the Fox He saw that there were no footsteps backward from the lion a lair  
**vestigia quaestio.** [L] Vexed question much-disputed point  
**via crucis, via incis.** [L] The way of the cross, the way of light the way of cross-hearing, the way of light-sharing — **via militaris**, military road — **via trita**, via tuta, the beaten path, the safe path  
**victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.** [L] Lue 1, 128 The victorious cause was pleasing to the gods, but the vanquished one to Cato  
**vide et crede.** [L] See and believe  
**video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.** [L] Ov M 7, 20 I see the better and approve, the worse I follow  
**vide ut supra.** [L] See what is given above  
**vi et armis.** [L] By force and arms  
**vigilant de deus.** [L] Strength from on high  
**vincet amor patriae.** [L] Verg E 6, 823 Love of country will conquer The whole line reads, *Vincet amor patriae, laudumque immensa cupido*, "Love of country will conquer our immeasurable desire of praise"  
**vincit omnia veritas.** [L] Truth conquers all things — **vincit qui patitur**, he conquers who endures — **vincit qui se vincit**, he conquers who conquers himself  
**vinculum matrimonii.** [L] The bond of matrimony  
**vinde in iuriis.** [L] Avenger of wrong  
**viresque adquirendo.** [L] Verg E 4, 175 Aod she [Rumor] gains strength as she goes Cp *CRESCIT EUNDO*  
**vir et uxor.** [L] Husband and wife  
**virginibus puerisque.** [L] Hor C 3, 1, 4 For virgins and for boys [talks little]  
**vir sapit qm pauca loquitur.** [L] He is a wise man who speaks little  
**virtus.** [L] Virtue, excellence, valor — **virtus arietis fortior**, virtue is stronger than the hattering ram — **v. in actione consistit**, virtue consists in action — **v. in arduis**, virtue in circumstances of difficulty — **v. lucendit vires**, virtue kindles one a vigor — **v. laudatur**, et alget, virtue is praised, and it freezes (*Juv* 1, 74, has *probitas* instead of *virtus*) — **v. millia scuta**, virtue is a thousand shields — **v. semper viridis**, virtue is ever flourishing — **v. sola nobilitat**, virtue alone ennobles — **v. vincit invictam**, virtue prevails over envy  
**virtute.** [L] By virtue abl sing of *VIRTUS* — **virtute et fide**, by virtue and faith — **v. et labore**, by virtue and labor — **v. non astutia**, by virtue, not by cunning — **v. non verbis**, by virtue, not by words — **v. non vris**, by virtue, not by men — **v. offit**, by virtue of office — **v. quies**, tranquillity by virtue — **v. securus**, secure through virtue  
**virtuti, non armis, fido.** [L] In virtue, not in arms, I trust  
**vis.** [L] Force, potency — **vis a fronte**, force (or compul-

sion) from in front — **vis a tergo**, force (or compulsion) from behind — **vis comica** (Julius Caesar *av Suet Ter*), comic talent, talent in comedy The expression is the result of a mistake in understanding Caesar's language — the adjective *comica* not properly belonging to *vis*, but to another substantive, in the verses containing the words — **vis medicatrix naturae** (*Med*), the capability of living tissue, animal or vegetable, to remedy or remove disease, or to repair injuries inflicted upon it Called also *vis conservatrix* — **vis mortua**, force of pressure that does no work, dead force — **vis preservatrix**, preserving force — **vis vitae** or **vitalis** (*Physiol*), vital force

**vita brevis, longars.** [L] Hippocrates [translated] *ap Sen De brev* *vit* 1 Life is short, art long See *HO BROS BRACHUS*  
**vitam impendere vero.** [L] *Juv* 4, 91 To lay down one's life for truth [death]  
**vita sine litteris mors est.** [L] Life without literature is vicesse. [F] Quickness used especially in the phrases *grande vitesse*, fast express and *petite v.*, ordinary express said usually of baggage, freight, etc  
**vittis nemini sine nascitur.** [L] Hor S 1, 3, 68 No one is born without faults  
**vivat reginal or respnblca!** or **rex!** [L] Long live the queen! or the republic! or the king!  
**vive la bagatelle!** [F] Long live folly! — **vive la république!** or **l'empereur!** or **le roi!** long live the republic! or the emperor! or the king!  
**vive memor leti.** [L] Pers Live mindful of death  
**vivere est cogitare.** [L] *Cic Tusc* 5, 38 To live is to think — **vivere sat vivere**, to conquer is to live long enough. motto of the Earl of Sefton and of Lord Ventry  
**vive ut vivas.** [L] Live that you may live  
**vive, valeque!** [L] Hor S 2, 5, 110 Life and health to you! farewell!  
**vivida vis animi.** [L] Lucret 1, 72 Living force of mind.  
**vixit post funera virtus.** [L] Virtue outlives death  
**vixere fortes ante Agamemnona.** [L] Hor C 4, 9, 25 Brave men lived before Agamemnon [may] vogue la galère! [F] Row the galley! keep on, come what will! [F] There! there! I see there! — **villâ tnut**, there that is all that is the whole of it — **v. nne autre chose**, there you have a different thing  
**vixit de deus des cartes.** [F] To see the under side of the cards, to be in the secret  
**volens et potens.** [L] Willing and able  
**volente Deo.** [L] God willing [consenting]  
**volenti non fit iniuria.** [L] *Law* No wrong arises to one who is willing [but] unable  
**volto sciolto e pensieri stretti.** [It] Countenance open and thoughts closed [by, in the course of the years]  
**volventibus annis.** [L] Verg E 1, 234 The years rolling  
**vota vita mea.** [L] *M*; life is devoted motto of the Earl of Meath  
**votum castitatis.** [L] Vow of chastity  
**vous l'avez voulu.** [F] You have wished it blame yourself  
**vous y perdez vous pas, you will lose your labor**  
**vox.** [L] A voice — **vox audita perit**, **littera scripta manet**, the voice heard perishes, the letter written remains — **vox clandestina**, a secret voice a whisper — **vox**, et **præterea nihil**, voice, aod nothing more — **vox faucibus hæsit** (Verg E 2, 774), the voice stuck in the throat — **vox populi, vox Dei**, the voice of the people is the voice of God [medicable wound]  
**vulnus immedicabile.** [L] Ov M 1, 90 & 10, 189 Invulnus est index animi. [L] The countenance is the index of the soul

## W

**Wahrheit und Dichtung.** [G] Truth and poetry fact and fable This expression Goethe, finding it already current, inverted and made the title of his autobiography, 1811. After his death the original order of words in the title was restored

**was ich nicht weiss, macht mich nicht beiss.** [G] What I do not know does not make me glow naught out of sight wakes appetite — **was man nicht kann melden, muss man willig leiden**, "what can't be cured must be endured"

**Weltliteratur.** [G] World-literature Goethe's scheme to express the idea of literature not simply national but universal [light come, light go]  
**wie gewonnen, so zerronnen.** [G] As won, so flown;

## Y

**y á Roma por todo.** [Sp] Aod to Rome for everything.

## Z

**zoe mou, sas agapo** [G] *ἡ ζωὴ μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ* [Gr] My life, I love thee Refrain, in modern Greek, or Romance, to Byron's "Maid of Athens, ere we part"  
**zonam perdidit.** [L] Hor Ep 2, 2, 40 He has lost his money-belt — **zonam solvere**, to loosen the virgin girdle, referring to a part of the ceremony observed at a Roman marriage

**zum Beispiel.** [G] For example abbreviated *z B.*  
**zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke, zwei Herzen und ein Schlag.** [G] *Halm Der Sohn der Wüdniss* Two souls and one thought, two hearts and one heart

## 2

England, Scotland, and Wales, published, August, 1921, those of the French census for 1921, those of the Statistics Bureau of Germany published 1920, those of Japan for 1920, and those of such other nations as have issued official reports, as the Argentine Republic, the Australian Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, etc. Pronunciation and historical and political information concerning the regions and places recorded below are given in the main vocabulary of this Dictionary. The abbreviations used, with the exception of the symbols for indeterminate values, are explained in the main vocabulary (see INTRODUCTION). The population, in every case, is shown in thousands. When preceded by (1) the symbol indicates indeterminateness owing to the fact that the place referred to (1) was in the area of fighting during the World War, (2) is under reconstruction, (3) has been destroyed, and (4) is a place of which no reliable population has been published. The figures are those of the last census returns available.

A	= Austria	c	= city	div	= division	isl	= island	N M nr		pr	= presidency	St	St = Strals Settlement*
A M	= Asia Minor	can	= canton	Dom	Rep = Dominican		= kingdom	N Mex	= New Mexican	prin	= principality	sult	= sultanate
A T	= Asiatic Turkey	Cey	= Ceylon		Republ	M L A	= Malay Archi-	Nor	= Norway	Pr or Prus	= Prussia	t	= town
A U	= Australia	Cole	= Colombia	dpt	= department		= Malaya	Norw	= Newfoundland	R	= Russia	T	= Territory
b	= borough	China	= China	du	= duchy	Mesop	= Mesopotamia	N Z	= New Zealand	R or Rne	= Russia	ter	= territory
Ber	= Bermuda	co	= county	est	= estimated	M P	= Malay Peninsula		= province	Rou	= Roumania	Trans	= Transvaal
B G	= British Guiana	dol	= Colombia	Guat	= Guatemala	N D or	= North Dakota	Par	= Paraguay	Sal	= Salvador	Trup	= Tripoli
Bul	= Bulgaria	Cz	= Czech	gov	= government	N Dak	= North Dakota	par	= parish	S D or	= South Dakota	v	= village
Bur	= Burma	Cz	= Czech	hon	= Honduras	N	= Nicaragua	Pol	= Poland	S D	= South Dakota	ven	= Venezuela
B W I	= British West Indies	d	= district	Ind	= India	Nig	= Nigeria		= sea-port	apt	= airport	Vkh	= village

PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Anbenran	27	Adams, N Y (v)	2	Ajalgarb	85	Alcantara, Braz (t)	11	Allende	35	Americana Falls	2	Angoulême	35
Anchen	146	" N D (co)	6	Ajmere	114	Alcester	12	Allenstein	11	American Fork	3	Angra	10
Anlborg, Den (amt)	114	" O (co)	22	Ajmer-Merwara	495	Alcra	21	Allentown	74	Americus	9	Angra dos Reis	21
" (t)	42	" Pa (co)	35	Ajdah	12	Alcon	3	Allepl	10	Amersfoort	31	Angri	11
Anlen	12	" Wasb (co)	10	Ajurroca	15	Aleonn	6	Alliance, Neb (c)	6	Amersham	19	Angul, I (d)	183
Aalsund	16	" Wls (co)	9	Akashi	33	Alcorn	21	" O (c)	22	Ames	8	" (e)	78
Aalten	10	Adana T (vyt)	137	Akerman	32	Alcoy	34	Allier	371	Amesbury	10	Anhalt	331
Aerau	11	Adana, T (c)	64	Akershus	179	Aldbraugb	2	Allioa	12	Amherst Mass (t)	8	Anhwel	10,833
Aargau	241	Addington, Can (co)	94	Akhalsikh	15	Aldeburgh	12	Alma	8	" O (v)	2	Anilio	3
Aarhus, Den (amt)	120	" (t)	2	Akhisar	12	Alen	2	Almansa	10	" Va (co)	2	Anistot	13
" (c)	74	Addis Abeba	49	Akhmyra	26	Alderley Edge	3	Almelo	24	" N S (t)	10	Anjar	6
Abacté Braz (Mil- nas-Gerates) (t)	54	Addison, N Y (s)	12	Akyria	26	Alderney	2	Almería P I (t)	3	" I (d)	418	Anjengn	6
Abacté, Braz (Para (t))	25	Adelaide	255	Alita Jap (ken) (c)	899	Aldershot	29	" Sp (p)	87	Amberburg	3	Anking	267
Abá Ul Torna	(?)180	Aden	57	" (c)	36	Aledo	15	" (c)	50	Amieas	93	Akakim	13
Abbeville, La (t)	5	Aderno	26	Akmollinsk (est)	1,500	Alegre	47	Almodovar del Cnm-	33	Amite, La (t)	2	Anna	1
" S C (co)	27	Adhuntas, P R (mun)	18	Akola, I (d) (t)	799	Alegria	11	" Miss (co)	13	Annaberg	19	Annsberg	17
" Fr (t)	(?)21	" (t)	12	Akrot	16	Alcmquer	10	Amityville	18	Annapolis, Md (c)	3	Annan	4
Abekuta (est)	100	Adlershof	12	Akrón, N Y (v) O (c)	208	Alcmeto	479	Ammanford	25	" Can (d)	11	Annapolis, Md (c)	19
Aberavon	20	Adlington	33	" (c)	20	Alcnou	2	Amore	2	" Braz (Goyas)	2	" Can (d)	11
Aberdeen	55	Adoni	33	Aksu	20	Aleppe, Syr (vyt)	668	Amory	4	" " (Sergipe)	2	" (t)	16
" Scot (b)	159	Adrian	12	Akynb, I (d) (c)	570	Alessandria, It (n)	822	Amoy (est)	114	" Amparo	48	" Ann Arbor	20
Aberdeen, Miss (c)	15	Adrianople Tur (vyt)	111	" (c)	32	Alesund	17	Ampur	4	Amraoti, I (d)	828	Anne Arundel	43
" S D (c)	15	Gr (dept)	56	Alabama	2,348	Alexander, Aln (c)	2	Amphill	11	" Alex	30	Anney	14
" Wash (t)	15	Adrianopolis	50	Alachua	34	" Gn (t)	2	Amraoti, I (d)	828	Algorang	17	Annen	14
" Scot (b)	159	Adwick le Street	12	Alagoa do Balto	15	" Ill (co)	24	Alor	36	Alost	11	Anfield Plain	17
Aberdeenshire	301	Egades	12	Alagoa do Montello	26	" N C (co)	12	Alora	36	Alpena, Mich (co)	11	Anfield Plain	17
Abergaenny	301	Ezeas	12	Alagoa Grande	25	Alexandria, Ind (c)	17	Alpa-Bases Fr (dpt)	92	Alpes-Hautes, Fr	89	Annoy	17
Abergele	15	Eero	274	Alagoa Nova	38	Alexandria, Ind (c)	17	(dpt)	89	Alpes-Maritimes	358	Annoy	17
Abersychan	27	Fernando Claudio	19	Alagoas, Braz (s)	979	" Minn (c)	2	Alpba	2	Alphen n/d Rijn	15	Ansa	28
Aberystwyth	39	Fernando Penna	33	Alagoinhas	37	" Vn (c)	18	Alpine	1	Alphine	1	Anseacorte	8
Ablene, Kan (c)	10	Atium-Karalissar	2,830	Alais	36	" Can (v)	2	Alps	8	Alsace-Lorraine (?)	1,710	Anastarko	63
" Tex (c)	10	Afomdos de Ingazetia	18	Alajuela	113	" Eg (c)	445	Alfredsdorf	8	Antares	3	Antelope	15
Abingdon, Ill (c)	3	Afraga	20	Alamaca	133	" Scot	8	Alsaec	3	Anteburg	51	Antequera P I (t)	3
" Va (t)	3	Africa (est)	180,000	Alameda, Cal (co)	344	Alexandria Bay	32	Alston	3	Anabelm	6	" Sp (c)	32
" Eng (t)	3	Afton	2	Alaminos P I (t)	29	Alexandropol	16	Altamira	11	Anajas			



PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Arabgir	30	Ashboro	3	Audubon, Ia	(co) 13	Bagé	46	Bankstown	7	Barwanl	120	Beckenham	33
Arabia (est)	5,000	Ashbourne	2	" " (co)	2	Bagheria	13	Bankura I (d)	1 020	Basel	132	Becl'er	23
Aracaju	37	Ashtburn	4	" " N J (v)	19	Bagirmi	1,500	" " (t)	19	Basel-Land	82	Beckham	19
Aracaty	28	Ashtburnham	2	Aue	5	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Banna	8	Basel-Stadt	141	Beckley	4
Arad	63	Ashtburn	2	Auerbach	14	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Banner	1	Basel	14	Bece	17
Aragona	96	Ashtburn	2	Auglaze	30	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bannock	28	Basel	85	Beddington	and 16
Aragua	28	Ashtburn	2	Augsburg	155	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bannu	247	Basel City	2	Wellington	10
Araguay	28	Ashtburn	2	Augusta, Ark (t)	2	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bansda	32	Baselland	8	Bedford, Ind	(c) 10
Araikan, I (div)	909	Ashe	21	" Ga (c)	53	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Banswara	190	Basillata	468	" Ia (c)	2
" (d)	21	A-She-Hob	30	" Kan (c)	53	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bantay	781	Basim I (d)	398	" O (v)	3
Aranjuez	16	Asheville	29	" Ky (c)	2	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bantayan	14	" (t)	13	" Pa (bor)	2
Aransas	2	Asheville	14	" Me (c)	14	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Banton	3	Basinstoke	13	" (co)	38
Aransas Pass	2	Ashtfnga	21	" Va (co)	35	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bantry	3 334	Basoda	10	Tenn (co)	22
Arapahoe	14	Ashtington	29	Augusto Severo	11	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Banyumas (est)	692	Bas-Rhin	652	Vn (co)	31
Araranguá	40	Ashland Ala (t)	13	Augusto o	13	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Banyuwangi, Jaya (p)	44	Basseln, I (t)	11	" (t)	3
Araranguara	48	" Ky (c)	15	Aurangabad	37	Bagm a Ripoll	16	" (d)	10	" (d)	489	Can (t)	2
Araras	26	" Mass (c)	2	Aurillac	18	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Baoni	1,065	" (t)	30	Eng (c)	40
Ararat	4	" Neh (v)	2	Aurora Ill (c)	36	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bara Banki	1,030	Basses-Alpes	92	Bedford City	3
Ararunama	26	" O (co)	25	" Ind (c)	4	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Barahoo	70	Basses-Pyrénées	408	Bedfordshire	206
Araruna	24	" (v)	9	" Minn (v)	3	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bardah	18	Basseterre	8	Bedfordshire	206
Arassuahy	86	" Ore (c)	4	" Mn (c)	3	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bardonia Dom Rep	2	Bassora, Mesop (vrt)	785	Bedwas and Macben	8
Aracuará	11	" Pa (b)	7	" Neb (c)	3	Bagm a Ripoll	16	" (p)	7	" (c)	80	Bedwellty	31
Arauco	60	" Wls (co)	25	" S D (cm)	7	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Barbana, Dom Rep	1	" (c)	1 925	Bedzlin	28
Araxá	47	" (c)	11	" Can (t)	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	" (com)	1	Bastar	39	Bee	12
Arayat	14	Ashtley Ark (co)	23	" Braz (t)	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bastar	39	Bastl, I (d)	1 925	Beechworth	3
Arayoses	19	" Pa (b)	7	Auschwitz	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	" (t)	11	" (t)	26	Becton	12
Arbroath	2	Ashtabula O (co)	22	Aussig	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Bastrop, Tex (co)	295	Bastrop, Tex (co)	27	Beeville	13
Arceade	2	" (c)	22	Austin Minn (c)	10	Bagm a Ripoll	16	" (t)	10	" (t)	2	Beggs	12
Arceadia, Fla (c)	2	Ashton-in-Makerfield	22	" Pa (b)	10	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	15	Begles	12
" Cr (nome)	156	Ashton-under-Lyne	43	" Tex (co)	19	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	406	Behar, I (p)	23 350
Archangel Rus (vrt)	506	Ashton-upon-Mersey	8	" (co)	35	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	58	Behar, I (p)	23 350
" (c)	44	Asta (est)	910 050	Australia	5 436	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	27	Behar, I (p)	23 350
Archbald	9	Asta Minor	10,509	Austria	7 662	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	13	Behbehan	892
Archer	5	Astle St Jean de Dleu	3	Autauga	19	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Archuleta	4	Asingan	16	Autun	16	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arcoles	2	Askabad	36	Auxerre	19	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arcoles de la Frontera	17	Asnières	50	Ava	35	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arcof, I (t)	11	Asotini	7	Avahy	15	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" North, I (p) 2 056	86	Aspatia	13	Avaton	15	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" South I (p) 2 320	86	Aspinwall	8	Avavro Pg (n)	336	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ardahan	150	Assam, I (p)	7 714	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ardahan	20	" (s)	1,262	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ardèche	294	Assen	17	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ardenne	278	Assinibolia	35	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ardmore Okla (c)	14	Assis	17	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Pa (v)	7	Assut Eg (n)	981	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ardrossan	7	Assu	51	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ardley	10	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" East & West	8	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Aredo	10	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arecibo, P R (mun)	47	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" (t)	10	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arela, Braz (Bahia)	71	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arela Braz (Parahiba) (t)	43	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arenac	10	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arendal	10	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arequipa, Peru (dpt)	229	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arezzo, It (p)	92	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" (c)	92	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argao	34	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argentina	11	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argenteuil Can (d)	37	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Fr (t)	12	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argentine Republic	8 699	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argolis and Corinthia	82	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argostol	10	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arguelles	10	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argyllshire	77	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Argyrocastro	12	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arianeoupom	18	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Ariano	13	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlchat, E	173	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlège	173	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlingay	11	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlanha	334	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arizona	3	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arkadelphia	3	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arkansas, U S (s) 1,752	21	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Ark (co)	21	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arkansas City	11	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arklow	5	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlcedon and Frizington	31	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlies	5	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlington, Mass (v)	19	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Tex (v)	19	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Va (co)	16	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arlington Heights	12	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arma	2	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Armada	120	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Armagh, Ir (co)	120	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" (t)	7	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Armenia, Eur (rep)	1,214	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Sal (t)	16	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Armentières	29	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Armdale	21	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Armstrong Pa (co)	76	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Tex (co)	76	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arnheim	71	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arnold, Pa (b)	6	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
" Eng (t)	12	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arnprior	11	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arnsberg	19	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arnstadt	12	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arol szallas	82	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Aroostook	11	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara	10	Behbehan	892
Arpino	47	Assu Eg (n)	253	Avellana	12	Bagm a Ripoll	16	Batara	33	Batara			

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PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP		
Beald	3	Bexhill	20	Black Foot	3	Bambay, I (p)	10,012	Brabant	1 550	Brinkley	3	Buckhurst Hill	5		
Beaet	2	Bexley, Eng (t)	21	Blackford	14	" (s)	7,409	Brabant North	084	Brisbane	210	Buckle	9		
Bennettsville	7	Bezeros	48	Black Forest	584	" (e)	1 178	Bracebridge	2	Briscoe	3	Buckingham Va (co)	16		
Bennington, Vt (co)	22	Béziers	56	Blackhawk	3	Bombon	67	Bracken	10	Brisghella	14	" Can (t)	4		
" (v)	7	Bézol	318	Black Lake	30	Bom Conselho	49	Brackencridge	6	Bristol, Conn (t)	21	" Eng (b)	6		
Benoni	14	Bezwada	7	Blackpool	100	Bom Despacho	13	Brackley	2	" Pa (co)	359	Buckinghamshire	233		
Benrath	23	Bhagalpur, I (div)	7,887	Black River Falls	2	Bom d'm Braz	38	Brackwede	11	" R I (co)	23	Bucknell	7		
Bensberg	12	" (d)	2,034	Blackrod	4	(Bahia) (t)	38	Braddock	21	" (e)	11	Bucks	82		
Benson, Minn (v)	2	" (c)	69	Black Sea	121	(Goyaz) (t)	13	Bradentown	4	" Tean (t)	7	Bucyrus	10		
" Neh (v)	10	Bhamo	113	Blackstone	40	Bom d'm, Braz	32	Bradford, Fla. (co)	13	" Va (e)	377	Budapest	929		
" N D (co)	13	Bhandara, I (d)	718	Blackwell City	3	(Minas-Geraes) (t)	93	" O (v)	2	" Eng (c)	3	Budaun, I (d)	975		
Bent	10	" (t)	15	Bladen	20	Bom Jardim, Braz	12	" Pa (co)	63	" Eng (c)	300	Buenos Aires, Arg (p)	2,336		
Beasleyville	13	Bhanpura	490	Bladenavon	30	(Parana) (t)	93	" Eng (h)	286	" Eng (h)	16	British Columbia	650		
Bentley with Arksey	13	Bhatpur, I (s)	50	Blagovyschensk	40	Bom Jardim, Braz	12	" Eng (h)	286	" Eng (h)	16	British East Africa 14	700		
Bento Gonçalves	22	Bhatgaoa	426	Blaine, Ida (co)	40	(Rio de Janeiro) (t)	19	Bradford-on-Avon	6	" Eng (h)	16	British Empire 445,389	Budejovlec	44	
Benton Ark	30	Bhaunagar I (s)	01	Moat (co)	9	Bam Jesus da Gur-	10	Bradley, Ark (co)	10	" Ill (v)	10	British Guiana	296	Budeigh Saiterton	3
" Ill (co)	7	" (t)	01	" Moat (co)	9	guela	10	" O (v)	2	" Tenn (co)	19	British Honduras	45	Buenavista, Ia (co)	19
" Ind (co)	12	Bhera	37	" Neh (co)	16	Bom Jesus da Lapa	14	" Pa (co)	382	" Tenn (co)	19	British North Borneo	208	" P I (t)	3
" Ia (co)	24	Bhlwani	15	" Okla (co)	16	Bom Jesus do Rio da	23	Brady	2	" Tenn (co)	19	British Somaliland	300	" P I (t)	3
" Minn (co)	10	Bhopal, I (s)	692	" Wash (co)	128	Cantas	23	Brady, Pa (p)	382	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Buenos Aires, Arg (p)	2,336
" Miss (co)	14	" (t)	45	" Pa (co)	128	Bom Jesus dos	25	Braga, Pg (p)	25	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (c) 1 720	
" Mo (co)	13	Bhor	130	Bialgorowia	12	Mefras	25	Brigiton Ferry	25	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Buer	89
" Ore (co)	14	Bhuj	26	Bialkowiec	12	Bom Sucesso	25	Brivo	13	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Buffalo, Neb (co)	24
" Teana (co)	11	Bhutani	250	Bialmoro	12	Bonal	08	Brixham	8	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" N Y (co)	507
" Wash (co)	11	Bhulala	13	Bialrmore	12	Bonacna, Brnz	06	Brixton	77	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" S D (co)	2
Benton Harbor	12	Bialyotok, Pol (d)	1,302	Bialrmore	12	Bonaventure	29	" Brixton	77	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" Wls (co)	16
Bentonville	6	" (t)	77	Bialrmore	12	Bonaavistn	7	Broach, I (d)	308	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" Wyo (t)	2
Benwood	12	Blancavilla	13	Bianehester	13	Bond	2	" (c)	17	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Buford	3
Benzie	3,075	Blarritz	13	Blanco, Tex (co)	4	Bondena	65	Broad Ripple	2	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bugason	14
Berar	12	Bhb, Ala (co)	23	" Dom Rep	13	Bondu	65	Broadstairs and St	2,450	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bugawtoa	2
Berat	12	" Ga (co)	71	" (com)	13	Bone	45	Peters	15	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bugulma	14
Berber	30	Bica de Pedra	12	Blandford Forum	3	Bongabon	4	Broadwater	16	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bugurulan	21
Berbera	30	Bleester	3	Blandford Forum	3	Bonham	6	Brookport	10	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Buhl, Ida (c)	2
Berdiansk	28	Blicknburg	8	Blicknburg	11	Bonhill	11	Brooklyn	11	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Buhl, Minn (v)	2
Berdichev	06	Bldar	002	Blicknburg	11	Bonhomme	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bulake	20
Berea, Ky (t)	13	Bldford	13	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bulandshahr, I (d)	1,067
" O (v)	3	Bldulph	13	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Beresford, S Dak (c)	2	Bldford	13	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bulandshahr, I (d)	1,067
" Can (t)	5	Bldrich	19	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bereslal	11	Bld	34	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	Bulandshahr, I (d)	1,067
Beresna	11	Bldfeld	70	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergamo, It (p)	542	Bldgorod	22	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" (c)	62	Bldtitz	20	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergedorf	17	Bldla	20	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergea, N J (co)	21	Bldopol	15	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" Nor (c)	91	Bldstok	04	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergenfield	4	Bldschowitz	13	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergen-op-Zoom	15	Bldenne	23	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergerac	15	Bldenville	21	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergh	10	Bldgan	8	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bergsh Gladbach	17	Bldgswade	6	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berhampur, Madras	26	Bldha, A M (vyt)	129	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berhampur, Bengal	25	" (t)	10	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berja	25	Bldheart Okla, (t)	2	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berkeley, Cal (t)	13	Bldghor	12	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" S C (co)	23	Bld Rapids	6	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" W Va (co)	25	Bld Spring	4	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berkley	201	Bld Stone	10	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berks	113	Bld Stone Gap	10	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berkshire Mass (co)	113	Bldguassu	19	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" Eng (co)	203	Bldbe	95	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlad	26	Bldapur, I (d)	797	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlia, Conn (t)	4	" (t)	797	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" N H (c)	16	Bldjaur, I (d)	112	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" Pa (b)	2	Bldjaur, I (d)	112	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" Wis (c)	4	" (t)	10	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" Can (t)	16	Bldkaner, I (s)	660	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" G (c)	1,902	" (t)	09	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Britz	13	Bldaspur, I (d)	1,232	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Friedenau	44	" (s)	98	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Friedrichsfelde	24	" (t)	11	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Lankwitz	12	Bldbao	116	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Lichtenberg	145	Bldgram	12	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Lichterfelde	6	Bldgram	12	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Mariendorf	21	Bldilleria	4	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Niederschön-	19	Bldlinge	5	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
hausen	21	Bldlaga, Moat (c)	16	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Oberschöne-	26	" N D (co)	69	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
welde	58	Bldlita	27	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Pankow	51	Bldloch Traas-Fron-	27	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Reinickendorf	48	tier Traet	27	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Schneidewitz	175	Bldlova	11	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Schönberg	83	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Steglitz	21	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Tegel	21	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Tempelhof	34	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Treptow	31	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Wilmsdorf	46	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Wilmersdorf	139	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Berlin-Wittenau	119	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bermudez (est)	150	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bern, Ind (t)	674	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" Swit (can)	105	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
" (t)	105	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bernallio	33	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville	12	Brooklyn Can (d)	06	" Tenn (co)	19	" (est)	300	" (t)	15
Bernburg	33	Bldobrinetz	28	Blicknburg	11	Bonville									

PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Butte Cal (co)	30	Caltanissetta, It (c)	60	Canton, Ill (c)	11	Carpentras	11	Catarman P I (Ml-	136	Chandahuri	136
" Ida (co)	30	Calumet	17	" Mass (t)	6	Carrara	42	samis) (pho)	5	Chandarnagar	25
" Mont (c)	42	Calverley	355	" Miss (c)	3	Carrick	12	Catarman, P I (Sa-	2	Chandler	2
" S D (co)	7	Calverley	3	" Mn (c)	3	Carrickfergus	2	mar) (pbo)	10	Chandpur	12
Butts	16	Calvert, Md (co)	10	" N Y (c)	3	Carrickmacross	2	Catagayua	5	Chang Bhukar	22
Buxton	12	" Tex (t)	2	" N C (t)	3	Carrick-on-Stur	2	Catawba	2	Changchow-fu Chhn	12
Buzen (est)	332	Camaguey, Cuba (p)	229	" O (c)	87	Carrier Mills	2	Catawissa	2	(Fukien) (c) (est)	1 000
Buzulur	20	" (t)	98	" Pa (b)	2	Carrall, Ark (co)	18	Catbalogan	12	Chanchoh-fu Chhn	7
Byesville	3	Camamu	26	" S D (c)	2	" Gn (co)	35	Catel	4	(Klangsu) (c) (est)	360
		Camarines Norte	52	" Chin (c)	1,367	" Ill (co)	10	Caterham	12	Chang-Sha	1 272
		Camarines Sur	218	Canyon	27	" Ind (co)	16	Catighian	12	Chang-Sha	1 272
		Camas	2	Canyon City, Chln (c)	5	" In (en)	22	Catletshurg	4	Channell Islands	90
		Camberwell	267	" Tex (t)	2	" Ia (c)	4	Catman	6	Chanenay	20
		Cambodia	1,634	Capannori	48	" Ky (en)	8	Catole do Rocha	16	Chanute	10
		Camborne	15	Capio Bonita dn	17	" Md (co)	34	Catonsville	16	Chapadinha	10
		Cambrai	(?) 15	Parapananema	17	" Miss (co)	20	Catoosa	5	Chapeco	11
		Cambria	198	Cap de la Madeleine	7	" Mn (en)	20	Catrine	2	Chapel-en-le-Frith	17
		Cambridge Md (t)	7	Cape Breton, Can	86	" N H (en)	15	Catskill	45	Chapra	45
		" Mass (c)	110	(en)	131	" O (en)	18	Chardon	2	Cherbourg	2
		" N Y (v)	2	Cape Breton, Can	131	" Tenn (en)	24	Charente	316	Cherbourg	316
		" O (c)	13	(Isl)	131	" Va (en)	21	Charente-Inferieure	418	Chetleamp	3
		" Eng (t)	59	Cape Breton, N and	31	Carrallitnn, Ga (t)	4	Cauca	239	Chetopa	2
		Cambridge City	2	Victoria Can (d)	76	" Ky (c)	2	Caucasus	13,229	Chetvot	4
		Cambridgeshire	130	Cape Breton S, Can (d)	76	" Ill (c)	2	Chauderan	12	Chetvot	4
		Cambridge Springs	36	Cape Charles	29	" Mn (c)	2	Chausawaga	9	Chetvot	4
		Cambury	36	Cape Coast Castle	29	" O (v)	14	Chautin	194	Chetvot	4
		Cambury	25	Cape Girardeau Mn	30	Carshalton	14	Cauffman	16	Chetvot	4
		Camden, Ark (c)	3	(en)	30	Carson	3	Cavaler	91	Chetvot	4
		" Ga (co)	7	Cape Girardeau, Min	10	Carson City	103	Cavan	6	Chetvot	4
		" Me (v)	3	(c)	10	Cartagena Col (c)	51	Caversham	10	Chetvot	4
		" Mo (co)	10	Cape Halden	30	" Sp (c)	103	Cavint	6	Chetvot	4
		" N J (co)	191	Cupella	21	Cartago	74	Cavite, P I (p)	157	Chetvot	4
		" (c)	116	Capellinha	21	Carter, Ky (en)	22	" (t)	5	Chetvot	4
		" N Y (v)	5	Cape Mny, N J (co)	19	" Mn (en)	7	Cavite-el Viejo	9	Chetvot	4
		" N C (co)	5	(c)	3	" Mont (co)	4	Cawnpur, I (d)	1,149	Chetvot	4
		" S C (c)	4	Cape of Good Hope	2,783	" Okla (co)	40	" (c)	235	Chetvot	4
		Camden Town	40	Cape Town	207	" Tenn (co)	21	Cavambu	12	Chetvot	4
		Camelford	7	Cape Verde Islands	150	Cartaret, N J (v)	15	Caxias Braz (Ma-	50	Chetvot	4
		Camelino	13	Capivary, Braz (Rio	25	" N C (en)	15	ranhao) (t)	34	Chetvot	4
		Cameron La (par)	4	de Janciro) (t)	25	Cartersville	3	Caxias Braz (Rin	34	Chetvot	4
		" Mo (co)	6	Capivary, Braz (Sao	26	Carterville, Ill (c)	3	Grande dn Sul) (t)	7	Chetvot	4
		" Pa (co)	6	Paulo) (t)	26	" Mn (c)	3	Caxton and Arring-	2	Chetvot	4
		" Tex (co)	37	Capiz	296	Carthage, Ill (t)	10	ton	7	Chetvot	4
		" W Vn (c)	41	Cape d'Istria	11	" Mo (v)	10	Cayapas	2	Chetvot	4
		Cameta	2	Capoquinia	2	" N Y (v)	4	Cayenne	12	Chetvot	4
		Camilla	2	Capul	2	" O (v)	4	Cayey, P R (mun)	24	Chetvot	4
		Camisao	29	Caquetá	74	Caruaru	62	" (t)	5	Chetvot	4
		Camocim	17	Carabobo	126	Carupana	13	" N C (c)	4	Chetvot	4
		Camp	11	Caracas Ven (d)	92	Caruthersville	63	" Can (d)	2	Chetvot	4
		Campanha	34	" (c)	73	Carver	17	" Va (co)	18	Chetvot	4
		Campania	3,577	Caracol	21	Carwar	15	" Can (d)	2	Chetvot	4
		Campbell, Ga (co)	12	Carahana	9	Casablanca	26	Charlotte Amalle	323	Chetvot	4
		" Ky (co)	62	Carangola	87	Casa Branca	32	Charlotteburg	11	Chetvot	4
		" Mo (v)	2	Carapegua	15	Casale	32	Charlottesville	582	Chetvot	4
		" S D (co)	6	Carnquet	5	Cascade	39	Charlton, Ga. (t)	5	Chetvot	4
		" Tenn (co)	27	Caratlnca	137	Cascael	26	" Mass (t)	4	Chetvot	4
		" Va (co)	28	Caravaca	16	Caserta It (p)	818	Charlton Kings	2	Chetvot	4
		" Wyo (co)	5	Carazao	32	" (t)	35	Charlton Towers	10	Chetvot	4
		Campbellford	3	Carbone, Mont (co)	15	" Mo (co)	14	Charlton	16	Chetvot	4
		Campbellville	3	" Pa (co)	63	" Neb (co)	14	Charlton	20	Chetvot	4
		Campbelltown	6	" Ky (co)	15	" Utah (c)	2	Charters	7	Chetvot	4
		Campbelltown	6	" Wyo (co)	15	Casey, Ill (c)	17	Chase, Kan (co)	7	Chetvot	4
		Campden	6	Carbondale Ill (c)	9	Cedar City	6	" Neb (co)	2	Chetvot	4
		Campiche Mex (s)	8	hay) (pbn)	19	Cedar Falls	6	" Mn (c)	2	Chetvot	4
		" (t)	7	Pa (c)	19	Cedar Grove	2	" O (c)	16	Chetvot	4
		Campiche Mex (s)	8	Carbone Hill	3	Cedarhurst	3	" (t)	2	Chetvot	4
		" (t)	12	Carcaente	13	Cedar Rapids	46	" Can (d)	2	Chetvot	4
		Campdown	17	Carcar	30	Cedartown	16	" Va (co)	18	Chetvot	4
		Campestre	16	Carcazone	29	Cefalu	11	Chateauroux	26	Chetvot	4
		Camp Hill	14	Carchi	36	Cegle	11	Chatterault	16	Chetvot	4
		Camp Biscanz	23	Cardenas	33	Cehgin	12	Chatbam, Ga (co)	100	Chetvot	4
		Campina Grande	71	Cardiff	200	Celha	6	" Mass (t)	4	Chetvot	4
		Campinas	116	Cardigan	3	Celebes	2,329	" N Y (b)	2	Chetvot	4
		Campobasso, It (p)	357	Cardiganshire	61	Celina	20	" N J (v)	3	Chetvot	4
		" (t)	15	" (t)	3	Center	19	" N C (co)	24	Chetvot	4
		Campo Bello	16	Cardin	3	Centerville Ia (c)	8	" Can (N D) (t)	4	Chetvot	4
		Campo do Britto	38	Cardona	3	" Md (t)	2	" (Ont) (t)	13	Chetvot	4
		Campo Formoso	17	Cardon	3	" Pa (t)	2	" (t)	13	Chetvot	4
		Campo Grande, Braz	18	Carey	2	" Va (v)	41	Chatschur (est)	3 545	Chetvot	4
		(Ceará) (t)	18	Carlaidea	12	" N D (en)	41	Chattahoochee	6	Chetvot	4
		Campo Grande, Braz	40	Cariboo	40	" Tex (en)	30	Chattanooga	68	Chetvot	4
		(Alatto Grosso) (t)	21	Caribou	2	Cassel	162	Chatteris	5	Chetvot	4
		Campo Largo, Braz	12	Caribou	2	Casselltnn	2	Chatteris	3	Chetvot	4
		(Bahia) (t)	12	Carigara	14	Cassia	16	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campo Largo Braz	369	Carlinhanha	20	Cass Lake	2	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		(Paraná) (t)	19	Carlin	14	Castel-Franch It	14	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campn Malor	18	Carlinthia	369	(Bologna) (t)	14	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campes, Braz (Rio	176	Carles	10	Castel-Franch It	13	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		de Janeiro) (t)	176	Carleton, Can (N	21	(Treviso) (t)	13	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campes, Braz (Ser-	33	" (d)	21	Castellamare	242	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		vice) (t)	33	Carleton Can (Ont)	33	Castellamare di Stabia	38	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campes, Braz (Ser-	33	Carleton Place	33	Castello	242	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		vice) (t)	33	Carletonville	5	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campes Geraes	22	Carlisle, Ky (co)	8	" Sp (p)	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campes Novos	17	" (t)	2	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Campes Novos do	13	" Pa (b)	11	" Sp (t)	32	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Parapananema	13	" Eng (c)	53	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Camrose	14	Carlota	6	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Camuy P R (mun)	14	Carlown, Ir (co)	36	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		" (t)	14	" (c)	7	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canada	9,000	Carlsbad N Mex (c)	2	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canadian Okla (co)	22	" N Y (t)	15	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		" Tex (t)	2	" A (t)	15	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canajoharie	2	Carlstadt	7	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canandaigua	64	Carlton, Minn (co)	19	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canar Islands	521	" Eng (t)	19	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canastota	3	Carluke	5	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canby	25	Carluke	5	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Candia Gr (d)	118	Carmagnola	12	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		" (t)	25	Carman	2	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Candler	9	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canelones	122	Carmarthenshire	175	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Caney	10	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cangazima	64	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canguaretama	11	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canguassu	316	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canabonho	73	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canicatti	25	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canlde	18	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canlsteo	5	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cannanore	28	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cannavilras	19	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canneton	32	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cannes	31	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canning	2	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cannock	32	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cannon	10	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cannonsburg	13	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cannstatt	27	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canon City	5	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canosa di Puglia	24	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Canse	2	Carmarthen	10	Castellon de la Plana	315	Chattanooga	14	Chetvot	4
		Cantagallo	37	Carm							



	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
M	Christiansund	15	Clevedon	7	Colas	35	Cnnquista Braz	7	Cucuta	29	Daly	4
	Christina	18	Cleveland, Ark (eo)	12	Colfax, Ia (t)	3	(Mtns-Geracs) (t)	17	Cudaby	17	Damanhour	27
	Christinebamm	12	" Miss (t)	2	" Neb (eo)	12	Conroe	2	Cuddalore	57	Damio	33
	Christopher	13	" N C (eo)	34	" N Mex (eo)	22	Consett	12	Cudnapah, I (d)	888	Damar	20
N	Chrudim	11	" O (eo)	707	" Wash (c)	3	Conshohocken	8	Cudworth	17	Dammaland	132
	Chranow	11	" Okla (t)	10	Collma, Mex (s)	25	Conston	5	Cudworth	8	Damascus, Va (t)	2
	Chugoku	4,970	" (t)	3	" (c)	26	Constantine Algeria (dpt)	2,163	Cuenca P I (t)	21	Dametta, Eg (rvt)	170
	Chula Vista	2	" Tenn (t)	7	College Hill O (v)	2	Constantine, Algeria (t)	78	Cueva de Vera	20	Danc	287
O	Chunar	10	" Eng (d)	52	" Pa (b)	3	Courbevoie	46	Cullena	11	Danbury	19
	Chundaust	30	Cleveland Heights	15	College Park	4	Courland	734	Cullen	128	Danc	89
	Chundrakona	10	Cleves	15	College View	2	Courtland	37	Cullin	16	Danielson	3
	Chunking	1,012	Clichy	50	Colleton	30	Courtrai	37	Cullman, Ala (eo)	33	Dannemora	3
P	Chuquisaca	333	Cliffside Park	6	Colle	60	Covenry, R I (t)	6	Cullman, Ala (eo)	33	Danville	5
	Chur	16	Clifton, Ariz (c)	4	Collin	60	Coverly, Eng (t)	128	Cullompton	9	Danville	511
	Church	7	" Kan (t)	2	Collingdale	4	Covina	2	Culpeper, Va (eo)	13	Danville Ill (c)	34
	Churchill	6	" N J (eo)	26	Collingswood	9	Covina	2	Cumberland, Ill (eo)	13	Dare	2
Q	Church Stretton	2	" Eng (t)	42	Collingsworth	6	Covington, Ala (eo)	38	Cumbe	15	Darby	68
	Chutla Napur	5,653	Clifton Forge	6	Collingwood, Can (t)	33	Craig, Okla (eo)	19	Cumock	4	Dardanelle	2
	Ciales P R (mun)	21	Clifton Heights	3	" Aus (t)	33	" Vn (eo)	36	Cundinamarca	812	Dar-es-Salaam	196
	" (t)	45	Clifton Springs	2	Collins	2	" Wls (eo)	5	Cunco It (p)	667	Darfield	6
R	Cicero	25	Clinch	8	Collinsville Ill (c)	10	Can (d)	2	Curacao	220	Darlington	1
	Cicero Dantas	40	Clinton Ill (eo)	23	Collinsville Okla (c)	4	Curaçao	14	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cidra P R (mun)	15	" (c)	6	Collinwood	42	Curepe	14	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	" (t)	15	" Ind (c)	28	Colne	25	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
S	Ciechanow	96	" Ia (c)	24	Cologne Pr (gvt)	1,024	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cimarron	3	" (c)	24	" (c)	1,024	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cincinnati	401	" Ky (eo)	9	Colombes	32	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cingoli	13	" Mass (t)	13	Colombia	5,476	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
T	Cireleville	7	" Mich (eo)	23	Colombo	244	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cirencester	7	" Mo (eo)	14	Colon, Cuba (e & d)	20	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cisco	7	" (c)	5	" Pan (p)	41	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Citrus	12	" N Y (eo)	44	" (t)	31	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
U	Cittanova	12	" N C (t)	2	Colonia	50	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Ciudad de Cura	12	" O (eo)	23	Colonial Territories	52	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Ciudad Guzman	18	" Okla (c)	3	Colorado N S A (s)	940	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Ciudad Real	483	" Pa (eo)	31	" Tex (eo)	19	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
V	Civiltvechia	18	" S C (t)	4	Colorado Springs	30	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cieckamas	38	" Can (v)	2	Colquitt	29	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cieckmannan	37	" Clintonville	3	Colrain	2	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cieckmannanshire	33	" Clitheroe	12	Colton	2	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
W	Cieckton	37	" Clonally	13	Columbia, Ark (eo)	28	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Cieckborne La (par)	23	" Clones	2	" Fla (eo)	14	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	" Miss (eo)	13	" Clonfert	10	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	" Tenn (eo)	28	" Clonmel	10	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
X	Clarlton	11	" Clontarf	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
Y	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
Z	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1
	Clarlton	11	" Clonfert	5	" Ill (eo)	12	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Curcio Chl (p)	108	Darlington	1

PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Dekalb, Ill (co)	31	Dickinson, Mich (co)	19	Dowagiac	5	Düsseldorf, Prus	2,600	Edenfeld, S C (t)	2	Eltham	13	Estevan	2
" Ind (co)	26	" N D	4	Down	204	Düsseldorf, Prus (t)	407	Edgerton	4	Elvas	11	Estherville	5
" Mo (co)	12	Dickson, Pa (b)	11	Downers Grove	2	Dutchess	92	Edgewater	4	Elvins	2	Esthonia	1,750
" Tenn (co)	15	" Tenn (co)	19	Downham Market	2	Dutchess	129	Edgewood, Ca (t)	3	Elwood	11	Estill	1,160
De Land	3	Diego-Suarez	2	Downingtown	2	Dutcheah	114	Edina, Pa (b)	2	Ely, Minn (c)	5	Eston	31
DeLavan	3	Digpe	23	Downpatrick	3	Duyal, Fla (co)	114	" Nev (c)	2	" Eng (isl)	74	Estrella	25
Delaware, U S A (s)	223	Differdange	14	Downtown	6	" Tex (co)	8	Edmond	2	" (c)	8	Estremadura	1,545
" Ind (co)	56	Dig	15	Doylstown	4	Duxbury	2	Edmonson	11	Elyria	20	Etah	830
" Ia (co)	18	Dighy	20	Dracut	5	Dwight	8	Edmonton, Can (d)	71	Emanuel	26	Etampes	10
" N Y (co)	43	Dighton	3	Drama Gr (d)	162	Dwyer	8	" (c)	59	Emaus	4	Etawah	734
" O (co)	26	Dignano	10	" (t)	16	Dyakova	14	" Eng (t)	67	Emden	27	Etna	6
" (c)	9	Dijon	79	"	24	Dyer	30	Edmunds	8	Emery	9	Etton	3
" Okla (co)	14	Dikoa	30	Dravosburg	2	Dyersburg	2	Edwards, Ill (co)	9	Emeryville	2	Etowah, Ala (co)	47
" Pa (co)	173	Dillon Mont (c)	3	Drethe	209	Dyersville	6	" Kan (co)	7	Emilia	2,953	" Tenn (t)	3
De Leon	40	" S C (co)	25	Dresden, Ger (div)	1,328	Dysart	5	" Tex (co)	2	Eminence	2	Eubeca	128
Delit	3	" (t)	2	" (c)	588	"	"	Edwardsville, Ill (c)	5	Emley	2	Euclid	3
Delhi, N Y (v)	2	Dillonvale	2	Drew	22	"	"	" Pa (b)	9	Emmen	41	Eufaula, Ala (c)	5
" I (p)	488	Dimlao	8	Drighlington	4	"	"	"	14	Emmerich	13	" Okla (t)	2
" (t)	304	Dimmit	5	Drogheda	13	Eagle	3	"	14	Emmett, Ia (co)	13	Eugene	11
Delitzsch	1	Dinajpur I (d)	1,705	Drohobiz	27	Eagle Lake	2	"	20	Emmett, Ill (co)	16	Eunice	3
Dell Rapids	22	" (c)	1	Droitwich	5	Eagle Pass	6	" (c)	20	Emmetsburg	13	Eupatoria	(?)18
Delmenhorst	22	Dinapur	34	Drome	264	Eagle Rock	6	"	2	Emmett	2	Eupen and Malmedy	65
Del Norte	2	Dindigul	13	Dromore	68	Ealing	68	Egana	2	Emmons	11	Euro	308
Delphi	2	Dingie	11	Dronfield	14	Earby	3	Egga	20	Emporia Kan (c)	11	Eure-et-Loir	251
Delphos	6	Dingus	13	Droisdan	14	Farle	743	Egg Harbor	3	" Va (t)	2	Eureka Cal (c)	13
Delray	7	Dingwall	2	Drum	2	Earlington	2	Egham	14	"	12	" Ill (c)	2
Del Rio	11	Dinslaken	22	Drumheller	4	Early	19	Egmont	7	" Kan (c)	3	" Nev (co)	1
Delta, Colo (co)	14	Dinuba	3	Drummond	4	Farsdon	11	Egypt	12,751	" Utah (t)	4	"	4
" (t)	3	Dinwiddle	18	Drummond and Ar-	45	Easingwold	10	"	1,047	"	22	Eureka Springs	2
" Mich (co)	31	Dirlamba	11	thabasca	16	Easley	4	"	3,476	Encantado	22	Europe (est)	400,000
" O (v)	16	Dirschau	16	Drummondville	6	East African Pro-	2,376	"	11	Encarnacion	29	Euro	92
" Tex (co)	16	Dison	11	Drumright	6	tectorate	19	Ellendorf	47	Encauzilbada	29	Euskirchen	13
Deming	12	Disraeli	2	Duas Barras	5	East Alton	4	Ellendoven	39	Enderlin	10	Evangeline	23
Demmin	12	Diss	4	Dubbo	8	East Angus	4	Elsenach	10	Enfield, N C (v)	61	Evans	7
Demopolis	3	District of Columbia	438	Dublin, Ga (c)	172	East Aurora	3	Elisenberg	(?)390	Eng (t)	23	Evansburg, Ill (c)	37
Denbigh	7	Dittersbach	12	" Tex (c)	305	East Barnett Valley	13	Elisenburg	(?)56	" G B (div)	35,679	" Wyo (c)	2
Denbighshire	155	Divernon	10	" Ir (co)	20	East Baton Rouge	62	Elisheben	(?)92	Eglewood, Colo (c)	12	Evansville, Ind (c)	85
Denby and Cumber-	4	Divide	10	" (c)	14	Eastbourne	14	Ekaterinburg	(?)3,000	" N J (c)	12	Wls (c)	7
worth	2	Divonpolls	10	Dubols Ind (co)	13	East Brad	11	Ekaterinodar	196	"	196	Everett, Mass (c)	40
Dendron	2	Dixon, Ill (c)	8	" Pa (b)	13	East Bridgewater	11	Ekaterinoslav (grt)	11	Ennis, Tex (c)	7	" Pa (b)	2
Denholme	2	" Neb (co)	12	Dubosary	13	East Carroll	5	Elba, Ala (t)	11	" Ir (t)	27	" Wash (c)	28
Denling	2	Diambl	233	Dubovka	13	East Chatanooga	36	" It (isl)	27	Ennis, Tex (c)	41	Evergreen	2
Denlison, Ia (c)	17	Dobbs Ferry	18	Dubuque Ia (co)	39	East Chicago	27	" Ga (co)	24	Enterprise Ala (t)	2	Evesham	9
" Tex (c)	3,268	Dobela	387	" (c)	10	East Cleveland	5	Elbert, Colo (co)	6	" Ore (t)	1,290	Evora Pg (d)	144
Denmark	2	Dodda	12	Ducheme	56	East Conemaugh	16	Elberton	67	"	2	Exeter, Cal (c)	5
Dennis	6	Dodge, Ga (co)	23	Dudclange	16	East Cowes	5	Elbeuf	175	Entre Rios Arg	475	" N H (t)	2
Denny and Dunlapa	5	" Kan (co)	5	Dudley, Mass (t)	13	East Dereham	1	Elblug	1,120	" (Bahia) (t)	23	" Pa (b)	4
Dent	12	" Minn (co)	13	Dudwell	13	East Flanders	15	El Campo	2	Entre Rios Braz	29	" Cns (c)	60
Denton, Md (t)	2	" Neb (co)	23	Duemigla	15	East Grand Forks	2	El Centro	2	" (Milos-Ceres) (t)	29	Exmouth	3
" Tex (co)	35	" Wls (co)	50	Duero	2	East Greensburg	2	El Cerito	13	Exon	14	Exmouth	3
" (c)	8	Dodgeville	2	Dufferin	102	East Greenville	244	El Chaco	13	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Eng (t)	18	Dol	13	Dugger	14	East Greenwich	26	" Cal (co)	6	Exon	14	Exon	3
Denver, Colo (co)	256	Doelincem	10	Dulsburg	14	East Grinstead	143	" Ill (t)	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" (c)	256	Dolgelly	2	Dulles	19	East Ham	143	" Mo (v)	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deoband	5	Dolgeville	3	Dukinfield	10	East Hampton	11	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Depere	6	Dollar	2	Duluth	10	East Hartford	11	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Depew	6	Dolma Tuzia (est)	359	Duluth	10	East Jordan	99	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deposit	113	Dolton	30	Dulwich	102	Eastland Tex (co)	59	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Depotford	9	Dolton	30	Dunaguet	14	" (c)	9	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Depue	2	Domb	14	Dumala	8	East Lansdowne	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
De Queen	2	Dominica	37	Dumangas	14	East Lansing	13	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
De Quincy	2	Dominican Republic	897	Dumanjug	13	East Leith and Bish-	21	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dera Ismail Khan,	469	Dominion	18	Dumaran	2	opstoke	16	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
I (d)	27	Dom Pedrito	15	Dumarao	23	East Liverpool	36	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dera Ismail Khan,	1,800	Dominionville	15	Dumbarton	151	East London	23	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
I (t)	15	Donaldsonville	54	Dumbartonshire	16	East Longmeadow	20	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Derajat	11	Donegal	169	Dumdum	75	East McKeesport	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Derband	130	Dongola	56	Dumfries	13	East Mauch Chunk	9	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Derby, Conn (c)	585	Doniphan	13	Dumfrieshire	13	East Mauch Chunk	9	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Eng (c)	130	Dorchester	8	Dumont	13	East Moline	9	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Derbyshire	585	Dorchester	8	Dunaburg	13	East Newark	9	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
De Riddle	4	Donley	8	Dunaburg	13	East New York	9	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dermott	2	Donna	17	Dunbar, Pa (b)	12	East Orange	51	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Derry, N H (t)	3	Donna Ana	17	" Sc (t)	1	East Palestine	6	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Fa (b)	3	Donnington	14	Dunblane	3	East Paterson	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Desborough	22	Donsol	6	Dunblane	3	East Peoria	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Descalvado	10	Dor	21	Dunblane	3	East Pittsburg	5	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deschutes	10	Dorchester, Md (co)	28	Dundas, Can (Ont)	24	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Desdemona	3	" S C (co)	29	" (d)	24	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deseronto	2	" Can (d)	29	Dundas, Can (Ont)	10	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Desha	20	" Eng	10	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Desbler	2	Dordogne	397	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Des Moines Ia (co)	36	Dormont	13	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" (c)	126	Dores da Boa Es-	22	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
De Soto, Fla (co)	25	peranca	12	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" La (par)	29	Dores de Camaquam	18	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Miss (co)	24	" do Indaya	13	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Mo (c)	24	Dorking	8	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Des Plaines	53	Dorol	14	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dessau	15	Dorogol	8	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Detmold	994	Doroma	12	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Detroit, Mich (c)	994	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Minn (v)	13	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deuben	3	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deuel Neb (co)	3	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" S D (co)	9	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deux	14	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deux-Sevres	310	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Deventer	32	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Devil's Lake	6	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Devizes	6	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Devon	2	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Devonport	5	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Devonshire	440	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dewar	2	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dewas I (s)	144	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" (t)	15	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dewey, Okla (co)	12	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" (c)	2	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" S D (co)	5	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
De Witt, Ill (co)	19	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Ia (c)	28	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Tex (c)	54	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dewsbury	54	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
Dexter Me (t)	4	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2	"	2	Exon	14	Exon	3
" Mo (c)	3	Dorpat	60	Dundee	168	East Point	2						

PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Farrell	16	Florance, Wis (v)	2	Frankfort - on - the -		Fulton, O (en)	23	Geneva, Swit (c)	135	Glenwood, Minn (t)	2	Grand Falls	2
Fars (est)	1,700	Flora, (c)	254	Frankfort - on - the -	433	Fulton, Pa (en)	10	Gennevilliers	10	Glenwood Springs	7	Grandfield	2
Fartura	6	Flores, Azores, (Isl)	11	Franklin, Ala (co)	22	Fulwood	28	Genoa, It (p)	1,120	Globo	7	Grand Forks	N 29
Farukhahad, 1 (d)	857	" " " " (Ma- ranhao)	13	Franklin, Ala (co)	22	Funchal	28	" " (t)	396	Globo	7	Grand Forks, N	29
" (t)	60	Flores, Braz (Per- nambuco)	21	" " Ark (co)	10	Furibur	2,250	Gentry	16	Gloria de Goyta	34	Grand Forks, N	29
Fasano	17	" " " " (t)	25	" " Fla (co)	5	Furnas	12	George	6	Glossop	21	Dak (c)	14
Fatehpur, 1 (d)	652	Flores, Uru (dpt)	21	" " Ga (co)	20	Furstenwalde	22	George-Etienne Car- lier	55	Glooucester, Mass (c)	23	Grand Haven	7
" (t)	21	Florista	20	" " Ida (co)	9	Furth	68	" " " " (c)	2	" " N J (co)	48	Grand Island	14
Faulk	6	Floresville	2	" " Ill (co)	57	Fusan	17	" " Va (co)	4	" " " " (c)	12	Grand Isle	4
Faulkner	28	Floriano	20	" " Ind (co)	65	Fushimi	22	" " Ky (t)	4	" " Can (d)	39	Golo (c)	9
Faulquier	22	Floriano Peivoto	14	" " Ind (co)	5	Fyvic	6	" " Mass (t)	2	" " Eng (b)	51	Grand Ledge	3
Faxersham	41	Florlanopolis	41	" " Ia (c)	16	" " " " (c)		" " " " (c)	2	" " " " (c)	785	Grand Manan	3
Faxinda	22	Florida, U S A (e)	968	" " Kan (co)	22	" " " " (c)		" " S C (co)	22	" " " " (c)	2	Grand Men	8
Fayal	26	" " Uru	65	" " Ky (co)	19	Gablonz	21	" " " " (t)	5	" " " " (c)	22	Grand Rapids, Mich	
Fayette, Ala (c)	18	Florida Bianca	8	" " " " (c)	3	Gabin	389	" " Tex (t)	3	" " " " (c)	17	" " " " (c)	138
" " (t)	2	Florina Gr (dpt)	201	" " La (par)	21	Gadsden, Ala (t)	15	" " B G (c)	53	" " " " (c)	11	Grand Rapids Minn	
" " Ga (co)	11	" " " " (t)	12	" " " " (t)	4	" " Fla (en)	26	" " Can (t)	2	" " " " (c)	19	" " " " (v)	3
" " Ill (co)	26	Floyd, Ga (co)	40	" " Me (co)	20	Gaffney	5	" " " " (c)	2	" " " " (c)	20	Grand Traverse	20
" " Ind (co)	17	" " Ind (co)	31	" " Mass (co)	49	Gago	30	" " Republic of	372	" " " " (c)	26	Grand Saline	
" " Ia (co)	29	" " Ia (co)	19	" " " " (t)	6	Gaines	2	" " " " (c)	2	" " " " (c)	2	Grand Wallachia	3,298
" " Ky (co)	55	" " Ky (co)	27	" " Miss (co)	14	Gainesville, Fla (c)	7	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	515	Grand Wallachia	
" " Mo (co)	2	" " " " (c)	10	" " Mo (co)	23	" " Ga (e)	6	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	63	Grand Wallachia	
" " O (co)	22	" " Va (co)	11	" " Noh (co)	10	" " Tex (c)	9	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Pa (co)	188	" " Neth (t)	19	" " N H (c)	6	Gainsborough	20	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Tenn (co)	31	Fluvanna	9	" " N J (b)	4	Galna	2	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Tex (co)	30	Foard	5	" " N Y (co)	44	Galashells	13	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " W Va (co)	00	Foersanl	25	" " N C	27	Galatz	74	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fayette City	2	Fogaras	88	" " O (co)	284	Galena, Ill (e)	5	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fayetteville Ark (c)	5	Foglia, It (p)	485	" " " " (v)	3	" " Kan (e)	5	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " N C (t)	2	" " " " (c)	89	" " Pa (co)	62	Galesburg	2	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " " " (t)	2	Fogo	15	" " " " (b)	3	Galeton	3	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Tenn (t)	442	Foldvar	12	" " " " (t)	3	Gallea	8,026	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fayoum, Eg (p)	442	Follmo	26	" " Tenn (co)	21	Gallion	3	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " " " (t)	507	Folkstone	38	" " " " (t)	3	Gallatin, Ill (co)	13	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fazoli	507	Follanshee	3	" " Tex (co)	9	" " Ky (co)	5	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Featherstone	15	Fond du Lac, Wis, (co)	56	" " Va (co)	20	" " Mo (co)	2	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Feecamp	15	" " " " (c)	23	" " " " (t)	2	" " Mont (co)	16	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Federal Dist , Braz	1,158	Fontainebleau	14	" " Vt (co)	30	" " Tenn (t)	3	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Ven	140	Fonte Boa	10	" " Wash (c)	6	Galle	16	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Federal Territory	78	Fontenay-le-Comte	13	Franklinville	6	Gallia	39	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fede de Sant' Anna	78	Fondu de	350	Fraserburgh	13	Gallipoli It (t)	14	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Felaniche	11	Fonducray	18	Fraser Valley	29	Gallipoli Tur (t)	20	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fellxstowe	12	Forbes	5	Frattamaggiore	13	Gallipolis	6	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Felling	26	Ford, Ill (co)	16	Fredericia	17	Gallitzin	4	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Feltham	6	" " Kan (co)	14	Frederick, Md (co)	52	Gallup	4	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Feltre	15	Ford City, Mich (v)	4	" " " " (c)	11	Galluzzo	19	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Femern	10	" " Pa (h)	0	" " Okla (c)	4	Galston	4	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fengtien	5,830	" " Can (t)	6	" " Va (co)	12	Galt	2	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fenny Stratford	5	Fordingbridge	0	Fredericksburg, Tex	3	Galva	53	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fenton, Mich (v)	26	Ford, Co	10	Fredericktown	3	Galveston, Tex (co)	53	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fenteng	10	Forest, Pa (co)	7	Fredericton	8	" " " " (c)	44	" " Ind (co)	29	" " " " (c)	28	Grand Wallachia	
Ferentino	12	Forest, Wis (co)	10	Fredericksburg	105	Galway, Ir (co)	182	" " Tenn (co)	43	" " " " (c)	3	Grand Wallachia	
Ferghana	2,170	Forest City, Ia (t)	2	Fredericksburg	6	" " " " (t)	16	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fergus, Mont (co)	28	" " N C (t)	2	Fredericksburg	6	Gambia	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Can (v)	2	" " Pa (b)	2	Fredericksburg	6	Gambela	12	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fergus Falls	8	Forest Grove	2	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Ferguson	62	Forest Park	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fernanagh	21	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fermo	21	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fernandina	5	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fernando Po	24	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Ferndale	3	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fernie	4	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Ferozabad	15	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Ferozepur, I (d)	1,094	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " (c)	326	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Ferrara, It (p)	108	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " (c)	2	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Ferris	25	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Ferrol	8	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Festiniog	8	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Festus	3	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Feuerbach	17	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fezzan	27	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fiesole	17	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fifeshire	293	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Figline	11	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Figueras	11	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fiji Islands	157	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Filey	6	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fillmore, Minn (co)	25	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Neb (co)	14	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Finchley	7	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Findlay	7	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Finedon	4	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Finisterre	763	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Finland	3,329	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Finmarken	4	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Finnsbury	78	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Finsterwalde	13	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Firenze	1,029	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Firminy	17	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fisher	11	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fishguard	4	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fishkill Landing	14	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fitchburg	41	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fitzgerald	37	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fitzroy	12	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Flume	50	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Flugstaff	3	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fluinders, East	1,115	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " West	839	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Flandreau	22	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Flathead	5	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Flat River	11	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fleche La	5	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fleet	19	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fleetwood Pa (h)	19	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " Eng (t)	19	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Fleming Ky (co)	16	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
" " (t)	16	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Flemingsburg	3	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)	1	" " " " (c)	1	Grand Wallachia	
Flemington	3	Forest	11	Fredericksburg	6	Gamelatra	26	" " " " (c)</					



PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Greenville, O (c)	7	Gumaca	8	Hamilton, E Can (d)	50	Hartford, Ala (t)	2	Hellin	14	Himeji	46	Horseheads	2
" Pa (b)	8	Gumbinnen Prus (d)	792	" W (d)	39	" Ark (t)	2	Helmand	14	Hinckley	19	Horsens	28
" S C (co)	88	" (t)	17	" Aus (d)	5	" Conn (co)	336	Helmsstedt	16	Hindenburg	67	Horsbarn Aus (t)	4
" (c)	23	Gutma	1,053	" Ber (c)	3	" (c)	138	Heilper	2	Hindervell	24	" Eng (t)	11
Greenwich, Conn (b)	6	Gummersbach	16	" N Z (t)	14	" Ind (c)	6	Helsingborg	48	Hindley	3	Horst-Emscher	23
" N Y (v)	2	Gumultchina	17	" Scot (b)	47	" Wls (c)	21	Helsingfors	200	Hindol	39	Horton, Kan (c)	4
" Eng (b)	100	Gunnison	6	Hamirpur	440	Hartlepool	21	Helston	3	Hinds	57	" Can (t)	4
Greenwood, Ind (t)	15	Guntersville	2	Hamlet	4	Hartley	1	Hemel Hempstead	14	Hindur	50	" Eng (d)	56
" Kan (co)	15	Guntur, I (d)	1,810	Hamlin S D (co)	8	Hartsells	2	Hemphill	32	Hinganghat	11	Horwlet	16
" Miss (c)	36	" (t)	23	Ham Tex (t)	2	Hartsburne	3	Hempstead Ark (co)	32	Hingham	6	Hoshangabad, I (d)	446
" S C (co)	36	Gurabo P R (mun)	13	Hamm	46	Hartsville	4	" N Y (v)	6	Hinsdale, Colo (co)	1	" (c)	14
" (t)	9	" (t)	3	Hamme	14	Hartwell, Ga (t)	2	Hemsworth	11	" Ill (v)	4	Hoshlarpur, I (d)	927
Greer, Okla (co)	16	Gurgaon	682	Hammersmith	130	" O (v)	3	Henderson, Ill (co)	10	Hinton	4	" (t)	25
" S C (t)	12	Gurin	12	Hammond, Ind (c)	36	Harvard, Ill (c)	3	" KJ (co)	28	Hioan	2,302	Hospett	13
Greetland	17	Gurupa	...	" La (t)	4	" Mass (t)	3	" (c)	12	Hipperbolme	5	Hot Spring	18
Gregg	13	Gustrow	19	Hammonont	6	Harvey, Ill (c)	9	" N C (co)	18	Hiroaki	33	Hot Springs, Ark (c)	12
Gregory	17	Guthrie Ia (co)	20	Hampden Me (t)	300	" Kan (co)	21	" (t)	5	Hiroshima, Jap (ken)	1,542	" S D (c)	2
Greifswald	34	" Okla (c)	12	Hampshire, Mass (cn)	70	" N D (c)	2	" Tenn (co)	18	" (c)	161	" Wyo (co)	5
Greif	34	Guthrie Center	2	Hampshire, Mass (cn)	70	Harwich, Mass (t)	13	" (t)	28	Hirschberg	21	Houghton, Mich	72
Grenada, Miss (cn)	14	Guttenberg, Ia (t)	7	Hampstead	86	" Eng (b)	13	" (t)	3	Hissar, I (d)	817	Houghton, Mich	4
" (t)	3	" N J (t)	2	Hampton, Ia (c)	3	Hasbrouck Heights	3	Hendon	56	" Rus (t)	10	" (v)	4
" B W I (Isl)	77	Guyandotte	2	Hampton, Ia (c)	3	Haskell, Kan (co)	19	Hendricks	20	" (t)	6	Houghton-de-Spring	10
Grenoble	77	Guyon	2	" S C (co)	20	" Okla (co)	19	Hengelo	26	Hilbebeck	6	Houlton	6
Grenville Can (d)	17	Gysborough	16	" Va (t)	6	" (t)	2	Hénin-Létard	14	Hilbrin Den (amt)	111	Houma	5
" Aus (co)	48	Gwallor, I (s)	3,186	" Can (t)	2	" Tex (co)	14	Henley-on-Thames	7	Hobart Ind (t)	3	Houston, Ala (co)	37
Gretna	31	Gwinnett	80	" Eng (t)	11	" (c)	3	Hennepln	415	" Okla (c)	3	" Ga (co)	22
Grey N	28	Gympie	12	Hampton Wick	3	Haslemere	17	" Aus (t)	2	" (c)	52	" Minn (co)	14
" S E	28	Gjoggyos	16	Hamtramck	49	Haslingden	23	Henricetta N C (t)	3	" Tex (t)	68	" Tenn (co)	6
Greybull	8	" (c)	12	Hana	3	Haspel	17	" (t)	3	Hoboken	74	" Tex (co)	29
Grey Valley Boroughs	8	Haakon H	...	Hanalei	2	Hasstings, Mich (c)	5	Henry, Ala (co)	22	Hochbela	13	" (c)	138
Gridley	2	Haarlem	50	Hancock Ga (co)	18	" Minn (c)	5	" Ga (co)	20	Hochemmerich	73	Houston Heights	7
Griesheim-on-the-Main	11	Haarlemmermeer	23	" Ill (co)	29	" Neb (c)	12	" Ill (co)	45	Hochst-on-Main	15	Houtdale	2
Griffin	7	Habana, Cuba (p)	783	" Ind (co)	17	" N Y (v)	6	" (c)	35	Hocking	23	Hove	47
Griggs	23	Habersham	11	" Ky (co)	15	" Pa (b)	2	" Ind (co)	35	Hoddesdon	45	Howard, Ark (co)	19
Grimes	11	Hachinobe	15	" Me (co)	30	" E, Can (d)	23	" Ia (co)	13	Hodgeman	4	" Ind (co)	44
Grinamer	11	Hachiback	39	" Miss (c)	10	" W, (d)	34	" Ky (co)	13	Hodgeman	4	" Ia (co)	44
Grimsby, Can. (v)	2	Hackettstown	3	" O (co)	38	" Eng (c)	66	" Mo (co)	25	Hod-Mezo-Vasarhely	61	" Md (co)	16
" Eng (b)	82	Hackensack	18	" Tenn (co)	10	" N Z (t)	13	" O (co)	23	Hof	40	" Mo (co)	14
Grinnell	5	Hackney	222	" W Va (co)	20	Hatfield, Mass (t)	9	" Tenn (co)	27	Hof	40	" Neb (co)	11
Grinvald, East	265	Haddington	47	Hand	9	Hathras	39	Hogansville	20	Hoboken	14	" Tex (co)	7
Grinvald, West	50	Haddingtonshire	47	Handsworth Eng	69	Hattilo	12	Hobenilburg	6	Hobenilburg	12	Howell Ind (t)	2
Grodok Jagiel	10	Haddonfield	3	(Staffs) (t)	69	Hatto Mayor	12	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	" Mlbv (v)	3
Grodno	35	Haddonfield	3	Handsworth Eng	69	Hattiesburg	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	" Mo (co)	21
Groesbeck	2	Haderleben Den	43	(Yorks) (t)	16	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Howrah, I (d)	997
Grönlingen, Neth. (p)	364	Hadersleben Den	43	Hanford	16	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	" (t)	195
" (t)	90	Hadersleben, Den (t)	13	Hangebow	730	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Hoxie	2
Grossenhain	13	Hadersleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Hoxton	13
Grosse Pointe	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Hoylake and West	17
Grosse Pointe Farms	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Grosseto I (p)	156	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" (t)	156	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Grosswarden	50	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Groton Conn (b)	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" Mass (t)	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" N Y (v)	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Grove City	5	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Groveland	3	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Grunberg	22	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Grundy, Ill (co)	19	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" Ia (co)	14	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" Mo (co)	14	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" Tenn (co)	10	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Grundy Center	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guadalajara, Mex (c)	119	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" Sp (p)	214	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" (c)	119	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guadalupe, N M (co)	28	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" Tex (co)	28	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guadeloupe	230	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guadiana	31	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guadix	12	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guagua	11	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Gualeguachú	18	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guam	14	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guanabacoa, Cuba	28	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" (mun)	28	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guanabacoa Cuba (t)	14	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guanacaste	45	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guanajuato	1,056	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarare	10	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarica, P R (mun)	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" (t)	2	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guantanamo	69	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guapore	39	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarabira	59	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guaranesia	25	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarapary	11	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarapuvn	41	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarana	15	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guaratigueta	43	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarda	272	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guarico	122	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guastalla	11	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guatemala, C A	2,000	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" (cp)	2,000	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guatemala C A (c)	116	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guatemala la Antigua	20	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guavepe	17	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guayama, P R (mun)	19	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
" (t)	9	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guayanilla	12	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guayaquil	100	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guavas	150	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guaynabo	11	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Guayubin	16	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Gubat	13	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg	12	Hobenilburg	12	Kirby	17
Gubbio	26	Haderleben, Den (t)	13	Hankow	1,474	Hattingsen	14	Hobenilburg					

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PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
New Cumberland, Pa (b)	2	Nicolet, Can (d)	40	North Pelham	2	Oaxaca, Mex (t)	38	Ontario, Ore (t)	2	Otley	10	Palmeira Braz (Par-ana) (t)	19	Palmeira Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	45
New Cumberland, W Va (d)	2	Nicolet, Can (t)	15	North Pertherton	6	Ohan	6	" " Can (p)	2,934	Otoe	19	Palmeira, Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	45	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Decatur	0	Nicols, Cyprus (c)	16	North Plainfield	10	Oheld	15	" " N (d)	15	Otsego, Mich (co)	13	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Eagle	2	Nicols, Sicily (c)	16	North Plainfield	10	Oherhausen	99	" " S (d)	11	" " N Y (co)	41	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newent	7	Nltheroy	86	North Providence	3	Oherplanitz	11	Ontenente	11	Ottawa, Ill (c)	11	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newfoundland	264	Nldwalden	14	North St Paul	2	Ochldos	27	Oosterhoug	13	Ottawa, Ill (c)	11	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Glasgow	9	Nlder Hermsdorf	10	North Smithfield	3	Ochln	28	Oosterhoug	13	Ottawa, Ill (c)	11	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Guinea (est)	700	Nlderplonitz	11	North Sydney, Can (t)	7	Ochlnng	12	Opelousas	5	" " Kan (co)	11	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Hampshire	443	Nlenburg	10	North Sydney, Aus (t)	22	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Hampton	41	Nlcvre	270	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Hanover	2	Nlrgata, Jap (ken)	1,776	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Hartford	2	" " (t)	92	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Haven, Conn (co)	415	Nlger	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Haven, Conn (c)	163	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newhaven	6	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newhaston	4	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Iberia	6	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Jersey	3,156	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Kensington	12	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Kent	5	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newkirk	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Lexington	4	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Lisle	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New London, Conn (co)	105	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New London, Conn (c)	26	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New London Wls (c)	26	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Madrid, Mo (co)	25	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newmarket, N H (v)	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Mexico	350	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Milford	5	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Mill	4	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Mills	8	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newmill & Greenholm	4	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newman	7	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Orleans	357	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Philadelphia, Pa (b)	11	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Philadelphia, Pa (b)	11	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newport, Ark (t)	4	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Ky (t)	29	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Me (t)	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " N H (t)	4	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Pa (h)	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " R I (co)	43	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Tenn (c)	30	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Tenn (t)	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Va (b)	5	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
(Hampshire)	11	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newport Eng (b)	82	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
(Monmouth)	82	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newport Eng (b)	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
(Shropshire)	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newport Scot (t)	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newport News	36	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newport-Pagnell	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Prague	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Providence	13	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
W I	13	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newquoy (v)	7	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Richmond O (v)	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Wls (c)	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Rochelle	36	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Rockford	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Ross	6	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newry	12	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Smyrna	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New South Wales	2,102	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Stralsville	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newton, Ark (co)	11	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Ga (co)	22	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Ill (co)	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Ind (co)	10	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Ia (co)	7	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Kan (co)	10	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Mass (co)	45	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Miss (co)	21	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " (t)	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Mo (co)	25	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " N J (t)	4	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " N C (t)	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Tex (co)	12	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newton-Ahnt	14	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newton Center	19	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newton-In-Makerfield	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newton-Stewart	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Toronto	3	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newtown, Pa (h)	2	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " Aus (t)	23	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " W (h)	6	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
Newtown-Limavaddy	7	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Ulm	7	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Westminster, Can (d)	46	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Westminster, Can (c)	14	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New Windsor	20	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New York U S A (s)	10 385	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
New York, N Y (co)	2 284	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4	" " (c)	9	Palmeiras Indios	35	Palmeiras Indios	35
" " (c)	5 620	Nlrolaf	700	North Tarrytown	15	Ochlnng	12	Oplousas	4						



PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Pasco, Fla (co)	9	Penicula	3	Phocls	62	Plainpalais	3	Pontotne, Miss (co)	20	Powder River	3
" Wash (c)	3	Penistone	4	Phobus	3	Plainview	4	" Okla (cn)	31	Powell, Ky (co)	7
Pas-de-Calais	990	Penmaen-mawr	4	Phoenix, Ariz (c)	29	Plainville	4	Pontremoli	14	" Mont (co)	7
Pasewalk	11	Pennapolis	44	" Ill (v)	2	Plainwell	2	Pontypool	7	" Wyo (t)	2
Pasig	22	Penne	10	" N Y (v)	2	Plalstnw	105	Pontypridd	47	Power	5
Pasing	11	Pennington, Minn (co)	12	Phoenixville	119	Plann	2	Poole	4	Poweshieck	20
Paso Robles	2	" S Dak (co)	13	Phthlots and Phocls	119	Plant City	2	Poonna	177	Powhattan	7
Pasquotank	18	Pennshoro	6	Placenza, It (p)	267	Plaquemine, La (par)	10	Popayan	3,000	Poznan Pol (t)	17
Passagem Franca	12	Pennsgrove	2	" (t)	44	" (t)	2	Pnpce, Ark (co)	27	" (t)	157
Passage West	2	Pennsylvania	8,720	Planco	24	Platte, Mo (en)	14	" Ill (co)	10	Pozzuoli	325
Passaic, N J (co)	259	Penn Yan	88	Platigorsk	47	" Neh (co)	14	" Minn (co)	11	Prachinburi	11
" (c)	64	Penohscot	8	Platra	20	" Wyo (cn)	2	Poperinghe	163	Prados	10
Passarowitz	13	Penrith, Aus (t)	8	Platt	609	Platteville	2	Poplar Bluff	8	Prastn	94
Passau	21	" Eng (t)	8	Platshurg, Mn (c)	24	" (t)	11	Porangaba	11	" I (d)	1,009
Pass Christian	25	Penryn	31	Platunuth	10	Plattamunth	105	Port Adelaide	21	" (t)	215
Passo de Camaragibe	75	Penshurst	14	Plauen	26	Plattmuth	2	Portaferry	2	Punjab	20,685
Passo Fundo	32	Penzelas	14	Pleasant Grvne	26	Pleasant Hill	2	Portage, O (co)	36	Punjab States	4,213
Pasto	30	Penza, Rus (gvt) (?)	1,778	Pleasanton	25	Pleasant Ridge	2	" Pa (b)	5	Puno	537
Pastos Bons	10	" (t)	7	Pickaway	8	Pleasantville N J (b)	6	" Wis (co)	34	Punta Arenas	20
Pasuruan, Java (p) (?)	742	Peckens, Ala (co)	25	Pickering	4	Pleasantville N J (v)	6	" (c)	6	Punxsutawney	10
" (t)	6	" S C (co)	28	Pickett	5	" N Y (v)	2	Portage la Prairie, Can (d)	22	Purcell	3
Patan	30	Pickering	4	Pico	30	Plessis	2	" Can (t)	22	Pur, I (d)	952
Patanl Siam (cfr)	277	Piedmont, Ala (v)	13	Picos Braz (Maran-)	397	Pleven	21	" Can (t)	15	" (t)	2,025
" (t)	10	Piedmont, Ala (v)	13	hän (t)	18	Plevna	21	Portage, Pg (d)	142	Purwa	11
Pataudi	18	Piedmont, Ala (v)	13	Ploek, Pol (d)	110	" (t)	2	" (t)	12	Pushmataha	18
Patchogue	4	Pierce, Ga (co)	12	Ploek, Pol (d)	110	" (t)	2	Port Allegany	12	Puteaux	34
Paterno	23	" Neh (co)	11	Ploesti	27	" (t)	2	Port Angeles	26	Putignano	14
Paterson	136	" N Dak (co)	19	Plovdiv	489	" (t)	2	Port Antonio	57	" (t)	13
Patlala, I (s)	1,500	" Wash (co)	144	Plumas	24	" (t)	2	Port Arthur, Tex (t)	22	Putnam Conn (c)	8
" (t)	47	" Wis (co)	22	Plymouth Conn (t)	6	" (t)	2	" Can (t)	15	" Fla (co)	15
Patillas P R (mun)	14	" B W I (t)	2	" Ind (c)	24	" (t)	2	" Can (d)	26	" Ga (co)	15
" (t)	14	Piermont	2	" Ia (co)	24	" (t)	2	" (t)	3	" Ill (co)	8
Patna I (div)	5,544	Pierrepont	2	" Mass (co)	157	" (t)	2	Port au Prince	179	" Ind (co)	20
" (d)	1,574	Pierrepont	2	" Mich (v)	3	" (t)	2	Port Blair	16	" Mo (co)	13
" (s)	494	Pierrepont	2	" N H (t)	3	" (t)	2	Port Carbon	3	" N Y (co)	11
" (t)	120	Pierrepont	2	" N C (t)	3	" (t)	2	Port Chalmers	2	" O (co)	28
Patos Braz (Minas-)	65	Pierrepont	2	" Pa (b)	17	" (t)	2	Port Chester	17	" Tenn (co)	22
Geraes) (t)	50	Pierrepont	2	" Wis (c)	210	" (t)	2	Port Clinton	3	" W Va (co)	18
Patos Braz (Para-)	20	Pierrepont	2	" Eng (b)	210	" (t)	2	Port Colborne	3	" (t)	93
hiba do Norte)	44	Pierrepont	2	" B W I (t)	210	" (t)	2	Port Coquitlam	3	Putney	28
" (t)	17	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Port de Paik	10	Puy Le	21
Patras	36	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Port Elizabeth	33	Puyallup	6
Patrick	17	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porter	20	" (t)	491
Patrocínio	44	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Patrocínio do Coite	16	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Patterson	3	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Patti	11	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pattson	4	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pau	36	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pau d'Alho	37	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Paulding, Ga (co)	14	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (v)	19	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Paulo Afonso	22	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Paulshoro	4	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pauls Valley	4	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pavia, P I (pbo)	10	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" It (p)	515	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (t)	42	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pavlograd	17	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pavhuska	6	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pawnee, Kan (co)	9	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (v)	2	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" Neh (co)	10	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" Okla (co)	19	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (c)	2	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Paw Paw	2	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pawtucket	64	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Paxton	3	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Payette Ida (co)	2	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (c)	2	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Payne	30	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Paysandu, Uru (dpt)	76	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (t)	26	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Payson	20	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peabody, Kan (c)	15	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" Mass (c)	20	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pearl River	15	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pearshall	85	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pecanha	4	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pecos	28	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pederneras	11	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pedra Branca Braz	15	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
(Ceará) (t)	13	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pedra Branca Braz	15	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
(Minas-Geraes) (t)	13	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pedras de Fogo	13	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pedreiras	13	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pedro Afonso	19	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pedro II	21	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pedro Velho	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peebles	6	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peebleshire	15	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peekskill	16	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peel, Can (d)	24	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" Eng (t)	2,309	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (t)	446	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pegu, I (div)	11	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (d)	11	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" (t)	11	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peine	16	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pekalongan	(?) 505	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pekin	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peking	924	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pelago	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pelham Manor	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pella	94	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pellotas	82	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pelzer	83	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pemba	24	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pemberton	15	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pemhina	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pembrey	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pembroke	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" N H (t)	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" Can (t)	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" Ir (t)	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" W (t)	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pembrokehire	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pemiscot	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pena	11	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Penalva	11	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Penang, M A (div)	309	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" St Sts (Isl)	278	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pen Argyl	17	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Penarth	17	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pendbrook	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Pender	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
Peodleton, Ky (co)	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" Ore (t)	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28
" W Va (co)	12	Pierrepont	2	" (t)	210	" (t)	2	Porterville	20	Puy de Dome	28

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PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
Salzburg A (t)	37	San Mateo, Cal (co)	37	Santa Rosa, Col (t)	11	São João da Boa Vista	52	Saugerties	4	Sharon, Pa (c)	22
Salzwedel	15	" " (c)	6	" Hon (t)	11	São João do Brejo	15	Saugus	13	Sharon Hill	2
Samará	17	San Miguel Colo (co)	5	Sal (t)	12	São João da Uru-	11	Saunderabad	33	Sharp	11
Samar, Rus (gvt) (?)	3,545	" N M (co)	23	Santa Rosalia	10	São João de Uru-	11	Sault Center	11	Sharpburg	9
" (t)	98	" Sal (d)	126	Santa Roza	11	São João de Coma-	15	Sauk Rapids	2	Sharsville	5
Samarang, Java (r)	1,597	" (t)	34	Santa Tecla	26	São João de El-Rey	42	Sault Ste Marie,	12	Shasi	105
" (t)	97	San Miguel de Ma-	13	Santa Theresza Braz	18	São João do Carly	25	Sault Ste Marie,	12	Shasta	13
Samarkand, Rus	(?)1,170	yumo	15	(Esprito Santo)	18	São João do Mante-	46	C-n (t)	21	Shavil	31
Samarkand, Rus (c)	81	San Miniato	20	(Rio de Janeiro)	14	São João do Mante-	12	Sauvann, Ga (c)	83	Shawano, Wis (co)	34
Sambas	10	Saa Pablo	23	(Rio de Janeiro)	14	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sambor	19	San Patricio	11	(Rio de Janeiro)	14	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Samoa, Brit	37	San Pedro	6	Santa Victorin do	13	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" U S	8	San Pedro de Maco-	44	Palmar	13	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Samos	66	ris Dom Rep (p)	25	Santago Arg (t)	10	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sampson	36	San Pedro de Maco-	25	Chil (t)	507	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Samsul	189	ris Dom Rep (co)	14	(t)	123	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Samthar	58	San Pedro de Maco-	13	(p)	123	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sana	10	ris Dom Rep (c)	13	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Angelo	10	San Pedro Perulapan	18	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Anselmo	2	San Rafael	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Antonio	161	San Ramon	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Augustine	14	San Remo	21	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Benito, Cal (co)	9	San Roque	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Tex (c)	5	San Saba Tex (co)	10	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Bernardino, Cal	73	" (t)	2	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(co)	73	San Salvador, Sal	175	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Bernardino, Cal	10	(dpt)	81	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(c)	10	San Salvador, Sal (c)	81	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Blas	19	San Sebastian, Ecua	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sanborn	2	(t)	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Bruno	8	San Sebastian, P	3	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Carlos, P I	27	R (t)	48	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(pho)	27	San Sebastian, Sp (c)	48	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Carlos, Ven (t)	10	San Severo	30	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Cataldo	18	Sansing	36	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Christobal, Dom Rep (co)	43	Santa Adelia	17	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Christobal, Ven	21	Santa Ana Cal (c)	167	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(c)	21	" Sal (t)	70	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sancti Spiritus	59	Santa Anna do Japu-	16	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandbach	3	hiba	16	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sanders	3	Santa Barbara, Cal	41	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandersville	3	(co)	41	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandgate	3	Santa Barbara Cal	19	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Diego Cal (co)	112	(c)	19	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" (c)	112	Santa Barbara, Braz	29	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Tex (t)	3	(t)	29	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandoval, Ill (v)	3	Santa Catharina,	669	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" N M (co)	112	Braz (c)	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandoway	3	Santa Catharina (Isl)	101	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandown	3	Santa Clara Cal (co)	5	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sand Point	3	" (t)	5	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sand Springs	3	" Cuba (p)	63	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandur	12	" Machado	63	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandusky, O (co)	37	Santa Cruz Ariz (co)	26	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" (c)	23	" Cal (co)	26	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandwich, Ill (c)	2	" (c)	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Can (t)	4	" P I (pho)	342	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Eng (b)	3	" Bol (dpt)	26	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sandwich (est)	101	" (c)	26	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Felipe	16	Santa Cruz Braz	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Felipe del Pro-	26	(Gojaz) (t)	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
greso	26	Santa Cruz Braz	26	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Fernando, Cal	3	(Rio Grande do	26	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(c)	3	Norte) (t)	26	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Fernando P I	15	Santa Cruz, Braz	41	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(Cebu) (pho)	15	(Rio Grande do	41	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Fernando, P I	14	Sul) (t)	21	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(Pampas) (pho)	14	Santa Cruz de Ca-	21	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Fernando, P I	26	nolinas	77	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(Union) (pho)	26	Santa Cruz de Ten-	32	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Fernando Sp (t)	19	erific	32	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sanford, Fla (c)	11	Santa Cruz do Rio	15	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Me (t)	11	Pardo	15	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" N C (t)	3	Santa Elena	15	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Francisco, Cal	507	Santa Fe, N M (co)	7	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(co & c)	507	" (c)	7	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Francisco, Sal	11	" Arg (p)	1,008	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(t)	11	" (c)	60	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Francisco de	42	Santa Isabel	1,799	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Macoris	42	Santa Parganas	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Gabriel	100	Santa Luzia	23	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sangamon	100	Santa Luzia do Norte	58	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sanger	11	Santa Luzia do Sa-	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sangerhausen	15	das Velhas	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San German	11	Santa Luzia do Sa-	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Gli	21	bury	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Giovanni a Te-	21	Santa Maria Cal (c)	4	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
duccio	21	" Braz	4	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Giovanni in Flo-	12	(Rio Grande do	57	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
rengi	221	Sul) (t)	57	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sanilac	31	Santa Maria da Vic-	14	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Jacinto	10	torla	14	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Joaquin	80	Santa Maria de Ta-	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San José, Cal (c)	141	guastina	12	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" C R (p)	141	Santa Maria di Capua	22	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Uru (dpt)	64	Santa Maria Mag-	24	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San José Guayabal	64	dalena	15	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Juan, Colo (co)	2	Santa Monica	324	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" N M (co)	8	Santander, Sp (p)	69	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" P I (pho)	13	" (t)	239	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" P R (mun)	71	Santander Norte	439	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Tex (c)	3	Santander Sur	17	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Utah (co)	3	San't Anna	14	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Wash (co)	131	San't Anna do Carly	17	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Arg (p)	131	San't Anna do Catu	40	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" (t)	131	San't Anna do Ipa-	37	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Dom Rep	32	nema	37	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
(com)	32	San't Anna do Livre-	21	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Juan, Ven (t)	17	mento	21	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Juan Bautista	12	San't Anna do Matto	10	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Juan del Matas	14	Sant' Anna do Para-	22	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sankt Ingbert	18	nahiba	22	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Leandro	4	Sant' Anna dos Bre-	45	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Lorenzo	4	jos	45	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Sanlucar de Barra-	24	Sant' Anna dos Ferros	4	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
meda	24	Sant' Paula	15	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Luis Arg (p)	130	Santa Quiteria	13	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" (t)	130	Santarem, Braz (Ba-	13	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
" Cuha (d)	18	ria) (t)	13	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Luis Oblislo,	22	Santarem Braz	42	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
Cal (co)	22	(Para) (t)	25	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (c)	2	Shawnee, Kan (co)	69
San Luis Oblislo,	6	Santa Rita de Cassia	11	(com)	72	São João do Mante-	12	Mo (			



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PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	
Terranova di Sicilia	22	Tinos	12	Townsville	14	Tullahoma	3	Union, La	(par)	20	Valley Falls	4	Vicenza, It (p)	518
Terrebonne La (par)	27	Tloga, N Y (co)	24	Towyn	4	Tullamore	5	" Miss	(co)	20	Valleyfield	9	" (t)	60
" Can (d)	34	Tloga, Pa (co)	37	Toyama, Jap (ken)	724	Tulle	17	" Mo	(co)	2	Valley Junction	4	Viech	12
" (t)	2	Tlperah	2,743	" (c)	62	Tulsa, Okla (co)	109	" N J	(co)	200	Valis	13	Vichy	14
Terre Hante	66	Tlppah	15	Toyohashi	65	" (c)	72	" N Mex	(co)	17	Valparaiso, Ind (c)	7	Vicksburg Mleb (v)	2
Terrell, Ga (co)	20	Tlppesaaee, Ind (co)	43	Tracy	3	Tumkur, I (d)	(*)581	" N Y	(v)	3	Val Verde	182	Vicosa, Braz (Ala- goas) (t)	56
" Tex (co)	2	" O (v)	2	Tracy City	3	Tunbridge Wells	36	" N C	(co)	36	Vaa, Armenia (?)	(?)259	Vicosa, Braz (Ceara)	19
" (c)	8	Tipperary, Ir (co)	152	Trafford	3	Tunguragua	103	" Ore	(co)	17	Van, Armenia (?)	(c)	Vicosa, Braz (Min- as Geraes) (t)	56
Terry	2	Tipton, Ind (co)	16	Trall	12	Tunica	20	" Pa	(co)	16	Van Alstyne	110	Victor, P I (p)	10
Teruel, Sp (p)	255	" (c)	5	Trallil	12	Tunis, Afr (p)	2,094	" F I	(p)	30	Van Buren, Ark (co)	14	" Tex (co)	18
" (t)	10	" Ia (c)	2	Tralec	10	" (t)	172	" S C	(co)	30	Vannoy	15	" (c)	6
Teschen	15	" Tenn (co)	30	Traleborg	12	Tankhannock	2	" S Dak	(co)	11	Vance	23	" Can (Alberta) (d)	57
Tessaua	10	" Eng (t)	34	Tranent	5	Tanklumme	2	" Tenn	(co)	12	Vancouver, Wash (c)	13	" (B C) (d & c)	39
Tetehall	5	Tirana	12	Trans	12	Tupelo	8	" O (v)	2	Vancouver Centre	61	" (Oat) (d)	34	
Tetuan	25	Tiraspol	9,949	Transbaikalia	(*)507	Tupper Lake	3	" Pa (b)	2	Vanderburg	92	" (N B) (co)	13	
Tewkesbury	4	Transcaspian Prov	(*)441	Turkey	2,033	Turkey (est)	8,000	" Tenn (t)	6	Vandergrift	7	" (N S) (co)	9	
Tewksbury	4	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turks & Calcos Is-	6	" O (v)	2	Vandergrift Heights	3	" Aus (s)	1,532	
Texarkana	8	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	lands	6	" O (v)	2	Van Lear	4	" Braz (Ala- goas) (t)	34	
" Tex (co)	20	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vannes	17	Victoria, Braz (Es- pirito Santo) (t)	22	
Texas, U S A (s)	4,663	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vannoy	11	Victoria, Braz (Per- nambuco) (t)	60	
" Mo (co)	21	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Van Wert, O (co)	25	Victoria, Braz (Es- pirito Santo) (t)	22	
" Okla (co)	14	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vass	31	Victoria, Braz (Es- pirito Santo) (t)	22	
Texas City	3	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vassouras	187	Vidalia	3	
Texcoco	19	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vast	657	Vidalia	3	
Thaba-Nchu	21	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vaud	317	Vidalia	3	
Thale	12	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vaudreuil	612	Vidalia	3	
Thame	3	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	22	Vidalia	3	
Thames, N Z (co)	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vedersburg	2	Vidalia	3	
" (t)	4	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Vend	2,475	Vidalia	3	
Thana	760	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thar and Parker	396	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tharawadi	492	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thasos	12	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thaton	471	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thayer, Mo (co)	14	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" Neb (co)	14	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thayetmyo, I (d)	253	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" (t)	16	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thebarton	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
The Dalles	163	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Theophilo Ottom	163	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
The Pas	2	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Therzila	60	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Therzopolis	19	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thermopolis	2	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thessalon	461	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thesaly	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thetford	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thetford Mills	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thibodaux	4	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thief River Falls	10	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thionville	12	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thirsk	65	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thisted	33	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thomas, Ga (co)	33	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" Kan (co)	33	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" Neb (co)	33	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" W Va (t)	2	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thomaston, Conn (t)	4	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" Ga (t)	4	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" Me (t)	4	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thomasville, Ga (t)	8	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" N C (t)	19	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thomazina	19	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thomson	2	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thongwa	(*)446	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thorn	35	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thornaby-on-Tees	20	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thornbury	19	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thorne	11	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thornhill	11	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thornton, Eng	6	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
(Lancashire) (t)	6	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tboraton, Eng	13	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
(Yorkshire) (t)	13	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thorold	670	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thrace	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Three Rivers Mleb	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
(c)	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Three Rivers, Can	22	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
(c)	22	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Three Rivers & St	51	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Maurice	51	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Throckmorton	14	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Throop	14	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thun	136	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thurgau	3	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thurstone	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thurston	5	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thurston, Neb (co)	10	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
" Wash (co)	22	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thurstonland	26	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Thury	2,000	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Ticno	152	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tiekhill	11	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Ticonderoga	11	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tiel	839	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tientsin	25	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tiet	25	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tietjerksterndeel	14	Transcaspian	(*)441	Turkey (est)	8,000	Turkey (est)	8,000	" O (v)	2	Venezuela	2,412	Vidalia	3	
Tiffin	21</													

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PLACF	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP	PLACE	POP
York S, Can (d)	100	Youngstown	132	Yungpinggu	200	Zafaranboll	25	Zanzibar, E Afr (Isl)	114	Zellenople	2	Zombor	32
" W, " (d)	71	Youngsville	2	Yunnan	9,839	Zagazig	42	" " (t)	35	Zcnjan	15	Zschopau	8
" Aus (t)	3	Youngwood	2	Yunnanfu	150	Zabieh	14	Zapata	30	Zenja	10	Zuffenhhausen	14
" Eng (c)	84	Ypamery	19	Yuruarl	22	Zakataly	93	Zara	17	Zerbst	19	Zug	32
York & Sunbury	38	Ypiranga	16			Zambales	85	Zavalla	3	Zeulcnroda	12	Zulla	119
Yorkshire	2,008	Ypsilanti	7			Zamboanga, P I (p)	147	Zawlercle	43	Zgierz	21	Zumpnngo	11
Yorkton	5	Ysleta	2	Z		" " (t)	30	Zcalmd	960	Zhlzdra	12	Zuñi	2
Yorktown	2	Ystad	12	Zaandam	29	Zamora, Mex (t)	10	Zeehan	9	Zhob	57	Zurich, Swit (cnn)	539
Yorkville N Y (v)	2	Ytu	30	Zapaca	47	" Sp (p)	263	Zeeland	2	Zlebach	4	" " (c)	207
" O (v)	2	Yuba	10	Zacatecas, Mex (s)		" " (t)	17	" Mich (v)	248	Zlmacatepec	14	Zutpben	19
" S C (t)	3	Yucatan	324	(est)	481	" Ven (s)	55	Netb (p)	2	Zlion	6	Zwelbrucken	15
Yoruba (est)	3,000	Yukon	4	Zacatecas, Mex (c)	26	Zamose	19	Zeliger	18	Zlittau	34	Zwickau, Snx (div)	797
Youghal	5	Yuma, Ariz (co)	15	Zacatecoluca	30	Zanesville	30	Zelzt	32	Zlatoust	21	" " (t)	70
Young, Tex (co)	13	" " (c)	4	Zacatecoquez	43	Zante, Gr (d)	39	Zelaya	26	Zloczow	11	Zwijnredcht	10
" Aus (t)	3	" Colo (co)	14	Zacualpan	12	" " (t)	11	Zele	13	Znalm	16	Zwolle	36

# SUMMARY OF THE POPULATIONS OF THE COUNTRIES, STATES, ETC., OF THE WORLD WITH THEIR CAPITALS AND NUMBERS OF INHABITANTS

In this table the population, in every case, is shown in thousands

COUNTRY	POP	CAPITAL	POP	COUNTRY	POP	CAPITAL	POP	COUNTRY	POP	CAPITAL	POP
United States (with outlying possessions)	117,859	Washington	438	Bermuda	22	Hamilton	3	Lippe	154	Detmold	15
Alabama	2,348	Montgomery	43	Bessarabia	2,345	Kishinef	114	Lithuania	2,293	Vilna	215
Alaska	55	Juneau	43	Bohemia	6,665	Prague	676	Livonia	1,301	Riga	280
Arizona	334	Phoenix	29	Bokbarn	3,000	Bokbarn	75	Lubeck	120	Lubeck	99
Arkansas	1,752	Little Rock	65	Bolivia	2,268	La Paz	115	Luxemburg	264	Luxemburg	46
California	3,427	Sacramento	66	Bombay Presidency	19,673	Bombay	1,176	Madagascar	3,613	Tananarivo	63
Canal Zone	23			Borneo	1,920			Madras	42,319	Madras	527
Colorado	940	Denver	256	Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,896	Serajevo	60	Malta	229	Valetta	23
Connecticut	1,381	Hartford	138	Brazil	30,645	Rio de Janeiro	1,158	Manchuria (est)	20,000	Mukden	158
Delaware	223	Dover	4	British East Africa	14,700	Nairobi	30	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	657	Schwerin	45
Dist. of Columbia	438	Washington	438	British Empire	445,389	London	7,253	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	109	Neustrelitz	11
Florida	968	Tallahassee	6	British Guiana	296	Georgetown	53	Mesopotamia	2,850	Bagdad	225
Georgia	2,896	Atlanta	201	Brunswick	481	Brunswick	140	Mexico	13,887	Mexico	1,080
Guam	13	Agaña	6	Bulgaria	4,561	Sofia	154	Mongolia	1,800	Urga	40
Hawaiian Islands	256	Honolulu	52	Burma	12,113	Rangoon	342	Montenegro	200	Cetinje	45
Idaho	432	Boise	21	Cambodia	1,634	Phnompenh	75	Morocco	6,000		
Illinois	6,485	Springfield	59	Canada, Dom. of	9,000	Ottawa	108	Mozambique	3,120	Lourenço Marques	13
Indiana	2,930	Indianapolis	314	Caucasus	13,229			Mysore	5,979	Mysore	84
Iowa	2,404	Des Moines	126	Central India Agency	5,997	Indore	93	Natal	1,429	Pietermaritzburg	36
Kansas	1,769	Topeka	50	Central Provinces	10,837	Nagpur	145	Nepal	5,600	Khatmandu	50
Kentucky	2,417	Frankfort	10	Ceylon	4,504	Colombo	244	Netherlands	7,087	Hague	366
Louisiana	1,799	Baton Rouge	22	Channel Islands	90			New South Wales	2,102	Sydney	829
Maine	768	Augusta	11	Chile	3,755	Santiago	507	New Zealand	1,219	Wellington	71
Maryland	1,450	Annapolis	14	China (est)	441,000	Peking	924	Nicaragua	638	Managua	60
Massachusetts	3,852	Boston	748	Chosen	13,627	Seoul	271	Nigeria (est)	17,000		
Michigan	3,668	Lansing	57	Colombia	5,476	Bogotá	144	Norway	2,650	Oslo	258
Minnesota	2,387	St. Paul	235	Costa Rica	431	San José	38	Nyasaland	1,218	Zomba	
Mississippi	1,791	Jackson	23	Crete	336	Kibania	25	Oldenburg	518	Oldenburg	45
Missouri	3,404	Jefferson City	14	Croatia & Slavonia	2,739	Agram	108	Oman	500	Masakat	25
Montana	549	Helena	12	Cuba	3,123	Habana	360	Orange Free State	628	Bloemfontein	39
Nebraska	1,296	Lincoln	55	Curaçao	34	Willemstad	12	Palestine	762	Jerusalem	64
Nevada	77	Carson City	22	Cyprus	311	Nicosia	16	Panama	401	Panama	67
New Hampshire	443	Concord	22	Czechoslovakia	13,596	Prague	676	Paraguay	1,000	Asuncion	100
New Jersey	3,156	Trenton	119	Dabomey	842	Porto Novo	20	Persia	9,500	Teheran	220
New Mexico	360	Santa Fe	7	Dalmatia	621	Zara	17	Peru	5,500	Lima	176
New York	10,385	Albany	113	Denmark	3,268	Copenhagen	561	Poland	27,200	Warsaw	936
North Carolina	2,559	Raleigh	24	Dominican Rep.	897	Santo Domingo	31	Portugal	6,032	Lisbon	490
North Dakota	647	Bismarck	7	Dutch Guiana	129	Paramaribo	51	Portuguese Guinea	290	Bissau	
Ohio	5,759	Columbus	237	Ecuador	1,324	Quito	80	Prussia	35,691	Berlin	1,902
Oklahoma	2,028	Oklahoma City	91	Egypt	12,751	Cairo	791	Punjab	20,685	Lahore	282
Oregon	783	Salem	18	England	35,679	London	7,253	Queensland	9,844	Brisbane	210
Pennsylvania	8,720	Harrisburg	76	Eritrea	450	Massowah	8	Rhodessa	1,738	Jaipur	120
Philippine Islands	10,351	Manila	295	Ethiopia	1,750	Reval	124	Rajputana	17,393	Bucharest	309
Porto Rico	1,300	San Juan	49	Fed. Malay States	1,037			Russia	132,000	Moscow	1,543
Rhode Island	604	Providence	238	Fiji Islands	157	Suva	8	Salvador	1,299	San Salvador	81
Samoa (American)	8	Apia	2	Finland	3,329	Helsingfors	200	Sardinia	881	Cagliari	62
South Carolina	1,684	Columbia	38	Flume	50			Saxony	4,663	Dresden	588
South Dakota	637	Pierre	3	Flanders, E	1,115	Ghent	166	Schaumburg-Lippe	446	Buckeburg	6
Tennessee	2,338	Nashville	118	Flanders, W	839	Bruges	54	Scotland	4,882	Edinburgh	420
Texas	4,663	Austin	35	France	39,210	Paris	2,906	Senegal	1,226	Saint Louis	23
Utah	449	Salt Lake City	118	French Coch. China	3,795	Saigon	72	Serbia	4,130	Belgrade	112
Vermont	352	Montpelier	7	French Congo	2,846			Siam	9,207	Bangkok	931
Virginia	2,309	Richmond	172	French Guiana	49	Cayenne	12	Siberia, E }	10,769	Irkutsk	76
Virgin Islands	26			French Guinea	1,813	Konakry	7	Siberia, W }		Tobolsk	25
Washington	1,357	Olympia	8	French Indo-China	16,990	Hanoi	90	Sierra Leone (colony)	85	Freetown	38
West Virginia	1,464	Charleston	40	Galicia	8,026			Silesia	6,087		
Wisconsin	2,632	Madison	38	Gambia	9	Bathurst	5	Slovenia	1,056		
Wyoming	194	Cheyenne	14	Georgia, Rep. (1916)	2,372	Tiflis	347	Somaland, Br	300	Berbera	30
Abyssinia	8,000	Addis Abbaba	40	Germany	59,857	Berlin	1,902	Somaland, It	650	Barava	8
Acbin	582	Achun	12	Gibraltar	25			Spain	21,347	Madrid	609
Afghanistan	6,380	Kabul	200	Great Britain	42,768	London	7,253	Spanish Guinea	200	Santa Isabel	7
Agra and Oudh	45,376	Allahabad	157	Greece	5,536	Athens	301	Straits Settlements	907	Singapore	193
Albania (est)	800	Skutari	32	Guatemala	2,000	Guatemala	116	Sudan, Egypt	5,912	Khartum	31
Algeria	5,197	Algiers	207	Haiti	2,045	Port au Prince	179	Sudan, Fr	2,538	Bamaku	16
Anam	5,200	Huê	61	Hamburg	1,050	Hamburg	986	Sumatra	5,852		
Andorra	5	Andorra	1	Hejaz	900	Mekka	70	Swaziland	108	Bremersdorp	
Angola	4,119	St. Paul de Loanda	20	Hesse	1,291	Darmstadt	82	Sweden	5,904	Bremersdorp	425
Angorn	347			Honduras	673	Tegucigalpa	29	Switzerland	3,880	Stockholm	
Anhalt	331	Dessau	58	Hongkong	625	Victoria	366	Syria	3,675	Bern	105
Anhui	14,478	Anking	267	Hungary	8,084	Budapest	929	Taiwan	3,654	Damascus	170
Arabia	5,000	Damascus	170	Iceland	85	Reykjavik	181	Tasmania	21		
Argentine Republic	8,699	Buenos Aires	1,720	India	315,156	Delhi	304	Tasmania	1,508	Hobart	52
Armenian Republic	1,214	Erivan	90	Ireland	4,390	Dublin	305	Thuringia	2,000	Weimar	37
Ashanti	407			Isle of Man	60	Douglas	21	Tibet	2,000	Lassa	25
Asia Minor	10,509	Kumasi	20	Italy	38,836	Rome	689	Togoland	1,032	Lome	
Assam	7,714	Shillong	164	Ivory Coast	1,546	Kingerville	63	Toklan	6,470		
Astrakhan	1,262	Astrakhan	817	Jamaica	888	Bangor	2,173	Transcaucasia	7,500	Pretoria	58
Australia	5,437	Melbourne	1,841	Japan	76,988	Tokyo	2,173	Transvaal	2,088	Port of Spain	62
Austria	7,662	Vienna	115	Jayn	35,077	Batavia	139	Tripoli	366	Tripoli	73
Azerbaijan	4,615	Baku	10	Jobore	282	Johore Bahru	112	Tunis	523	Tunis	172
Azores	2,232	Angra	136	Jugoslavia	12,017	Belgrade	142	Turkettun	2,094	Tashkend	272
Baden	2,209	Karlsruhe	9	Kamerun	2,540	Buä	142	Turkey	7,202	Constantinople	881
Bahama Islands	60	Nassau	42	Kashmir	3,322	Srinagar	14	Uganda Protectorate	8,000	Entebbe	
Bahava Isles	326	Palma	30	Kenya Protectorate	2,376	Nairobi	5	Ukraine	3,318	Kief	404
Balkhistan	835	Quetta	17	Khiva	519	Union of S. Africa	44	Uruguay	26,002	Cape Town	207
Barbados	172	Bridgetown	95	Kiaochow	192	Tsingtau	38	Venezuela	6,929	Montevideo	362
Basutoland	2,033	Baroda	3	Kurdistan	2,470	Diarbekr		Wales	1,565	Caracas	73
Bavaria	406	Munich	631	Labrador	4			Western Australia	2,412	Cnrdiff	200
Bechuanaland	7,140	Maseru	5	Laos (est)	800	Vien-tiane	280	Westphalia	2,207	Perth	162
Belgian Congo	125	Vryburg	128	Latvia	1,886	Riga	9	Windward Islands	4,488	Münster	100
Belgium	7,517	Brussels	784	Leeward Isles	128	St. John	5	Württemberg	166	St. George	5
Bengal	46,696	Calcutta	1,327	Liberia	2,100	Monrovia	5	Zanzibar	2,526	Stuttgart	309
				Liechtenstein	11	Vaduz	1		197	Zanzibar	35

# A Standard History of the World Told Day by Day

CONSISTING OF

A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF MORE  
THAN 27,000 EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES  
FROM 5502 B. C TO THE PRESENT DAY

INCLUDING

## A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF EVENTS

*FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR*

*THE EXACT DATES OF THE OCCURRENCES OF WHICH ARE UNKNOWN*

FOR EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES  
FROM JANUARY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1925  
SEE PAGE 2921

Funk & Wagnalls Company  
New York and London

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## FOREWORD

"A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD" is designed as a finger-post to the history of ancient and modern times. It affords speedy access to notable events and occurrences which have happened in all parts of the world on every day of the year from January 1st to December 31st. Thus, it is hoped that the information it affords may prove of value to students of history, to public men in all walks of life as well as to the general reader. Used intelligently, it will serve as a rich source of information in the preparation of a discourse, a sermon, or a public address, and, it is hoped, will therefore be found of great utility by all persons who have occasion to speak in public. The character of the contents may be briefly stated as biographical and historical in the widest sense. The events recorded relate to persons, places, and things. Events of the occurrence of which the exact date of the month in which they occurred is not known will be found arranged chronologically by the year at the end of each month. Much additional information may be found in the main vocabulary, in groups, as, for instance, under *author, battle, era, feast*, etc., or in the specific alphabetical place of the person or place under investigation. The system of Chronology followed is explained in the Introductory. See p. xix.



# A Standard History of the World Told Day by Day.

For explanation of the System of Chronology followed, see Introductory.

## JANUARY

### JANUARY 1

- Feast of the Circumcision  
45 B. C.: Julian period or era began  
154 B. C.: The Roman consuls took office inaugurating consular year.  
45 B. C.: Julian year began  
38 B. C.: Caesarean period of Spain began  
30 B. C.: Era of Aetium began  
1 A. D.: Christian or common era began  
193 Helvius Pertinax proclaimed emperor.  
404: St. Telemachus martyred at Rome  
1000 The Christian world looked for the Second coming of Christ.  
1109 Festival of Fools inaugurated at Paris  
1308 William Tell said to have joined the Swiss patriots.  
1347: Edward III. of England captured Calais  
1319: Günther, of Schwartzbach, elected Emperor  
1471 Alexander VI, pope (1492-1503), born.  
1481 Zwingli, religious reformer, born.  
1502: Vesputius discovered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro  
1504: Casper Cruciger, follower of Luther, born.  
1515 Louis XII, "Father of the French People," died.  
1523: Knights of Maladrivent from Rhodes  
1531 Rio de Janeiro, established and named by Martin Afonso de Sousa  
1554: Battle of Tucapel, Chile Pedro de Valdivia conqueror of Peru, killed, Spaniards routed  
1558: Gulse captured Calais, Jan 1-7  
1562: The Huguenots allowed to worship outside the walls of French cities  
1582: France adopted the "New Style" calendar.  
1618: Charter of first New Netherlands Company expired  
1631 Thos. Hobson of "Hobson's choice," died at Cambridge  
1641 Sabbathal Zebi, the "Wandering Jew," so called appeared in Paris  
1651: Charles II. of England crowned at Stone  
1660 Gen. Monk marched on London to restore monarchy  
1673: First mail carrier left New York for Boston  
1677: Phèdre, by Racine, was presented  
1680 Royal Commission, declaring New Hampshire to be a royal province, arrived at Portsmouth  
1687: English clergy punished for defying church laws  
1711: Franz von Trenck, Austrian general, born.  
1716 William Wycherley, English dramatist died  
1725: First Christian convert in Greenland baptized  
1727: Helvetius, Dutch physician, died  
1729: Edmund Burke, orator, statesman, and writer, born.  
1730: Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of Massachusetts died.  
1735: Paul Revere born.  
1748 Jean Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician, born.  
1772: Calcutta surrendered to the British  
1767: Maria Edgeworth, English novelist, born.  
1771: Georges Cadoudal, French partizan and conspirator, born.  
1772: Thomas Jefferson married Martha Skelton  
1776 Norfolk, Virginia, burned by Lord Dunmore  
1776: Franklin directed by Congress to arrange a treaty with Spain.  
1781 Troops of Pennsylvania did revolted.  
1785: The *Falmouth Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Maine appeared  
1787: The *Daily Universal Register* first issued  
1788 The *Times* first issued in London  
1791: State canal begun at Conestoga, Penn.  
1794: Thomas Paine arrested by order of Robespierre  
1799: The "Athenaeum" Club Liverpool opened  
1800 Bonaparte sent overtures of peace to England  
1801: Union of Great Britain and Ireland became effective  
1801: Philadelphia supplied with water piped from the Schuylkill river  
1801: The British flag in its present form first displayed in London and Dublin  
1804 Haiti declared independent of France  
1804: Napoleon Bonaparte published the Code Civil  
1805: The *Quebec Mercury* was founded by Thomas Cary  
1806: Württemberg became a kingdom.  
1806 Elector of Bavaria took title of king.  
1806 The Revolutionary calendar abolished by France  
1808 Importation of slaves into United States prohibited.  
1808: Treaty of Presburg; Austria lost Venice and the Tyrol  
1811: Hamburg formally annexed to France.  
1817 Jean Moutre, French historian (1113 years), died.  
1814: The Allies occupied Nancy, France  
1814: Simon Bolivar became president of Venezuela.  
1815: Gen Fakenham fired on Americans near New Orleans  
1818: United States Bank opened in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.  
1820 Revolutions in Spain for restoration of constitution of 1812  
1822: First American settlers reached Texas.  
1822: Greece declared her independence of Turkey  
1827: South American republics recognized by Great Britain  
1826: English and Irish currency made uniform  
1831: The *Liberator*, the anti-slavery newspaper, first published.  
1837: Babaria, modern name of Tiberias in Palestine, was destroyed by an earthquake.  
1840: Three Charliks tried for high treason in England and transported  
1842: The British in Afghanistan surrendered  
1847 Gen Winfield Scott reached the Rio Grande.  
1848: Girard College, Philadelphia, opened  
1848: Maryland resumed her repudiated bond obligations  
1849: A continuous railroad line between New York and Boston was opened.  
1850: Jerome Bonaparte created a marshal of France.  
1852: Louis Napoleon was reinstalled as president.  
1852: The Jesuits reestablished in Austria  
1854: Disastrous fire in Constantinople.  
1855: Hamburg, Germany, inundated  
1859: Currency convention between German states became effective  
1859: Napoleon III threatened war with Austria because of the latter's attitude toward Serbia  
1860: Indecisive battle of Castillejos between Spain and the Moors a disastrous Spanish cavalry charge took place  
1862: Mason and Silldell the Confederate Commissioners to England and France, were liberated from Fort Warren at Boston and sailed for Europe  
1862: United States government suspended specie payments  
1863: Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln  
1863: Galveston, Texas captured by Confederates  
1864: Convents around Rectortown and Loudon Heights, Virginia, Jan. 1-10  
1865: President Juarez of Mexico issued a proclamation calling on the people to resist foreign invasion  
1865: The Order of the Eagle of Mexico founded by Emperor Maximilian  
1866: Austria granted amnesty to its Italian subjects  
1867: Russia abolished Polish nationality by three decrees  
1871: Mézières capitulated, Franco-German war  
1871: Church of England disestablished in Ireland  
1871: German empire established  
1874: Gregorian calendar adopted by Japan  
1876: Mixed courts in Egypt were first opened  
1876: Gregorian calendar adopted by Egypt  
1876: The Imperial Bank of Germany opened.  
1876: International Postal System adopted by France  
1878 The Imperial Order of the Crown of India instituted by Queen Victoria  
1879 United States resumed specie payments.  
1879: Michigan dedicated a new capitol at Lansing  
1882: Panle in the Paris Bourse  
1882: St Gothard tunnel opened to traffic  
1886 Burma became part of British empire  
1887 Queen Victoria's Jubilee opened  
1889: Electrocuting introduced in New York  
1890: Robert Browning, the poet, buried in Westminster  
1890: Horatio Allen, first American railroad engineer, aged 88 years, died.  
1890: Chun, Chinese prince died.  
1891: An Anglican cathedral was consecrated at Melbourne, Australia  
1891: A new constitution for Mississippi was promulgated  
1891: German flag formally raised on coast of Zanzibar.  
1893: Eben Norton Horsford, American chemist, died  
1891 Ontario, Canada, voted on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.  
1891: Manchester, England, ship canal opened  
1896: Dr. Jameson surrendered to the Boers  
1896: President Cleveland named the Venezuela Boundary Commission.  
1893: Greater New York established  
1895: Provisional autonomous government for Cuba inaugurated.  
1893: John A. Fraser, water-color painter, died.  
1899: The Spaniards evacuated Cuba  
1899: Spain ceded Cuba to the United States  
1899: Canadian letter postage reduced to two cents  
1899: Hostilities between rival claimants to throne broke out in Samoa  
1900: Dispensary liquor law became effective in Alabama  
1900: Coleridge captured by the British in South African war  
1901: New Zealand adopted penny postage on letters  
1901: Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed  
1901: Ignatius Donnelly, American politician and author, died  
1903: German gunboat "Panther" bombarded a Venezuelan fort.  
1905: Albert Mason, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died.  
1905: Port Arthur capitulated to the Japanese  
1907: United States pure-food law became effective.  
1909: Georgia prohibition law became effective.  
1911: Andrew Carnegie established hero-fund for Germany  
1911: President Taft recognized new government of Nicaragua.  
1911: President Estrada of Nicaragua granted a general amnesty.  
1911: King George V. of England, in suit for libel, denied libelous assertion of a previous marriage  
1912: Daniel Howard inaugurated president of Liberia  
1912: World's Protestant Missionary Collections for 1911 reported at \$25,297,074  
1912: Alaska's 1911 products reported at \$38,000,000  
1917: Plot of Fieslen developed at Genoa.  
1607: Jesuits permitted to return to France  
1672: Charles II. of England closed the Exchequer, seized £1,200,000, and caused a panic  
1727: Gen James Wolfe born at Westerham, Kent, England  
1757: Calcutta recaptured by the English  
1759: Frankfurt-on-the-Main captured by France  
1766: Stamp-act riots in Savannah.  
1776: Colonial Congress urged strenuous measures against Tories  
1776: Colonial flag first raised: crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on blue ground, with red and white stripes  
1780: Dutch Admiral Bylandt resisted the English, who insisted on right of search of his convoy, and was defeated in subsequent engagement  
1787: Johann Jakob Bodmer, Swiss poet, died.  
1788: Georgia ratified the Constitution, the fourth State to do so  
1801: Toussaint L'Ouverture entered Santo Domingo.  
1801: Lavater, Swiss physiognomist, died  
1802: Lord Cochrane captured two French war-ships.  
1809: Penguin Island, near Cape of Good Hope sank  
1810: Murat, Napoleon's king of Naples, ordered to seize American ships.  
1814: Danzig surrendered to the Duke of Württemberg  
1831: B. G. Niebuhr, German historian, died.  
1835: Robert Hindmarsh, a slave (120 years old), died  
1841: Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, rear-admiral British navy died.  
1837: Stringent press-law enacted in Spain.  
1855: First Federal Court in territory, now state of Washington, held at Cowlitz Landing  
1858: Conflict at Fudtigarh in Indian Mutiny  
1861: Frederik William IV, of Prussia, died.  
1861: William I. became king of Prussia  
1861: Georgia and North Carolina seized United States forts.  
1863: Battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, Tenn.  
1865: Fight at Franklin, Miss.  
1865: Fights at Navajo and Thornhill, Ala.  
1865: Brazil and Uruguay began war  
1865: New Exchange at Birmingham England, opened.  
1871: Conflicts at Bapanne, in Franco-German war  
1874: Emilio Castelar, president of Spanish republic, resigned.  
1879: Caleb Cushing, constitutional lawyer, died.  
1879: Gun exploded on British ship "Thunderer"; 10 men killed  
1883: Floods overspread the Rhine valley  
1890: G. H. Boker, American poet and minister to Turkey and to Russia, died  
1890: British post-offices opened at Momhasa and Lamu, in British East Africa  
1890: Julian Gayarre, Spanish tenor, died.  
1891: Brotherhood of St Paul sanctioned by the bishop of London  
1891: Alexander Kinglake, English historian, died.  
1893: Egyptians defeated Dervishes near Wady Halfa  
1894: Cossack soldiers massacred Catholics at Krosche, Russia  
1895: Decision of Canadian Supreme Court in the Manitoba School Case, reversed by British Privy Council  
1896: John B. Blair, American painter and inventor, died  
1897: Guglielmo San Felice, Italian cardinal, died.  
1898: Great Britain began mobilizing troops for Nile Expedition  
1899: Algernon George Percy, sixth Duke of Northumberland, died.  
1900: Open-door policy in China announced by Secretary Hay  
1901: Lord Roberts of Kandahar created an earl  
1904: Gen James Longstreet died.  
1904: Princess Matilda Bonaparte, French society leader died.  
1906: George B. McClellan became Mayor of New York City

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1908. Nicholas Senn, American surgeon, died.  
1909: Father John, Russian revolutionary priest died.  
1910. Agnes (Schoeffel) Booth, American actress died.  
1911: United States postal savings banks opened.  
1911 Four German aeronauts lost in North Sea.  
1912 A woman, Mrs John S Crosby appointed first special deputy sheriff in New York.  
1912: Dowager Empress of China contributed \$2 000 000 for Imperial defense.  
1912. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of Charles Dickens, died.  
1912 Dr Sun Yat Sen inaugurated provisional president of China.  
1912. Silas D. Black, American nature poet, died.

## JANUARY 3

Feast-day of: St Anferus, pope, St Genesius, virgin.  
46 B. C. Battle of Ruspina; Caesar and Pompey.  
106 B. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman orator born.  
1322: Philip V. of France died.  
1437. Catherine of Valois, wife of Henry V of England died.  
1521. Martin Luther excommunicated.  
1611 Jeremiah Horrocks, English astronomer, died.  
1642. Charles I. Impeached members of parliament.  
1645 Liturgy of Church of England abolished.  
1657. Plot to kill Cromwell discovered.  
1661: Pepys noted that he first saw women on the stage.  
1670: General Monk, English royalist died.  
1708. Mantua, Italy, ceded to the Austrians.  
1721. A body of 300 emigrants arrived at Pascagoula, Miss.  
1724: Philip V. abdicated the throne of Spain.  
1777: Battle of Princeton fought.  
1786: Alabama ceded to United States by the Choctaws.  
1795: Josiah Wedgwood, English potter, died.  
1795: Poland partitioned among Russia, Austria, and Prussia.  
1803 Douglas Jerrold, English writer and dramatist, born.  
1814: Geo Wm Hall court-martialed for cowardice and sentenced to be shot. Sentence not carried out.  
1816: *The Recorder*, second religious paper in the world, appeared in Boston.  
1820 Congress passed bill to admit Maine as a State.  
1842: Charles Robert Maturin, Irish novelist, died.  
1852: Elliot Warburton, Irish novelist, died.  
1853: The Pantheon in Paris reopened as a church.  
1855: Boston Corner annexed to New York State.  
1857: Archbishop Sibour of Paris assassinated.  
1858. Elisa Rachel, French tragedienne, died.  
1861: President Buchanan refused to evacuate Fort Sumter.  
1861: Delaware legislature refused to join the Confederacy.  
1861: Fort Pulaski seized by State authorities of Georgia.  
1862 Succession to the Spanish throne vested in the King's sisters.  
1862 Union troops occupied Great Bethel, Va.  
1863: France offered mediation between the United States and the Confederacy.  
1864: Fight at Jonesville, Virginia.  
1868 Japan's dual government by Mikado and Shogun is ended; Mikado sole authority.  
1871 Argentina and Brazil signed treaty of peace.  
1874: Comp d'Etat at Madrid; Serrano became head of government.  
1879 General Gourko captured Sofia, Bulgaria.  
1885: French defeated an army of 12 000 Chinese near Chu in Anam.  
1889 American School of Archaeology resumed sessions at Athens.  
1889 James Halliwell Phillips, Shakespearean scholar died.  
1891 Mine explosion at Gelenkrehren in Germany killed 52 persons.  
1892 Gold discovered at Barmouth, Wales.  
1894: Harry Kennedy, American song-writer, died.  
1896: Emperor of Germany congratulated the Boers on defeat of Jameson Raid.  
1897: Theodore C Wormley, American toxicologist died.  
1898: Li Hung Chang, Chinese official, was restored to honor and office.  
1898: United States Treasury called in all \$100 silver certificates, because of counterfeit.  
1905 William H Baldwin, American philanthropist, died.  
1907: Law separating Church and state in France promulgated.  
1910. William Turnbull Burwell, Rear-admiral, U S N died.  
1910: Darius Ogden Mills, American capitalist and benefactor, died.  
1912: President Taft announced himself as a candidate for renomination.  
1912. Felix Dahn, German poet and historian died.  
1912 Robley D. Evans, rear-admiral U S N, died.  
1912 Fourth Central American Conference opened at Managua, Nicaragua.

## JANUARY 4

Feast-day of: St. Titus, St Gregory, St. Gilbert or Robert, St. Rumin (Abbot).  
100. Titus, disciple of Paul died in Crete.  
536 Silk manufacture introduced into Europe by monks who came to Constantinople.  
1477: Burgundy united to crown of France.  
1493 Columbus sailed for Spain in the Nina.  
1580 Archbishop Ussher, English prelate and chronologist, born.  
1612: Arrest of the Five Members of Parliament attempted by Charles I of England.  
1619: English Commons declared itself the only law-making power.  
1619. Sixty houses in London destroyed by an explosion.  
1672: "Bajazet," by Raciné presented.  
1686 William Danprier, first Englishman in Australia, landed on western coast.  
1689 Henry Sloughter appointed governor of New York.  
1695 Due de Luxembourg, French Commander for Louis XIV, died.  
1698: Whitehall Palace London, destroyed by fire, except the banqueting-house.  
1717: A Triple Alliance, England, France, and Holland, perfected against Spain.  
1762: England declared war against Spain.  
1773: Petersham, Mass., adopted a manifesto of grievances.  
1778: The British forces captured Savannah, Ga.  
1785: Jacob L C Grimm, German philologist, born.  
1789: Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died.  
1790. Washington issued first annual presidential message.  
1793 Parliament passed the alien bill, aimed at French revolutionists.  
1794 Napoleon Bonaparte confiscated all English goods in France.  
1812: Spaniards defeated at Albufera.  
1825 Ferdinand IV. of Naples died, after reigning 65 years.  
1827: Texan revolutionists defeated Mexican troops.  
1830: Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., opened.  
1832: Capital of Maine removed from Portland to Augusta.  
1833 Ferdinand VII of Spain resumed the government.  
1835: Thermometer indicated 40 degrees below zero, Fahr in New York State.  
1873 Tom Thumby (Chas S Stratton) born.  
1845: Santa Anna deposed from the presidency of Mexico.  
1847: Joseph John Gurney, English Quaker minister and philanthropist, died.  
1852: Mail steamer "Amazon" burned in Mediterranean sea 102 lives lost.  
1854: French and English fleets enter Black Sea.  
1854: Albion College, Albion, Mich., burned.  
1861: The northern States of the Union observed a solemn fast.  
1861 Alabama (C S A) troops seized arsenal at Mt Vernon Ala.  
1867: Shiloh occurred at Huntersville, Va.  
1864: Cuba placed under military government by Spain.  
1866: General Prim headed a military insurrection in Spain.  
1866 Asteroid Semele discovered.  
1876 Conspiracy to massacre the Christian population of Turkey discovered.  
1877: Cornelius Vanderbilt died, aged 81 years.  
1881: Chileans stormed Lurin, in war with Peru.  
1882: John W Draper, American physicist, died.  
1883 First surgical operation for appendicitis.  
1888: Royal theater at Bolton, Eng., burned.  
1890: *Daily Graphic* first issued in London.  
1890 Prince Carlo Auerberg, Austrian statesman died.  
1892: Leo XIII. accepted French proposals for conciliation between the Vatican and Italy.  
1893: President Harrison proclaimed amnesty to Mormons liable to prosecution for polygamy.  
1894: Sicily declared in a state of siege.  
1894 Elizabeth Peabody, founder of kindergarten system, died, aged 90.  
1895: Captain Dreyfus degraded and sent to Devil's Island.  
1895 Turkey asked signatories of the Berlin treaty for protection against England and Russia in regard to Armenia.  
1896: Utah admitted to the Union.  
1897: Sir Henry St John Halford, English marksman died.  
1897: Sir Joseph Hickson, Canadian railroad president died.  
1898: China offered concessions to Great Britain for loan of \$80 000 000.  
1898: American Federal Courts assumed jurisdiction over the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory.  
1898: Nicaraguan Canal expedition began final surveys.  
1899: Lizzie Weston Mathews, widow of Charles Mathews the actor died.  
1899: President McKinley sent treaty of peace with Spain to the Senate.  
1899: Aimé Marie Edouard Hervé, French journalist, died.  
1901: Richard Napoleon Batchelder, Quartermaster-General U S A retired died.  
1902: Carnegie Institution incorporated.  
1904: United States Supreme Court decided that Porto Ricans are not aliens.  
1905 Theodore Thomas, orchestral leader and composer, died.

1906 Harrison William Weir, English painter died.  
1907: Russell Alexander Alger, senator and Secretary of War died.  
1908: Charles Augustus Young, American astronomer, died.  
1911: Two anarchists burned to death in London resisting the police and military.  
1911: Mexican rebels captured several towns.  
1911: Fatal earthquake in Russian Turkistan.  
1911: Women voted not eligible for Institute of France.  
1911: François la Morinière, Belgian painter, died.  
1912 Russians controlled and terrorized Tabriz, Persia.  
1912 Roman Catholic Patriarch expelled from Lisbon riots ensued.  
1912: U S Senate commenced discussion upon new arbitration treaties.

## JANUARY 5

Feast-day of: St Simeon Stylites; St. Eleutherius, seventh bishop of Rome.  
Eve of Twelfth-Day.  
62 B. C. Catiline the conspirator killed in Etruria.  
1066: Edward the Confessor, king of England, died.  
1477: Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, killed.  
1531: Ferdinand, brother of Charles V, elected king of the Romans.  
1537: Alessandro de Medici, first duke of Florence, killed.  
1589: Catherine de Medici, mother of French kings died.  
1639: Governor De Vries began the settlement of Staten Island, New York.  
1739: First Methodist Conference in England seven ministers present.  
1757: Darnley attempted assassination of Louis XV.  
1762: Elizabeth of Russia died.  
1776: Constitution of New Hampshire adopted.  
1781: British under Benedict Arnold plundered Richmond, Va.  
1782: Trincomali, Ceylon, taken by the British.  
1784: England relinquished sovereignty over the American colonies.  
1790: *The Herald of Concord*, N H, first published.  
1796: Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died.  
1798 Congress voted \$12,500 to Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot who fought in the Revolutionary war.  
1799: England and Turkey formed an alliance.  
1806: Breslau surrendered to the French.  
1817: English and Irish exchequers consolidated.  
1827: Frederick, Duke of York, died.  
1828: Turkey expelled English, French, and Russian residents.  
1835: Neutrality proclaimed concerning Patriots' war in Canada.  
1839: Schooner "Ann" laden with munitions of war, stolen at Detroit by American sympathizers with Canadian patriots.  
1840: Emperor of China forbade intercourse with Great Britain.  
1849: Hungarians took Budapest from the Austrians.  
1854: Steamship "San Francisco" lost at sea, 247 persons drowned.  
1857: Victoria bridge at Montreal carried away by ice.  
1858: Revolt in Chile; Castilla defeated Echenique.  
1858: Count Radetsky, Austrian field-marshal, died.  
1862: Napoleon III announced a free-trade policy.  
1861: Forts Moya and Gaines seized by Alabama troops.  
1864: French seized Campeche, Mexico.  
1864: Statue of Oliver Goldsmith unveiled in Dublin.  
1865: The value of the Confederate dollar sunk to 2 1/2 cents in the Southern States.  
1866: Bishop Colenso, of Natal excommunicated.  
1866 American filibusters, under General Reed, capture Baghdad, Mexico.  
1871: Roeder captured by the Germans.  
1880 General Pierola proclaimed dictator of Peru by revolutionists.  
1883: The Mahdi captured Bora and Obeid in Egypt.  
1884: Victor Emmanuel's body removed to the Pantheon at Rome.  
1889: China claimed supremacy in Korea.  
1892: Henry Irving produced "Henry VIII" in London.  
1893: Wolves attacked settlers and Indians near Lake Winnepig.  
1894: Yellow fever broke out in Brazil.  
1894: Benton J Hall, ex-U S Commissioner of Patents died.  
1895: Maha Vajirunnis, Crown Prince of Siam died.  
1896: Phenomena of the X-rays was made public by Prof Roentgen.  
1896: Cecil Rhodes resigned the premiership of Cape Colony.  
1896: Joseph Hubert Reinkens, Prussian theologian, died.  
1897: George W Flagg, American painter, died.  
1897: Francis Amasa Walker, American political economist and educator died.  
1897: William H Fancost, American surgeon, died.  
1899: General Otis issued a proclamation to the Filipinos containing the President's instructions.

1899 Sessions of the Anglo-American Joliet Illeg Commission resumed at Washington.  
1900 William Alexander Hammond, Surgeon-General, U S A retired died.  
1901: Charles Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, died.  
1903: Roswell Farnham, ex-Governor of Vermont died.  
1903: Phileas Camp Headley, American clergyman and author died.  
1903: Eli Long, American general died.  
1903: Praxedis Mateo Sagasta, Spanish statesman, died.  
1903: William Claflin, ex-Governor of Massachusetts died.  
1906: General Rodriguez, rebel leader in San Domingo killed.  
1911: Sayid Abdul Ahad, Emir of Bokhara, died.  
1912: Francis T. Nicholls, American jurist ex-governor of Louisiana, died.  
1912 John T Greece, American missionary and author, died.  
1912 Chinese revolutionists defeated Imperialist troops near Hankow.

## JANUARY 6

Feast-day of: St Melanlus, St Nilammon, hermit St Peter, abbot Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.  
1066 Harold proclaimed king of England.  
1215: English Barons demanded the restoration of the laws of Edward the Confessor.  
1311: Henry VII. crowned king of Lombardy.  
1367: Richard II., king of England, born.  
1412: Joan of Arc born at Domremy, France.  
1453: Austria made an archduchy, with sovereign power.  
1475: Battle of Krakow; Turks against Hungarians, Poles and Moldavians.  
1535: Lima, Peru founded by Pizarro.  
1540: Henry VIII married Ann of Cleves.  
1632: Lorraine made subject to France by treaty of Vlc.  
1641: Peace treaty between Spaniards and Araucanians in Chile.  
1649: Anne of Austria, Queen regent of France, driven out.  
1731: John Dennis, English dramatist died.  
1759: Washington married Martha Custis.  
1786: Ernst Adlman, "Heliwell," wrecked; 356 lives lost.  
1793: Carlo Goldoni, Italian dramatist died.  
1810: Sweden joined "Continental System".  
1811: Charles Sumner born.  
1814: British ship "Tagus" captured French ship "Ceres".  
1814: English ship arrived at Annapolis proposing peace.  
1821: Site for city of Indianapolis, Ind., made State capital.  
1823: Turks abandoned siege of Missolonghi in Greece.  
1831: Mexico decreed the secularizing of the Indian missions in California.  
1832: First American anti-Slavery Society founded.  
1838: First complete telegraph instrument shown.  
1839: Tempest prevailed in Ireland and western England, coasted with wrecks, and hundreds of houses blown down.  
1840: Madame D'Arby died.  
1841: Freshet in the Hudson River valley caused great destruction of property.  
1842: Afghans forced the British to retreat from Kabul.  
1848: Insurrection broke out at Messina, Italy.  
1848: George Sennet, the last survivor of the army of Wolfe at Quebec, died.  
1849: Harriet Coleridge, English poet died.  
1851: Revolution in Mexico; Cevallos succeeded Arista as president of the Republic.  
1854: The Turks defended Kalafat, Wallachia, against 20,000 Russians.  
1857: Troops dispersed free-state legislature in Kansas.  
1857: Capitot at Montpellier, Vt., burned.  
1859: Zuluzo deposed as President of Mexico, and restored by Miramon.  
1860: Jewish disabilities in Austria removed.  
1861: United States arsenal at Apalachicola taken by Florida troops.  
1861: Mayor of New York, Fernando Wood, advised secession.  
1866: Methodists dedicated first M E Church in Denmark.  
1870: Haussmann, who rebuilt Paris for Napoleon III, dismissed.  
1876: Statue of Henry Grattan unveiled in Dublin.  
1877: Lord Roberts won and occupied Kandahar.  
1880: Lord Roberts proclaimed amnesty for the rebellious Afghans.  
1885: Grover Cleveland resigned governorship of New York.  
1890: John Irving Grigg, American soldier, died.  
1893: Great Northern Railroad reached the Pacific.  
1895: Insurgents in Hawaii attempted to overthrow the government.  
1895: More than 30 000 Armenians estimated as killed and 20 000 left homeless by Turks and Kurds.  
1896: The Secretary of the Treasury (Crawley) called for bid, for \$100,000 000 gold bonds.  
1896: Thomas Wallace Knox, American journalist and traveler, died.  
1896: Mortimer D Leggett, ex-U S Commissioner of Patents, died.  
1896: Albert S Willis, American diplomat, died.  
1898: Great Britain agreed to guarantee China loan of \$50 000 000 at 3 per cent.

1899. Lord Curzon became Viceroy of India.  
 1900: Battle of Ladysmith, South-African war.  
 1900: John Bernhard Stallo, American diplomat died.  
 1901: Philip Doughty Armour, American meat-packer and philanthropist, died.  
 1901: James Ware Bradbury, ex-U S Senator from Maine, died.  
 1902: Nicholas Murray Butler elected president of Columbia University.  
 1902: Jean de Bloch, French political economist and railroad expert died.  
 1904: Joseph F. Barnard, American jurist, died.  
 1904: Karl Alfred von Zittel, Bavarian paleontologist died.  
 1910: Daniel Henry Rueker, American general died.  
 1910: John Brady, American (R. C.), bishop, died.  
 1910: Flora Adams Darling, founder of Daughters of the Revolution, died.  
 1910: Gilbert Hilton Scribner, American publisher and author, died.  
 1911: Sir John Aird, English engineer, builder of the Assuan Dam, died.  
 1912: Treaty Powers undertook protection of railway between Peking and the sea.  
 1912: President Taft signed bill admitting New Mexico as a State.  
 1912: British trade returns for 1911 announced. Exports, £454,282,462. Imports, £680,559,175.

## JANUARY 7

Feast-day of: St. Lucian of Antioch, martyr, St. Cedd, bishop of Lodon, St. Aldric, St. Canute.  
 1114: Matilda, princess of England, married Henry V., Emperor of Germany.  
 1327: Edward II, of England, deposed, Edward III, his son, proclaimed king.  
 1450: University of Glasgow founded.  
 1451: Amadeus VIII, duke of Savoy, died.  
 1528: Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV of France, born.  
 1536: Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII, died.  
 1578: French recaptured Calais from the English.  
 1566: Pius V. became pope.  
 1610: Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter.  
 1610: Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV, took her son to St. Germain.  
 1655: Innocent X, pope (1644-1655), died.  
 1657: Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the New Haven Colony, died.  
 1715: François de la Mothe Fénélon, French prelate and orator, died.  
 1718: Israel Putnam, Revolutionary general, born.  
 1758: Allan Ramsay, Scottish poet, died.  
 1767: Thomas Clap, president of Yale College, died.  
 1768: Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of Napoleon, born.  
 1779: Marquis de Lafayette sailed from Boston to return to France.  
 1785: Blagobard and Jeffries crossed the English Channel in a hot air balloon.  
 1789: First United States Presidential election held.  
 1807: Great Britain issued Orders in Council against Berlin Decree.  
 1807: Turkey declared war against Russia.  
 1814: Ira Allen, Revolutionary soldier, died.  
 1817: First newspaper published in Chatauque county, N. Y.  
 1820: Theater at Birmingham Eng. burned.  
 1822: Colonization of Liberia, Africa, began.  
 1822: Theodor Aufrecht, German Sanskrit scholar, born.  
 1829: Pedro Blanco, Bolivian patriot, shot.  
 1830: Sir Thomas Lawrence, English painter, died.  
 1841: The Hogue Forts at the mouth of the Canton river, China, taken by the British.  
 1846: J. H. Freere, English poet, died.  
 1850: Samuel Miller, president of Princeton College, died, aged 91 years.  
 1861: Florida troops seized Fort Marion and St. Augustine.  
 1862: Combined English, French, and Spanish expedition against Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz.  
 1862: Engagements at Blue Gap, Va., and Paintsville, Ky.  
 1863: Battle at Springfield, Mo.  
 1884: England assumed a protectorate over Egypt.  
 1885: The slave-trade prohibited at a West-African conference.  
 1889: Russia placed war-vessels on the Vistula river.  
 1890: Augusta, Dowager Empress of Germany, died.  
 1890: Body of Empress of Brazil was placed in the Pantheon to Lisbon, Portugal.  
 1891: Civil war in Chile began.  
 1892: Secretary of State Blaine notified foreign countries of the efficacy of the retaliatory measures of the new tariff law.  
 1892: France passed a high protective tariff bill.  
 1892: Tewfik Pasha Khedive of Egypt, died.  
 1895: Sir William Loring, British admiral, died.  
 1890: Sir Julian Goldsmith, banker and philanthropist, died.  
 1897: Transvaal Republic demanded \$100,000 indemnity from Great Britain for Jameson raid.  
 1898: China rejected Russia's offer of a guaranteed loan.  
 1900: Edward McGlynn, American clergyman (R. C.) and reformer, died.  
 1901: Toronto, Canada, obtained municipal ownership of gas plant.  
 1902: Marcellus Hartley, American financier and philanthropist, died.

1901: Parke Godwin, American journalist, died.  
 1906: Battleships "Alabama" and "Kentucky" collided.  
 1908: Albert Seaton Berry, American jurist, died.  
 1908: George Worthington, American bishop (P. E.), died.  
 1909: Samuel Richard Thayer, American diplomat, died.  
 1910: Latham, French aviator, attained an altitude of 3,444 ft. in an aeroplane.  
 1910: President Taft removed Glendon Pinchot from the United States Forestry Service.  
 1911: Portuguese Republic allowed the deposed king to use the means of the Braganza estates.  
 1911: Prince Albert of Monaco promulgated a constitution.  
 1911: An attempt made on life of Alfonso XIII of Malaga.  
 1911: Thirty-two members of the Camorra placed on trial at Viterbo, Italy, for murder.  
 1911: Monks and nuns in Portugal forbidden to wear distinctive dress.  
 1912: New British naval war staff organized.  
 1912: Dramatic profession paid tribute to Charles Dickens in London.

## JANUARY 8

Feast-day of: St. Apollinaris, bishop, St. Severinus, abbot, St. Gudula, virgin.  
 791: Danes invaded Northumberland, England.  
 1107: Edgar, King of Scotland, died, and was succeeded by Alexander I.  
 1193: Celestine III, pope (1191-98), died.  
 1227: Parliament compelled Edward II of England to abdicate.  
 1337: Clotto di Bendone, Italian painter and architect, died.  
 1422: The Hussites overcame the Emperor Sigismund at Deutsch-Brod, Bohemia.  
 1612: Galileo, Italian physicist and astronomer, died.  
 1610: Mazarin proclaimed an edict, and ordered to leave France.  
 1659: Battle of Cawthra, conflict between Aurangzeb, of Hindustan, and his brother.  
 1076: Duquesne defeated the Dutch fleet under De Ruiter.  
 1679: La Salle, explorer, reached Niagara Falls.  
 1704: Lorenzo Bellini, Italian anatomist, died.  
 1707: John Dalrymple, first Earl of Stair, died.  
 1724: Philip V. abdicated the throne of Spain.  
 1732: First newspaper published in South Carolina.  
 1775: John Baskerville, English printer and philanthropist, died.  
 1776: Thomas Paine published his *Common Sense*.  
 1777: British troops evacuated Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1780: British Admiral Rodney captured twenty-two Spanish ships off Cape Finisterre.  
 1784: Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y., settled.  
 1787: Sir William Draper, English general, died.  
 1790: Jean Marie Collot d'Herbois, French revolutionary, died.  
 1802: Bantay Bay mutineers executed.  
 1806: British forces recaptured Cape of Good Hope.  
 1812: Wellington invested Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain.  
 1815: British, under Sir Edward Pakenham, attempted to take New Orleans by assault but were repulsed and Sir Edward Pakenham killed.  
 1817: Earthquake shocks felt at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.  
 1821: The Congress of Laibach, in Austria, assembled.  
 1821: James Longstreet, Confederate general, born.  
 1824: Willie Collins, English novelist, born.  
 1825: Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton-gin, died.  
 1836: Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, artist, born.  
 1847: Admiral Stockton captured Los Angeles.  
 1847: Engagement at San Gabriel in Mexican war.  
 1850: Brooklyn naval dry-dock first used.  
 1851: William Viscount Beresford, English general, died.  
 1863: Confederates repulsed at Springfield, Mo.  
 1867: France made a second attempt to arrange peace between Northern and Southern States.  
 1864: Albert Victor Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward VII, born.  
 1865: General Butler succeeded by General Ord as commander of the Army of the James.  
 1868: Atlanta made capital of Georgia.  
 1872: José Félix Blanco, Venezuelan statesman and historian, died.  
 1873: Trial of Wm. M. Tweed at New York began.  
 1874: French evacuated Ninh-Binh in Tonkin.  
 1874: Charles Brasseur de Bourbourg, French ethnologist, died.  
 1877: Nicholls and Kellogg, rival claimants for governorship of Louisiana, were both inaugurated.  
 1878: The Russians attacked the Turks at Senova. See JAN 10.  
 1889: Contractors on Panama Canal stopped work.  
 1890: Brazil separates church and state.  
 1892: Christopher R. P. Rodgers, admiral U S navy, died.

1891: The buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago burned.  
 1891: Santiago, Spain, besieged.  
 1895: Eugene Debs and associates are sent to jail for contempt of court in railroad strike case.  
 1895: Korea declared its national independence.  
 1896: Giuseppe Maria Granelli, Italian cardinal, died.  
 1896: Paul Verlaine, French poet, died.  
 1898: President McKimley appointed a Central Cuban Relief Committee and called for subscriptions.  
 1901: Orphan asylum at Rochester, N. Y., burned, destroyed 26 lives.  
 1901: Charles L. Benedict, American jurist, died.  
 1905: Lloyd Lowndes, ex-Governor of Maryland, died.  
 1900: Herbert R. Stiles, American historian and geologist, died.  
 1910: Cardinal Francesco Satolli, ex-Papal Delegate to the United States, died.  
 1911: Republican mobs in Portugal wrecked offices of monarchial papers.  
 1911: Fire in Santiago, Cuba, did damage of over \$2,000,000.  
 1912: Russia demanded Chinese withdrawal from Moogolla.  
 1912: The United States warned Ecuador against destruction of American property.

## JANUARY 9

Feast-day of: Sts. Julian and Basilissa, martyrs, St. Peter of Sebaste; St. Fillan, abbot.  
 1317: Philip V. crowned king of France.  
 1514: Anne of Bretagne, Queen of France, died.  
 1517: William Carter hanged and quartered for printing "popish" pamphlets.  
 1631: Charles II issued regulations concerning times and places for touchlog for the king's evil.  
 1636: Andrew Michael Ramsay (Chevalier de Ramsay), Scottish-French author, born.  
 1735: Earl St. Vincent, British admiral, born.  
 1757: Bernard le Bovier de Fontenelle, French philosopher and poet, died.  
 1766: Distributor of revenue stamps for New Hampshire, under the Stamp Act, forced to resign.  
 1766: Thomas Birch, English historian and biographer, died.  
 1778: Dr. Thomas Brown, Scottish philosopher and poet, born.  
 1788: Connecticut (5th State) ratified U S Constitution.  
 1793: First balloon ascension in America made in Philadelphia.  
 1799: Habeas Corpus Act suspended throughout Great Britain.  
 1806: British recaptured Cape Town, Cape Colony.  
 1809: Second Embargo Act passed by United States Congress.  
 1810: Marriage of Napoleon Bonaparte and Josephine nullified.  
 1811: Gilbert A. Decket, English caricaturist, born.  
 1815: The French captured Valencia in Spain.  
 1816: Direct tax levied by United States Congress.  
 1816: Day's safety-lamp first used in mines.  
 1824: Protective tariff bill introduced into Congress.  
 1827: Elizabeth O. Bengier, English author, died.  
 1827: Proposal to Congress to recoin United States Bank charter.  
 1841: China and England signed preliminary treaty of peace in Opium war.  
 1847: Engagement at The Mesa to the Mexican war.  
 1848: Caroline Herschel, English astronomer, died.  
 1851: Napoleon III. banished his opponents.  
 1854: Astor Library in New York city opened.  
 1861: Mississippi seceded from the Union.  
 1861: North Carolinians seized Fort Johnston and Caswell.  
 1861: Steamship "Star of the West" fired on from Morris Island, Charleston.  
 1868: Fisk University, Tennessee, opened as a primary school.  
 1871: Battle of Villersexel between French and Germans.  
 1872: Henry Wager Halleck, general, U S army, died.  
 1873: Napoleon III. died.  
 1878: Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, died.  
 1887: The Alcazar, ancient Moorish palace in Toledo, Spain, burned.  
 1891: Anglo-Austrian convention relating to Saloniki signed.  
 1891: Jews expelled from the Terek region of the Caucasus.  
 1891: Emin Pasha established a port on Victoria Nyanza.  
 1892: Anarchists in Spain attacked Xeres.  
 1894: Henry C. Bankhead, American general, died.  
 1894: Paul Wilhelm Forchhammer, German archaeologist, died.  
 1898: Samuel Lockwood, American naturalist, died.  
 1895: Archibald D. Gordon, American journalist, died.  
 1896: Colin Blackburn, English jurist, died.  
 1898: The Khalifa began massing soldiers near Khartum to oppose the British.  
 1899: Consul-General Lee began distribution of supplies to suffering Cubans.  
 1903: Daniel H. Hastings, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died.  
 1903: Henry de Worms, Baron Pirbright, English statesman and author, died.

1904: Charles Foster, ex-Governor of Ohio and ex-Secretary U S Treasury, died.  
 1904: John Brown Gordon, Confederate general and United States Senator, died.  
 1904: Francis Wayland, Dean Yale Law School, died.  
 1907: Louise Michel, French revolutionist, died.  
 1907: Mohammed Ali Mirza became Shah of Persia.  
 1908: Tunnel connecting New York and Brooklyn under East River opened.  
 1912: Adeline H. Howland, oldest American woman suffragist, died.  
 1912: U S Senator William Lorimer (Ill.), testified in his or on behalf before committee investigating his election.  
 1912: Equitable Life Insurance Building, New York city, destroyed by fire.  
 1912: U S Supreme Court extends powers of Interstate Commerce Commission.  
 1912: Validity of the State Income tax law sustained by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

## JANUARY 10

Feast-day of: St. Marcellin, priest, 5th century, St. Agathe, pope, St. William, of Bourges.  
 1642: Sir Maurice Abbot, lord mayor of London, died.  
 1642: Charles I. of England left London.  
 1645: Archbishop Laud beheaded.  
 1661: King Jesus proclaimed by the "Fifth monarchy" zealots in England.  
 1719: France declared war against Spain.  
 1737: Ethias Allen, American general, born.  
 1754: Edward Cave, English printer and bookseller, died.  
 1761: Edward Boscawen, English admiral, died.  
 1765: Stamp Act passed by British Parliament, signed by King, March 27.  
 1769: Marshal Ney, French soldier, born.  
 1776: Dr. George Birkbeck, English educational reformer, born.  
 1777: Spranger Barry, English actor, rival of Garrick, died.  
 1778: Linnaeus (Carl von Linné), Swedish botanist, died.  
 1791: Vermont adopted U S Constitution, although not yet admitted to the Union.  
 1811: Kentucky authorized a lottery to improve navigability of the Kentucky river.  
 1811: Marie Joseph de Chénier, French poet, died.  
 1814: The "dark day" in London.  
 1822: Costa Rica and Mexico united.  
 1828: Royal exchange in London burned.  
 1840: Penny postage established in England.  
 1843: Resolutions in Congress to impeach President Tyler defeated.  
 1852: French National Guard disbanded by Napoleon III.  
 1852: Lord Granville apologizes for offense of British mail-of-war.  
 1855: Mary Russell Milford, English author, died.  
 1860: Pemberton mill at Lawrence Mass., fell and burned 115 lives lost.  
 1861: Louisiana seized United States arsenal at Baton Rouge.  
 1861: Florida passed ordinance of secession.  
 1861: Battles of Middle Creek and Prestonburg in Kentucky.  
 1862: Foreign allies marched toward City of Mexico.  
 1862: Samuel Colt, firearms inventor and manufacturer, died.  
 1863: Metropolitan (underground) Railway in London opened.  
 1871: Battle of La Mans, Franco-Prussian war, Germans victorious.  
 1876: Roman Catholic University in Paris opened.  
 1876: Gordon Granger, United States major-general, died.  
 1878: Russians defeated the Turks at Senova.  
 1879: A British military expedition entered Zululand.  
 1882: Newhall House, Milwaukee, burned; 100 lives lost.  
 1883: Lot Myrick Morrill, United States Senator, died.  
 1885: Cyclone in Alabama destroyed much property.  
 1885: Cardinal Manning celebrated his jubilee.  
 1889: Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls fell.  
 1890: Tomb of Cleopatra discovered.  
 1890: John Joseph Doellinger, leader of the "Old Catholics," died.  
 1890: Czechs and Germans reconciled in Bohemia.  
 1894: Vaillant, French bomb-thrower, sentenced to death.  
 1894: Frank Bolles, secretary Harvard University, died.  
 1894: Donald M. Fairfax, rear-admiral, U S navy, died.  
 1895: Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, British lieutenant-general, died.  
 1898: Great Britain declared its policy toward China to be the promotion of trade.  
 1898: Turkey declined to pay damages for outrages on Americans in Armenia.  
 1898: William Dearlog Harden, American tourist and author, died.  
 1900: Dawson City, Yukon Territory, swept by fire, loss, \$500,000.  
 1901: Thomas Stowell Phelps, rear-admiral, U S navy, died.  
 1901: Winand Michael Wigger, American bishop (R. C.), died.  
 1904: Chandos Fulton, American playwright, died.  
 1904: Jean Léon Gérôme, French painter and sculptor, died.  
 1904: Mrs J. Macklin (Antoinette Sterling), American singer, died.



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1906: William Rainey Harper, president Chicago University, died  
1907: Tidal wave in Danish West Indies drowned 2,100 persons  
1911: Financial treaty between United States and Nicaragua signed  
1912: W. Morgan Shuster, administrator of Persian finances, left Tehran  
1912: French census for 1911 announced; population, 39,001,509.

## JANUARY 11

Feast-day of: St. Hyginus, martyr; St. Theodosius, the coenobiarh; St. Salvius of Amiens, St. Ewlin, bishop  
1414: Lollard insurgents in England condemned to death  
1503: Girolamo Francesco Mazzola (Il Parmigino), Italian painter, born.  
1569: First lottery in England drawn in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
1681: Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor, departed from New York  
1698: Peter the Great of Russia arrived in England  
1753: Sir Hans Sloane, English naturalist, died.  
1757: Alexander Hamilton born.  
1763: Louis François Roubilliac, French sculptor, died.  
1778: First provincial assembly of South Carolina met in Charleston  
1778: Linnaeus, the naturalist, died  
1785: Continental Congress assembled in New York city  
1790: United Belgium formed.  
1798: Massachusetts "State house," at Boston, dedicated  
1801: Domenico Cimarosa, Italian composer, died.  
1805: Michigan territory set off from Indiana Territory  
1805: England issued letters of marque against Spain  
1815: American privateer "Fox" captured by the British schooner "Barbados"  
1815: British landed on Cumberland Island, Georgia  
1817: Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, died  
1829: Friedrich Schlegel, German philosopher and critic, died.  
1835: Memorial to Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia  
1835: Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Spanish administrator, died.  
1839: Destructive earthquake in Martinique.  
1843: F. S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," died.  
1853: The monitor "Erebus" sailed from New York to the Potomac river  
1853: Napoleon III. recognized by European powers as Emperor of the French  
1856: Sergeant Uzel Knapp, last survivor of Washington's life-guard, died, aged 97 years  
1858: Church party in Mexico overthrew the constitution and forced President Comonfort to retire  
1860: Treaty between France and Nicaragua ratified  
1861: Alabama passed ordinance of Secession.  
1861: Louisiana troops took Forts Philip and Jackson  
1861: Vassar College incorporated.  
1863: U. S. war-ship "Hatteras" destroyed by the "Alabama" off Galveston  
1863: Battle at Fort Hindman, Arkansas  
1863: Skirmish at Hartsville, or Wood's Fork, Mo.  
1864: Charing Cross Railway, London, opened  
1865: Battle at Beverly, West Virginia  
1866: Steamer "London" foundered in Bay of Biscay, 220 lives lost  
1866: Dublin under martial law because of Fenian scare  
1868: Henry H. Bell, rear-admiral, U. S. navy, drowned in Japan  
1868: Anson Burlingame, American diplomat, appointed by China special envoy to the powers  
1873: English colliers struck against a reduction of wages  
1883: France and Great Britain abandoned joint control of Egypt  
1886: Six great powers disarmed Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia  
1890: The volcano Tungurahua, in Ecuador, in eruption  
1890: Steamship "Umbria" ran from Sandy Hook to Bow Head in 6 days, 2 hours, and 45 minutes  
1899: Arab slave-traders attacked stations in Zanzibar and killed missionaries  
1899: Christian missions in Uganda destroyed  
1899: Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. army, died.  
1894: Isabella Thackeray, wife of the novelist, died  
1896: Francis C. Barlow, American general and publicist, died.  
1897: Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed at Washington  
1897: Asoka, dowager empress of Japan, died.  
1900: Dahney Herndon Maury, American Confederate general, died.  
1900: James Martineau, English Unitarian minister died  
1902: Horace Ellsha Seudder, American author, died.  
1904: John Young Brown, ex-Governor of New York, died.  
1909: Lily Price Hammersley, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, died  
1909: John Barr, American yachtsman, died.  
1909: Joseph Wharlan, American manufacturer and philanthropist, died.  
1910: Revolutionary conspiracy in Lisbon declared itself

1910: Curtiss, an aeronaut, flew 55 miles an hour at Los Angeles  
1911: President Taft recognized a new government in Venezuela  
1912: Robert Bacon, United States ambassador to France resigned.  
1912: Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad separated the company's coal and railroad interests.

## JANUARY 12

Feast-day of: St. Arcadius, martyr; St. Benedict, or Bennet; St. Tigrinus; St. Eldred  
690: Benedict Discep, English ecclesiastic, died.  
1519: Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, died.  
1582: Duke of Alva died.  
1588: John Winthrop, first colonial governor of Massachusetts, born  
1642: Royalist rising took place at Kings-ton, England  
1643: Warwick, R. I., settled by Samuel Gorton and companions  
1678: One of England's "dark days"  
1697: La Salle and 16 men started to walk from the Texas coast to Canada.  
1697: Governor Andros dissolved government of Rhode Island.  
1697: Lord Rochester dismissed from office for refusal to abjure Protestantism  
1720: Edmund Burke, Irish statesman and orator, born.  
1737: John Hancock, American Revolutionary statesman, born  
1746: J. H. Pestalozzi, educational reformer, born  
1774: Citizens of Newport, R. I., outlawed all who bought or sold tea.  
1777: Gen. Hugh Mercer died of wounds received at battle of Princeton  
1779: Battle of Wargoan, India; British and natives  
1781: Holland issued letters of marque against England  
1795: Pitt recommended the payment of premiums in England for large families.  
1800: George William Fredrik Villers, fourth earl of Clarendon, born.  
1810: The Bonaparte family excluded from throne of France by decree of the allied sovereigns  
1825: Convention arranged between United States and Russia regulating fishing and trading on Pacific coast  
1828: Storm caused great damage in England.  
1828: Boundary disputes between Mexico and the United States settled.  
1829: Gen. Vicente Guerrero elected president of Mexico  
1830: Iron first made with hard coal at Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
1846: Theater fire in Quebec destroyed 50 lives  
1848: Sicily received a provisional independence  
1818: Battle of San Blas, Mexico  
1856: John S. Sargent, artist, born.  
1856: Planet Leda discovered  
1858: Outram victorious at Alumbagh in Indian mutiny  
1861: Lieutenant Stemmer refused to surrender Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.  
1862: Edwin M. Stanton appointed Secretary of War  
1865: Fort Fisher, North Carolina, attacked by Admiral Porter.  
1870: Pius IX. condemned the Fenians.  
1871: Henry Alford, English biblical scholar, died  
1875: Zulu, Emperor of China, died.  
1879: Zulu war began between England and the Bantu tribe under Cetewayo.  
1887: Last fragment of Table Rock, Niagara Falls, fell  
1887: Earl of Aldersleigh, English statesman, died  
1888: Natives of German East Africa looted mission stations  
1891: Chilean navy revolted against Balmaceda  
1893: Thermometers near Quebec registered 49 degrees below zero.  
1893: Charles de Lesseps admitted bringing public officers in Panama canal affair  
1894: Nihilist plot against Czar of Russia discovered  
1898: Brazilian cabinet officers indicted for conspiracy to kill president  
1898: Marquis deformed an independent cabinet in Japan  
1898: Mary Cowden Clarke, author of Shakespearean concordance, died.  
1900: Joseph Rodenmacher, American Roman Catholic bishop, died  
1905: James Weir Mason, American scientist and educator, died.  
1909: Arbitration treaty between United States and Canada signed  
1909: Turkey sold to Austria her rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina for \$10,000,000  
1909: Tennessee enacted a state-wide prohibition law  
1910: Theodore Thornton Munger, American clergyman and author, died  
1911: President Taft asked Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 toward the fortification of the Panama canal  
1911: General labor strike in Portugal  
1911: Mexican nationalists and rebels fought opposite Comstock, Texas  
1912: German Socialists gained 64 seats in the Reichstag  
1912: Seven Turkish gunboats reported sunk by Italians in Red Sea  
1912: Wage reduction in cotton mills led to general strike at Lawrence, Mass.  
1912: Manchou princes advised Chinese ruler to leave Peking.  
1912: Sir Frederick Maurice, British military writer, died

## JANUARY 13

Feast-day of: St. Konigern or St. Mungo of Glasgow, St. Veronica of Milan  
857: Ethelwulf, styled the First King of England, died.  
1257: Richard Plantagenet chosen emperor of Germany  
1399: Delhi, India, captured and plundered by Tamerlane  
1400: Richard II. of England, murdered (?)  
1404: English chemists forbidden to use the resources of their craft to manufacture precious metals.  
1410: The English captured Rouen.  
1618: Gallien discovered the fourth satellite of Jupiter  
1631: Treaty of Barwalde concluded between France and Sweden  
1668: "Amphitryon," by Molière, appeared  
1673: "Mithridate," by Racine, presented.  
1674: Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, French tragic poet, born.  
1697: George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, died.  
1698: Metastasio, Italian poet, born.  
1705: An explosion of a fireworks factory in London destroyed 120 houses and killed 120 persons  
1706: Elizabeth Pateh, said to be the first white woman born in Massachusetts colony, died  
1723: Delethorpe arrived in Georgia with 35 families of settlers  
1777: Congress authorized a new flag, with 13 stars, in place of the British "Union"  
1796: John Anderson, Scottish physicist, died.  
1803: Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of United States, born  
1813: Jesse Buel published the first number of the Albany Argus  
1814: The shipwreck ordered in England for the defeat of Bonaparte  
1835: Lord Eldon, Chancellor of England, died.  
1840: Steamboat "Lexington" burned on Long Island Sound, 140 lives lost  
1841: Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac, French revolutionist, died.  
1842: Massacre of British soldiers in Kabul, Persia  
1842: Benjamin Bussey, founder of Bussey Institution, Harvard University, died  
1846: An American army ordered to the Rio Grande to prevent Mexican invasion of Texas  
1848: Hudson's Bay Company acquired Vancouver Island  
1853: Part of cliff at Dover, England, fell.  
1861: Battle of Chancellorsville between Peru and Chile  
1861: Don Carlos, Spanish pretender, died.  
1865: French army, invading Mexico, evacuated Tampico  
1865: Thomas Church Brownell, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., died.  
1867: Victor Cousin, French philosopher and statesman, died  
1867: Jean Ingres, French historical painter, died.  
1873: United States fishermen set nets at Fortuna Bay, Newfoundland, and started an international dispute  
1875: Mr. Gladstone resigned leadership of the English Liberal party  
1881: Battle of Chorillos; Chileans defeated Peruvians  
1885: Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice-President of the United States, died.  
1886: Order of the King's Daughters founded  
1889: A fire in Soochow, China, destroyed 10,000 lives  
1894: W. H. Waddington, French statesman, died.  
1895: John R. Seeley, American historian and educator, died.  
1898: French government announced prosecution of M. Zola for criticism of Dreyfus case  
1899: Nelson Dingley, American statesman, died.  
1901: Joint note to China signed at Peking by foreign powers  
1902: William Fife, Scottish yacht-builder, died  
1902: Commercial treaty between United States and China ratified.  
1904: Charles Denby, American diplomat, died  
1905: Alexander Karl, prince of Lippe-Detmold, died.  
1908: At Boyertown, Pa., nearly 200 persons perished in a theater fire  
1908: Henry Farman, French aviator, won Deutsche-Archdeacon prize of \$10,000 for flying a kilometer in a closed space  
1908: Holger Henrik Drachmann, Danish author, died  
1909: Lawrence Lowell was elected president of Harvard University  
1910: Andrew Jackson Davis, American spiritualist and author, died  
1911: Charles J. Kipp, American army surgeon, died  
1912: United States marines landed in China

## JANUARY 14

Feast-day of: St. Isidore, St. Sabbas, St. Basil, St. Hilary of Poitiers, St. Felix of Nola, also, day of the Feast of the Ass.  
1205: Great frost prevailed in England continuing until March 20  
1327: Edward III. declared king of England  
1326: Treaty of Madrid between Charles V and Francis I.  
1694: Hampton Court conference began.  
1621: Storehouse of the Plymouth Colonists burned.

1639: Free planters frame a constitution at Hartford, Conn.  
1643: Dr. John Boyse, translator of the Bible, died.  
1648: Barleus, Dutch historian, died  
1667: Pietro Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer of operas, died  
1739: The Pope forbade meetings of Freemasons.  
1741: Benedict Arnold born.  
1742: Edward Halle, the English astronomer, who calculated the orbit of the comet named after him, died  
1753: George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, died.  
1766: Frederick V., King of Denmark, died.  
1770: Prince Adam George Czartoryski, Polish general, born.  
1797: Battle of Rivoli in Italy, where Bonaparte defeated the Austrians  
1800: English transport "Queen" wrecked with loss of 369 lives  
1801: British government laid embargo on Russian, French, and Spanish vessels  
1801: England and Spain formed an alliance against Napoleon  
1813: American privateer "Comet" defeated four vessels near Pernambuco  
1814: Peace of Kiel, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden.  
1814: Daniel Webster's first speech on enrollment bill  
1836: Karl Tauehnitz, German publisher and bookseller, died  
1846: Kansas Indians cede 2,000,000 acres to the United States  
1847: Governor Bent, of New Mexico, and five Americans killed by Mexicans opposing the authority of the United States  
1849: Battle of Chillianwallah between British and Sikhs  
1852: Louis Napoleon promulgated a new French constitution  
1854: Czar Nicholas called Turkey "Slek Man of Europe"  
1858: Orsini attempted to assassinate Napoleon III.  
1861: United States troops occupied Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.  
1863: Gunboats fight at Bayou Teche, La.  
1863: Severe conscription in Poland caused outbreaks  
1863: China and Prussia ratified a commercial treaty  
1864: Johnnan-Clarendon "Alabama Claims" convention signed  
1867: The supreme court decided the test-oath of Congress unconstitutional  
1875: Alfonso XII. assumed the government of Spain  
1876: First annual conference of teachers in England  
1878: Turks defeated by Russians near Philippopolis  
1885: French Senate passed a bankruptcy bill to benefit the Panama Canal Company  
1889: Storm at Valparaiso, Chile, caused great damage  
1890: Baron Napier of Magdalen died.  
1890: Mutiny of army in Brazil  
1890: Seventh appearance of the Star of Bethlehem since the birth of Jesus announced  
1890: Wholesale suicide of Russian army officers  
1890: Free coinage bill passed by U. S. Senate  
1891: Almé Millet, French artist, died  
1892: Cardinal Manning, of London, died.  
1893: Cardinal Satolli made papal delegate to the United States  
1895: Street-railway strike began in Brooklyn, N. Y.  
1895: President McKinley urged prompt payment of Berlin debts  
1898: General Blanco of Cuba established a censorship over cable dispatches  
1898: Charles Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), author, died.  
1900: George Henry Sharpe, American lawyer and general, died.  
1901: Mandell Creighton, Anglican Bishop of London and historian, died.  
1901: Charles Hermite, French mathematician, died.  
1902: John Howard Bryant, American poet, died.  
1907: Earthquake in Jamaica nearly destroyed the city of Kingston  
1908: William Livingston Alden, American journalist, died.  
1908: James Ryder Randall, American journalist and poet died  
1909: Arthur William A. Beckett, English journalist and dramatist, died  
1909: Sholoi Rnjestvensky, Russian vice-admiral, died  
1911: John Quincy Adams, American publicist, died  
1912: William N. Clark, American theologian, died.  
1912: United States Supreme Court sustains validity of Employers' Liability Law.

## JANUARY 15

Feast-day of: St. Paul, the first hermit St. Isidore, St. Maurus, abbot, St. Main, abbot, St. Ita or Mida, virgin St. Bonitus of Avernus  
60: Servius Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor, died  
036: Rudolph, King of the Franks, died.  
1515: Louis XII of France died  
1549: Liturgy of the Church of England established  
1559: Queen Elizabeth of England crowned  
1569: Westminster Abbey  
1622: Molière, French dramatist, born  
1623: Fra Paolo Sarpi, Venetian historian, died.  
1648: Parliament renounced allegiance to Charles I.  
1654: Paul Potter, Dutch painter, died.

- 1693: French and Indian troops left Montreal to invade New York.
- 1703: Carolina troops fought Spaniards in Florida.
- 1730: New York city granted a new royal charter.
- 1747: Dr. Samuel Parr, English writer, born.
- 1747: John Aikin, English physician, born.
- 1751: First provincial assembly in Georgia met in Savannah.
- 1759: British Museum first opened.
- 1763: Talma, French tragedian, born.
- 1770: British soldiers cut down a liberty pole in New York city.
- 1777: Vermont declared her independence of New York and Massachusetts.
- 1778: Captain Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands.
- 1781: Indian outrages in Tennessee began near St. Anne River.
- 1782: Thomas Wilkey, founder of the Odd-Fellows born.
- 1798: Thomas Crofton Croker, Irish antiquary, born.
- 1799: The Italian Republic proclaimed at Lucca.
- 1807: Christophe and Pétion fought for control of Haiti.
- 1810: New York forbade masked balls and parties.
- 1811: Congress authorized the President to seize West Florida.
- 1813: Colted States frigate "President" captured by the British frigate "Endymion," reinforced by the "Pomone," "Tenedos," and "Majestic."
- 1831: First locomotive built in America appeared.
- 1842: Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia," died.
- 1844: Trial of Daniel O'Connell began in Dublin.
- 1852: Trial by jury abolished in Austria.
- 1853: Fort Fisher captured by Federal forces.
- 1855: Edward Everett, American orator, died.
- 1856: Marchese d'Azeglio, Italian statesman, died.
- 1858: Roman Catholic diocese of Elmou-ski, Quebec, Canada established.
- 1858: Rev. Patrick Bell received a testimonial in London for inventing a reaping machine in 1826.
- 1871: Battle of Belfort; Germans victorious.
- 1871: Germans defeated the French near the Vosges.
- 1878: University of London provided for degrees to women.
- 1881: Battle of Miraflores; Chileans routed the Peruvians.
- 1883: William Nelson Pendleton, American Confederate general, died.
- 1885: Mr. Bishop, mind-reader, sentenced to pay £10,000 to Mr. Mast-clyne for libel.
- 1886: France pardoned all political offenders.
- 1890: Russia decided to abolish the autonomy of Finland.
- 1891: Balmaceda, of Chile, became dictator.
- 1891: Earthquakes occurred in Northern Africa.
- 1894: Fanny Kemble, actress died.
- 1895: Casimir Perier resigned as President of France.
- 1898: General William Booth of the Salvation Army arrived in New York.
- 1898: Rebellious Afghans seized Khyber Pass in India.
- 1899: Anti-American sentiment caused three-day riots in Havana.
- 1900: Thomas Eggleston, American mineralogist, died.
- 1907: Lucido Maria Parocchi, Italian cardinal, died.
- 1904: Asa S. Bushnell, ex-Governor of Ohio, died.
- 1905: Robert Swain Gifford, American painter, died.
- 1906: John Malone, American actor, died.
- 1908: Senate passed joint resolution remitting to China \$13,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity.
- 1908: Edward Henry Strobel, American adviser in Siamese Government, died.
- 1912: United States Senate voted for public consideration of new arbitration treaties.
- 1912: Laura Mehrrens, American pianist, died.
- 1912: British protested against Russian action in Persia by public meeting in London.
- 1912: Strikers at Lawrence, Mass., attacked mills and city hall, troops charged the rioters.
- 1912: First State governor of New Mexico, W. C. McDonald, inaugurated.
- JANUARY 16**
- Feast-day of: St. Marcellus, pope and martyr, St. Marcellinus the Elder, of Egypt, St. Fursey, St. Henry, hermit.
- 1543: English Parliament forbade women and apprentices to read New Testament.
- 1556: Charles V. abdicated in favor of his son, Philip II.
- 1590: English Parliament imposed a penalty of £20 for absence from church.
- 1599: Edmund Spenser, English poet, died.
- 1644: Swedes invaded Denmark.
- 1666: Louis XIV. declared war against England in support of Holland.
- 1684: James Graham commissioned as Recorder of New York by Governor Beccard.
- 1697: Richard Savage, English poet, born.
- 1741: George Whitefield returned to England after his second American trip.
- 1754: Washington returned in Williamsburg, Va., after a trip in Lake Erie as envoy for Governor Dinwiddie.
- 1760: Pondicherry, India, captured by the English.
- 1772: Revolution broke out in Denmark.
- 1778: France recognized the independence of the United States.
- 1780: British fleet under Rodney defeated the Spaniards at Cape St. Vincent.
- 1790: Priars in France expelled from their convents.
- 1793: Louis XVI. condemned to death.
- 1794: Edward Gibbon, historian of the Roman Empire, died.
- 1796: English convicts at Botany Bay opened a theater and acted plays.
- 1809: Battle of Caruñá, Spain; Sir John Moore killed.
- 1814: British ship "Venerable" captured French frigates "Alcmene" and "Iphigenia."
- 1815: Brazil became a kingdom.
- 1816: Bridge over the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia fell.
- 1817: Alexander Dale Dallas, American statesman, died.
- 1837: President Jackson censured by Congress for action in United States Bank case.
- 1843: New York State Insane Asylum opened at Utica.
- 1845: United States ratified a trade treaty with China.
- 1855: First territorial legislature in Nebraska assembled.
- 1864: Fighting at Dandridge, Teon.
- 1866: Carrying of arms forbidden in Ireland.
- 1871: Legal Tender Act of 1862 declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.
- 1872: Congress passed a general amnesty bill.
- 1877: William B. Hazen, U. S. major-general, died.
- 1890: A Cuban tanner discovered an electrical process for quick tanning of hides.
- 1892: Lauefesa is elected President of Guatemala.
- 1893: Hawaiian throne overthrown and monarchy abolished.
- 1904: The Brazilian rebel war-ship "Aquidaban" bombarded Ponta da Arora.
- 1907: Joel T. Headley, American historian, died.
- 1895: Benjamin Butterworth, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, died.
- 1899: Charles Pelham Villiers, "father" of the British House of Commons, died.
- 1895: Paul Félix Tallade, French actor, died.
- 1900: U. S. Senate ratified Samoan treaty.
- 1900: Contract let to build the first New York subway.
- 1901: James Atwell Mount, ex-Governor of Indiana, died.
- 1901: Hiram R. Revels, U. S. Senator, died.
- 1906: Marshall Field, Chicago merchant, died.
- 1903: Moors defeated by the French at Settat, Morocco.
- 1911: Rebuilding of Messina, Sicily, in durable masonry began.
- 1912: Cuba warned against continuance of unrest by the United States.
- 1912: Destructive fire in Osaka, Japan; 30,000 people homeless.
- 1912: Henry Labouchere, English editor and politician, died.
- 1912: Baron Joseph von Eadowitz, German diplomat, died.
- JANUARY 17**
- Feast-day of: St. Anthony, patriarch of monks, St. Nennius, abbot, St. Sulpitius, the pious, St. Milgthe, virgin.
- 86 B. C.: Caius Marius, Roman Consul, died.
- 353: Theodosius, Emperor of Rome, died.
- 1009: Ab-El-Malek, Moorish prince, crucified.
- 1377: Louis IV. is crowned Emperor.
- 1395: Foreign ecclesiastics were forbidden to hold benefices in England.
- 1468: Scanderberg, Prince and national hero of Albania, died.
- 1475: Stephen the Great defeated 120,000 Turks at Lake Rakovietz.
- 1524: Verrazani, a Florentine voyager, sailed westward from near Madeira to reach India.
- 1546: Luther preached his last sermon in Wittenberg.
- 1588: Duke of Anjou stormed Antwerp.
- 1595: France declared war against Spain.
- 1600: Pedro Calderon de la Barca, Spanish dramatic poet, born.
- 1601: Duke of Savoy surrendered La Bresse to France.
- 1612: Thomas Fairfax, parliamentary leader in Civil War, born.
- 1700: D'Iberville took possession of Mississippi river for France.
- 1705: John Ray, English naturalist, died.
- 1706: Benjamin Franklin born in Boston.
- 1709: George, first Baron Lyttelton, English statesman and poet, born.
- 1733: Admiral Byng, English seaman, died.
- 1746: Battle of Falkirk Moor; Scotch defeated the Royalists.
- 1749: Victor Alfieri, Italian poet, born.
- 1766: Frederick V. of Denmark died.
- 1775: Nine mid women burned as witches in Poland.
- 1781: Battle of Cawpens, N. C.
- 1789: John Ledyard, traveler and archeologist, died.
- 1792: George Horne, bishop of Norwich (Eng.) died.
- 1789: Charles IV. proclaimed King of Spain.
- 1811: Spaniards defeated Mexican patriots at Guadalupe.
- 1813: United States brig "Viren" captured by the British frigate "Narcissus."
- 1815: Freemasonry outlawed in Spain.
- 1817: San Martin began his march across the Andes.
- 1833: James Ballantyne, friend and business associate of Sir Walter Scott, died.
- 1849: First telegram from Chicago received at Milwaukee Wis.
- 1852: The Sand River Convention signed by British established independence of the South-African Republic.
- 1854: Women in Erie, Pa., destroyed railroad bridges.
- 1863: Hnace Veruet, historical painter, died.
- 1871: Conference of the powers conferred in London about Russian claims on Black Sea.
- 1874: Siamese Twins died.
- 1876: Victor Hugo elected a senator of France.
- 1881: Chilean Army enters Lima, Peru.
- 1882: Arab slave-dealers killed eight German missionaries in Zanzibar.
- 1885: Battle of Abu Klea, Sudan campaign.
- 1885: Edmond About, French novelist, died.
- 1890: The Mabd released all his European prisoners.
- 1891: George Bancroft, historian, died.
- 1892: A silver cave discovered near Peterborough, Ontario.
- 1893: R. B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, died.
- 1894: English bishops protested against Welsh disestablishment.
- 1894: William H. Forney, American Confederate general, died.
- 1895: Félix Faure elected President of France.
- 1896: Campos resigned Governor-Generalship of Cuba, and was succeeded by Gen. Weyler.
- 1898: France and Russia protested against terms of England's loan to China.
- 1898: President Dole of Hawaii visited United States to promote annexation.
- 1898: Reduction of wages caused strikes in New England cotton-mills.
- 1899: John Russell Young, librarian of Congress, died.
- 1900: Schonberg Henry Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, Scottish antiquary, died.
- 1901: Kingdom of Prussia celebrated bicentenary.
- 1901: Martial law proclaimed in Cape Colony.
- 1905: Battle of Helkoutal; Russo-Japanese war.
- 1906: Armand Fallières elected President of France.
- 1906: Baron von Bieythofen, German statesman, died.
- 1908: Ferdinand IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, died.
- 1909: George von Schack, American general, died.
- 1910: House of Representatives passed statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico.
- 1910: Joaquin Nabuco, Brazilian diplomat, died.
- 1911: President Condora of Paraguay freed to resign.
- 1911: An attempt made to assassinate M. Briand, French premier.
- 1911: George Johnson, Canadian statistician, died.
- 1912: John M. Farley returned to New York as Cardinal.
- 1912: Porto Rican House of Delegates declared against American citizenship.
- 1912: Lucien L. Sbedden, American jurist, died.
- 1912: The United Mine Workers of America, in convention at Indianapolis, voted for government ownership of all industries.
- 1912: Contracts made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in France since 1905 voided by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Paris.
- JANUARY 18**
- Feast-day of: St. Peter's chair, at Rome St. Paul and 36 Companions in Egypt St. Prisca, virgin and martyr St. Decolus, abbot 7th century, St. Ulfrid, martyr.
- 1486: Wars of the Roses ended by marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York.
- 1534: Pizarro founded Lima, Peru.
- 1546: Battle of Alcañiz; Spanish viceroy in Peru killed by rebels.
- 1547: Pietro Bembo, Italian Cardinal and man of letters, died.
- 1561: "The Booby," the first English tragedy, performed.
- 1564: Council of Trent assembled.
- 1689: Charles de Montesquieu, French author, born.
- 1701: Frederick III. of Brandenburg crowned as King Frederick I. of Prussia.
- 1719: Sir Samuel Garth, English physician and poet, died.
- 1772: Matilda, Queen Dowager of Denmark imprisoned for life.
- 1775: Georgia elected delegates to Continental Congress.
- 1777: Battle of Kingsbridge, New York.
- 1782: Daniel Webster, American orator, born.
- 1795: Utrecht, Holland, captured by the French.
- 1797: Sarah, Countess of Exeter, 'The peasant Countess,' died.
- 1802: Detrit, Mich. became a city.
- 1813: Frenchtown, Mich., captured by the Americans.
- 1815: British troops decamped from before Fort Philip, near New Orleans.
- 1828: Count Capo d'Istria made President of the Greek republic.
- 1835: Engagement at Dunlawton, in Seminole War.
- 1837: Gag-law adopted by Congress.
- 1830: English fleet blockaded the Piræus.
- 1850: Seth Low, American publicist, born.
- 1854: William Walker, American filibuster, declared the Republic of Sonora.
- JANUARY 19**
- Feast-day of: St. Lomer; St. Blathmale, abbot in Scotland, St. Knut (Canutus), King of Denmark St. Wulstan, bishop of Worcester St. Henry of England, martyr.
- 1350: Order of the Garter instituted by Edward III.
- 1354: La Cerdas, Constable of France, assassinated by order of Charles the Bold of Navarre.
- 1493: Treaty of Barcelona concluded between Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles VIII. of France.
- 1514: Vasco de Balboa returned to his colony at Darien.
- 1535: Will of Wyukyn de Worde, English printer, probated.
- 1571: Paride Bordonc, Venetian painter, died.
- 1576: Hans Sachs, poet and shoemaker, died.
- 1635: Massachusetts clergyman discussed legality of the cross (of England) on banners.
- 1703: General fast-day observed in England, after great storm.
- 1716: Seven Jacobite lords, supporters of the Pretender, tried for treason.
- 1729: William Congreve, English dramatist, died.
- 1736: James Watt, inventor of steam-engine, born.
- 1764: Wilkes expelled from the House of Commons.
- 1771: Parliament of France exiled by Louis XV.
- 1776: Great eruption of Vesuvius.
- 1782: Emperor Joseph II. denied the authority of the Pope in secular affairs.
- 1796: Remains of Columbus moved to Havana.
- 1802: Royal Jennerian Institution opened in London for vaccination.
- 1807: Gen Robert E. Lee born.
- 1809: Henry Clay and H. Marshall fought a duel.
- 1809: Edgar Allan Poe born.

- 1812:** Battle of Ciudad Rodrigo, Peninsular campaign.
- 1814:** Henry Clay resigned Speakership of United States House of Representatives.
- 1817:** Student rebellions and riots broke out at Princeton College.
- 1818:** First territorial legislature in Alabama met at St. Stephens.
- 1819:** Charles IV., ex-king of Spain, died.
- 1820:** Spain surrendered castle of Calao.
- 1833:** Louis Joseph Herold, French opera composer, died.
- 1840:** Captain Wilkes discovered Antarctic coast.
- 1847:** John C. Fremont, became Civil Governor of California.
- 1848:** Gold discovered in California.
- 1848:** Isaac Disraeli, English man of letters, died.
- 1851:** David Starr Jordan, educator, born.
- 1855:** Charles Boker Adams, American naturalist, died.
- 1861:** Georgia passed Ordinance of Secession.
- 1861:** Benito Pablo Juarez became President of Mexico.
- 1862:** Battle at Mill Springs, or Logan's Cross Roads, Ky.
- 1863:** Gen. Fitz-John Porter court-martialed.
- 1871:** French Sortie from Paris, in Franco-Prussian war, defeated.
- 1871:** Alexandre Regnault, French painter, died.
- 1871:** Battle of St. Quentin between French and Germans.
- 1874:** August H. Hoffman, German poet, died.
- 1874:** Henri Pierre Blanchard, French painter, died.
- 1875:** Congregational Memorial Hall, in London, opened.
- 1883:** A plot to assassinate members of the Irish government was discovered.
- 1885:** Battle of Abu Kru, Sudan campaign.
- 1886:** Congress provided for succession to Presidency among Cabinet officers.
- 1890:** Parliamt. demanded German mediation in African dispute with England.
- 1891:** Indians expected the Great Spirit; Messiah craze broke out among the Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota.
- 1892:** First trolley car patent issued.
- 1893:** France protested against British interference in the affairs of Egypt.
- 1893:** Dynamiters attempted to blow up hotel in Rome.
- 1893:** Julius Fleischberg, German-American composer, died.
- 1894:** Knights of Labor tried to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing bonds.
- 1894:** William Gaston, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died.
- 1896:** Atticus G. Haygood, American Methodist Episcopal bishop, died.
- 1896:** Bernard Gilliam, American cartoonist, died.
- 1898:** Great Britain proposed to open all China to trade.
- 1898:** H. G. Liddell, joint compiler with Robert Scott of a Greek lexicon, died.
- 1899:** Henry A. Nicholas, American naturalist, died.
- 1901:** Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de Broglie, French statesman, died.
- 1905:** George Henry Boughton, Anglo-American painter, died.
- 1906:** Bartolome Mitre, ex-President of Argentine Republic, died.
- 1908:** Charles Eastman, American journalist and publicist, died.
- 1912:** Chinese provisional Republican government appeals for foreign recognition.
- JANUARY 20**
- Feast-day of: St. Fabian, pope; St. Sebastian; St. Euthymius; St. Fechin of Ireland.
- Eve of St. Agnes.
- A most propitious day for males to be born, according to Hesiod.
- 1265:** First English Parliament met in Westminster.
- 1327:** Edward II. of England forced to abdicate.
- 1484:** Parliament confirmed title of Richard III. to crown.
- 1592:** Clement VIII. became pope.
- 1612:** Rudolph II., emperor of Germany, died.
- 1628:** Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver Cromwell, born.
- 1629:** Cromwell spoke in Parliament for first time.
- 1649:** Trial of Charles I. of England began.
- 1652:** Mazarin returned to power in France.
- 1662:** Three supposed witches condemned to death at Hartford, Conn., one was hanged later.
- 1666:** Anne of Austria, queen of France, died.
- 1677:** William Drummond hanged as a rebel by Berkeley.
- 1693:** Parliament borrowed £1,000,000 and established British national debt.
- 1716:** Jean Jacques Barthélemy, French man of letters, born.
- 1734:** Robert Morris, Revolutionary financier, born.
- 1745:** Charles VII., German emperor died.
- 1770:** Charles Yorke, Lord Morden, English statesman and Lord Chancellor, died.
- 1775:** Lord Chatham presented to Parliament a motion for conciliation with America.
- 1777:** British force repulsed near Summit, N. J.
- 1779:** Benedict Arnold sentenced by a court-martial to a reprimand.
- 1779:** David Garrick, English actor, died.
- 1781:** Soldiers of the Jersey line revolted at Morristown, N. Y.
- 1783:** Peace preliminaries signed at Versailles.
- 1788:** Settlement of Australia began.
- 1790:** Marquis Lafayette renounced his title of nobility.
- 1790:** Joseph II., emperor of Austria, withdrew all his reforms.
- 1790:** John Howard, English philanthropist and prison reformer, died.
- 1793:** Joseph Antoine Entrecasteaux, French navigator, died.
- 1795:** The French occupied the city of Amsterdam.
- 1796:** Battle of Kalserlauten, between the French and Austrians.
- 1798:** United States frigate "Creseent," with other gifts, presented to the Bey of Algiers.
- 1799:** London docks opened.
- 1800:** Murat married Bonaparte's sister.
- 1801:** John Marshall made Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court.
- 1805:** London docks opened.
- 1813:** Christopher Wieland, German poet, died.
- 1825:** British and Foreign Temperance Societies formed.
- 1825:** Red Jacket, chief of the Seneca Indians, died.
- 1835:** Achmet Pasha captured Mecha, Arabia.
- 1830:** United States and Venezuela signed a treaty of peace.
- 1841:** Hongkong ceded to the British by China.
- 1846:** Telegraph communication between Fort Lea and Philadelphia completed.
- 1848:** Christian VIII., King of Denmark, died.
- 1848:** Frederick VII. of Denmark enthroned.
- 1849:** Nathan Read, the first applicant for a United States patent, died.
- 1850:** Ships "Enterprise" and "Investigator" sailed from London in search of Sir John Franklin.
- 1850:** Adam Gottlob Oehlenschlaeger, German poet, died.
- 1854:** An emigrant ship, the "Taylor," driven on the rocks off Lambay Island, near Howth, 380 lives lost.
- 1861:** Confederates occupied unfinished fort on Ship Island, coast at Mississippi.
- 1866:** Bismarck quarreled with Austria, and complained of infidelity.
- 1867:** Nathaniel Parker Willis, American poet, died.
- 1871:** Paris capitulated to the Germans.
- 1871:** Germans drove 80,000 French into Switzerland.
- 1875:** Jean François Millet, French painter, died.
- 1880:** Jules Favre, French statesman, died.
- 1885:** El Mahdi was defeated by the British in the Sudan.
- 1887:** The "Ada Gilmore" and the "Kapunda" collided off Brazil, 298 lives lost.
- 1891:** Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, died.
- 1894:** Spain demanded 20,000,000 francs from Morocco for attack on Melilla.
- 1894:** Eugene Nits, French dramatist died.
- 1894:** Helen Shafer, President of Wellesley College, died.
- 1895:** George F. Magoun, founder of Iowa College of Grinnell, died.
- 1897:** William Rankin Duryee, American educator, died.
- 1898:** Anti-Jewish riots broke out in France.
- 1898:** Russia made threatening operations against opening Chinese ports to trade.
- 1898:** Japanese cruiser "Kasagi" launched at Philadelphia.
- 1898:** Ernest Tschernberg, German entomologist, died.
- 1899:** The first Dukkhotborts, a religious sect, arrived in Canada from Russia.
- 1900:** Richard Blackmore, English novelist, died.
- 1900:** John Ruskin, English writer and artist, died.
- 1901:** Edmund Courtland Stanton, American operative manager, died.
- 1902:** President Roosevelt recommended the purchase of the Panama Canal for \$40,000,000.
- 1903:** Julian Ralph, American author and correspondent, died.
- 1904:** Hermann Edouard von Holst, German historian, died.
- 1907:** Josiah Flynt Willard, American sociologist and author, died.
- 1908:** Henry Martyn Parkhurst, American astronomer, died.
- 1910:** Extraordinary floods in the Saine valley.
- 1911:** Andrew Carnegie increased the funds of the Carnegie Institute to \$25,000,000.
- 1912:** William H. Dexter, American philanthropist, died.
- 1912:** Emperor of China signed abdication.
- JANUARY 21**
- Feast-day of: St. Agnes, virgin-martyr; St. Epiphanius, St. Vimin or Vivian, St. Publius.
- 1537:** Juan de Grijalva, Spanish discoverer of Mexico, died.
- 1647:** Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, beheaded.
- 1670:** James Stuart, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, assassinated.
- 1699:** Joseph Justus Scaliger, savant and classical critic, died.
- 1691:** William Laud made bishop of St. David's, Scotland.
- 1691:** Erection of buildings began in Plymouth, Mass.
- 1647:** Bubonic plague appeared in Edinburgh, Scotland.
- 1683:** First Earl of Shaftesbury, Cromwellian statesman, died.
- 1692:** William III. of England issued a proclamation against vice and frivolity.
- 1702:** Quakers in Pennsylvania first permitted to affirm.
- 1707:** Aurungzebe, Emperor of Hindustan, died.
- 1747:** Battle of Minas in Novo Scotia, French defeated the English.
- 1750:** Lord Erskine, English jurist, born.
- 1760:** James Quin, English actor, died.
- 1768:** First of the Julius letters appeared.
- 1774:** Mustapha, sultan of Turkey, died.
- 1780:** Admiral Rodney, relieved Gibraltar.
- 1788:** William Henry Smyth, English admiral, born.
- 1793:** Louis XVI. of France beheaded.
- 1802:** John Moore, Scottish physician and novelist, died.
- 1808:** Royal family of Portugal, expelled by Bonaparte, arrived in Brazil.
- 1815:** John C. Fremont born.
- 1815:** Battle at the River Raisin, Michigan.
- 1814:** Bernard de St. Pierre, French author of *Paul and Virginia*, died.
- 1810:** Official mourning in France for Louis XVI.
- 1821:** Mexico permitted Americans to colonize Texas.
- 1824:** "Stonewall" Jackson, Confederate commander, born.
- 1821:** Ashanti defeated the British at Akkum.
- 1829:** Oscar II. of Sweden born.
- 1831:** Achim von Arnim, German poet, died.
- 1832:** Andrew Bell, founder of "Madras system" of education, died.
- 1833:** South Carolina suspended the nullification ordinance.
- 1837:** Jaffa, in Syria, nearly destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1839:** Great fire in Constantinople.
- 1840:** London "Daily News" first appeared.
- 1840:** Battle of Hermannstadt; Hungarians defeated Austrians.
- 1859:** Henry Hallam, historian, died.
- 1861:** Jefferson Davis withdrew from United States Senate.
- 1864:** An Austro-Prussian army invaded Holstein in the war with Denmark.
- 1868:** Alexander Asboth, Hungarian-American general, died.
- 1870:** Colliery strike riots near Sheffield, England.
- 1870:** Professor Tyndall demonstrated the presence of organic matter in atmospheric dust.
- 1872:** Franz Grillparzer, Austrian dramatist, died.
- 1872:** All foreigners in the Tondel district at the Argentine Republic murdered by natives.
- 1874:** Morrison R. Waite appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- 1879:** British defeated Zulus at Shoshe.
- 1881:** Russia and China defined boundaries by treaty.
- 1884:** The "Iran-clad" oath repealed by Congress.
- 1887:** Henry M. Stanley started to the relief at Emin Pasha.
- 1892:** Bacillus of influenza discovered in Vienna.
- 1890:** Roman Catholic diocese of Alexandria, Ontario, established.
- 1890:** Nathan M. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire died.
- 1891:** Roman Catholic churches ordered closed in Russia.
- 1892:** Lawlessness broke out in Northern China.
- 1897:** Cholera raged in Germany.
- 1895:** Julien Florian Desprez, French cardinal, died.
- 1896:** Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Beatrice of England died.
- 1896:** Thomas Ewing, American general and lawyer, died.
- 1898:** Spaniards reported capture of Capital of Cuban insurgents.
- 1898:** Japan ordered fleet to Chinese waters.
- 1900:** Canada sent a corps of mounted riflemen to the Boxer War.
- 1901:** Sir Anthony Hoskins, British admiral, died.
- 1902:** Aubrey Thomas De Vere, Irish poet and essayist, died.
- 1902:** Mme Camilla Urso, French violinist, died.
- 1905:** United States assumed charge of Santo Domingo finances.
- 1903:** Claim of French government against Panama Canal Company was compromised by payment of \$1,600,000.
- 1911:** Bubonic plague broke out at Peking.
- 1912:** Ceremonial entry of Cardinal Bourne into Westminster Cathedral, London.
- 1912:** Kate Shelley, American heroine, died.
- JANUARY 22**
- Feast-day of: St. Vincent, of Valencia, St. Anastasius, martyr in Assyria.
- 1265:** The Parliament of England, as representing the counties, first met.
- 1525:** Var on the Emperor Charles V. declared by Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France.
- 1531:** Andrea del Sarto, Florentine painter, died.
- 1552:** Duke of Somerset beheaded for treason.
- 1555:** Elizabeth released from imprisonment.
- 1561:** Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, born.
- 1563:** The thirty-nine articles of the Anglican Church adopted.
- 1571:** Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, founder of Cottonian Library (in British Museum), born.
- 1575:** Queen Elizabeth established a monopoly of the printing of music.
- 1592:** Pierre Gassendi, French philosopher and astronomer, born.
- 1644:** Charles I. convened a parliament at Oxford.
- 1617:** Cornelle, French author, admitted to the Academy.
- 1689:** English Parliament declared that James II. had abdicated.
- 1720:** The South Sea speculation began in London.
- 1729:** C. E. Lessing, German poet, born.
- 1742:** Charles Albert of Bavaria made Emperor of Austria.
- 1760:** Battle of Wanderslash, French and British in India.
- 1788:** Byron, the poet, born.
- 1791:** Washington appointed commissioners to survey the District of Columbia.
- 1795:** Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died.
- 1799:** First Ohio territorial assembly met at Cincinnati.
- 1800:** Earthquake at Aleppo destroyed 20,000 lives.
- 1800:** George Steevens, English Shakespearean scholar, died.
- 1809:** British and French vessels fought off Guadalupe Island.
- 1813:** Second battle at Frenchtown, now Monroe, Mich.
- 1814:** Battle at the Tallapoosa River.
- 1815:** United States privateer "Tomahawk" captured.
- 1815:** Remains of Louis XIV. and of Marie Antoinette moved to the royal church of St. Denis, Paris.
- 1818:** Caspar Wistar, American physician, died.
- 1821:** Fire at Mile End, London, loss, \$1,000,000.
- 1822:** J. J. Angerstein, founder of the British National Gallery of Art, died.
- 1825:** First constitution for Costa Rica decreed.
- 1827:** The Duke of Wellington made Commander-in-Chief.
- 1833:** John C. Calhoun dealed the existence of a United States nation.
- 1834:** Earthquake in South Carolina.
- 1840:** Johann F. Blumenbach, German founder of anthropology, died.
- 1858:** Planet Nemusa discovered.
- 1862:** Engagement at Knok Knoster, Mo.
- 1862:** Stuart started on his third exploratory journey across Australia.
- 1868:** German Diet rejected the proposals of Austria.
- 1863:** An insurrection in Poland broke out, headed by Langiewicz.
- 1868:** Charles John Keen, English actor, died.
- 1875:** Alfonso XII. entered Madrid.
- 1879:** British defeated at Isandula in Zulu War.
- 1879:** Rorke's Drift defended in Zulu War.
- 1881:** New York received Cleopatra's Needle.
- 1887:** Sir Joseph Whitworth, mechanical engineer, died.
- 1888:** Miguel Amunategui, Chilean historian, died.
- 1889:** H. de Lesseps declared Panama Canal would be finished unless 60,000,000 shares were subscribed for.
- 1890:** French in Algeria forbade pilgrimages to Mekka because of the cholera.
- 1891:** Attempt made to exclude American meats from Germany.
- 1891:** A Supreme Council at Labor created in France.
- 1891:** Coal strike ordered in Russia.
- 1894:** Alfred P. Burbank, American educationist, died.
- 1895:** Charles Secretan, professor of philology atusanne, died.
- 1895:** Edward Solomon, English composer, died.
- 1897:** Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of stenography, died.
- 1898:** French Chamber of Deputies riot over Dreyfus case.
- 1899:** Michel Annenkoff, Russian military engineer, died.
- 1900:** John Potter Stockton, ex-U. S. Senator from New Jersey, died.
- 1901:** Queen Victoria of England died.
- 1901:** Edward VII. became King of England.
- 1902:** James P. Sterrett, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, died.
- 1902:** J. Ward Dean, American genealogist and author, died.
- 1903:** Augustus John Cuthbert Hare, English author, died.
- 1906:** Charles A. Gilchrist, American general, died.
- 1906:** Charles Emile Dameron, French painter, died.
- 1908:** Morris Ketchum Jesup, American merchant and benefactor, died.
- 1910:** Joseph Wheelock, Jr., American actor, died.
- 1912:** Duke of Connaught, Governor-general of Canada visited New York.
- 1912:** Edmund Day, American dramatist, died.
- JANUARY 23**
- Feast-day of: St. Emerentiana, virgin-martyr; St. Clement, martyr; St. Eusebius, Abbot of St. John the Almoner; St. Raymond of Penafort.
- 1516:** Ferdinand V., King of all Spain, died.
- 1536:** John of Leyden, the Prophet, executed.
- 1570:** Royal Exchange opened in London by Queen Elizabeth.
- 1579:** Union of seven Dutch provinces at Utrecht effected the Dutch Republic.
- 1622:** William Baffin, English navigator, died.
- 1608:** Triple Alliance effected, England, Holland, and Sweden against France.
- 1721:** Nicholas Evers learned to preach to the Baptists in New Amsterdam.
- 1730:** Bishop Berkeley bought a farm near Middletown, N. Y., for an Indian college, later gave the land and books to Yale.
- 1759:** British captured Guadalupe Island, West Indies.



- 1761: Richard Alsop, one of the "Hartford Wits," born.
- 1765: English colonized the Falkland Islands.
- 1766: William Caslon, English type-cutter, died.
- 1790: The mutineers of the "Bounty" burned their ship at Pitcairn Island.
- 1795: French captured The Hague, Holland.
- 1795: John Sullivan, American Revolutionary general, died.
- 1799: French captured and entered Naples.
- 1800: Edward Rutledge, American statesman, died.
- 1802: Alexander Humboldt climbed Chimborazo to the height of 18,576 feet.
- 1806: William Pitt, English orator and statesman, died.
- 1813: Americans taken as prisoners at second battle of Frenchtown, Mich., massacred by the Indians.
- 1813: George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died.
- 1814: Italian kingdom ended with fall of Bonaparte; authority restored to Pope.
- 1820: Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, died.
- 1825: A National Convention decreed a Constitution for the Argentine Republic.
- 1843: Baron de Lamotte Fonque, French poet and novelist, died.
- 1844: Sir Francis Burdett, English politician, died.
- 1845: Congress arranged for preselected national Election day.
- 1852: Napoleon III annexed the property of the Orleans family to the state.
- 1854: Stephen A. Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill.
- 1855: Lord John Russell, fearing censure for conduct of the Crimean War, resigned as Foreign Secretary.
- 1855: Archdeacon Julius Charles Hare, English writer, died.
- 1855: Sarah Davis, first woman to receive a capital sentence in Philadelphia.
- 1860: England and France signed a Commercial treaty.
- 1877: A new constitution for Turkey was proclaimed.
- 1853: Paul Gustave Doré, French artist and illustrator, died.
- 1859: Klog John, of Abyssinia, prepared for war with Menelik.
- 1859: A general amnesty proclaimed in Spain for political offenders.
- 1859: Natural gas struck at Kingsville, Ontario.
- 1859: Alexandre Cabanel, French painter, died.
- 1892: President Harrison issued an ultimatum in the dispute with Chile.
- 1893: Phillips Brooks, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died.
- 1897: L. C. Lamar, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died.
- 1894: King Lobengula of the Matabele in Africa, killed.
- 1895: Alfred Lebbeus Loomis, American physician and educator, died.
- 1896: Madagascar formally annexed to France.
- 1899: United States fleet assembled at Key West.
- 1899: Michael J. Cramer, American diplomat, died.
- 1900: Battle of Spion Kop in South African War.
- 1900: Henry Allen Hazen, American meteorologist, died.
- 1901: Fire in Montreal caused a loss to the insurance companies of \$2,200,300.
- 1901: John Peter Clever Shanks, American general, died.
- 1901: Fire in Aalesund, Norway, left 10,000 persons homeless.
- 1905: Strikers in St. Petersburg broke into open insurrection; hundreds were shot.
- 1906: Steamer "Valencia" wrecked off Vancouver Island, 100 lives lost.
- 1907: President Diaz of Mexico opened the Tehuantepec National Railway.
- 1908: Edward McDowell, American composer and pianist, died.
- 1909: Steamer "Republique" rammed and sunk by the "Florida." The wireless telegraph brought succor.
- 1911: British and German gunboats quelled rioting in Hankow, China.
- 1912: Protocol of Conference on opium at The Hague signed by twelve powers.
- 1912: France threatened withdrawal of her ambassador to Italy if the Turks captured on the steamship "Manouha" were not turned over to her.
- 1912: Revolution in Ecuador ended; rebel commanders spared.
- 1878: Seminole Indians defeated at Lochabatchee, Fla.
- 1859: Proposal to purchase Cuba introduced into Congress.
- 1861: Mayor of Boston suppressed a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society.
- 1861: Georgia troops seized the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta.
- 1863: Kingdom of Poland placed in a state of siege.
- 1863: Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.
- 1867: Bread-riots broke out in England.
- 1867: Schleswig and Holstein annexed to Prussia.
- 1879: Zulus defeated at Inkanyani.
- 1881: Russians finally captured Geok-Tepe.
- 1884: Gen. Charles George Gordon started home to the Sudan.
- 1889: Riots occurred in Ireland because of trial of William O'Brien, home-ruler.
- 1889: A revolution in Uganda deposed King Kiwira.
- 1890: National Bank of Brazil organized.
- 1890: Portugal raised National defense fund because of trouble with England.
- 1891: First train crossed the Forth Bridge.
- 1892: Battle of Mengo established supremacy in British East Africa.
- 1894: Constance Fenimore Woolson, American novelist, died.
- 1895: Lord Randolph Churchill, British statesman, died.
- 1897: Margaret Hungerford ("The Duchess") Irish novelist, died.
- 1898: United States battleship "Maine" ordered to Havana.
- 1898: Anti-Jewish riots in Algiers.
- 1898: California began celebrating golden jubilee.
- 1898: Sir Frederick D. Middleton, commander in Riel rebellion, Canada, died.
- 1899: Romualdo Pacheco, ex-Governor of California, died.
- 1903: United States and Great Britain signed treaty arranging for a commission to settle Alaskan boundary.
- 1905: "Black Sunday" in St. Petersburg; 4,000 strikers reported killed by soldiers.
- 1909: Arthur Sweatman, Anglican archbishop and Primate of Canada, died.
- 1910: Ezra Kendall, American comedian, died.
- 1911: Mexican insurrection against Diaz became general.
- 1911: Herbert M. Allen, American missionary in Turkey, died.
- 1911: Edward Robert Atwill, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died.
- 1911: Capt. Charles Barr, Scottish sailing-master, died.
- 1911: David Graham Phillips, American novelist, assassinated.
- 1912: Charles F. Cox, American scientist, died.
- 1912: Prussia celebrated 200th anniversary of Frederick the Great.
- 1861: Jerome Bonaparte lost suit to establish rights.
- 1863: "The Irishman," a Dublin newspaper, prosecuted for sedition.
- 1870: Victor Duc de Broglie, French statesman, died.
- 1873: American Protestant church dedicated in Rome.
- 1875: John Finlay, English historian, died.
- 1877: A statue of Robert Burns unveiled in Glasgow.
- 1882: Guiteau, assassin of President Garfield, found guilty.
- 1882: Chile and Bolivia signed a treaty of alliance.
- 1884: Gordon appointed Governor of the Sudan.
- 1885: Chinese forts near Kelung taken by the French.
- 1892: Poles solemnly celebrated the centenary of the partition of Poland.
- 1894: French troops occupied Timbuktu.
- 1895: Foreign war-ships landed troops to protect the missionaries at Chefoo, China.
- 1896: Alexander Macmillan, English publisher, died.
- 1896: Frederic, Lord Leighton, English painter, died.
- 1898: United States battleship "Maine" entered Havana harbor.
- 1898: Russia offered loan to China on same terms as England.
- 1898: Bread-riots broke out in Italy.
- 1898: John Laird, English ship-builder, died.
- 1899: Adelina Patti, singer, married Baron Cederstrom.
- 1899: Adolphe P. D'Ennery, French playwright, died.
- 1900: Adelaide Victoria, Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, died.
- 1901: Baron Wilhelm Rothemann, German banker, died.
- 1903: Charles Robert Ingersoll, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died.
- 1904: Mine explosion at Cheswick, Pa., killed more than 200 miners.
- 1904: Florence Maybrick, accused of poisoning her husband, released after 15 years imprisonment.
- 1905: Battle of Hun river in Russo-Japanese War.
- 1906: Simplon tunnel through the Alps opened.
- 1906: Geo. Joseph Wheeler, Confederate cavalry leader, died.
- 1907: Isabella Beecher Hooker, American reformer, died.
- 1908: Louise de la Ramée ("Oulda"), English novelist, died.
- 1909: Calhoun Walton West, ex-Governor of Utah, died.
- 1912: Socialists elected to the German Reichstag numbered 110.
- 1912: Joseph M. Brown succeeded Hoke Smith as Governor of Georgia.
- 1912: Cardinal Farley's elevation to cardinalate celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.
- 1892: Chile granted the demands of the United States.
- 1895: Nikolai Karlovich de Giers, Russian statesman, died.
- 1895: Arthur Cayley, English mathematician, died.
- 1896: Great Britain agreed to a commission to settle Bering Sea claims.
- 1898: Spain ordered battleship "Vizcaya" to United States ports to return visit of "Maine" to Cuba.
- 1899: Jules E. Richebourg, French novelist, died.
- 1899: Paul Félix Tallade, French actor, died.
- 1898: Count Ludwig Tisza, Hungarian statesman, died.
- 1899: Augustus H. Garland, ex-Attorney-General, died.
- 1904: Whitaker Wright, English promoter, died.
- 1906: All traction lines in Manhattan were merged.
- 1906: Minting at Vladivostok, 200 killed.
- 1906: Sir Edward Thornton, British diplomat, died.
- 1907: Mining disaster at Saarbrück, Germany, cost 145 lives.
- 1907: Henry Martyn Field, American clergyman and author, died.
- 1908: John Alexis Edgren, American theologian, died.
- 1911: Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, English statesman and journalist, died.
- 1912: Gordon Memorial Cathedral consecrated at Khartum.
- 1912: Italians seized the French mail steamer "Tavignano" off Tripoli.
- 1912: Gen. Pedro Montero assassinated in the court room at Guayaquil, Ecuador.
- 1912: Italian seizures of French vessels referred to The Hague.

## JANUARY 27

- Feast-day of: St. Julian, bishop. St. John Chrysostom, archbishop. St. Marius, abbot.
- 1080: Battle of Fladenheim, Germany, Emperor Henry IV defeated.
- 1160: Frederick Barbarossa captured Crema.
- 1534: Pedro de Heredia, Spanish soldier in South America, drowned.
- 1621: Thomas Willis, English physician, born.
- 1649: Charles I of England sentenced to be executed.
- 1666: Narragansett Indians looted Warwick, R. I.
- 1689: Indians attacked Dover, N. H., taking 29 captives to be sold in Canada.
- 1699: Sir William Temple, English statesman and diplomat, died.
- 1733: Thomas Woolston, English deist, died.
- 1756: Mozart, German musician, born.
- 1760: Floods caused great loss in the Rhine Valley.
- 1761: Joseph Hutchinson appointed Chief Justice of Massachusetts.
- 1761: The day regarded by John Adams as marking the beginning of the American Revolution.
- 1772: Pantheon in London opened.
- 1778: An American force attacked New Providence, in the Bahamas.
- 1780: Juan Alvarez, Mexican general, born.
- 1785: University of Georgia chartered.
- 1790: Subject of slave-trade referred to select committee of Parliament.
- 1796: "Royal Sovereign" burned by accident.
- 1800: Castle of King John of England blown down.
- 1800: The British occupied Bednapur and Candpur in India.
- 1807: Aaron Burr's conspiracy announced in Congress.
- 1812: The French invaded Swedish Pomerania.
- 1814: Indians attacked Americans at Camp Bannock.
- 1814: General Jackson defeated the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend.
- 1814: Johann Gottlieb Fichte, German metaphysician, died.
- 1816: Samuel, Lord Hood, English admiral, died.
- 1820: Charles Hutton, English mathematician, died.
- 1824: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company chartered in Virginia.
- 1824: First copy of *Richmond Whig* appeared.
- 1827: Lord Combermere stormed Bharrpur, India.
- 1827: Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, Canada, established.
- 1832: Andrew Bell, English clergyman and teacher, died.
- 1834: First case of cholera appeared in Edinburgh.
- 1839: Samuel Compers, labor leader, born.
- 1851: Canada acquired the right to the clerical reserves.
- 1851: John James Audubon, American naturalist, died.
- 1854: Canadian Great Western Railway was opened for traffic.
- 1857: Preston Smith Brooks, assailant of Sumner, died.
- 1858: King of Delhi tried for complicity in the mutiny and transported.
- 1859: Emperor William II. of Germany born.
- 1859: William H. Prescott, American historian, died.
- 1864: Engagement at Fair Gardens or Kelly's Ford, Tenn.
- 1865: Confederates fired Savannah, Ga.
- 1866: Joseph Crele, 1-1/2 years of age, died at Caledonia, Wis.

## JANUARY 25

- Feast-day of: Sts. Jurentinus and Maximinus, martyrs. St. Apollo, abbot. St. Rufus. St. Proiectus or St. Felix, martyr. St. Poppo.
- 1077: Pope Gregory VII. excommunicated Emperor Henry IV.
- 1164: Clarendon Constitutions passed in England defining the limits between civil and religious authority.
- 1377: Edward II. of England forced to abdicate.
- 1401: Damascus occupied by Tamerlane.
- 1494: Ferdinand I. Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, died.
- 1500: Milanese revolted against the French.
- 1533: Henry VIII. of England privately married Anne Boleyn.
- 1559: Christian II., King of Denmark, died.
- 1627: Robert Boyle, English chemist, born.
- 1631: France and Sweden concluded Treaty of Bernvald against Germany.
- 1640: Robert Burton, English author, died.
- 1693: Anna Ivanovna, Empress of Russia (1730-1740), born.
- 1697: York, Maine, destroyed by French and Indians.
- 1720: Spain accepted the terms of the Quadruple Alliance.
- 1739: Robert Burns, Scottish poet, born.
- 1760: Benj. R. Haydon, English painter, born.
- 1787: The Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., attacked by Shay Rebellion.
- 1791: George Selwyn, English wit, died.
- 1802: Bonaparte elected president of the Cisalpine Republic, thenceforth named Italian Republic.
- 1802: Peace between Turkey and France effected by treaty of Paris.
- 1807: Battle of Mohnungen; Bernadotte defeated the Russians and Prussians.
- 1811: Daniel MacIver, painter, born.
- 1819: University of Virginia established.
- 1828: Duke of Wellington administration formed.
- 1829: William Shield, English composer, died.
- 1830: Senator Robert T. Hayne delivered his speech on the right of secession.
- 1831: A revolutionary National Diet declared the independence of Poland.
- 1833: General Tarleton, British cavalry officer in Revolutionary war, died.
- 1834: Castle of St. Louis at Quebec, nearly destroyed by fire.
- 1837: New Orleans *Picayune* first appeared.
- 1838: Destructive earthquake felt in Eastern Europe and Western Asia.
- 1841: Earthquake shocks occurred in New York State.
- 1842: Engagement at Howe Creek, in Seminole War.
- 1855: Crown Prince Frederick of Germany married Princess Victoria of England.

## JANUARY 24

- Feast-day of: St. Timothy, disciple of St. Paul, martyr at Ephesus. St. Babyrius, bishop. St. Macedonius; St. Cadoc of Wales.
- 41: Calligula, Roman Emperor, assassinated.
- 1236: Henry III. of England married Eleanor of Provence.
- 1502: Henry VII. began his chapel in Westminster Abbey.
- 1712: Frederick II., King of Prussia, born.
- 1732: Pierre Augustin de Beaumarchais, French writer, born.
- 1773: Benjamin Lincoln, American general, born.
- 1749: Charles James Fox, English statesman, born.
- 1753: Johann von Aikinger, Austrian poet, born.
- 1762: James Ralph, English writer, died.
- 1791: Gen. Francis Marion captured a British garrison at Georgetown, S. C.
- 1870: Venice declared a free port.
- 1833: Charles Kendall Adams, American educator, born.

M

Disputed  
Pronun-  
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Foreign  
Phrases

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1866: John Gibson, English sculptor, died.  
1869: Cbos A Dana become editor of New York Sun.  
1870: General Canby, military governor of Virginia, turned the State over to the civil authorities.  
1871: Longwy capitulated in Franco-Prussian war.  
1880: Thomas A Edison received patent for an incandescent electric lamp.  
1883: British note relating to interference in Egypt accepted, except by France and Turkey.  
1884: Cetewayo, Zulu king, escaped and was recaptured by the British.  
1885: Gordon murdered at Khartum.  
1889: Gen Boulanger elected a deputy.  
1891: Austria resumed diplomatic relations with Brazil.  
1891: "Thermidor," by Sardou, was suppressed.  
1891: Jervis McEntee, American landscape painter, died.  
1893: James G Blaine died.  
1894: Rosina Vokes, English actress, died.  
1896: Theodore Tilton, American general, jurist, and diplomat, died.  
1898: Officers of battleship "Maine" made formal call on Captain-General of Havana.  
1898: Engineers' strike in England ended.  
1900: Cronje, Boer general, surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg.  
1901: Verdi, Italian composer, died.  
1903: John D Rockefeller announced gift of \$7,000,000 to be used in tuberculosis research.  
1903: Insane asylum, Colney Hatch, in London burned; 52 lives lost.  
1904: Aonle Chambers-Ketchum, American songwriter, died.  
1905: Largest diamond in the world found in Premier mine, South Africa.  
1905: John Maoning Hall, American jurist, died.  
1908: United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the law forbidding discrimination against labor organizations.  
1909: A fisheries treaty between the United States and Newfoundland signed.  
1909: Benoit Constant Coquelin, French actor, died at midnight.  
1911: Peru and Ecuador refused to submit to arbitration and began fighting.  
1911: Frederik G Hesse, American mechanical engineer and educator, died.  
1912: Italy surrendered Turks taken from French steamship "Mafouba" and released the French mail-steamer "Tavignano."  
1912: Russia ordered Persians and Armenians at Tahrir to surrender their arms.  
1912: Chinese throne urged to abdicate by 46 Imperial generals.

## JANUARY 28

Feast-day of St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, St. John of Reomay, St. Paulinus of Aquileia, St. Margaret of Hungary.  
814: Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany, died.  
1204: Alexius IV murdered by a usurper.  
1457: Henry VII, King of England, born.  
1521: Diet of Worms assembled.  
1547: Henry VIII, King of England, died.  
1547: Edward VI became King of England.  
1596: Sir Francis Drake, English navigator, died.  
1613: Thomas Bodley, librarian of Oxford University, died.  
1621: Paul V, pope (1605-21), died.  
1697: Sir John Fenwick, last person to suffer death on hill of attainder, executed.  
1706: John Baskerville, English printer and type-founder, born.  
1712: North and South Carolina militia routed the Tuscaroras on the River Neuse.  
1725: Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, died.  
1730: French and Choctaw Indians destroyed Natchez settlements.  
1738: Construction of Westminster Bridge, London, began.  
1754: Ludvig von Hjalberg, Danish dramatist, died.  
1770: Lord North's administration began.  
1782: Jean B B d'Anville, French geographer, died.  
1791: L F Hérold, French composer, died.  
1796: The Prince Regent of England mobbed.  
1807: Pall Mall in London first lighted with gas.  
1817: A branch of the United States Bank opened at Cincinnati, Ohio.  
1820: Jersey City incorporated.  
1825: José María Monteclegre, Costa Rican statesman, assassinated.  
1829: Burke, who advocated persons to sell their bodies, hanged in Edinburgh.  
1833: Charles George Gordon, called "Chinese Gordon" born.  
1839: Sir William Beechey, English portrait-painter, died.  
1844: Cornerstone of the English Cathedral at Jerusalem laid.  
1846: General Price defeated the Mexicans at El Embudo.  
1846: British defeated Sikhs in the Punjab.  
1848: Frederik VII united Schleswig and Holstein to Denmark.  
1854: Athenians revolted against the Turks.  
1854: Jérôme Adolphe Blanqui, French political economist, died.  
1855: First train ran over the Panama Railroad.  
1868: Fenians attacked a Martello tower near Waterford, Ireland.  
1871: Paris surrendered to the invading Germans.  
1878: Thessalonians revolted against the Turks.

1881: Boers victorious at Laing's Neck.  
1886: Emperor of Anam died.  
1886: Leopold of Belgium established the African Society of the Red Cross.  
1893: Earthquake on Island of Zante caused great damage.  
1893: Fishing fleet wrecked off the Lizard; 130 lives lost.  
1897: Congratiation in Berlin, Germany, destroyed property worth 2,000,000 marks.  
1895: Turkey agreed to reform Armenian abuses by removing officials.  
1895: Marshal Canrobert, of France, died.  
1896: Sir Joseph Barnby, English musician, died.  
1899: James H Slater, ex-Senator from Oregon, died.  
1899: George S Greene, American soldier, died.  
1900: James W Gerard, American author and lawyer, died.  
1902: Lewis Ashfield Kimberley, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
1903: John B Allen, ex-U S Senator, Washington, died.  
1903: Robert Planquette, French composer ("Chimes of Normandy"), died.  
1905: Anarchy prevailed in Warsaw, troops killed many persons.  
1909: François Marie Richard, French cardinal, died.  
1909: José Miguel Gomez became President of Cuba.  
1909: United States control in Cuba ended.  
1910: William Franklin Draper, American general and diplomat, died.  
1911: John MacWhirter, English painter, died.  
1911: Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, American author, died.  
1911: Leandro Rodríguez, Cuban patriot, died.  
1912: Mob murdered ex-President Eloy Alfaro and Generals Flavio, Alfaro, Medardo Alfaro Uplao Paez, and Manuel Serrano, revolutionists, in penitentiary, Quito, Ecuador.  
1912: Moroccan tribesmen and French troops fought near Rahat.  
1912: Turks and Arabs repulsed in attack on Aolara by Italians.  
1912: William Lochren, American jurist, died.

## JANUARY 29

Feast-day of St. Gildas the Scot, St. Gildas the Wise, St. Francis of Sales, St. Sulpitius the Severe.  
275: Aurelian, Emperor of Rome, died.  
1327: Edward III of England was crowned.  
1499: Catherine von Bora, wife of Luther, born.  
1571: Naval Battle of Lepanto; Dutch defeated Spanish.  
1631: Wife of Miles Standish died at Plymouth.  
1644: Battle of Nantwich; Irish royalists defeated.  
1663: Robert Sanderson, English bishop, died.  
1688: Emmanuel de Swedenborg, Swedish mystic, born.  
1688: Ivan V, Czar of Russia, died.  
1700: Daniel Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician, born.  
1737: Thomas Paine born.  
1743: Cardinal Fleury died.  
1749: William Sharp, English engraver, born.  
1762: Thames river, England, frozen five feet deep.  
1774: Franklin presented a petition from Massachusetts to English Privy Council.  
1782: Daniel F E Auber, German composer, born.  
1795: Congress passed law abrogating titles of nobility.  
1814: Battle of Brienne, Bonaparte defeated Blucher.  
1820: George III of England died.  
1827: Congress granted to the people of Michigan Territory the right to elect members of the Territorial legislative council.  
1829: Paul Barras, French revolutionist, died.  
1830: Prince Czartoryski elected President of the Polish Republic.  
1833: Reform Parliament of England opened.  
1834: Austria and Prussia agreed to surrender Polish refugees to Russia.  
1843: William McKinley, President of the United States, born.  
1848: Abd El Kader, Emir of Algeria, taken to Paris by his conquerors.  
1848: A liberal constitution granted to the two Sicilies.  
1850: Henry Clay introduced in Congress his compromise resolution on Slavery.  
1853: Napoleon III married Eugénie Montijo.  
1859: William Cranch Bond, American astronomer, died.  
1861: Mrs Catherine Gore, English novelist, died.  
1861: Kansas is admitted as the 36th State of the Union.  
1862: Engagement at Occoquan Bridge, Va.  
1862: Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from the Confederacy, reached England.  
1864: Fight at Medley, Va.  
1866: Elizabeth Nott, President of Union College, died.  
1866: George Peabody added \$500,000 to former gifts to London poor.  
1875: National Assembly of France adopted the clauses of a republican constitution.  
1876: Battle of Prineville made part of the Russian Empire.  
1882: Alex L Hillel, American metallurgist, died.  
1888: Edward Lear, English author, died.

1889: Légitime, President of Haiti, defeated by Hippolyte.  
1890: The United States recognized the Republic of Brazil.  
1891: Wm Windom, Secretary of Treasury, died.  
1895: Darwin Cady Eaton, professor of botany at Yale, died.  
1896: Arthur C Duacat, American general, died.  
1896: Elijah Shaw, founder of Shaw University, died.  
1898: Spain protested against the assembling of a United States fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and ordered its own fleet to Havana.  
1898: Jules Emile Péau, French surgeon, died.  
1900: Charles Franklin Dunbar, American political economist, died.  
1901: Count Joseph V Gnrko, Russian field-marshal, died.  
1901: Hugh Reginald Hawels, English author, died.  
1902: Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution.  
1906: Christian IX, King of Denmark, died.  
1911: Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-general of Canada.  
1911: Portuguese government granted a pension to the deposed king Manuel of \$3,300 monthly.  
1912: Prince Mare A Colonna, Italian Papal dignitary, died.

## JANUARY 30

Feast-day of St. Barsimans, martyr, St. Martina, martyr, St. Aldegundis, martyr, St. Bathilde, Queen of France, St. Charles the Martyr, Charles I of England.  
422: B C A census taken of Athens; 20,000 male inhabitants.  
1606: Sir Everard Digby, English conspirator, died.  
1643: Battle of Adwail on Monr, between Royalists and Parliamentarians.  
1644: William Chillingworth, English Arminian theologian, died.  
1645: Commissioners met at Uxbridge, England, to consider the proposals of Parliament to King Charles.  
1647: Charles I delivered to Parliament.  
1649: Charles I beheaded.  
1658: The Dutch acquired Bergen, N J.  
1661: The heads of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton were set upon poles at Westminster London.  
1661: Charles Rollin, French historian, born.  
1670: Pope Alexander III died.  
1710: A treaty between Empress of Russia and Prussia.  
1715: Walter Savage Landor, English poet, born.  
1755: Charles, Baron Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, born.  
1802: De Guzman became Governor of Chile.  
1804: Mungo Park started on second African voyage.  
1815: President Madison vetoed United States Bank Act.  
1835: Richard Lawrence, a maniac, attempted to kill President Jackson.  
1840: Emperor of China forbade all trade with England.  
1847: Earl of Elgin became Governor-General of Canada.  
1847: Yerba Buena became San Francisco.  
1853: Amnesties granted to French political exiles.  
1854: The British abandoned jurisdiction over the Orange River region, South Africa.  
1861: Custom-house and mint at New Orleans seized by Confederates.  
1862: The ironclad "Monitor" launched.  
1863: Fight at Kelly's Store, near Suffolk, Va.  
1863: National Gallery of Ireland opened.  
1868: Denmark proposed sale of St. Thomas and St. John, W I, to the United States.  
1869: William Carleton, Irish novelist, died.  
1877: United States Electoral Commission appointed.  
1878: Treaty with Samoa ratified.  
1879: Pago harbor acquired.  
1879: MacMahon resigned Presidency of the French Republic to Jules Grévy.  
1880: Jesuits in France were disbanded.  
1881: Callan, Peru, taken by Chileans and war ended.  
1888: Asa Gray, American botanist, died.  
1898: English royalists held a service in memory of the Young Pretender.  
1899: Archduke Rudolph, heir to Austrian throne, committed suicide.  
1899: James Halliwell-Phillips, Shakespearean scholar, died.  
1890: A flight of locusts covering 2,000 square miles reported near Red Sea.  
1891: Cattle troops captured Iquique.  
1891: Charles Bradlaugh, English radical, died.  
1893: Great Britain protested against the action of the United States in Hawaii.  
1894: Admiral Benbow fired on Rio de Janeiro insurgents.  
1895: Steamship "Elbo" sunk by a collision in the English channel; 300 lives lost.  
1896: William Henry Furness, American clergyman, died.  
1896: George F Magoun, founder of Iowa College, died.  
1897: Treaty between England and the United States signed for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute.  
1897: Joshua Hall Melville, American educator, died.  
1897: George B Roberts, American railroad manager, died.  
1898: Chesterman S Baron Carlingford, English statesman, died.  
1899: Daniel L Braine, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, died.

1898: Harris M Plaisied, ex-Governor of Maine, died.  
1899: Cuban Military Assembly demanded nearly \$80,000,000 for disbanding the Cuban Army of Liberation.  
1899: The French Government decided to require the Court to pass on the application for a new trial for Captain Dreyfus.  
1900: William Goebel, governor-elect of Kentucky, shot by assassin.  
1901: Court of International Arbitration established at The Hague.  
1905: Supreme Court declared the Beef Trust illegal.  
1905: Warsaw, Poland, under mob rule.  
1905: Anthony M Kelley, American jurist and diplomat, died.  
1906: Frederik VIII. ascended the throne of Denmark.  
1906: Paul Dresser, American song writer, died.  
1907: Martha Finley, American author and singer, died.  
1911: University of Cracow closed by strike among the students.  
1911: J A D McCurdy flew from Key West to Havana.  
1911: Edmund Orville Matthews, Rear-Admiral U S Navy, died.  
1912: Copyright treaty between United States and Hungary signed at Budapest.

## JANUARY 31

Feast-day of St. Marcella, widow St. Malde, bishop St. Serapion, martyr St. Cyrus and St. John, martyrs St. Peter Nolaseo.  
1574: Ben Jonson, English writer, born (?).  
1578: Battle of Gemblours, Spalo recovered the Walloon provinces.  
1606: Guy Fawkes, of the Gunpowder plot, executed.  
1616: Cape Horn discovered by La Mole.  
1648: The States General of the Netherlands concluded treaty with Spain, and were recognized as independent.  
1655: Cromwell dissolved Parliament.  
1677: English commissioners reached Virginia to inquire into cause of Bacon's rebellion.  
1686: Hons Egged, apostle to Greenland, born.  
1752: Gouverneur Morris, American statesman, born.  
1774: Franklin removed from office as Deputy Postmaster-General.  
1788: Charles Edward Stuart, the 'Young Pretender,' died at Florence, Italy.  
1793: Hamilton Academy, now Hamilton College, incorporated.  
1797: Mariot Arbuthnot, commander of British fleet at Charleston, died.  
1797: Franz Peter Schubert, Austrian composer, born.  
1801: John Marshall appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.  
1801: Sale of white bread forbidden in London.  
1815: A congress in Buenos Aires elected Rosas dictator.  
1816: Two British transports lost, with almost all on board.  
1827: Americans in Nacodoches, Texas, retreated before the Mexicans.  
1828: Ypsilanti, Greek patriot, died.  
1838: Osceola, Seminole chief, died at Charleston S C.  
1848: Congress authorized the Washington monument.  
1854: First electric-motor patent granted.  
1854: Railroads destroyed at Erie, Pa., by rioters.  
1854: Silvio Pellico, Italian poet, died.  
1855: Snow-blockade in Middle West no trains ran between Chicago and St. Louis for 14 days.  
1858: Steamship "Great Eastern" launched.  
1863: The Confederates forced the temporary withdrawal of the blockade helms at Charleston S C.  
1863: Conflict at Rover, Tenn.  
1865: Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery passed House of Representatives.  
1865: Surrey Theater, in London, second time destroyed.  
1873: Congress abolished the franking privilege.  
1876: European powers presented a formal note to Turkey suggesting certain important reforms.  
1881: The longest known session of Parliament, which sat for forty-one hours consecutively.  
1886: The Powers threatened to take action against Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia if any of them attacked Turkey.  
1889: Council of the Creek Indians ceded land in Oklahoma for \$2,300,000.  
1889: The Germans declared war on Mataniah in Samna.  
1889: Charles Louis, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, declared heir to the Austrian Crown.  
1890: The Duke of Connaught succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British army.  
1890: Germans declared peace at Zanzibar.  
1891: Portuguese soldiers at Oporto proclaimed a republic.  
1891: J L E Melsonier, French painter, died.  
1892: Rev Charles Spurgeon, English preacher, died.  
1893: Mount Inlayoke Seminary became Mount Holy of a College.  
1894: The Wilson tariff bill and the Income-tax bill were passed by the House of Representatives.  
1894: Russia yielded to England in the Pamir dispute.  
1895: The Japanese captured Wei-hai-wei.

- 1895: E R Hoar, congressman and lawyer, died.  
 1895: House of Representatives defeated free silver bill by vote of 182 to 132.  
 1896: Sir Francis Clare Ford, British diplomat, died.  
 1902: François Charles du Barail, French statesman, died.  
 1907: Henry C. Sergeant, American inventor, died.  
 1911: German cruisers quelled rebellion in Caroline Islands.  
 1912: The United States Senate created Children's Bureau to the Department of Commerce and Labor.  
 1912: Cardinal Archbishop William Henry O'Connell, of Boston, received with imposing ceremony on his return home from Rome.

#### DATE WITHIN THE MONTH UNKNOWN

- 630: Mohammed destroyed the idols in Mecca.  
 1340: Edward III., of England, assumed title of King of France.  
 1493: Columbus built first European structure in America, a fort in Santo Domingo.  
 1500: Diego de Lepe explored Brazil to 10° south.  
 1502: A treaty of perpetual peace between England and Scotland signed.  
 1522: Adrian V. became pope.  
 1526: Emperor Charles V. married Isabella of Portugal.  
 1551: Battle of Wrotham Heath in Wyatt's Insurrection in England.  
 1553: Inca Tupac led his people back to Lima.  
 1559: Mary Queen of Scots assumed title of Queen of England.  
 1567: Battle of Lannay; Spain and Flemish Protestants.  
 1569: Mary Queen of Scots removed from Bolton to Tutbury, England.  
 1604: Jesuits ordered to leave England.  
 1608: Capt. John Smith returned from captivity.  
 1617: Capitao Samuel Argall elected Deputy-Governor of Virginia.  
 1623: Carstenz named the Gulf of Carpentaria.  
 1625: Huguenots revolt in France.  
 1626: Peter Minuit appointed Governor of New Netherlands.  
 1643: Parliament made Earl of Warwick Lord High Admiral of American colonies.  
 1646: Dartmoor taken by Parliamentary forces.  
 1670: Claude Duval, highwayman, executed at Tyburn.  
 1679: La Salle built Fort Conty at the mouth of the Niagara river.  
 1683: William Penn bought out the Swedes on the Schuylkill river.  
 1685: John Archdale became Governor of North Carolina.  
 1689: Dampier, English voyager, explored the west and northwest coasts of Australia.  
 1690: Frontenac attacked the English in Canada.  
 1700: Iberville established a fort on the Mississippi river.  
 1702: First Settlement to Alabama, made at Mobile.  
 1723: James Franklin, publisher of *New England Courant* in Boston, arrested for libel.  
 1735: Moravian emigrants settled on the Ogeechee river in Georgia; Highlanders settle at New Inverness in Georgia.  
 1738: George Whitefield, Methodist Evangelist, sailed on his first visit to America.  
 1756: Benjamin Franklin attempted to defend the Pennsylvania frontier.  
 1757: Austria and Russia made a treaty for the partition of Prussia.  
 1757: Colonial governors met in Boston and agreed to raise 4,000 men against the French.  
 1758: Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia retired from office.  
 1762: Peter III. of Russia deposed by his wife, afterward Catherine II.  
 1763: The English government forbade Connecticut to colonize the Wyoming valley.  
 1764: Franklin persuaded the "Paxton Boys" to spare the friendly Indians.  
 1775: General Gage sent troops from Boston to Marshfield.  
 1783: Austria made marriage a civil contract and forbade divorce.  
 1804: All missionaries in Abyssinia imprisoned.  
 1816: First Savings bank established in London.  
 1822: Rev. Mr. Leltner and wife began as missionaries to the lepers in South Africa.  
 1826: Richmond, Va., first established.  
 1831: The Independence of Belgium is recognized.  
 1836: Tlemcen, in Algeria, taken by French Marshal Clausel.  
 1840: Opium war between England and China began.  
 1842: Tlemcen, in Algeria, is again captured by the French.  
 1851: Salt Lake City, Utah, incorporated.  
 1852: Slavery abolished in New Granada.  
 1855: The British and Afghans made a treaty of peace and alliance.  
 1855: Capitol at Omaha, Neb., occupied.  
 1859: Alexander John Czasa chose Prince of Roumania.  
 1862: Fenians first appeared in Ireland.  
 1862: First Presbyterian church organized in Canton, China.  
 1863: Missionaries visited Tierra del Fuego.  
 1864: Great destitution in England.  
 1865: Chinese Mohammedans began a rebellion in province of Hunan.  
 1866: General Prim started a short-lived revolt in Spain.  
 1867: Rebellions broke out in Abyssinia against King Theodore.  
 1867: A rebellion broke out in Buenos Aires under Saa and Videla.  
 1868: Si-Hamed led a revolt against the French in Algeria.  
 1873: Civil war in the Argentine Republic ended by victory of National troops.  
 1876: Supreme Court of Wisconsin refused to admit women to the bar.  
 1878: Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, disturbed English colonists in Kaffraria.  
 1880: Delimitation completed of boundaries between Afghanistan and British India.  
 1885: The French increased their army in Annam to 40,000 men.  
 1886: Three comets visible.  
 1887: Chinese government proclaimed protection to all foreigners.  
 1892: United States demanded an apology from Chile.  
 1895: Turks and Kurds massacred over 30,000 people and left 200,000 homeless in Armenia.  
 1895: United States engineers reported that Panama Canal scheme was feasible.

## FEBRUARY

### FEBRUARY 1

- Feast-day of: St. Ignatius of Antioch, martyr, St. Kionius, martyr, St. Kinnia, of Ireland, virgin, St. Bridget (or Bride), patroness of Ireland.  
 630: Battle of Hainin, Mohammed victorious after defeat.  
 1327: Edward III. crowned King of England.  
 1552: Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, born.  
 1560: Huguenots in France planned a revolution.  
 1560: Catholic missionaries recalled from Abyssinia.  
 1618: George Abbott, "The Puritan" English writer, born.  
 1656: New York Dutch decreed all religious meetings illegal except their own.  
 1685: Tiberius Hemsterhuys, Dutch philologist, born.  
 1691: Non-juring bishops in England lost their sees.  
 1691: Pope Alexander VIII. died.  
 1708: Alexander Selkirk discovered on Juan Fernandez.  
 1718: Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, English statesman, died.  
 1733: Frederick Augustus of Saxony, King of Poland, died.  
 1735: Joseph Alvinczi, Austrian officer, born.  
 1742: Walpole resigned the premiership of England.  
 1757: John Philip Kemble, English actor, born.  
 1770: Robert Anderson, English dialect poet, born.  
 1773: Lords Townshend and Bellamont fought a duel.  
 1775: Provincial Congress of Massachusetts met at Cambridge.  
 1793: France declared war against England and Holland.  
 1798: British frigate "Proserpine" wrecked on the Elbe.  
 1800: Commodore Truxtun ("Constellation") fought French man-of-war "Vengeance."  
 1801: Thomas Cole, American artist, born.  
 1807: British warships "Blenheim" and "Java" lost in Indian Ocean.  
 1811: Bell Rock lighthouse, North Sea, first used.  
 1813: U. S. privateer "Hazard" captured British merchant ship "Albion."  
 1814: Battle of La Rothière; Blücher defeated Bonaparte.  
 1814: Volcanic eruption in the Philippine Islands.  
 1824: John Lemprière, English classical scholar, died.  
 1831: Belgium adopted a liberal monarchy.  
 1837: British authors memorialized Congress for exclusive copyright.  
 1837: Edward Donovan, English naturalist, died.  
 1838: Ericsson received first patent for screw-propeller.  
 1843: Sir Charles Metcalfe became governor-general of Canada.  
 1852: Ohio State House at Columbus, burned.  
 1853: Austria offered mediation between Turks and Montenegrins.  
 1854: Parliament House at Quebec burned.  
 1856: Allied troops completed destruction of Sebastopol in the Crimea.  
 1856: Peace preliminaries signed at Vienna.  
 1861: Texas seceded from Union.  
 1864: Draft for 300,000 men for the Union army ordered to be made on March 15.  
 1864: Austro-Prussian army invaded Schleswig.  
 1864: Prussians captured Eckernförde in Schleswig.  
 1865: Gen. W. T. Sherman marched north from Savannah.  
 1865: John S. Rock, first negro admitted to practice in United States Supreme Court.  
 1867: Vassar College adopted its present name.  
 1867: Riotous miners in Belgium suppressed by soldiers.  
 1871: Germans occupied Dijon, France, after a siege.  
 1873: Universal subscription to pay German indemnity started in France.  
 1873: M. F. Maury, American hydrographer, died.  
 1882: London meeting denounced Russian cruelty to the Jews.  
 1884: House of Representatives voted to restore Fitz-John Porter to rank and pay.  
 1885: Australian colonies offered military contingents for rescue of General Gordon in the Sudan.  
 1887: President Cleveland vetoed dependent pension bill.  
 1890: British flag hoisted at Manda nod Patta, British East Africa.  
 1890: Major Panitz, who conspired to kill Bulgarian officials, arrested.  
 1891: Arizona made the Friday after February 1st a legal holiday, called Labor Day.  
 1891: Negro and white miners riot in Alabama.  
 1892: Zanzibar declared a free port.  
 1893: A negro hanged alive at Paris, Texas.  
 1898: Germany demanded indemnity from China for missionaries.  
 1899: United States flag raised at Gnam Gregorio Pilar, Filipino general, died.  
 1900: Cardinal Jacobini, Roman Catholic prelate, died.  
 1900: Marquis of Queensbury died.  
 1903: M. F. von Dehnbek, Prussian Minister of State, died.  
 1904: W. H. Taft became Secretary of War.  
 1905: Oswald Achenbach, German painter, died.  
 1908: King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal assassinated.  
 1910: New ministry in Sweden, M. Kow-Now Premier.  
 1912: Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano appointed papal delegate to the United States.  
 1912: Edwin Hawley, American railroad magnate, died.

### FEBRUARY 2

- Feast-day of: St. Lawrence of Caoterbury.  
 Candlemas Day.  
 962: Otto I. crowned Emperor at Rome, uniting Germany and the Holy Roman Empire.  
 1141: Stephen of England taken at Lincoln, Matilda crowned.  
 1440: Frederick III. elected Emperor.  
 1492: University of Wittenberg instituted.  
 1529: Baldassarre Castiglione, Italian writer and diplomatist, died.  
 1535: Mendoza founded Buenos Aires.  
 1559: Abyssinia excommunicated.  
 1594: Giovanni Palestrina, "Prince of Music" died.  
 1600: Gabriel Naudé, French scholar and librarian, born.  
 1615: Montrose defeated Argyle at Inverlochy.  
 1653: New Amsterdam incorporated.  
 1672: First production of "La Comtesse d'Eschabagnas" by Molière.  
 1695: William Borlase, English antiquary and naturalist, born.  
 1711: Wenzel Anton von Kaunitz, Austrian statesman, born.  
 1714: Archbishop John Sharp died.  
 1743: Negro plot in Jamaica discovered.  
 1745: John Nichols, English printer and antiquary, born.  
 1762: British ship "Raisable" lost in attack on Martinique.  
 1769: Pope Clement XIII. died.  
 1776: Francis Hayman, English painter, died.  
 1789: James Stuart, English antiquarian, died.  
 1793: William Alton, Scottish agricultural writer, died.  
 1797: Battle of Mantua; Austrians surrendered to Bonaparte.  
 1801: First Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland met.  
 1801: King of England refused to sanction removal of Catholic disabilities.  
 1808: The French subverted Papal government at Rome.  
 1812: John Henry revealed alleged plot to overthrow New England to Canada.  
 1816: President Madison announced revival of non-importation act.  
 1820: Naval battle, Lord Cochrane captured Valdivia in Chile.  
 1828: Grand Council of State in Greece founded.  
 1829: Alfred Brehm, German zoologist, born.  
 1833: Chief Dingaan's Zulus massacred 70 Boers.  
 1841: Olin G. Gregory, English mathematician, died.  
 1852: Attempt made to assassinate Queen of Spain.  
 1853: More than 4,000 political prisoners in France are pardoned.  
 1857: The Sheepshanks collection of paintings presented to the British National Museum.  
 1859: Miramon declared President in Mexico.  
 1861: France purchased one-third of Monaco for 4,000,000 francs.  
 1862: Movement against Fort Henry begun by Grant and Foote.  
 1863: Polish secret provisional government issued a proclamation.  
 1865: Peace Conference between President Lincoln and Confederate commissioners failed.  
 1865: Prussians bombarded Missunde in Schleswig.  
 1869: Insurrection in Algeria; French routed 4,000 Arabs.  
 1871: Dupuy de Lôme, with 13 passengers made balloon ascent from Paris.  
 1872: French national assembly abrogated commercial treaties with England and Belgium.  
 1873: Gertrudis Avellaneda, Spanish poet, died.  
 1875: French legislature amended constitution so that President of the Republic is chosen by the legislature.  
 1875: A statue of Captain Cook unveiled at Sydney, Australia.  
 1879: Theater Royal at Glasgow, Scotland, burned.  
 1879: Richard Henry Dana, American author, died.  
 1891: The First Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor organized at Portland, Me.  
 1894: Wendell Phillips, American anti-slavery leader, died.  
 1896: Eastern Roumelia formally annexed to Bulgaria.  
 1899: Fire in Buffalo, N. Y., caused \$3,000,000 loss.  
 1890: Severe fire occurred in Danbury, Conn.  
 1892: Kidnapers stole Ward Waterbury, and demanded \$5,000 ransom.  
 1892: Carlyle W. Harris convicted in New York of murdering his wife.  
 1893: Bread riots occurred in Marseilles, France.  
 1894: Vareship "Kearsage" wrecked on Roncador Reef.  
 1899: George Bliss died.  
 1897: Capitol of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, burned.  
 1902: Fire in Waterbury, Conn., caused loss of \$2,000,000.  
 1904: W. C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died.  
 1906: S. C. Lister (Lord Masham) died.  
 1906: José de Navarro, builder of first elevated railways to New York, died.  
 1912: Frederick Robie, ex-Governor of Maine, died.  
 1912: Geo. Manuel Bonilla assumed Presidency of Honduras.  
 1897: Capitol of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, burned.  
 1902: Fire in Waterbury, Conn., caused loss of \$2,000,000.  
 1904: W. C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died.  
 1906: S. C. Lister (Lord Masham) died.  
 1906: José de Navarro, builder of first elevated railways to New York, died.  
 1912: Frederick Robie, ex-Governor of Maine, died.  
 1912: Geo. Manuel Bonilla assumed Presidency of Honduras.  
 1543: Indians compelled the second abandonment of Buenos Aires.  
 1622: Ferdinand II. of Bohemia issued edict of amnesty.  
 1660: General Monk entered London with his army.  
 1747: The French surprised the English at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia.  
 1754: Juan de Apodaca, Captain-General of Cuba (1812-16), born.  
 1757: Constantin François de Volney, French scholar and author, born.  
 1761: Richard (Beau) Nash died.  
 1769: John Wilkes expelled from Parliament for alleged libel.  
 1781: Admiral Rodney captured St. Eustatius, in the Leeward Islands.  
 1791: Two blacks and one white man were received by French Assembly as delegates from Santo Domingo.  
 1803: Albert Sidney Johnston, Confederate general, born.  
 1807: British under Auchmuty, captured Montevideo, Uruguay.  
 1807: Joseph E. Johnston, Confederate general, born.  
 1809: Territory of Illinois created; Kaskaskia, capital.  
 1809: Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, composer, born.  
 1811: Horace Greeley, journalist, born.  
 1814: British ship "Majestic" captured the French frigate "Terpsichore."  
 1817: "Green Bag" inquiry began in London.  
 1823: Spencer F. Baird, American naturalist, born.  
 1826: Walter Bagehot, English political economist, born.  
 1830: Duc de Nemours declined the throne of Belgium.  
 1842: Sidney Lanier, American poet, born.  
 1844: Extremely cold in eastern United States.  
 1848: British government proclaimed authority over Orange River Territory, South Africa.  
 1852: Buenos Aires capitulated to Uruguayan and civil war ended.  
 1857: Hudson Maxm, inventor, born.  
 1862: France offered to mediate between North and South in the American Civil War.  
 1862: England ordered Confederate steamer "Nashville" to leave Southampton.  
 1863: Encounter at Ming Swamp, Mo.  
 1863: Franklin, Tenn., occupied by Federal troops.  
 1863: Skirmish at Fort Donelson, Tenn.  
 1863: Yazoo Pass levee cut to open a channel to Vicksburg.  
 1863: Congress passed vote of thanks to Commander of "Monitor."



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1864. General Sherman left Vicksburg to drive Confederates from Mississippi.  
1864. Battle at Newbern, N. C.  
1864. Canadian authorities surrendered one of the St. Albans raiders.  
1871. English Privy Council gave judgment against a ritualist.  
1871. Distress in Paris relieved by food from London.  
1871. Joseph Eotvös, Hungarian patriot, died.  
1873. Bolivia and Peru guaranteed each other independence.  
1881. Parnell and 35 followers suspended during sitting of Parliament.  
1881. Michael Davitt, Irish agitator, arrested and jailed.  
1889. Mennonites in Kansas removed to Colorado.  
1890. Seth Low installed as President of Columbia University.  
1890. London Times compromised the Parnell libel suits.  
1892. In Vienna 10,000 shoemakers began a strike.  
1890. Bismarck resigned as Minister of Commerce.  
1890. Supreme Court upheld Idaho anti-Mormon test-oath law.  
1890. Tracy residence at Washington, D. C., burned: death of Mrs. and Miss Tracy and maid.  
1891. Indiana established hogging for convicted wife-beaters.  
1891. Hecla Iron Works in Brooklyn, N. Y., burned.  
1893. W. J. Tucker elected President of Dartmouth College.  
1893. Tax on wheat caused an insurrection in Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.  
1894. Lincoln's boyhood home in Kentucky purchased.  
1894. George William Childs, philanthropist, died.  
1895. Theodore D. Weld died.  
1898. Hawaiian commissioners reached Washington.  
1900. General W. W. Averell died.  
1900. William Goebel, Governor-elect of Kentucky, died from assassin's wounds. See Jan. 30, 1900.  
1911. Mexican insurgents under Madero attacked Juarez.  
1912. United States warned Mexico that she would be held responsible for injuries done to Americans by firing across the border.  
1912. Serbian Army demanded dismissal of Cabinet of abdication of the King the Cabinet resigned.  
1912. Thomas F. Grady, American politician, died.

#### FEBRUARY 4

Feast-day of: Sts. Phileas and Philoromus; St. Isidore; St. Modan of Scotland; St. Rembert; St. Gilbert; St. Andrew Corsini; St. Jeanne de Valois.  
211. Emperor Lucius Septimius Severus died.  
839. Ebert, King of Wessex, died.  
1169. Etna in eruption.  
1194. Ransom paid for Richard I.; about \$1,500,000.  
1303. First Commission of Admiral granted.  
1461. Battle of Mortimer's Cross, England.  
1555. John Rogers burned at the stake, at Smithfield, London.  
1615. Clamhaffistadella Porta, physicist and inventor, died.  
1648. George Abbot, English religious writer, died.  
1661. A tragic-comedy by Molière, "Don Garcie de Navarre," produced.  
1693. George Lillo, English dramatist, born.  
1746. Robert Blair, English poet, died.  
1752. Louis, Duke of Orleans, died.  
1756. A military disaster near Augsburg, in France.  
1768. Governor Wright of Georgia hanged in effigy in Savannah.  
1774. Charles de la Condamine, French astronomer, died.  
1776. American troops occupied New York City.  
1782. French and Spanish fleets captured at Alenorca.  
1783. Hostilities ceased in Revolutionary war.  
1789. United States electors cast first electoral vote.  
1790. Louis XVI. took oath to maintain new Constitution.  
1790. John Bachman, American naturalist, born.  
1792. James G. Birney, American statesman, born.  
1794. First theater in Boston opened.  
1796. Earthquake destroyed a wide area in Ecuador.  
1797. Earthquake devastated Colombia.  
1799. Pittston, Maine, fast town incorporated under Royal charter.  
1799. João Almeida-Garrett, Portuguese poet, born.  
1802. Mark Hopkins, American educator, born.  
1805. W. H. Ainsworth, English author, born.  
1809. First reference to canals in New York legislature.  
1810. Radama, King of Madagascar, made a treaty with England.  
1812. Lottery authorized to build a church in Frankfort, Ky.  
1814. An eight-day fair on the Thames began at London.  
1824. England accepted £2,500,000 for claims against Austria.  
1830. Camden and Albany Railroad incorporated in New Jersey.  
1842. George Brandes, Danish man of letters, born.

1848. Great debate on Reform Bill took place in Paris.  
1848. Jean Aicard, French poet, born.  
1848. General Bern defeated by Austrians at Hermannstadt.  
1858. English victorious at Knip in Indian mutiny.  
1850. Spain captured Tetuan in Morocco.  
1861. Virginia elected members of a State Convention.  
1861. Confederate States Congress organized at Montgomery, Ala.  
1861. Peace Congress at Washington.  
1861. France and England signed a commerce treaty.  
1862. Flood in valley of the Danube.  
1863. Federals defeated near Lake Providence, La.  
1864. Confederate attack repulsed at Clinton, Miss.  
1865. General Glimmer, Confederate guerrilla, captured at Moorfield, W. Va.  
1865. Federals drove back Confederates at Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mills, Va.  
1865. Comstock lode tunnel chartered in Nevada.  
1867. Autonomy of Hungary announced.  
1869. A Woman Suffrage Convention held at Topeka, Kan.  
1873. Princess Louise of Belgium married Duke of Savoy.  
1875. W. A. Buckingham, war-governor of Connecticut, died.  
1875. Kwang-hsu proclaimed Emperor of China.  
1877. Tay Bridge, Scotland, damaged by a gale.  
1881. Thomas Carlyle died.  
1884. Mahdists defeated Baker Pasha near Tokar, Egypt.  
1884. Strike of spinners began in Fall River, Mass.  
1886. European powers approved the Tureco-Bulgarian compact.  
1887. Interstate-Commerce law became effective.  
1889. England and Germany combined to protect ports of Northern Sea.  
1889. Chinese rioters burned houses of foreigners at Chankiangfu.  
1889. Dissolution of old French Pannama Canal Company decreed.  
1889. Ice Carnival began at Montreal.  
1890. Capital of Arizona removed to Phoenix.  
1890. Due de Montpensier, fifth son of Louis Philippe, died.  
1890. Arbitrators between United States and Denmark decided in favor of Denmark.  
1890. Centennial of United States Supreme Court celebrated.  
1891. Police destroyed haunts of Chinese highlanders in San Francisco.  
1892. Foot-and-mouth disease noted among cattle in England.  
1892. Louisiana Lottery Company surrenders.  
1892. Contributions for starving Russians collected in New York.  
1893. Ram "Katahdin" launched at Bath, Maine.  
1894. Riots in Bogota subdued by government troops.  
1898. Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne died.  
1899. Alice Atherton, American actress, died.  
1901. Army post canteens closed.  
1911. General Cronje, Boer commander, died.  
1912. Richard Lator Burtzell, American R. C. ecclesiastical law expert, died.  
1912. Order requiring the withdrawal of the Religious Orders from Indian schools suspended by President Taft.  
1912. United States troops ordered to Mexican border.

#### FEBRUARY 5

Feast-day of: St. Agatha of Malta, Martyrs of Pontus; St. Abrahamus of Arbela; St. Aylitus; St. Allee (or Adelaide); the twenty-six martyrs of Japan.  
40 B. C.: Augustus saluted as father of his country.  
40 B. C.: Marcus Cato killed himself.  
1553. A five-years' truce arranged between France and Spain.  
1631. The "Lyon" reached Massachusetts with supplies.  
1631. Roger Williams arrived in Boston.  
1649. Charles II. proclaimed King in Scotland.  
1663. Earthquakes occurred in Canada.  
1669. "Tartuffe," by Molière, finally played.  
1675. Lancaster, Mass., attacked by Indians.  
1696. Madame de Sévigné born.  
1716. The "Old Pretender" returned to France.  
1721. James Earl Stanhope, English soldier and statesman, died.  
1725. James Ois, American narrator, born.  
1736. The Wesleys and fellow missionaries arrived at Tybee Island, Ga.  
1746. Parliament increased the window tax.  
1771. John Lingard, English historian, born.  
1777. First Assembly in Maryland under new Constitution.  
1777. First Constitution of Georgia ratified in convention.  
1779. Zephulon M. Pike, American general, born.  
1780. Heard's Fort, Wilkes County, became temporary Capital of Georgia.  
1781. Lord George Gordon acquitted of charge of treason.  
1783. Sweden recognized American Independence.  
1783. George III. of England instituted Knights of St. Patrick.  
1783. Earthquake in Calabria and Sicily, 40,000 lives lost.

1789. Sir Robert Peel, English statesman, born.  
1790. William Cullen, Scottish physician, died.  
1795. The Vendéans signed a treaty of peace with the French Convention.  
1799. John Lindbergh, English hot-air balloonist, born.  
1800. Union with England proposed in Irish Commons.  
1805. Robert Montgomery Bird, American author, born.  
1805. Thomas Banks, English sculptor, died.  
1807. General Paoli, Corsican patriot, died.  
1811. Prince of Wales made Regent of Great Britain.  
1813. British declared blockade of Chesapeake Bay.  
1814. Seventeen British officers closely confined at Chillicothe, Ohio.  
1814. Congress of Châtillon began.  
1815. British ship "Granicus" captured privateer "George Little."  
1831. Russia invaded Poland.  
1836. The "gag law" relating to slavery introduced into Congress.  
1837. Dwight L. Moody, American Evangelist, born.  
1840. Simon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, born.  
1840. Hiram S. Maxim, inventor, born.  
1852. Hilbert, reservoir, near Huddersfield, England, broke, 90 lives lost.  
1856. Victoria Cross instituted.  
1863. Federals repulsed a second attack at Fort Donelson.  
1864. Germans forced Danes out of Dannewerk.  
1867. Last of French Army left Mexico.  
1877. France and Belgium signed treaty of commerce.  
1877. The French Government repealed Press Decree of 1852.  
1882. New church of St. Sophia in Constantinople consecrated.  
1885. Plans for widening Suez Canal announced.  
1889. Bacillus of diphtheria recognized at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.  
1890. Earl of Argyll and Grand Metis, Quebec.  
1890. Plot to kill Ferdinand of Bulgaria discovered.  
1891. Pope Leo declined to advise French bishops as to their attitude toward the Republic.  
1891. Balmaeada's troops, army of Chile, joined insurrection.  
1891. A Southwest-African Company formed in Hamburg.  
1892. The interests of the Edison and Thompson-Houston Electric Light Companies united.  
1894. Anarchist Valliant guillotined.  
1895. Ex-Queen of Hawaii pardoned by Dole Government.  
1904. Pennsylvania Railroad Company borrowed \$50,000,000.  
1905. J. A. Fritchard, American painter, died.  
1912. Anthracite coal find at head of White river, Yukon, reported.  
1912. Sir James M. Le Moine, Canadian historian, died.  
1912. Spanish battle-ship "Ferrol" launched.

#### FEBRUARY 6

Feast-day of: St. Dorothea; St. Mel, St. Vedast, St. Barsanuphius of Palestine.  
St. Amadous.  
1533. Andrew Dudith, Hungarian reformer, born.  
1534. John Wyatt and others executed as heretics.  
1593. Jacques Amyot, great almoner of France, died.  
1612. Antoine Arnauld, French theologian, born.  
1649. The Rump Parliament resolved to abolish the Monarchy and House of Lords.  
1665. Queen Anne, of England, born.  
1679. Treaty with France signed by Germany, pacifies Europe.  
1682. La Salle and Tontil descended the Illinois River.  
1683. Charles II. of England died.  
1693. Mohawks attacked by French and Indians.  
1697. The First Trinity Church in New York opened.  
1699. Prince Elector of Bavaria died.  
1701. The Barrier towns in the Spanish Netherlands opened their gates to the French.  
1730. Earthquake in New England.  
1736. Oglethorpe brought 300 colonists to Georgia.  
1740. Pope Clement XII died.  
1756. Aaron Burr, American statesman, born.  
1765. "Sons of Liberty" first applied to Americans.  
1783. Massachusetts ratified United States Constitution.  
1795. Kien-Lung, Emperor of China, abdicated.  
1796. Vermont adopted a constitution.  
1804. Joseph Priestley, English physicist and non-conformist, died.  
1805. East-Indianman "Abergavenny" wrecked with loss of 300 lives.  
1806. French subdued Naples.  
1812. Three Congregationalists ordained as foreign missionaries.  
1813. Americans raided Brockville, Canada.  
1813. Aliens ordered to report to United States.  
1818. Church Building Society formed in London.  
1818. William M. Everts, American lawyer, born.  
1832. Qualla Balto, Sumatra, destroyed by United States sailors.  
1832. Cholera broke out in Edinburgh, Scotland.

1832. England observed a general fast, because of the cholera.  
1833. J. E. B. Stuart, Confederate general, born.  
1835. Christian religious meetings forbidden in Madagascar.  
1851. Outbreak at Millan suppressed by Austrians.  
1852. Holloway, the city prison, opened in London.  
1861. First storm-warnings sent by the English Board of Trade.  
1861. Secretary of War refused to surrender Fort Sumter.  
1862. Commodore Foote captured Fort Henry on Cumberland River.  
1862. The Burnside Expedition advanced on Roanoke Island, N. C.  
1863. Secretary Seward declined French mediation.  
1863. Union League Club in New York founded.  
1864. Prince Charles Frederick of Germany proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.  
1864. Danes driven out of Overseer by Austrians.  
1865. John Pegram, Confederate general, died.  
1865. Reconstruction Act introduced into Congress.  
1877. James Alden, American naval officer, died.  
1885. Italian and Egyptian flags hoisted at Massowah.  
1885. French captured Dong Song, in Tonkin.  
1886. Third Gladstone administration formed.  
1887. Woman Suffrage went into effect in Kansas.  
1889. Sewer-pipe trust formed.  
1889. Emperor Francis Joseph publicly thanked his people for sympathy.  
1889. Trouble in Austria between church and people over services for the Crown Prince Rudolph.  
1889. Stambuloff of Bulgaria arrested petitioners.  
1889. Mine explosion in Wales caused 170 deaths.  
1890. New commercial treaty between Germany and Turkey.  
1890. Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,000,000 for library in Pittsburgh, Pa.  
1891. Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburgh, received \$4,000,000 contract to supply armor for United States ships.  
1891. New-and-bolt works at Reading, Pa., burned.  
1891. Floods, fire, and famine in China.  
1891. First free school law enacted in New Mexico.  
1891. Pullman Car Works, near Chicago, burned.  
1892. Gold found in Squaw Gulch, Colorado.  
1892. Jas. G. Blaine declared himself not President-elect candidate.  
1892. Bequest announced of John Crerar to establish a library in Chicago.  
1892. The American barbed-wire trust dissolved.  
1894. Hungarian House of Representatives voted to make civil marriage compulsory.  
1894. Theodor Billroth, German surgeon, died.  
1895. Argentine-Brazil boundary dispute settled by President Cleveland.  
1896. Gen. John G. Hihon, U. S. Army, died.  
1898. Roman Catholic Cathedral at Savannah, Georgia, burned.  
1899. Alfred, heir to dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died.  
1899. Count Leo Caprivi, German statesman, died.  
1899. Japan severed relations with Russia.  
1905. Procurator-General of Finland assassinated.  
1906. Thomas J. Wood, Major-General U. S. Army, died.  
1912. George Jarvis Brush, American mineralogist, died.  
1912. James B. Weaver, American politician, died.  
1912. Sixty-five bodies recovered from the wreck of the United States war-ship "Maine."  
1912. Ohio Constitutional Convention provided for three-fourths decisions by juries in civil cases.  
1912. King George V. and Queen Mary received with acclamation by the English people on their return from India.

#### FEBRUARY 7

Feast-day of: St. Theodorus (Stratigates); St. Augustus of London; St. Fresal of Ireland; St. Eulachan; St. Romuald.  
1478. Sir Thomas More, English statesman, born.  
1478. Duke of Clarence condemned to death for treason.  
1512. Bologna relieved by Gaston de Foix.  
1563. Duke of Guise besieged Orleans.  
1642. William Bedell, English prelate, died.  
1779. William Boyce, English composer, died.  
1792. Austria and Prussia combined against France.  
1792. Leopold II., of Austria, made alliance with William II.  
1800. President Millard Fillmore born.  
1801. D. N. Chodowiecki, German painter, died.  
1807. Indecisive battle of Eylau begun by Napoleon.  
1812. Charles Dickens born.  
1815. Col. Quentin and Col. Palmer fought a duel.  
1823. Ann Radcliffe, English novelist, died.  
1823. M. Journe, Bonaparte's Secretary died.

- 1848: An insurrection in Messina subdued.  
 1854: Francis Wilson, American comedian, born.  
 1862: Skirmish at Fairfax Court House, Va.  
 1862: Roanoke Island, N. C., batteries engaged by Federal war ships.  
 1863: British war-ship "Orpheus" and 100 men lost on Coast of New Zealand.  
 1863: Confederates proclaimed removal of Galveston, Tex., blockade.  
 1863: Federal cavalry force defeated at Williamsburg, Va.  
 1864: Federal army entered Florida to support a loyal State Government.  
 1864: Confederates driven out of Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1864: Flensburg, Schleswig, occupied by Germans and Austrians.  
 1865: Austria sent reply to Prussia's demand for the duchies meant war.  
 1865: Pall Mall Gazette first issued in London.  
 1866: Holmes Hinkley, inventor and constructor of locomotives died.  
 1871: H. E. Steinway, piano manufacturer, died.  
 1872: James W. Grimes, U. S. Senator from Iowa died.  
 1873: United States trade dollar, 400 fine, substituted for old silver dollar.  
 1876: Silas H. Stringham, U. S. navy, died.  
 1877: Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, died.  
 1878: Pius IX., pope, died.  
 1879: Extensive labor strikes began in England.  
 1882: Mr. Charles Bradlaugh again denied a seat in Commons.  
 1884: Admiral Hewitt assumed command at Suakin.  
 1886: Anti-Chinese riots in Seattle, Washington.  
 1889: Polish tradespeople not allowed to speak Polish.  
 1890: Chinchilla succeeded Salamanca as Governor-General of Cuba.  
 1890: Duke of Orleans banished for entering French territory.  
 1891: Baron Hirsch established a fund, \$2-500,000, to aid Hebrew immigrants.  
 1892: Sufferers from famine in Austria relieved.  
 1894: An earthquake shook San José, California.  
 1895: William M. Taylor, D. D., died.  
 1896: William Hayden English died.  
 1897: Gen. Sir Wilfrid O. Lennox died.  
 1898: John Cochrane died.  
 1899: John Williams, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, died.  
 1901: Queen Wilhelmina of Holland married Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.  
 1901: Zanardelli ministry in Italy formed.  
 1902: Thos. S. Cooper, English painter, died.  
 1904: Conflagration in Baltimore burned 145 acres loss \$70,000,000.  
 1905: W. R. Alger, American author, died.  
 1907: G. J. Gosenh, Chancellor of the Exchequer, England, died.  
 1911: Brisbane, Queensland flooded.  
 1912: Truman C. White, American jurist, died.  
 1912: Myron T. Herrick nominated ambassador to France.
- 1849: Temporal power of Pope abolished.  
 1861: Confederate Congress adopted Provisional Constitution.  
 1861: Congress authorized issue of \$25-000,000 10-20 year bonds at 6 per cent.  
 1862: U. S. Government suppressed Chicago Times.  
 1862: Federals captured Roanoke Island.  
 1863: Lebanon, Tenn., occupied by Federals.  
 1864: Colt's arms factory at Hartford, Conn., burned.  
 1865: Confederates repulsed at Williston Station, S. C.  
 1865: Fire in Philadelphia causes eight deaths.  
 1870: Governor proclaimed Virginia fully reconstructed.  
 1870: Baker expedition left Khartum.  
 1871: Napoleon III. issued a manifesto against his overthrow.  
 1871: Austria granted amnesty for political offenses.  
 1872: Earl of Mayo assassinated by a convict on the Andaman Islands.  
 1872: The German Reichstag protested against clerical interference in the schools.  
 1873: J. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, died.  
 1876: A fire on Broadway, New York, consumed 30 buildings loss \$3,000,000.  
 1877: Charles Wilkes, U. S. navy, died.  
 1879: Kelly's gang seized and plundered Jerilderie, New South Wales.  
 1882: Berthold Auerbach, German author, died.  
 1883: The Toronto Opera House destroyed by fire.  
 1884: Sinka, Egypt, captured and whole garrison killed.  
 1884: Arnold Henry Guyot, Swiss geographer, died.  
 1884: Cetewayo, Zulu chief, died.  
 1885: Religious insurrection in Crete.  
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 1887: Striking miners rioted in Scotland.  
 1888: Anarchy prevailed in German East Africa.  
 1890: Germany and England agreed to arbitrate rival claims in East Africa.  
 1890: Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, offered to abdicate.  
 1890: Five officers implicated in plot to kill Ferdinand of Bulgaria were shot.  
 1891: Tin ore found in Mexico.  
 1892: A fire in Memphis, Tenn., caused a loss of over \$1,000,000.  
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 1912: DeVitt C. Huntington, American educator, died.  
 1912: Disastrous floods in Spain and Portugal.

## FEBRUARY 9

- Feast-day of: St. Paul of Verdun, St. Cuthman of England, St. Stephen of Grandmont, St. John de Matba, founder of Order of Trinitarians.  
 412: St. Proclus, of Constantinople, born.  
 1290: Alfonso IV., King of Portugal (1325-1357), born.  
 1577: Robert Burton, English writer, born.  
 1587: Mary Queen of Scots executed.  
 1604: The Earl of Essex attempted to incite an insurrection.  
 1612: Samuel Butler, English poet, born.  
 1630: Pierre Daniel Huet, French prelate and critic born.  
 1685: Charles Jean François Hénault, French historian, born.  
 1690: Schenectady, N. Y., surprised by Indians.  
 1716: Peru shaken by earthquake.  
 1727: Jean Andre Delue, Swiss physicist, born.  
 1750: Natchez Indians sent as slaves to Santo Domingo.  
 1750: Earthquake in England.  
 1750: Aaron Hill, English poet, died.  
 1780: The Yorkshire petition presented to Parliament.  
 1794: London Morning Advertiser appeared.  
 1799: Kien-Lung, Emperor of China, died.  
 1807: Indecisive battle of Eylau ended Napoleon lost 20,000 men, the Allies 18,000.  
 1814: Battle on the Mincio, French and Austrians.  
 1815: Austria determined to abolish slavery.  
 1819: Wilhelm Jordan, German poet born.  
 1820: W. T. Sherman, United States general, born.  
 1828: Antonio Canovas, Spanish statesman, born.  
 1828: Jules Verne, French romancer, born.  
 1833: Launt Thompson, American sculptor, born.  
 1835: Jørgen Bergsbe, Danish novelist, born.  
 1835: Severest cold recorded in Florida; ice in St. Johns River.  
 1837: Seminole repulsed at Camp Monroe Florida.  
 1847: Daniel O'Connell made his last speech in Parliament.  
 1847: Fremont proclaimed annexation of California.
- 1849: Temporal power of Pope abolished.  
 1861: Confederate Congress adopted Provisional Constitution.  
 1861: Congress authorized issue of \$25-000,000 10-20 year bonds at 6 per cent.  
 1862: U. S. Government suppressed Chicago Times.  
 1862: Federals captured Roanoke Island.  
 1863: Lebanon, Tenn., occupied by Federals.  
 1864: Colt's arms factory at Hartford, Conn., burned.  
 1865: Confederates repulsed at Williston Station, S. C.  
 1865: Fire in Philadelphia causes eight deaths.  
 1870: Governor proclaimed Virginia fully reconstructed.  
 1870: Baker expedition left Khartum.  
 1871: Napoleon III. issued a manifesto against his overthrow.  
 1871: Austria granted amnesty for political offenses.  
 1872: Earl of Mayo assassinated by a convict on the Andaman Islands.  
 1872: The German Reichstag protested against clerical interference in the schools.  
 1873: J. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, died.  
 1876: A fire on Broadway, New York, consumed 30 buildings loss \$3,000,000.  
 1877: Charles Wilkes, U. S. navy, died.  
 1879: Kelly's gang seized and plundered Jerilderie, New South Wales.  
 1882: Berthold Auerbach, German author, died.  
 1883: The Toronto Opera House destroyed by fire.  
 1884: Sinka, Egypt, captured and whole garrison killed.  
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## FEBRUARY 10

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 1362: Robert Bruce murdered John Comyn.  
 1404: King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland, chartered.  
 1440: John Beaumont, was created Viscount Beaumont by Henry III.  
 1567: Lord Darnley killed near Edinburgh.  
 1665: Earliest Constitution in New Jersey established.  
 1673: "La Malade Imaginaire," by Molière, appeared.  
 1675: Mrs Rowlandsoo taken by Indians.  
 1678: King Philip attacked Lancaster, Mass.  
 1676: Deerfield, Mass., attacked by Indians.  
 1680: A great comet that terrorized New England disappeared.  
 1685: Anon III, English poet born.  
 1686: Sir William Dugdale, English antiquary died.  
 1706: Benjamin Hoadly, English physician and author, born.  
 1749: Thomas Chubb, English deistical writer, died.  
 1751: Baron Montesquien, French writer, died.  
 1760: Areot, Hindustan, recovered from the French.  
 1761: George III. proclaimed king in Savannah Ga., with great pomp.  
 1763: Treaty of Paris closed French and Indian War France lost Canada.  
 1767: Portugal and Spain made peace.  
 1775: Charles Lamb, English essayist born.
- 1775: James Smith, English comic poet, born.  
 1783: James Nares, English composer, died.  
 1790: Philidor, chess expert, won two games blindfold.  
 1791: Henry Hart Millman, English clergyman and author, born.  
 1795: Kentucky endowed five academies, each receiving 6,000 acres of land.  
 1795: French entered Rome and proclaimed a republic.  
 1804: Deatur burned the "Philadelphia" in Tripoli harbor.  
 1811: Daniel Boone received 10,000 acres of land from Congress.  
 1814: Battle of Champaubert; the French defeated the Allies.  
 1818: Unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate Wellington.  
 1824: Thomas K. Beecher, son of Lyman Beecher, born.  
 1828: Simon Bolivar became dictator of Colombia.  
 1837: Illuminating by gas in Philadelphia began.  
 1840: Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.  
 1840: Upper and lower Canada reunited.  
 1851: New Constitution adopted in Indiana.  
 1852: Samuel Prout, English water-color painter, died.  
 1853: Lord Palmerston formed a ministry in England.  
 1855: Five sons of John Brown settled on the Pottawatomie River in Kansas.  
 1856: Ice bridge between Brooklyn and New York.  
 1857: Austria remonstrated against strictures of the press of Sardinia.  
 1859: British defeated rebel princes in India.  
 1860: Sir William F. P. Napier, English general and military historian, died.  
 1862: Confederate Government ordered release of Union prisoners.  
 1862: Federal boats captured Elizabeth City, N. C.  
 1862: Union troops crossed Potomac at Harpers Ferry.  
 1862: Skirmish at Linn Creek, Va.  
 1862: Royal Order of Victoria and Albert established.  
 1863: One of Porter's fleet ran the batteries, at Vicksburg.  
 1864: Confederates defeated at Old River.  
 1865: Federal forces landed at James Island, S. C.  
 1876: Revere Johnson, American statesman, died.  
 1877: Theodor Bailey, American admiral in Civil War, died.  
 1878: Germany declared a policy of strict neutrality on Eastern question.  
 1878: The surrender of Zanjón, Cuba, ended a ten-years struggle against Spain.  
 1878: The Blue Ribbon temperance movement began in London.  
 1885: Arabs defeated by British at Kirbela, Egypt.  
 1886: A British Home Rule for Ireland Association formed.  
 1889: Borneo rebels defeated by the British.  
 1890: Nine million acres of land in South Dakota opened to settlement.  
 1890: French influence caused King of Uganda to refuse English protectorate.  
 1891: Loss by flood in Queensland, Australia, reported at \$15,000,000.  
 1891: James Redpath, labor reformer, died.  
 1892: The Reading Railroad Company leased New Jersey and Lehigh Valley railroads.  
 1892: Bering Sea arbitrators named.  
 1892: Coal porters, numbering 8,000, began strike in London.  
 1893: Two negroes lynched at Dickey Miss.  
 1894: Gold ore found in a quarry near Portland, Ind.  
 1899: President McKinley signed peace treaty with Spain.  
 1902: Fire at Springfield, Ohio, caused loss of \$1,000,000.  
 1904: The Czar proclaimed war with Japan.  
 1907: W. H. Russell, English war correspondent for The Times, died.  
 1908: United States and France signed an arbitration treaty.  
 1912: Andrew Martin Fairbairn, Scottish theologian, died.  
 1912: Baron de Rio Branco, Brazilian premier, died.  
 1912: Louis Delaunay Belleville, French engineer, died.

## FEBRUARY 11

- Feast-day of: Saints Saturninus, Dativus, and other martyrs of Africa. St. Severinus; St. Theodora, empress St. Cadmon.  
 641: Heraclius, Byzantine emperor died.  
 1222: Henry III. subscribed to great Charter of England.  
 1380: Poggio Bracciolini, Italian humanist, born.  
 1447: Duke of Gloucester arrested for treason and died mysteriously in prison.  
 1503: Princess Elizabeth of York died.  
 1543: Henry VIII. of England formed alliance with the Turks.  
 1618: Maranhao de Albuquerque, Brazilian soldier, died.  
 1659: René Descartes, French philosopher, died.  
 1657: Bernard de Boyer de Fontenelle, French philosopher and writer born.  
 1672: "Les Femmes Savantes," by Molière, appeared.  
 1755: Daniel Boone, American pioneer, born.  
 1744: French and Spanish fleet defeated the English off Toulon.  
 1763: William Shenstone, English poet, died.

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1768: Massachusetts sent circular letter suggesting union.  
1770: Governor Wright of Georgia escaped to England.  
1780: Sir Henry Clinton began advance on Charleston.  
1793: France issued letters of marque against England.  
1795: Karl Bellman, Swedish poet, died.  
1806: Lord Grenville formed the ministry known as "all the talents".  
1809: Warehouse fire in London caused loss of \$1,500,000.  
1810: St. Nicholas tower in Liverpool fell, killing 23 persons.  
1811: Domingo Sarmiento, President of Argentine Republic, born.  
1812: Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-president of Confederacy, born.  
1814: French victorious at battle of Montmirail.  
1815: Fort Boyer, near Mohlle, surrendered to British.  
1821: Herman Allmers, German poet, born.  
1826: London University chartered.  
1828: De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, died.  
1833: Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, born.  
1847: Macvey Napier, Scottish author and editor, died.  
1847: Thomas A. Edison, American inventor, born.  
1849: A republic proclaimed in Florence.  
1856: President ordered armed invaders of Kansas to disperse.  
1857: A new Constitution proclaimed in Mexico.  
1857: Miracles reported at Lourdes, France.  
1858: Benito Juarez became President of Mexico.  
1860: Schleswig protested against union with Denmark.  
1861: Abraham Lincoln left Springfield, Ill., for Washington.  
1865: Fight occurred near Wilmington, N. C.  
1867: A body of Fenians threatened Chester Castle.  
1869: A note presented entered in case against Jefferson Davis for treason.  
1873: Amadeus resigned the Spanish throne.  
1878: Gleason Wells, ex-Secretary of U. S. Navy, died.  
1884: General Gordon arrived at Berber.  
1884: The Pope urged bishops to extra vigilance against heresy and infidelity.  
1886: Strike riots in Leicester, England, quelled by police.  
1886: Egyptian rebels defeated at Suakin by British.  
1889: President signed bill creating a Department of Agriculture.  
1889: Denmark forbade fishing within one mile of Greenland coast.  
1889: The Mubdi captured and burned at Gandou, Egypt.  
1889: The Mikado promulgated a Constitution for Japan.  
1890: Menckel victorious over Ras Alulu.  
1890: First Anti-Mormon success at elections in Salt Lake City.  
1891: Treason-plot at Sofia, Bulgaria.  
1892: Pike's Peak, in Colorado, set apart as a forest reserve.  
1893: Empress of Austria contributed \$40,000 to new reading-room in the Vatican.  
1893: Silver and zinc were found in Indiana.  
1893: New Mexico Normal University established.  
1895: Charles Etienne Arthur Gayarré died.  
1895: Gen. Montgomery D. Corse (Confederate) died.  
1898: William G. Cattell died.  
1901: John Rumsey, major-general in Civil War, died.  
1907: Steamer "Larehmont" sank in Long Island Sound 100 lives lost.  
1910: Steamer "General Chanzy" wrecked near Minorca 156 lives lost.  
1912: Joseph, Lord Lister, English surgeon, died.

#### FEBRUARY 12

Feast-day of: St. Eulalia; St. Meletius; St. Benedict of Anian; St. Anthony Calcaeus.  
1296: Pope Boniface forbade the clergy to pay taxes.  
1429: "Battle of the Herrings".  
1448: Parliament granted to the King a poll tax of six shillings on stranger merchants.  
1541: Santiago, Chile, founded by Valdivia.  
1554: Lady Jane Grey beheaded.  
1684: Knapsar van Baerle, Dutch poet and historian, born.  
1696: John Winthrop, colonial governor, born.  
1698: Cotton Mather, colonial clergyman, born.  
1672: A treaty arranged between England and France.  
1684: Earl of Danby liberated after 12 years in prison.  
1687: King James granted liberty of conscience to all his Scottish subjects.  
1725: William Mason, English poet, born.  
1733: Savannah, Georgia, founded.  
1742: Charles VII. crowned Emperor.  
1746: Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish general in America, born.  
1777: Friedrich de Lamotte-Fouqué, German romancist, born.  
1778: John Adams sent to France.  
1780: Johann Arnald, Alsatian poet, born.  
1789: Ethan Allen, revolutionary war hero, died.  
1791: Peter Cooper, American philanthropist, born.

1798: Stanislaus II, last king of Poland, died.  
1801: Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, died.  
1804: Elzsur Wright, reformer, born.  
1809: Abraham Lincoln born.  
1809: Charles Darwin, English naturalist and philosopher, born.  
1812: Adoniram Judson sailed as missionary to India.  
1813: James D. Dana, American geologist, born.  
1813: Benson J. Lossing, American historian, born.  
1815: Edward Forbes, English naturalist, born.  
1817: Junius Brutus Booth appeared in London.  
1818: O'Higgins became dictator of Chile.  
1818: Battle of Chacabuco secured independence of Chile.  
1825: A treaty made with Indians of Georgia and Alabama.  
1831: Solar eclipse in United States.  
1833: Henry Clay introduced his compromise tariff bill.  
1836: Parliament regulated the records of British Vital Statistics.  
1837: Ludwig Burne, German political writer, died.  
1840: Railroad from New Haven to Milford, Conn., opened.  
1841: Earl of Dunraven, English author and sportsman, born.  
1851: Gold discovered in New South Wales.  
1853: Michigan established an Agricultural College at Lansing.  
1861: Arkansas seized United States stores.  
1863: Federals defeated near Bolivar, Tenn.  
1863: Ironclad "Indianola" ran Vicksburg batteries.  
1863: Confederates captured "Queen of the West" near Vicksburg.  
1863: Confederate cruiser "Florida" destroyed a cargo of tea worth \$1,000,000.  
1867: In Dublin, 67 alleged Fenians arrested.  
1868: Patrick Lennon, a Fenian leader, convicted.  
1871: Alice Carey, American poet, died.  
1874: David Kalakua elected King of Hawaii.  
1877: Boston & Maine Railroad men struck without notice.  
1877: A Graham Bell exhibited his telephone at Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.  
1878: A diamond worth \$300,000 found at Kimberley, Africa.  
1879: New State Capitol at Albany opened.  
1880: British training-ship "Atlanta" wrecked with loss of 280 lives.  
1884: Caamans elected President of Ecuador.  
1886: Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, died.  
1889: Hungarian students made riotous demonstrations.  
1892: Lincoln's birthday was first celebrated in Illinois as a holiday.  
1892: Negro lynched at Roanoke, Va.  
1893: Flowing oil well struck in Middletown, Ohio.  
1894: Many arrests of Anarchists in Paris.  
1894: An Anarchist threw a bomb into a hotel restaurant in Paris.  
1894: Hans von Bülow, German pianist, died.  
1896: Charles Louis Ambrose Thomas died.  
1897: Homer D. Martin, American painter, died.  
1897: Gen. Darius Couch, American soldier, died.  
1898: Norvin P. Green, President Western Union Telegraph Co., died.  
1900: Henry H. Wells, ex-Governor of Virginia, died.  
1902: British-Japanese alliance to preserve integrity of China and Korea.  
1902: Marquis of Duferin, ex-Gov. general of Canada, died.  
1907: F. W. Higgins, ex-Governor of New York, died.  
1908: An automobile race from New York to Paris started.  
1910: Spain gave notice to Vatican of intention to revise the existing concordat.  
1912: Gen. Hippolyte Langlais, French "Immortal," died.  
1912: Three Chinese edicts announced abdication of the throne in favor of the republic.

#### FEBRUARY 13

Feast-day of: St. Polyeuctus; St. Martinianus; St. Medomne (or Domine) or Ossory; St. Stephen of Italy; St. Gregory II, pope; St. Catherine de Ricci.  
1410: University of Rostock in Mecklenburg founded.  
1424: James I. of Scotland married Jane Beaufort.  
1542: Catherine Howard, wife of Henry VIII, executed for treason.  
1571: Benvenuto Cellini, Italian sculptor, metal-worker, and writer, died.  
1592: Jacopo da Ponte Bassano, Italian genre-painter, died.  
1611: The Commons imprisoned Judge Berkeley.  
1686: Tanti left Fort St. Louis to meet La Salle.  
1689: Parliament offered crown to William and Mary jointly.  
1692: Massacre of Glencene.  
1699: English playhouses warned to enact nothing contrary to religion or good manners.  
1724: John Hunter, English surgeon and anatomist, born.  
1724: Cotton Mather died.  
1733: Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn, English politician, born.  
1744: David Allan, Scottish painter, born.

1754: Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Périgord, French statesman and diplomatist, born.  
1787: Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, French diplomatist, died.  
1788: Trial of Warren Hastings began.  
1790: Monastic establishments abolished in France.  
1794: Merthyr-Tydvil Canal in Wales, opened.  
1795: University of North Carolina opened.  
1805: David Dudley Field, American jurist, born.  
1811: British war-ship "Pandora" wrecked off Jutland.  
1813: Russians defeated the Saxons at Koloss.  
1819: Slavery controversy in United States began over bill to admit Missouri as a slave State.  
1820: Due de Berry, nephew of Louis XVIII., assassinated.  
1826: American Society for Promotion of Temperance formed in Boston.  
1835: Henry Hunt, English radical politician, died.  
1837: Famine riots in New York city.  
1838: Charles Barnard, American dramatist, born.  
1839: Boundary dispute began between Maine and New Brunswick.  
1847: Sharon Turner, English historian, died.  
1851: British in South Africa captured and burned Fort Armstrong.  
1852: Turkey made a treaty concerning places in Holy Land.  
1859: Eliza Acton, English poetess, died.  
1862: General Grant invested Fort Donelson.  
1864: Duppel, Schleswig, attacked.  
1867: Mutsuhito became Mikado of Japan.  
1867: English bishops in convocation condemned ritualism.  
1874: The Ashantis and British signed a peace treaty.  
1875: Kwangshu declared Emperor of China.  
1880: Gradual emancipation of slaves in Cuba proclaimed.  
1883: Savannah, Ga., celebrated 150th anniversary.  
1883: Richard Wagner, German composer, died.  
1885: The Mersey tunnel in Liverpool opened.  
1885: French troops occupied the citadel of Langson in Tonkin.  
1890: Sultan of Zanzibar died.  
1890: Manitoba abolished French as official language.  
1891: Unemployed workmen stopped work on Chicago Fair site.  
1891: David D. Porter, admiral, U. S. navy, died.  
1891: A. H. H. Stuart, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died.  
1892: Police Matrons were appointed in New York.  
1892: Unusual display of the Aurora in New York and New England.  
1894: Polish plot to establish freedom discovered and frustrated.  
1894: Surveys begun for Williamsburg Bridge, New York.  
1894: Incendiary fires destroyed Chicago Fair buildings.  
1894: Blizzard in Oklahoma killed 30 persons and thousands of cattle.  
1896: Allen T. Dodworth died.  
1897: Charles Christy died.  
1897: John Randolph Tucker died.  
1897: Gen. Joseph Shelby (Confederate) died.  
1898: Count Gustave Kalnok died.  
1899: Snnw fell in Tampa, Florida.  
1901: Martial law proclaimed in Madrid, Spain.  
1902: Robert B. Lindsay, ex-Governor of Alabama, died.  
1903: Great Britain, Germany, and Italy agreed to settle Venezuelan controversies.  
1913: Lord Pentland appointed Governor of Madras.  
1912: Lake Michigan reported frozen over.  
1912: United States officially notified of organization of Chinese Republic. Yuan Shi Kai empowered organizer.

#### FEBRUARY 14

Feast-day of: St. Valentine, priest and martyr; St. Abraham; St. Maro, St. Conran of Orkney.  
727 A. U. C., or 27 B. C.: Augustan Era began.  
1343: University of Florence chartered.  
1483: Baber, founder of the Mogul dynasty, born.  
1543: Parliament of Paris ordered Calvin's Institutes to be burned.  
1667: Canada became a royal province.  
1683: Daniel Waterland, English theologian and archdeacon, born.  
1683: New Hampshire refused to recognize proprietary rights of Massn.  
1707: Claude P. T. de Crébillon, French novelist, born.  
1724: British repulsed at Kettle Creek, Georgia.  
1779: Colonel Pickens defeated Tories in Georgia.  
1779: Captain Cook murdered by natives of Hawaii.  
1780: Sir William Blackstone, English jurist, died.  
1780: Russia announced a policy of "armed neutrality."  
1791: South Carolina abolished primogeniture.  
1797: Naval battle off Cape St. Vincent.  
1807: British war-ship "Ajax" burned in Aegean Sea 250 men lost.

1807: Modillion, Emanuel Altmüller, German painter, born.  
1813: United States frigate "Constellation" forced into Norfolk Harbor.  
1814: French defeated Blucher's Prussians at Fontenelleau.  
1820: English Cabinet refused to favor a bill to divorce Queen Caroline.  
1824: Winfield S. Hancock, United States general, born.  
1828: Edmond About, French author, born.  
1837: London Art Union formed.  
1845: Charlotte Cushman, American actress, appeared in London.  
1859: Oregon admitted to the Union.  
1859: Monday concerts began in London.  
1862: Pierce fighting at Fort Donelson.  
1862: Engagement at Flat Lick Ford, Ky.  
1862: Federal cavalry defeated at Annandale, Va.  
1863: Fort de Russy on Red River captured by Federals.  
1864: Confederates routed at Gainesville, Florida.  
1864: Sherman's forces reached Meridian, Miss.  
1865: Turkestan made a province of Russia.  
1865: France and Sweden signed a treaty.  
1870: Joseph W. Harper, publisher, died.  
1874: Dr. Thomas Frias became President of Bolivia.  
1876: Patents granted for telephones to Gray and to Bell.  
1879: B. K. Bruce, negro Senator from Mississippi, occupied the presiding officer's chair.  
1879: Chileans occupied port of Antofagasta.  
1881: Fernando Wood, ex-Major of New York, died.  
1884: Ohio River rose to 71 1/4 feet at Cincinnati.  
1884: Merv, in Central Asia, surrendered to Russia.  
1887: Evictions in Ireland resisted with arms.  
1888: A Society to Evangelize Israel organized in Paris.  
1889: Extensive strikes prevailed in northern France.  
1889: Viscount Amori, Japanese statesman, assassinated.  
1890: Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Coteau Landing opened.  
1890: Fire at the University of Toronto caused loss of \$1,000,000.  
1890: Europeans fought slave traders in Uganda.  
1891: Gen. William T. Sherman died.  
1891: American Academy of Political and Social Science incorporated.  
1891: George T. Sney collection of paintings sold bringing \$300,200.  
1893: Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria betrothed to Princess Marie Louise of Parma.  
1893: Metropolitan Opera House, New York, sold for \$1,425,000.  
1895: Isaac Pusey Gray died.  
1895: Charles Wheatleigh died.  
1901: New Capitol building of Arizona dedicated.  
1901: Edward VII. opened his first Parliament.  
1901: A joint note of the Powers concerning Macedonia delivered to Turkey.  
1912: Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell Salmon, died.  
1912: President Taft proclaimed Arizona a State.  
1912: Yuan Shi Kai became first President of Chinese Republic; Dr. Sun Yat Sen resigned.

#### FEBRUARY 15

Feast-day of: Sts. Faustinus and Jorita; St. Sigfride of York.  
1544: Gallileo Galilei, astronomer, born.  
1559: Duke of Mayenne, brother of Guise, executed in France.  
1600: José de Casta, Spanish historian, died.  
1637: Ferdinand II died and Ferdinand III became Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.  
1664: "Le Mariage Forcé" by Molière appeared.  
1709: John Phillips, English poet, died.  
1710: Louis XV., of France, born.  
1713: Anthony Ashley Cooper third earl of Shaftesbury, English novelist, died.  
1744: John Hadley, English mathematician and mechanician, died.  
1760: British war-ship "Ramilles" wrecked, great loss of life.  
1779: Peace of Hubertsburg ended Seven Years war.  
1761: Jens Jørgensen, Danish poet, born.  
1765: Charles André Vanlon, French historical painter, died.  
1781: General Greene escaped into Virginia.  
1781: Gotthold Lessing, German poet, died.  
1781: John Bell, United States statesman, born.  
1798: Plus VI. taken prisoner by the French.  
1798: Roman republic proclaimed.  
1804: New Jersey passed law for gradual extinction of slavery.  
1806: General Pichegru and others arrested for conspiracy against life of Bonaparte.  
1809: Cyrus H. McCormick, reaper manufacturer, born.  
1820: Susan B. Anthony, suffragist, born.  
1829: S. W. Mitchell, American author, born.  
1832: Joseph Pease, first Quaker admitted to Parliament.  
1840: Count Szfielecki ascended the Austrian Alps.  
1844: Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, died.  
1845: Elihu Root, American statesman, born.



- 1845: Sir Robert Peel introduced bill for repeal of import duties on 350 articles.
- 1848: Tusany granted a Constitution.
- 1853: War between Turkey and Montenegro ended by mediation.
- 1855: American and British troops drove Chinese rebels from Shaoghai.
- 1862: General assault at Fort Donelson.
- 1863: Confederates defeated at Nolenville, Tenn.
- 1863: Confederates defeated at Arkadelphia, Ark.
- 1864: Federal prisoners first confined at Andersonville, Ga.
- 1864: Confederates routed at Town Creek, Ga.
- 1867: A Fenian mob suppressed in Kerry County, Ireland.
- 1869: King of Hanover's property sequestered.
- 1870: Mr Gladstone introduced in Parliament an Irish Land bill.
- 1874: Royal Astronomical Society awarded gold medal to Simon Newcomb.
- 1879: Congress granted women right to practise before Supreme Court.
- 1881: The Cincinnati Museum Association was incorporated.
- 1882: Exposition opened at Buenos Aires.
- 1884: Austrian government took severe measures to repress Socialists.
- 1887: Fisheries treaty signed at Washington.
- 1887: Limited woman suffrage granted in Kansas.
- 1888: David R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby"), humorous writer, died.
- 1889: An English syndicate bought American breweries.
- 1889: Half breeds in Manitoba resisted collection of taxes.
- 1890: China announced a uniform system of silver coinage.
- 1890: Costa Rica refused to join a Central American Confederation.
- 1893: President Harrison advised annexation of Hawaii.
- 1894: Revolution in Argentine Republic; insurgents held Parana.
- 1896: Thomas H. Hinchley died.
- 1898: Battleship "Maine" blown up in harbor of Havana.
- 1898: Bishop Charles Todd Quintard died.
- 1898: Samuel Colgate, New York merchant and philanthropist, died.
- 1899: Henry Jones ("Cavendish"), whist expert died.
- 1900: Kimberly relieved in Boer-British War.
- 1904: Manuel Amador elected President of Panama.
- 1905: Lew Wallace, American general and author, died.
- 1909: Theater fire at Acapulco, Mexico, killed 350 persons.
- 1912: The American Geographical Society awarded Cullom gold medal for Arctic exploration to Dr. Jean Charcot of France.
- FEBRUARY 16**
- Feast-day of St. Onestimus, disciple of St. Paul; St. Elias, Jeremy, and Egyptian Martyrs; St. Julian; St. Tanco of Scotland; St. Gregory X.
- 1279: Alfonso III, King of Portugal (1248-1279), died.
- 1342: Louis IV married his son to Margaret of Tyrol.
- 1497: Philip Melancthon, reformer, born.
- 1503: Henry Deane, Archbishop of Canterbury, died.
- 1517: Gaspard de Coligny, French Protestant leader, born.
- 1620: Frederick William, "The Great Elector," born.
- 1621: Samoset, Indian chief, welcomed Plymouth colonists.
- 1644: Archbishop John Sharp, English prelate, born.
- 1646: Battle of Torrington, England.
- 1722: Eruption of Irazu, in Costa Rica, began.
- 1726: Baron Trenck, German adventurer, born.
- 1736: Unprecedented high tide in London.
- 1746: Brussels captured by Marshal Saxe.
- 1754: Richard Mead, English physician, died.
- 1763: Peace of Paris concluded.
- 1770: Giuseppe Tortini, Italian composer and violinist, died.
- 1802: Phineas P. Quimby, mental scientist, born.
- 1807: French defeated Russians at Ostrolenka, Poland.
- 1812: Henry Wilson, Vice-President United States, born.
- 1822: A shield costing \$55,000 presented to the Duke of Wellington.
- 1825: Sir John Franklin sailed from Liverpool on a Polar Expedition.
- 1826: Lindley Murray, American grammarian, died.
- 1830: The Lyceum in London destroyed by fire.
- 1838: Henry Adams, American historian, born.
- 1840: Henry Waterson, American journalist, born.
- 1843: Landslide at Troy, N. Y., killed 18 persons.
- 1852: Grave-robbing caused riots in Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1853: Steamship "Independence" wrecked off lower California; 129 deaths.
- 1857: Elisha Kent Kane, American Arctic explorer, died.
- 1858: Blockade of Canton, China, raised.
- 1861: Texas State authorities seized United States forts, etc.
- 1862: Fort Donelson surrendered.
- 1862: Ulysses Simpson Grant made major-general.
- 1865: Iron-works in Shenandoah Valley destroyed.
- 1871: Franco-Prussian War ended by evacuation of Belfort.
- 1871: Provisional Government at Bordeaux, France, under Thiers.
- 1876: Appropriation of \$1,500,000 by Congress for Centennial Exposition.
- 1877: Electoral vote of Louisiana awarded to Republicans.
- 1879: British defeated the Afghans in Afghanistan.
- 1880: Asteroid Lilea discovered.
- 1885: The unemployed held a great meeting on Thames Embankment, London.
- 1897: Bolivia and Paraguay signed a boundary treaty.
- 1899: Russian goods free of transport through Afghanistan.
- 1899: Destructive goods prevailed in Queensland, Australia.
- 1890: Temperance crusade in Missouri led to violence.
- 1892: Pope Leo's Encyclical enjoining submission to the Republic published in France.
- 1892: France and Morocco agreed as to Touat oasis.
- 1892: Chinese Highbinder feuds broke out in San Francisco.
- 1893: Political troubles in Kansas ended by compromise.
- 1893: Moslem mob destroyed girls' college at Marsivan.
- 1899: Francois Félix Faure, President of France, died.
- 1899: Fire in Brooklyn Navy Yard; \$1,000,000 loss.
- 1902: Earthquake in Transcaucasia killed 2,000 people.
- 1903: Lewis W. Robinson, Rear Admiral, U. S. navy, died.
- 1901: Russo-Japanese War declared.
- 1905: Jay Cooke, American financier, died.
- 1906: British battleship "Dreadnought" launched at Portsmouth.
- 1912: Henry W. Haynes, American archaeologist, died.
- 1912: Prof. Hope W. Hogg, English scientist, died.
- 1912: Clifton B. Sears, brigadier-general, U. S. army, died.
- 1912: Wm. M. Lanning, American jurist, died.
- FEBRUARY 17**
- Feast-day of: Sts. Theodinus and Julian; St. Loman (or Luman), bishop of Turin; St. Fintan; St. Silvin.
- 1405: Tamerlane the Great died.
- 1461: Second battle of St. Albans, England.
- 1519: Francis, Duke of Guise, born.
- 1524: Charles de Guise, Cardinal of Lorraine, born.
- 1527: Marcus de Aguiar, temporary ruler of New Spain, died.
- 1577: "Perpetual Edict" signed.
- 1600: Giordano Bruno, Italian philosopher, burned at Rome.
- 1621: Miles Standish made military leader at Plymouth.
- 1625: Jamestown, in Barbados, settled.
- 1673: Molière, French dramatist died.
- 1676: Charles II of England became a secret pensioner of Louis XIV.
- 1715: Antoine Gailand, translator of *Arabian Nights*, died.
- 1739: Whitefield led to field preaching.
- 1740: Horace Bénédict de Saussure, Swiss geologist, born.
- 1740: John Sullivan, Revolutionary general, born.
- 1755: Thomas Tuxton, commodore U. S. navy, born.
- 1756: Johann C. G. Aekermann, German medical writer, born.
- 1758: John Pinkerton, Scottish historian and antiquary, born.
- 1776: Provincial Congress issued \$4,000,000 Continental money.
- 1777: Fort McIntosh, in Georgia, surrendered to British.
- 1778: Lord North presented conciliation bill.
- 1781: Bath, Maine, first town incorporated under United States government.
- 1801: House broke tie vote and elected Jefferson President over Burr.
- 1803: Edgar Quinet, French historian, born.
- 1812: Heavy earthquake shocks felt at Philadelphia.
- 1834: Spain and the United States signed an indemnity treaty.
- 1849: Fatal accident (70 deaths) occurred in a Glasgow theater.
- 1851: Austria pardoned Hungarian rebels.
- 1853: Bonaparte's will returned to France by England.
- 1854: John Martin, English historical painter, died.
- 1856: Heinrich Heine, poet, died.
- 1856: Charleston, S. C., almost destroyed by fire.
- 1858: John Abraham, English singer, died.
- 1857: Chinese in Borneo massacred the inhabitants.
- 1859: Saigon, French Cochinchina, bombarded by French.
- 1862: Skirmish at Sugar Creek, Ark.
- 1863: Federals reached Columbia, S. C. the city was damaged by fire.
- 1866: Habeas corpus act suspended in Ireland.
- 1867: Austria Hungary adopted dual government.
- 1867: Alexander D. Bache, great grandson of Franklin, died.
- 1867: First ship went through the Suez Canal.
- 1868: Planetoid Aëgle discovered by Pogula.
- 1872: Louis Blancqni, Communist leader in Paris, sentenced to transportation.
- 1872: Five French Communists sentenced to death.
- 1872: Papi Nnnelo expelled from Switzerland.
- 1876: Horace Bushnell, noted Congregational clergyman, died.
- 1877: London celebrated the 400th anniversary of printing.
- 1878: Zulus defeated by British in Kaffraria.
- 1880: Nihilists exploded dynamite under palace windows at St. Petersburg.
- 1885: Arabs defeated at Abu Klea.
- 1886: James Carey, a suspect in the Phoenix Park murder, confessed.
- 1889: P. T. Barnum's residence at Bridgeport, Conn., burned.
- 1889: Hotel in Hartford, Conn., collapsed; 50 persons killed.
- 1892: Board of Health suppressed private Hebrew schools in New York.
- 1891: Conspiracy to assassinate government officials discovered in Buenos Aires.
- 1891: General labor strike aroused in Belgium by refusal of universal suffrage.
- 1894: A mob of unemployed demanded work of the mayor of Toronto.
- 1894: An immense gas well near West Monroeville, Ind., took fire.
- 1897: Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, U. S. A. died.
- 1897: Rear Admiral Edward C. Calhoun, U. S. navy, died.
- 1898: Frances E. Willard, leader Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died.
- 1898: Sir James Stansfield died.
- 1900: St. Charles College, Grand Coulee, La., burned.
- 1892: Senate ratified treaty with Denmark to purchase certain West India Islands.
- 1903: Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, assassinated.
- 1907: H. S. Oleott, American theosophist, died.
- 1908: Turkish reserves called out and sent to Persian border.
- 1909: Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, died.
- 1909: Tariff Convention at Indianapolis asked for permanent commission.
- 1910: Secretary Ballinger withdrew 2,000,000 acres of public lands.
- 1912: Baron Lexa von Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian premier, died.
- 1912: Sugar trust reported a violation of Sherman law by a Congressional investigating committee.
- 1912: Twenty thousand Home Rulers demonstrated in London.
- 1912: German dreadnought "Prinz Regent Luitpold" launched.
- FEBRUARY 18**
- Feast-day of St. Simeon [or Simon] of Jerusalem; St. Nivian, Sts. Leo and Paragoreus, martyrs.
- 994: Pope Gregory V. died.
- 1379: Albert I, founder of reigning house of Mecklenburg, died.
- 1404: Leon Battista Alberti, Italian architect, born.
- 1436: Parliament of Bats assembled at Leicester.
- 1478: George, Duke of Clarence, murdered.
- 1602: Orando became governor of Spanish-American colonies.
- 1516: Mary I, Queen of England, born.
- 1548: Martin Luther died at Wittenberg.
- 1559: Isaac Casaubon, Swiss-English theologian and classical scholar, born.
- 1567: French colonists set to Florida.
- 1567: Francis, Duke of Guise, assassinated.
- 1564: Michelangelo Buonarroti, Italian sculptor, architect and painter, died.
- 1615: Sir Richard Baker, English chronicler, died.
- 1649: French royalists, under Condé, defeated the Frondeurs.
- 1632: Gregorio Allegri, Italian composer, died.
- 1653: English defeated the Dutch in naval battle near Portland.
- 1654: Jean Louis de Balzac, French writer, died.
- 1677: James Cassini, astronomer, born.
- 1689: The Convention Parliament turned itself into a regular Parliament.
- 1690: Alexis, eldest son of Peter the Great, born.
- 1703: Thos. Hyde, English orientalist, died.
- 1724: Property qualification for suffrage established in Rhode Island.
- 1745: Alexander Volta, Italian physicist, born.
- 1750: Dr. David Hogue, Scottish missionary, born.
- 1770: Bruce entered Gondar, Abyssinia.
- 1799: Bonaparte captured El Arisch, Syria.
- 1815: Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate.
- 1823: Jasper P. Cropsey, American painter, born.
- 1828: National Bank founded in Greece.
- 1853: Francis Joseph escaped assassination.
- 1857: August Belmont, capitalist, born.
- 1856: Baron von Biela, astronomer, died.
- 1856: Free exercise of religion in Turkey authorized.
- 1859: W. G. Armstrong knighted for improvements in ordnance.
- 1860: Austria removed some Jewish disabilities.
- 1861: First Italian Parliament met.
- 1861: Jefferson Davis inaugurated as President of the Confederacy.
- 1862: First Confederate Congress met at Richmond, Va.
- 1864: Torpedo destroyed the "Housatonic" in Charleston harbor.
- 1864: Kentucky protested against slave enlistments.
- 1864: Germans invaded Jutland.
- 1865: Charleston evacuated by Confederates.
- 1868: Senate rejected the treaty concerning Alabama claims.
- 1870: Texas ratified both 14th and 15th amendments.
- 1873: Church of England Temperance Society organized.
- 1873: Constitution of Indiana amended to prevent the State being made liable for stock issued in 1846 for Wabash and Erie Canal.
- 1874: John Mitchell, elected to Parliament, declared ineligible as being a convict.
- 1874: C. H. F. Peters discovered asteroid Hertha.
- 1877: Charles H. Davis, U. S. navy, died.
- 1877: Porfirio Diaz elected President of Mexico.
- 1879: Egyptian officers made a riotous attack on European members of Council.
- 1880: James Lenox, founder of Lenox Library, New York, died.
- 1880: Spain ordered a gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba.
- 1882: Jumbo, largest African elephant, bought by P. T. Barnum.
- 1883: Members of the Irish Land League went into hiding after Carey's confession.
- 1884: Destructive tornadoes prevailed in Southern States.
- 1886: John B. Gough, American temperance advocate, died.
- 1889: King Otto of Bavaria became hopelessly insane.
- 1890: Socialists riot at Muhlhausen, Saxony.
- 1890: Julius Andrássy, Hungarian statesman, died.
- 1891: Gen. H. H. Sibley, first Governor of Minnesota, died.
- 1892: East Tennessee striking miners secured exclusion of convicts from mines.
- 1892: Anarchists in Paris celebrated 21st anniversary of the Commune.
- 1892: A fire in New Orleans destroyed property worth \$1,000,000.
- 1892: Sugar refinery in Philadelphia sold for \$7,000,000.
- 1893: Gold and silver ores found in Michigan.
- 1893: Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, appealed to American people for her rights.
- 1893: Russians in New York city conducted service of Greek Church in native language.
- 1895: Field-Marshal Archduke Albrecht of Austria died.
- 1896: John D. Lawler, ex-Governor of S. Dakota, died.
- 1897: Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. army, retired, died.
- 1899: Emile Loubet elected President of France.
- 1902: Newman Hall, English clergyman and author, died.
- 1902: Albert Bierstadt, American landscape-painter, died.
- 1907: Nicaraguans defeated invading Hondurans.
- 1910: Race riots at Cairo, Ill.
- 1910: Rebels defeated Nicaraguan troops at San Vincente.
- 1912: The Argentine Republic and Paraguay resumed diplomatic relations.
- 1912: Emilio Gomez accepted provisional presidency of Mexico.
- FEBRUARY 19**
- Feast-day of St. Conrad of Piacenza.
- 1401: William Savtre, English Lollard, burned at stake.
- 1408: Battle of Bramham Moor, England.
- 1416: Savoy is made a Duchy.
- 1473: Copernicus, Prussian astronomer, born.
- 1512: Brescia pillaged by the French.
- 1549: Parliament allowed clergymen to marry.
- 1563: Francis, second duke of Guise, assassinated.
- 1619: Lucilio Vanini, Italian freethinker, burned at stake.
- 1622: Sir Henry Savile, English mathematician, died.
- 1717: David Garrick born.
- 1718: George Brydges, Lord Rodney, English admiral, born.
- 1732: Richard Cumberland, English dramatist, born.
- 1772: Count Jean Hartwig Ernst von Bernstorff, Danish statesman, died.
- 1780: New York ceded Western lands to United States.
- 1792: Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Scottish geologist, born.
- 1797: Pope Pius VI signed treaty of Florino.
- 1798: Marshal Massena put in command of French Army in Italy.
- 1800: Bonaparte as First Consul took Tuilleries for residence.
- 1802: Leonard Bacon, American clergyman, born.
- 1806: Nehemiah Adams, American author, born.
- 1806: Elizabeth Carter, English writer, died.
- 1807: British forced passage of the Dardanelles.
- 1818: Chileans defeated at battle of Chancay Bay by Spaniards.
- 1819: W. W. Story, American sculptor and poet, born.
- 1825: Maurice Jókai, Hungarian novelist, born.
- 1831: Poles defeated Russians near Brague.
- 1832: Ohio river rose 63 feet above low water.
- 1837: Georg Buchner, German poet, died.
- 1843: Adelina Patti, singer, born.
- 1849: Bernard Barton, English "Quaker" poet, died.
- 1850: Earthquake felt throughout England.
- 1853: Treaty of Vienna, a commercial compact, signed.

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1855: Bread riots broke out in Liverpool  
1857: Mine explosion at Lund Hill, En-  
land, killed 180 persons  
1858: French legislature passed a bill al-  
lowing banishment without trial  
1861: General Scott ordered a force to pro-  
tect government stores in St. Louis  
1863: Confederates defeated at Coldwater,  
Miss.  
1863: Office of "Constitution" at Keokuk  
sacked by invalid soldiers  
1865: Charleston, S. C., placed under mar-  
tial law  
1865: Federals captured Fort Anderson, N. C.  
1866: President Johnson vetoed Freed-  
man's Bureau bill  
1867: Maximilian's army reached Querétaro,  
Mexico  
1868: Sir Dominic Daly, governor of South  
Australia, died  
1869: National banks forbidden to make  
loans on United States notes  
1875: Charles H. Bell, rear-admiral, U. S.  
Navy, died  
1876: Abyssinians defeated the Egyptians  
after three days' fight  
1885: Fire in Philadelphia caused \$3,000,-  
000 damage  
1888: Cyclone at Mt. Vernon, Ill., killed  
36 and injured 127  
1889: French government announced in-  
tention to take possession of the Leeward  
Islands  
1891: Egyptian troops defeated Osman  
Digna at Tokar, Egypt.  
1891: Anarchists in Paris caused trouble  
1891: Funeral honors to Gen. W. T. Sher-  
man in New York  
1891: Manuscript of a lost work by Aris-  
totle found in British Museum  
1891: Alexander Winchell, University of  
Michigan died  
1892: Insurgents took control of the gov-  
ernment in province of Ceara, Brazil.  
1894: John Y. McKane, once "boss" of the  
Concy Island region, sentenced to prison  
1894: Joseph Keppler, editor of *Puck*, died.  
1895: Auguste Vacquerie died  
1897: Mercer Bousley, Chief Justice of New  
Jersey, died.  
1898: Alexandre von Liezenmayer died.  
1903: Geo. F. Bailey, American circus  
proprietor, died.  
1910: Street-car strike in Philadelphia,  
300 cars wrecked  
1912: U. S. Supreme Court decided that  
the Initiative and referendum are purely  
political and can not be passed upon by  
the courts  
1912: Rupture with Colombia probable  
unless the United States agreed to arbitrate  
differences  
1912: Francis L. Leland, of New York,  
gave \$1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Mu-  
seum of Art

## FEBRUARY 20

Feast-day of Sts. Tyrannio, Zenobius, and  
other martyrs in Phœnicia, St. Sadoth, with  
128 companions martyrs, St. Eleutherius,  
St. Mildred, St. Eusebius, St. Ulrich  
1258: Bagdad captured by the Mongols  
1440: Estates of Prussia formed a league  
against the Teutonic knights.  
1579: Sir Nicholas Bacon, English states-  
man, died.  
1628: Henry Cromwell, fourth son of Oliver,  
born.  
1717: Snow fell to depth of 20 feet in New  
England  
1726: William Prescott, revolutionary sol-  
dier, born  
1765: Almaack's, a fashionable resort in  
London, opened  
1784: Robert Morris made superintendent  
of finance by Congress  
1790: Joseph II., German Emperor and son  
of Maria Theresa, died  
1797: Lord Nelson was knighted  
1803: Kandy, Ceylon, captured by British  
1810: Andreas Hofer, Swiss patriot, exe-  
cuted  
1815: U. S. frigate "Constitution" captured  
British vessels "Cyane" and "Levant."  
1820: Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer,  
born  
1824: American Baptist Publication Soci-  
ety, organized  
1827: José de Abreu, Brazilian general,  
killed.  
1829: Joseph Jefferson, American actor,  
born  
1832: Congress passed force bill, allowing  
collection of revenue by military means  
1835: Earthquake destroyed every build-  
ing in Concepcion, Chile.  
1839: British army of 12,000 crossed the  
Andes  
1846: First Texan legislature met at  
Austin  
1855: Joseph Hume, English statesman, died.  
1857: Kansas legislature chartered St.  
Joseph and Topeka, now Atchison, Topeka  
and Santa Fe Railroad.  
1861: Great storm in England, part of  
Crystal Palace and spire of Chichester  
Cathedral blown down  
1862: William Appleton, Boston philan-  
thropist, died  
1863: Confederates dispersed at Yazoo Pass,  
Miss.  
1863: Kansas legislature located State Uni-  
versity at Lawrence  
1864: Federals overwhelmingly defeated at  
Olustee Station, Fla.  
1865: Slight engagements around Town  
Creek, N. C.  
1867: Reconstruction bill passed by Con-  
gress  
1868: The Order of the Crown of Italy in-  
stituted  
1900: Martial law declared in Kentucky  
against the Ku Klux Klan.

1869: Austrian frigate "Radetsky" blown  
up, 300 lives lost  
1872: Metropolitan Museum of Art in New  
York gave its first exhibition  
1877: Leo XIII. elected to the papacy  
1877: Lewis M. Goldsboro, U. S. Navy,  
died  
1880: J. Hannay, chemist at Glasgow,  
made diamonds  
1882: Society for Psychical Research  
formed in London  
1880: President Cleveland signed Nicar-  
agua Canal bill  
1889: Sub-Tropical exposition at Jack-  
sonville, Fla., opened  
1889: Guernville, Cal., destroyed by fire  
1890: Russians made demands upon Bulgaria  
1890: Socialists doubled their vote in Ger-  
man Reichstag by general elections  
1892: A negro burned at the stake in Tex-  
arkana, Texas  
1893: Colombia granted temporary exten-  
sion of time to French Panama Canal Co.  
1893: Striking miners caused riots at Mo-  
nongahela City, Pa.  
1893: P. G. T. Beauregard, Confederate  
general, died.  
1894: Governor McKinley's debts were  
paid and property returned  
1894: Mob of unemployed dispersed in  
Boston  
1895: Cuban revolution began.  
1895: Frederiek Douglass died.  
1900: U. S. Senate ratified the Samoan  
treaty.  
1900: W. H. Beard, American artist, died  
1901: Armand Silvestre, French poet, died  
1901: First territorial legislature in Hawaii  
began its sessions  
1902: Rioting in Barcelona, Spain, 500  
persons killed or wounded  
1908: General Stoessel condemned to  
death for surrendering Port Arthur  
1909: Carroll D. Wright, statistician, died.  
1912: Albert Hertel, German painter, died.  
1912: British House of Commons sustained  
government on motion regarding recon-  
struction of House of Lords.

## FEBRUARY 21

Feast-day of Sts. Daniel and Verda; St.  
Sylvianus; Blessed Popin of Landen,  
Sts. German and Raudnut.  
1431: Trial of Joan of Arc began  
1437: James I., of Scotland, murdered at  
Perth  
1513: Pope Julius II. died  
1595: Robert Southwell, English poet and  
martyr, executed  
1632: Frederiek executed 27 Bohemian  
nobles  
1660: Restoration to Parliament of mem-  
bers excluded in 1648  
1668: John Thurloe, English secretary of  
state during the Commonwealth, died.  
1673: Medfield, Mass., nearly destroyed by  
Indians  
1677: Benedict de Spinoza, philosophical  
writer, died.  
1693: James Quin, English actor, born  
1730: Pope Benedict XIII. died.  
1743: University of Erlangen, Bavaria,  
chartered  
1760: French invaded Ireland, retreated  
and were defeated at the Isle of Man  
1801: John Henry Newman, Cardinal,  
born  
1809: French captured Sargossa after  
siege  
1812: French ship "Blüch" captured by  
British "Victorious"  
1814: British force pillaged Malone, N. Y.,  
and burned an arsenal  
1824: Eugène de Beauharnais, Bonaparte's  
step-son, died.  
1831: Robert Hall, English Baptist preacher,  
died.  
1839: Charles Ross, English sculptor,  
died  
1845: Flo Poco became Governor of Cali-  
fornia  
1846: Svatopluk Cech, Czech poet and  
writer, born  
1851: Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, widow  
of the poet, died.  
1852: Brander Matthews, American critic  
and essayist, born  
1856: Roman Catholic diocese of London,  
Canada, established  
1862: President Lincoln's youngest son,  
"Tad," died  
1862: First execution of slave-trader for 40  
years took place in New York  
1862: Battle of Valverde (Fort Craig), N.  
Mex.  
1863: London mail-bags conveyed by pneu-  
matic dispatch  
1863: Military revolt against Bulgarians,  
president of the Greek Council  
1863: Confederate guerrillas captured Gen-  
erals Crook and Kelley.  
1868: Paraguayans abandoned Asuncion to  
Brazil  
1870: Louisiana granted \$3,000,000 8%  
state bonds for railroads  
1871: Territorial government granted to the  
District of Columbia  
1872: Over 280 members of the "Right,"  
in the French Assembly, demanded a mon-  
archy  
1874: Disraeli formed his second minis-  
try.  
1875: Chinese attacked British explorers  
1879: Prince Krapotkin assassinated at  
Kharkov  
1885: Washington Monument at Wash-  
ington dedicated  
1890: Library at Wolfboro, N. H., dedi-  
cated  
1890: Buenos Aires in a state of siege  
1891: Explosion in a colliery at Spring  
Hill, Nova Scotia, killed 120  
1891: Remains of Gen. W. T. Sherman  
buried in St. Louis

1891: Two negroes lynched near Bruny-  
wick, Ga.  
1892: German police arrested 20 anarchists  
1893: The centenary of execution of Louis  
XVI. celebrated in France  
1895: Alphonse Guérin, M. D., died  
1897: The fleet of the powers shelled Cre-  
tan insurgents.  
1900: Charles Piazzi Smyth, English as-  
tronomer, died  
1900: James H. Smart, president of Purdue  
University, died.  
1901: New Cuban Constitution signed by  
delegates  
1902: Fire in Park Avenue Hotel, New  
York, killed 17 persons  
1907: Steamer "Berlin" wrecked off  
Hook of Holland, 128 lives lost  
1910: Tasha Gball, Premier of Egypt, as-  
sassinated  
1912: Margaret Byers, founder and principal  
of Victoria College, Belfast, died  
1912: France and Spain reached accord re-  
garding Morocco save on two minor points  
1912: A \$7,000,000 fire destroyed property in  
Houston, Tex.

## FEBRUARY 22

Feast-day of Sts. Thalassius and Limneus;  
St. Baradai, St. Margaret of Cortona  
1076: The Pope excommunicated all bish-  
ops who attended the Diet of Worms  
1353: Insurgents, led by Marcel, marched  
on palace at Paris  
1371: David II., of Scotland, died  
1630: First-day in Massachusetts changed  
to Thanksgiving Day  
1633: Volcano Etna active.  
1643: Queen Henrietta, wife of Charles I.,  
landed in England with troops and arms  
to aid Charles  
1664: Treaty of Pisa between Pope and  
France arranged  
1706: John Evelyn, English diarist, died  
1707: Aurangzebe, Mogul emperor, died.  
1716: Snow six feet deep in Boston  
1723: Richard Price, English statistician,  
born  
1731: Frederiek Ruiseh, Dutch anatomist,  
died.  
1732: George Washington born.  
1732: Francis Atterbury, English divine,  
died  
1756: Gilbert Wakefield, English classical  
scholar, born  
1775: Raised drawbridges prevent British  
troops marching to Salem to seize stores  
1778: Rembrandt Peale, American artist,  
born.  
1788: Arthur Schopenhauer, German phi-  
losopher, born  
1800: William Barnes, English poet, born.  
1805: Sarah Fowler Adams, American  
writer, born.  
1806: James Barry, Irish painter, died.  
1811: British ships "Cerberus" and  
"Active" took 22 vessels from Bay of  
Oranto, Italy  
1813: British captured Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
1816: Adam Ferguson, Scottish philosopher  
and historian, died.  
1819: James Russell Lowell, American man  
of letters, born  
1819: Spain ceded Florida, and United  
States gave up claims on Texas  
1822: Frances Barrow, "Aunt Fanny," an  
American author, born.  
1832: Wabash and Erie Canal in Indiana  
began  
1832: French troops recaptured Ancona,  
Italy  
1836: Gulzot and Broglio retired from  
French ministry  
1838: Margaret E. Sangster, American  
writer, born  
1845: Sydney Smith, English wit and  
writer, died.  
1846: Otto von Kotzebue, Russian naviga-  
tor, died  
1846: An unsuccessful revolt broke out in  
Austrian Poland  
1847: Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, began  
1855: Banks in California suspended pay-  
ment  
1856: First railroad in California opened.  
1862: Martial law proclaimed in West Ten-  
nessee  
1862: General Sumner in Washington,  
D. C. war thought to be nearly over  
1862: Jefferson Davis inaugurated under  
permanent Constitution  
1863: Central Pacific Railway begun at  
Sacramento, Cal.  
1864: Gen. Sherman's cavalry heated at  
West Point, Miss.  
1864: Federals defeated near Dranesville,  
Va.  
1864: Skirmishes near Tunnel Hill, Ga.  
1865: Wilmington, N. C., occupied by  
Federals  
1865: An agricultural college established  
in Kentucky.  
1868: Alexandria of Bulgaria forced to ab-  
dicate  
1866: President Johnson in public speech  
declared Congress to be in rebellion  
1871: Bismarck, and Thiers negotiated  
for peace  
1872: Prohibitionists held first national  
convention at Columbus, O.  
1872: Labor Reform party nominated  
candidate for President  
1873: Carlists appeared in Catalonia and  
other provinces of Spain  
1874: The Tabernacle Church in Brook-  
lyn, N. Y. dedicated  
1875: British exploring expedition in China  
returned back to Hongkong  
1878: National Greenback Party held  
convention at Toledo, O.  
1879: First National Assembly of Bulgaria  
met at Tirnova  
1881: President Hayes issued an order pro-  
hibiting sale of liquors to army posts

1882: National Law and Order League  
organized in Boston  
1885: Arabs attacked garrison in Kassala,  
Egypt  
1887: The Porte refused to treat with Bul-  
garian envoy  
1889: President Cleveland signed an en-  
abling act for North and South Dakota,  
Montana and Washington  
1889: Gallicians expelled from Austria  
1890: John Joseph Astor, Sr. died.  
1890: West Melbourne docks, Australia,  
opened  
1891: The United States of Brazil adopted  
a constitution  
1892: John D. G. Shea, historian, died  
1893: President Harrison raised American  
flag on first foreign registered steamer  
1893: Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, Ind., gave  
Red Cross Society 782 acres  
1893: French police seized revolutionary  
proclamations  
1894: Nyasaland became "The British  
Central Africa Protectorate"  
1896: Confederate States museum at Rich-  
mond dedicated  
1896: Edgar Wilson Nye died.  
1896: Michael D. Harter died.  
1896: George Dexter Robinson, ex-Gov-  
ernor of Massachusetts, died  
1897: Greece ordered by the Powers to  
leave Crete  
1897: New Corean art gallery in Wash-  
ington opened  
1897: Greek troops in Crete captured  
Turkish fort  
1897: Bishop Thomas L. Grace died  
1897: Jean Francois Gravelle ("Blondin"),  
died  
1898: Thomas R. Howlett, D. D., died.  
1898: Daniel McLaughlin Rice ("Dan Rice"),  
circus clown, died.  
1901: Steamship "Rio de Janeiro" sank  
near San Francisco, 128 lives lost  
1904: Hague Arbitration Court gave  
Great Britain, Germany, and Italy 30 per  
cent of Venezuela's customs  
1904: Sir Leslie Stephen, English editor and  
author, died  
1904: Senate ratified new Panama treaty.  
1907: Honduras declared war against  
Nicaragua  
1909: W. T. Bull, American surgeon, died.  
1912: Italian Parliament decreed annexa-  
tion of Tripoli  
1912: Striking chauffeurs destroyed prop-  
erty in Paris with dynamite

## FEBRUARY 23

Feast-day of St. Serenus, a gardener. St.  
Bolsi, St. Milburg, St. Dositheus of  
Zalacine, St. Peter, papen, cardinal  
1421: Henry V. and Queen Catherine  
center London Catherine crowned  
1447: Pope Eugenius IV. died  
1447: Duke of Gloucester died mysteri-  
ously.  
1534: Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father  
of Lady Jane Grey, executed  
1563: Samuel Pepys, English diarist, born.  
1568: John Thynne, Secretary of State to  
Cromwell, died  
1655: G. F. Handel, composer, born.  
1751: Henry Dearborn, American Revolu-  
tionary soldier, born  
1766: Stanislaus I of Poland died  
1766: Lorraine reverted to France at death  
of Stanislaus of Poland  
1792: Sir Joshua Reynolds, painter, died  
1800: Joseph Warton, English scholar and  
critic, died  
1813: British cutter "Caledonian" recap-  
tured U. S. "Aldion"  
1821: John Keats, English poet, died  
1827: Sir Walter Scott acknowledged the  
Waverley novels  
1835: Condemned opium burned by Chi-  
nese at Canton  
1840: Hostilities resumed in Chinese-British  
Opium War.  
1843: The British added part of Scinde to  
Bahawalpur  
1846: Polish Insurgents, 40,000 strong, de-  
feated at Kracow  
1848: Parisian mobs, led by socialists, de-  
fended national guards  
1848: John Quincy Adams, ex-President  
of United States, died  
1850: Sir William Allan, Scottish painter,  
died  
1851: Joanna Baillie, English poetess, died  
1851: Serious riots at Yarmouth, England  
1850: The Pavilion theater in London  
burned  
1861: President-elect Lincoln reached  
Washington.  
1861: People of Texas ratified secession  
ordinance  
1861: Order of the Star of India instituted  
1862: Lincoln made Andrew Johnson mil-  
itary governor of Tennessee  
1864: England proposed a conference on  
Danish affairs, allies agreed  
1867: Indians in Kansas removed to In-  
dian Territory  
1870: Mississippi admitted to representa-  
tion in Congress  
1870: Anson Burlingame, American diplo-  
matist, died  
1874: Charles William Shirley Brooks,  
English humorist, died.  
1875: Foundation of Josiah Mason's col-  
lege at Birmingham laid  
1876: Alabama funded old debt and issued  
new bonds  
1876: Direct telegraph cable opened be-  
tween London and New Zealand.  
1885: A military force of 800 strong left  
Australia for the Sudan  
1889: River and Harbor bill vetoed by  
President Cleveland  
1889: A collection of paintings presented  
to Wellesley College  
1889: A German fleet sent to Samoa.

1891: A noted train-rubber in Texas sentenced for 99 years.  
 1892: Rev. C. H. Parkhurst called before the grand jury in New York City.  
 1892: Nicaragua chartered Louisiana Lottery Company.  
 1892: General Enrique killed near Jacapa, Guatemala.  
 1894: British ambushed by natives in West Africa.  
 1898: Zola found guilty of libelling Esterhazy court-martial.  
 1902: Ellen M. Stone released from captivity in Macedonia.  
 1902: Prince Henry of Prussia visited United States.  
 1910: Lassa occupied by Chinese troops, Dalai Lama fled to India.  
 1912: Philip R. Alger, United States Navy, expert in explosives, died.  
 1912: Maurice Tabuteau, French aviator, covered 41 miles and 640 yards in two hours aerodrome course record.

## FEBRUARY 24

Feast-day of: St Matthias, the Apostle. The Martyrs at Carthage; St Pretextatus; St Lethard, St Eitelbert, first Christian king of England, St. Robert of Arbrissel.  
 616: Eitelbert, king of Kent (560-616), died (?).  
 1303: Battle of Roslin, near Edinburgh, Scots defeated English.  
 1462: Barber's Company received letters patent.  
 1500: Charles V., emperor Holy Roman Empire (German), born.  
 1525: Battle of Pavia; Francis I taken prisoner.  
 1557: Matthias, emperor Holy Roman Empire (1612-1619), born.  
 1665: Deerfield, Mass., purchased from the Indians.  
 1665: A Dutch imposter whipped in London.  
 1671: Morgan and buccaners burned Panama.  
 1676: Weymouth, Mass., partly destroyed by Indians.  
 1696: King William III informed Parliament of a plot to kill him.  
 1711: Handel's opera, "Rinaldo," presented in London.  
 1716: Lords Derwentwater and Kenmore executed for supporting the Pretender.  
 1762: Remarkable hurricane in England.  
 1775: Garrison at Balamangan, Borneo, killed by pirates.  
 1785: Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon, died.  
 1797: French force landed in Cardigan Bay, Wales.  
 1813: The "Hornet" and "Peacock" fought.  
 1814: Henry Kirke Brown, American sculptor, born.  
 1815: Robert Fulton, builder of the "Clermont" steamboat, died.  
 1821: Iturbide issued in Mexico the "Plan of Iguala."  
 1822: Thomas Coutts, English banker, died.  
 1823: Protestant Episcopal diocese set up in Georgia.  
 1824: George William Curtis, American man of letters, born.  
 1826: John VI. of Portugal, died.  
 1826: Treaty of Yandaboo; Burma gave up all claim to Assam.  
 1830: Baron de Chokier became regent of Belgium.  
 1834: Covington, Ky., incorporated as a city.  
 1836: Winslow Homer, American artist, born.  
 1838: Congressman Graves of Kentucky and Cilley of Maine fought a duel.  
 1838: Convicts in Australia no longer assigned to settlers.  
 1840: Thiers's Ministry in France fell.  
 1841: British evacuated island of Chusan in the Opium War.  
 1842: John Habberton, American journalist and novelist, born.  
 1843: Theophilus Braga, Portuguese poet and scholar, born.  
 1844: W. Clark Russell, English writer of sea-stories, born.  
 1848: Henri Houssay, French historian and critic, born.  
 1848: Lamartine made president of a provisional French Government.  
 1848: Louis Philippe, King of France, abdicated in favor of his grandson.  
 1848: Charles Grant Allen, English-Canadian author, born.  
 1850: Taonkwang, emperor of China, died.  
 1852: Federal troops captured Fayetteville, Ark.  
 1863: Arizona organized as a Territory.  
 1864: Congress grants freedom to all male slaves who enlist.  
 1864: Subscription started in London for relief of wounded Danes.  
 1865: Edmund Armstrong, Irish poet, died.  
 1865: Restored St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin opened.  
 1867: King of Prussia opened first North-German diet.  
 1875: The National Assembly of France established Constitution.  
 1877: The Avonmouth dock at Bristol, England, opened.  
 1885: Chinese attack on Tuyen Kouan, in Tonkin, repulsed by the French.  
 1889: Famine prevailed in Chefoo, China, missionaries attacked.  
 1890: The World's Fair awarded to Chicago.  
 1890: Colombia released American and British vessels seized for violation of customs laws.  
 1893: Race-track bills passed over the Governor's veto in New Jersey.  
 1894: Honduras captured by Nicaragua.

1895: Rupture in American Salvation Army; Ballington Booth displaced.  
 1895: Henry Chandler Bowen died.  
 1900: Richard Hovey, American dramatist, died.  
 1902: Samuel R. Gardner, English historian, died.  
 1905: Battles before Mukden, in Russo-Japanese war, began.  
 1908: Marco Aurelio Soto, ex-president of Honduras, died.  
 1912: Albert J. Barr, American politician and journalist, died.  
 1912: Italian war-ships sank two Turkish vessels in Beirut harbor, Syria.  
 1912: United States troops sent to Mexican border to protect American interests.

## FEBRUARY 25

Feast-day of: St Victorinus and six companions, martyrs, St. Casarius; St. Walburga; St. Tarasius.  
 364: Valentinian chosen emperor of Rome.  
 1466: Commission of duke of York as Protector revoked. King Henry VI being restored to health.  
 1522: William Lilly, English grammarian, died.  
 1558: Electors transferred imperial dignity to Ferdinand I.  
 1570: The Pope issued a bull of excommunication against Elizabeth of England.  
 1594: Jeronimo de Albuquerque, Portuguese soldier in Brazil, died.  
 1601: Robert, Earl of Essex, beheaded.  
 1623: Maximilian II. received electoral vote for emperor.  
 1634: Count Wallenstein, soldier of fortune, assassinated.  
 1643: Friendly Indians killed at Pavonia, N. J., by order of Kieft.  
 1673: Charles II gave Virginia to two favorites.  
 1713: Frederick I., King of Prussia, died.  
 1723: Sir Christopher Wren, English architect, died.  
 1746: Charles C. Pinckney, soldier and statesman, born.  
 1779: Vincennes occupied by Col. George Rogers Clark.  
 1781: Bangor, Maine, incorporated.  
 1781: Battle of Haw river, North Carolina.  
 1783: Denmark recognized the United States.  
 1785: John Adams appointed (first) minister to England.  
 1805: William Buehan, Scottish physician, died.  
 1814: Naval engagement between French and British.  
 1816: George H. Preble, admiral U. S. Navy, born.  
 1830: Victor Hugo's "Hernani" appeared.  
 1831: Poles defeated Russians at Prague.  
 1831: Jane C. Austin, American writer, born.  
 1851: Army and Navy Club opened in London.  
 1852: Thomas Moore, Irish lyric poet, died.  
 1852: A peace conference opened in Paris.  
 1858: Second Derby ministry in England formed.  
 1862: The Legal Tender Act became law.  
 1862: Union forces occupied Nashville, Tenn.  
 1867: National bank law signed.  
 1867: Gen. J. E. Johnston takes command of Confederates in North Carolina.  
 1865: Gen. P. H. Sheridan makes cavalry raid around Richmond.  
 1866: Brazil and Paraguay fight at Paso de la Patria.  
 1870: H. R. Revels, a colored man, seated as Senator from Mississippi.  
 1875: French Republic established.  
 1879: A party called Readjusters formed in Virginia.  
 1881: Irish Coercion bill passed by House of Commons.  
 1882: An international electrical exhibition opened in London.  
 1882: Balley, an Irish informer, murdered.  
 1882: Herzegovinian insurgents suppressed by Austria.  
 1880: Countess of Larish expelled from Austria for her part in death of Crown Prince Rudolph.  
 1891: Chilean insurgents against Balmaceda successful.  
 1891: The Norwegian Storting demanded control of Norwegian affairs.  
 1891: Fayerweather will contest abandoned and will probated.  
 1893: More than 28,000 coal-miners on strike in Nanticoke region, Pa.  
 1894: Steele Mackaye, American dramatist, died.  
 1895: Henry A. Bruce, Lord Aberdare, died.  
 1905: Edward Cooper, philanthropist, died.  
 1908: International naval conference arranged new code for naval warfare.  
 1909: Thirty riotous suffragettes arrested in London.  
 1912: Ex-President Roosevelt announced himself a candidate for the Presidency.  
 1912: Rioting by Lawrence, Mass., militiamen quelled by militia.  
 1912: Charles R. Sanger, American chemist, died.

## FEBRUARY 26

Feast-day of: St. Parphyrus; St. Victor of Champagne.  
 339: Chrysostom elected bishop of Constantinople.  
 1266: Battle of Benevento; duke of Anjou became king of Sicily.  
 1266: Manfred, king of Italy, killed.  
 1531: Earthquake at Lisbon killed 30,000 persons.  
 1573: Duke of Aragon besieged La Rochelle, France.  
 1635: First general assembly met in Maryland.

1671: Anthony Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury, born.  
 1672: Augustin Calmet, French Benedictine scholar, born.  
 1714: James Hervey, English divine, born.  
 1723: Thomas D'Urfey, English dramatist, died.  
 1726: Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, died.  
 1777: Five British vessels sunk near Amboy, N. J.  
 1786: François Arago, physicist, born.  
 1789: Cayuga Indians sold their land to New York.  
 1789: The English Regency bill dropped on king's recovery.  
 1802: Victor Hugo, French novelist, born.  
 1802: Alexander Geddes, Scottish Roman Catholic priest and writer, died.  
 1809: Congress imposed a property qualification for voters in Indiana Territory.  
 1813: United States vessel "Hazard" captured the British vessels "Albion" and "Caledonia."  
 1815: Bonaparte escaped from Elba.  
 1821: Revolted Portuguese soldiers at Rio de Janeiro compelled a change of government.  
 1823: John Philip Kemble, English actor, died.  
 1828: Test acts repealed in England.  
 1831: Poland made a province of Russia by Nicholas I.  
 1832: John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's biographer, born.  
 1833: A temperance society formed in Congress.  
 1833: Cholera appeared in Cuba, 7,000 deaths in 30 days.  
 1836: Eliza Follen, American artist, born.  
 1845: Alexander III, Czar of Russia, born.  
 1845: W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") born.  
 1848: A republic proclaimed in France.  
 1848: Hungarians defeated at Kaposna.  
 1848: Public workshops set up in France, abolished in June.  
 1852: The steamer "Birkenhead" wrecked on coast of Cape Colony, 455 lives lost.  
 1856: Annual break-up of Mississippi levee wrecked 23 steamboats.  
 1860: Earl Elgin, British plenipotentiary, took up residence in China.  
 1861: The New Constitution for Austria published.  
 1861: Mercantile admitted to the United States mail.  
 1861: Daily mail delivery provided for New York and vicinity.  
 1861: Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, Prince of Bulgaria, born.  
 1862: Cornelius C. Felton, President of Harvard University, died.  
 1863: Confederates defeated at Woodstock, Va.  
 1863: The French suppressed a revolt in Anam, East Indies.  
 1864: Admiral Enragut bombarded Fort Powell, near Mobile.  
 1871: Treaty of Versailles signed.  
 1876: Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art incorporated.  
 1876: Daniel C. Gilman installed as president of Johns Hopkins University.  
 1876: First steam ferry-boat ran on the Thames, London.  
 1884: Miners in Indiana struck against wage reduction.  
 1887: Insurrection in Silistria, Bulgaria.  
 1888: April 11, Great Strike began on Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. R.  
 1889: Dr. Carl Peters undertook an expedition to relieve Emin Pasha.  
 1890: Will of John Jacob Astor probated, £700,000 in public gifts.  
 1891: Gen. Deodoro Fonseca became first president of republic of Brazil.  
 1891: Iquique, Chile, pillaged by insurgents after bombardment.  
 1891: Fortune de Boisgobey, French novelist, died.  
 1892: Alumni of Columbia University voted to move the institution to Morning-side Heights.  
 1892: Arsene Houssaye died.  
 1898: Attempted assassination of King of Greece.  
 1898: Frederick Tennyson, English poet, died.  
 1898: Gen. Thomas P. Dockery (Confederate), died.  
 1899: Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. army, died.  
 1903: Protocols signed for settlement of French, Dutch, and Mexican claims against Venezuela.  
 1903: Richard J. Gatling, inventor of a repeating gun, died.  
 1905: New Orleans docks destroyed by fire, loss over \$5,000,000.  
 1909: Austria and Turkey arranged compensation for Balkan provinces.  
 1910: Worthington Whitridge, American painter, died.

## FEBRUARY 27

Feast-day of: St. Nestor, St. Leander; St. Alinh of England.  
 212: Emperor Geta murdered by Caracalla.  
 493: Peace made between Odoacer and Theodoric.  
 1531: Alliance of Schmalkald formed.  
 1557: Ex-emperor Charles V entered monastery of St. Justus as a private person.  
 1591: Henry IV. anointed king at Chartres, France.  
 1635: Francesco Baldovini, Italian poet, born.  
 1691: Edward Cave, noted English printer, born.  
 1696: Habeas Corpus suspended in England.  
 1700: Dampier discovered island of New Britain.  
 1706: John Evelyn, English diarist, died.

1709: Dr. Sacheverell brought to trial, riots break out.  
 1717: Johann David Michaelis, German biblical scholar, born.  
 1735: Dr. John Arbuthnot, Scottish physician, died.  
 1765: House of Commons voted the Stamp Act.  
 1776: Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.  
 1796: James Robinson Planché, English dramatist, born.  
 1797: The Bank of England suspended cash payments.  
 1800: Eruption of Mt. Atna.  
 1802: Lord William George Frederick Bentinck, English statesman, born.  
 1806: Paul Laerolx, French historian, born.  
 1807: Henry W. Longfellow, American poet, born.  
 1809: Embargo Act of 1807 repealed by Congress.  
 1814: Battle of Orthez, Wellington defeated Soult.  
 1814: Battle of Bar-Sur-Aube; French defeated.  
 1822: Sir John B. Warren, English admiral, died.  
 1837: Illinois legislature appropriated \$10,230,000 for internal improvement system.  
 1837: William Woolnoth, English engraver, died.  
 1844: People of Eastern Santo Domingo formed the Dominican Republic.  
 1844: Nicholas Biddle, American financier, died.  
 1845: Portland vase smashed in British Museum.  
 1846: Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland for six months.  
 1850: Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg signed a treaty to maintain the Federal Union.  
 1852: Earl of Derby formed a protectionist ministry.  
 1854: France and Great Britain sent ultimatum to Czar.  
 1863: France and Spain arranged a frontier.  
 1864: Santa Anna returned from exile and became Emperor of Mexico for one week.  
 1864: Edward Hitchcock, President of Amherst College, died.  
 1866: Gen. John K. Jackson (Confederate), died.  
 1866: Herman A. MacNeil, American sculptor, born.  
 1867: Benjamin Disraeli formed a cabinet.  
 1872: Comte de Chambord forced by mobs to leave Belgium.  
 1875: Indemnity claimed by United States from Spain for "Virginius" massacre.  
 1877: Electoral vote of South Carolina awarded to Republicans.  
 1891: Boers defeated the British at Majuba Hill, South Africa.  
 1891: Sir Geo. Pomeroy Colley, Governor of Natal, killed.  
 1894: W. H. Hunt, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died.  
 1895: National Theater in Washington.  
 1888: Trial by Jury introduced into Spain.  
 1888: A single rail railroad opened between Listowel and Ballybunion, Ireland.  
 1889: Railway from Mandalay to Rangun opened.  
 1889: Missionaries held by Arabs in German East Africa were released.  
 1889: Baron Hirsch gave 120,000 francs yearly to relieve Austrian tradesmen threatened with ruin.  
 1890: England and Italy provide for united action in Red Sea.  
 1891: Yuma, Ariz., devastated by a flood.  
 1895: An ex-queen of Hawaii sentenced to imprisonment.  
 1895: New York Yacht Club expelled Lord Dunraven.  
 1896: Archduke Salvator Albrecht died.  
 1898: Gen. William B. Tallaferro, (Confederate), died.  
 1899: Mme. Ponisi, American actress, died.  
 1899: Sara Jewett, American actress, died.  
 1900: General Cronje, Boer leader, surrendered.  
 1904: Capitol at Madison, Wis., destroyed by fire.  
 1906: Samuel Pierpont Langley, Secretary Smithsonian Institution, died.  
 1912: Mexican revolutionists captured Juarez.

## FEBRUARY 28

Feast-day of: Martyrs in the pestilence at Alexandria; St. Romanus, St. Lupicinus; St. Proterius; St. Oswald, archbishop of York.  
 1308: English barons demanded that Edward II banish Piers Gaveston.  
 1483: Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino, Italian painter, born.  
 1500: Pinzon discovered Amazon River.  
 1500: Robert Enyan, English chronicler, died.  
 1533: Michel de Montaigne, French essayist, born.  
 1609: Lord De La Warr made governor of Virginia.  
 1613: John Pearson, English bishop, born.  
 1643: Roger Scott condemned, and later whipped, for sleeping in church in Boston.  
 1648: Christian IV. of Denmark died.  
 1680: Father Hennepin explored the Upper Mississippi River.  
 1736: Daniel Charles Solander, Swedish naturalist, British Museum librarian, born.  
 1759: Pope Clement XIII allowed the Bible to be translated.  
 1771: Richard Grey, English divine, died.  
 1784: John Wesley established the Methodist Conference system.  
 1787: Count Joseph Armanseperg, Creek regent (1833-35), born.



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1792 Karl von Baer, Russian naturalist, born  
1797. Mary Lyon, American educator, born.  
1805 French captured Barcelona.  
1812 Berthold Auerbach, German author, born  
1813 Alliance of Kallisch formed, Russia and Prussia against France  
1826 Biela's Comet discovered.  
1829 Peru and Colombia sign peace treaty  
1830 Great flood in Vienna, Austria  
1840 Chinese fire-ships attacked British fleet in opium war  
1844 The great gun "Peacemaker," exploded on steamer "Princeton," and killed Secretary of War Usher and Secretary of Navy Glimmer  
1847: Battle of Sacramento, Mexican War  
1857: Russia demanded liberties for Greek Christians in Turkey, war followed  
1853 Church at Doncaster, England, built in 1070, burned.  
1855 Brussa, Turkey, nearly destroyed by earthquake  
1860 Ruth McEary Stuart, American writer, born  
1861. Georgia seized United States Mint at Dahlonega  
1862: Messina blockaded by Sardinians  
1862. Missouri Convention, with Unionist majority, met  
1861 Congress passed 13th amendment, prohibiting any amendment to abolish slavery  
1861 Territory of Colorado organized  
1862 Confederate steamer "Nashville" ran blockaded at Beaufort, N. C.  
1863 Confederate steamer "Nashville" destroyed on Ogeechee River, Ga.  
1864 Kilpatrick raided to within three miles of Richmond.  
1865 A revolt in Peru against President Pezet of Peru  
1868. Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland till Mar 25, 1869  
1870 An independent patriarch given to Bulgarian Church  
1871: Congress passed an additional act to protect the suffrage  
1872 New French Constitution offered for discussion  
1874 Marshal Serrano became chief Executive of Spain  
1875 A mob destroyed Jesuit property in Buenos Aires  
1877 London University voted to give degrees to women  
1878. President Hayes vetoed the Bland Silver bill  
1878 Bland Silver bill passed over President's veto

1832 Charles Bradlaugh expelled from the House of Commons  
1844 Fire in Philadelphia caused loss of \$1,500,000  
1855 Barrios of Guatemala proclaimed a Central American republic  
1859 Twelve firemen hurled in ruins at a fire in Milwaukee  
1859 "Patriotic League," in France, suppressed  
1860 Dock-laborers strike for higher wages at Liverpool  
1860 Sayid Ali, the new Sultan of Zanzibar, released prisoners  
1860 A State Anti-Mottery League organized in New Orleans  
1861 George Hearst, senator from California, died  
1861 Destructive plots rage in Rome  
1863 Battle-ship "Indiana" launched at Philadelphia  
1864 Governor signed Greater New York bill  
1865 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad went into the hands of receivers  
1868 I Thomas Schaff died  
1869 J Madison Wells, ex-Governor of Louisiana, died.  
1901 William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State, died.  
1902 Earl of Perth, English nobleman, died.  
1905: Jane Stanford, wife of Leland Stanford, died  
1908 China surrendered seized Japanese vessel "Tatsu Maru."  
1909 E J Baldwin, "Lucky Baldwin," died  
1912 British coal-mine workers began strike; 100,000 men ceased work

## FEBRUARY 29

1604: Archbishop John Whitgift, English prelate, died.  
1730 Ann Lee, founder of American Shakers, born  
1792: Gioacchino Rossini, Italian composer, born  
1836 United States troops in Florida attacked by Seminoles  
1852: John Landseer, English painter and engraver, died  
1864 Peabody buildings, Springfield, London, opened  
1864: Grade of Lieutenant-General in U S Army revived  
1868: Louis I, ex-king of Bavaria, died  
1876 Khokand, in Central Asia, annexed to Russia as Ferghana  
1884: Battle of El Teb; British defeated Osman Digna

1892 France and the United States agreed on a commercial treaty  
1912 Nearly one million British coal-mine workers on strike, industries paralyzed

## DATE OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

5 B. C. John the Baptist born  
30 Jesus retired beyond the Jordan  
30. Jesus cured a woman of spinal paralysis  
1014 Danish Peers elected Canute II, king of England  
1193 Henry the Lion-hearted liberated  
1477. Iceland visited by Columbus.  
1488 The Swabian League formed  
1493 Columbus began to write the story of his voyages  
1522. Anapists tried to set up a theocracy in Westphalia  
1541: Indians attacked De Soto.  
1560. Plot of Amboise to abduct Francis I arranged  
1568 Miles Coverdale, first English translator of whole Bible, died.  
1568 The Inquisition condemned nearly all the people of the Netherlands to death as heretics  
1575 Compact of Milhaud arranged  
1575 Plymouth council surrendered charter.  
1635 France and Holland provided for partition of Flanders  
1652 An Act of Oblivion and indemnity passed in England  
1653: Mazarin again returned to power  
1659 Swedes failed in attack on Copenhagen  
1668. Condé overran Burgundy.  
1670 An English Colony settled on Ashley River, S C  
1689 William III proposed to abandon English heart of tax  
1692: The French in Canada went against the Mohawks in Central New York  
1792 Austria and Prussia combined against France  
1794 The palace at Copenhagen was burned 100 lives lost  
1797 French invaded Wales, soon surrendered  
1802 French army of 40,000 invaded Haiti.  
1803 George Borrow, English philologist and traveler, born.  
1806 Joseph Bonaparte made King of Naples  
1807: Aaron Burr arrested for treason.  
1809 The Quarterly Review issued in London.  
1814 Bonaparte defeated the allies at Fontenoy  
1817. The first judge arrived in New South Wales

1820. Fairlop Oak, five centuries old, blown down in England  
1822 Buenos Aires became capital of the Argentine Republic  
1825 General uprising in Upper Peru, La Paz taken  
1836 Gen. Winfield Scott assumed command in Semele War  
1838 The Boers, under Pieter Retief, defeated by Zulus  
1850 Moravian missionaries landed at Melbourne, Australia  
1853: Austria sided with Montenegro in dispute with Turkey  
1857 Sepoys at Barrackpur refused to bite cartridges  
1858 Livingstone started on second exploration.  
1859 Austria prepared for war with France  
1860 The French subdued Cochinchina  
1862 Memphis became Confederate capital of Tennessee  
1872 British acquired La Mina and Dutch Guinea, in Africa  
1873 Reading-room of public library in Boston opened on Sunday.  
1877. Rebellion of the Satsuma clans in Japan  
1880 Nihilists terrorized Russian government  
1883. Floods prevailed in Pennsylvania, 50,000 people homeless  
1884 Cholera caused 37,000 deaths in Japan in nine months  
1884 The photographic process of reproducing pictures announced  
1884. Inundations in the Middle West and in Pennsylvania  
1886 Volapuk, an attempt at a universal language, invented by L'Abbé Schleyer  
1889 Harbor improvements begun at Montreal  
1889 A church for deaf-mutes established in Philadelphia  
1889 Christmas Island annexed by Great Britain  
1890. University of Berlin refused to recognize 200 American diplomas  
1890 Westphalian mine-owners founded an anti-strike insurance company  
1891 Strikers rioted in Paterson, N. J.  
1892 Appomattox Court House, Virginia, destroyed by fire  
1895 Prof Hyde Clarke, English philologist, died  
1897 Union of Greece and Crete proclaimed  
1908 Women's enfranchisement bill read and read in the Commons  
1909 Patent agreement between United States and Germany signed

## MARCH

## MARCH 1

Feast-day of St. David, patron of Wales  
St Albanus; St. Swibert for Swibert, St Monan of Scotland  
86 B C Athens surrendered to Sulla.  
292: Diocletian divided Roman Empire into four parts  
317. Crispus given title of Cæsar  
1201. Innocent III acknowledged Otho as Emperor  
1328 A parliament at York recognized Scotland as an independent kingdom  
1510: Francisco de Almeida, first viceroy of Portuguese India, killed  
1540: George Wishart, Reformer, burned at St Andrews, Scotland  
1562 First war against Huguenots in France began  
1562 Protestants massacred at Vassy, France  
1610 Dr John Pell, English mathematician, born  
1629 Charles I arrested members of Parliament  
1638 Scottish Solemn League and Covenant signed  
1682: Sir Thomas Herbert, English traveler and author, died  
1683 Queen Caroline of England born  
1689 English clergy took oaths of allegiance and supremacy  
1711 First number of The Spectator appeared  
1732 William Cushing, American jurist, born  
1757 Sir Samuel Romilly, English jurist, born  
1757 Edward Moore, English dramatist, died  
1780 Bank of Philadelphia chartered  
1785 John Sevier made governor of State of Franklin  
1792: Leopold II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, died  
1794 W J Worth, general in the Mexican War, born  
1796 Jay Treaty ratified  
1800 Stephen H Tying, American clergyman, born  
1807. Wilford Woodruff, fourth Mormon president, born  
1808 New nobility created in France  
1810 Part of Hanover annexed to Westphalia  
1811 Massacre of the Mamelukes.  
1815. Napoleon again appeared in France  
1830 First stone of Blackrock lighthouse, Liverpool, laid  
1831 Lord John Russell's reform bill defeated by close vote  
1837 William Dean Howells, American author and editor, born  
1840 Thiers premier of France for second time  
1841 Victor, Duke of Belluno and Marshal of France, died

1842 British evacuated Ghazni, Afghanistan  
1845 President Tyler signed bill for annexation of Texas.  
1847 Kearney succeeded Fremont as Governor of California  
1848 Augustus St Gaudens, American sculptor, born.  
1854 Asteroid Amphitrite discovered  
1859 Manuel Johnson, English astronomer, died.  
1861 France and Belgium arranged a commercial treaty  
1861 Confederate Government took charge at Charleston, S C  
1862 Prussia recognized kingdom of Italy.  
1863 General Morgan defeated at Bradyville, Tenn  
1864 Chile and Bolivia quarreled over the guano lands  
1865 Admiral Dahlgren's flagship blown up by torpedo  
1865: Telegraphic communication between England and Bombay opened  
1867 Nebraska admitted to the Union  
1870 Battle of Aquidaban, Brazilians defeated and killed Lopez  
1870 War between Argentine Republic and Paraguay ended  
1871 Emperor William reviewed 100,000 troops at Longchamps  
1871 About 30,000 Germans entered Paris and remained 48 hours  
1871 Third Republic formed in France.  
1872 Yellowstone Park set aside as a public reserve  
1877 Several widows of a Nepalese magnate burned themselves on his pyre  
1877 Turkey and Servia signed a peace treaty  
1879 President Hayes vetoed Chinese Exclusion bill  
1879 Bolivia and Peru declared war against Chile  
1881 Irish Arms Bill introduced in Parliament  
1885 George Henry Preble, rear-admiral U S navy, died  
1888 Wilson fined in Paris for trafficking in decorations  
1889 Panama Canal shareholders voted to issue bonds for 340,000,000 francs  
1889 Richard Pigott, who forged the Parnell letters, committed suicide  
1889 Gladstone advocated home rule for Ireland  
1890 Brisbane, Queensland, damaged by floods  
1891 Count d'Aubigny, French minister to Egypt, disgraced  
1891 Cardinal Gibbons preached against women in politics  
1892 W W Holder, Governor of North Carolina died  
1893 Food riots in Vienna.  
1894 John G Downey, ex-Governor of California, died

1894 Leagues formed in Brazil to boycott British goods  
1894 Prudente Moraes elected President of Brazil  
1895 Metternich, Austrian diplomat, died.  
1896 Charles A Tallemand-Perigord, French diplomat, died.  
1896 Turkey adopted the Metric system  
1896 Massacre of Armenians reported  
1897 Fort Stavros captured by Cretans  
1897 Japan adopted gold standard.  
1898 Prof William A Bogers, American astronomer, died  
1899 Sagasta ministry in Spain resigned  
1900 Samoan Islands divided between United States, England, and Germany  
1900 Ladysmith relieved in Boer-British war  
1901 Agitation in Bulgaria and Roumania; 700 political murders reported in one year  
1901 Direct service began between England and Jamaica  
1901 New schools at Cambridge University opened  
1901 Great railroad strike in Buenos Aires  
1905 Arbitration treaty signed between Denmark and Russia.  
1906 Avalanche near Wellington, Wash, buried two trains and killed 60 persons  
1907 Sulf begun in New Hampshire for accounting of affairs of Mary Baker Eddy.  
1910 Hermes Fonseca elected President of Brazil.  
1910 President Obaldia of Panama died, C A Mendoza succeeded him  
1911: Admiral Sir Asheton Gore Curzon-Howe, British navy, died.  
1911 John Mervin Carrere, architect New York Public Library, died  
1911 William Bayard Cutting, American financier and lawyer, died.  
1912 George Grossmith, English actor, died  
1912 Edward Blake, Canadian statesman, died

## MARCH 2

Feast-day of St Simplicius, pope, martyrs under the Lombards, St Joavans, St Marcan, of Scotland, St Ceadda for Chad, St Charles the Good  
40 or 60 Jurenal, Roman poet, born  
560 Pope Pelagius I died  
936 Lothar III, King of France (954-966), died  
936 Louis V, last of the Carolingian line of France, became King  
1644 Thomas Bodley, founder of Bodleian Library, born  
1655 William Parry executed for plotting against Elizabeth  
1678 Robert Abbot, bishop of Salisbury, died  
1679 Anne of Denmark, wife of James I of England, died

1629 Stormy scenes in Parliament while resolutions of remonstrance were passed  
1638 Swedes settled on Delaware River.  
1699 French colonists enter Louisiana  
1705 William Murray, first Earl Mansfield, British jurist, born.  
1710 David Wooster, American soldier, born  
1729 Francesco Bianchini, Italian astronomer, died.  
1758: Naval battle on North Sea between French and English  
1769 De Witt Clinton, governor of New York, born  
1772 Suchet, Duke of Albuera, died  
1776 Americans bombarded British at Boston  
1776 Silas Deane appointed commissioner to France  
1770 Action at Morris Creek, near Boston  
1787 Jean Allamand, Swiss scholar, died.  
1788 Salomon Gessner, Swiss painter and poet, died  
1791 John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died  
1793 Sam Houston, statesman and soldier, born.  
1797 Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, died  
1801 British army arrived in Egypt  
1804 Territory of Orleans created  
1810 Pope Leo XIII born  
1813 Sir George Alexander Macfarren, English composer, born  
1816 Ceylon passed to English control by treaty  
1817 Janos Arany, Hungarian poet born  
1819: Territory of Arkansas formed  
1820 Missouri Compromise bill passed  
1824 Boston Courier issued  
1827 Congress granted 224,322 acres of land to aid a canal in Illinois  
1827 Carl Schurz, American publicist, born  
1829 W B Allison, Senator from Iowa, born.  
1837 President Jackson signed tariff and force bills  
1835 Francis II., Emperor of Austria, died  
1835 Ferdinand I. succeeded to the throne of Austria  
1836 Texas proclaimed again her independence of Mexico  
1840 Heinrich Wilhelm M Olbers, German astronomer, died.  
1841 The Eagle, first daily paper in Brooklyn, N Y, issued  
1841: Sir Hugh Gough took command of British Army in China  
1848: Prince Louis Napoleon arrived at Boulogne  
1848 Louis Philippe, King of France, escaped to England  
1852 Austrians evacuated Holstein  
1852 Marmont, Marshal of France and Duke of Ragusa, died

1852. Anti-Corn Law League formed to oppose protection in England.  
 1855\* Sardinia passed bill to suppress convents.  
 1856\* Earthquake and volcanic eruption on one of the Molukkas killed 5,000 persons.  
 1856\* Livingsstone reached Tete, a Portuguese outpost.  
 1860\* British banded Bahadur Khan, ex-king of Bareilly.  
 1861\* Morrill high tariff act passed.  
 1861\* Dakota and Nebraska organized as Territories.  
 1862\* Federal troops captured Brunswick, Ga.  
 1862\* Confederates abandoned Columbus, Ky.  
 1863\* Cavalry fight near Petersburg, Tenn.  
 1864\* Ulysses S. Grant made Lieutenant-General.  
 1865\* Lee proposed a conference with Grant.  
 1865\* Custer defeated Early at Wajnesboro, Va.  
 1866\* Kabul surrendered to the Afghan rebels.  
 1867\* Congress created Department of Education.  
 1867\* President vetoed the tenure of office bill.  
 1867\* Congress abolished peonage in New Mexico.  
 1868\* Barnum's Museum in New York was burned.  
 1875\* Colorado Territory organized.  
 1876\* Belknap, Secretary of the Navy, impeached by Congress.  
 1876\* Amphitheater at Leeds burned.  
 1877\* Election of Hayes and Wheeler confirmed.  
 1878\* A royal decree promised autonomy for Cuba.  
 1878\* Benjamin Franklin Wade, American statesman, died.  
 1885\* Insurrection broke out at Barranquilla, Colombia.  
 1885\* French bombarded Chinha, China.  
 1889\* Congress passed direct tax bill over President's veto.  
 1889\* Six hundred riotous students arrested at Budapest.  
 1889\* Canada rejected modus vivendi with the United States.  
 1890\* Strikes occurred throughout Great Britain.  
 1890\* Emin Pasha arrived at Zanzibar.  
 1890\* Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro refused the proceeds of the sale of his property in Brazil.  
 1891\* Insurrection broke out in Buenos Aires.  
 1891\* Australian Federal Convention met.  
 1892\* The Koraghan Messiah and followers left Sao Francisco for Chicago.  
 1893\* New market tolls at Szabolc, Hungary, caused rioting and deaths.  
 1893\* Cape Breton coal mines leased to American syndicate.  
 1894\* Gen Juhai A. Early, Confederate, died.  
 1894\* Brazilian rebels defeated at Laronati.  
 1894\* Gladstone resigned as prime minister, Lord Rosebery succeeded him.  
 1895\* John Stuart Blackie, Scottish author, died.  
 1895\* Ismail, deposed Khedive of Egypt, died.  
 1895\* Grand Duke Alexis, Russian admiral, died.  
 1896\* Italians defeated in Abyssinia.  
 1896\* Charles C. Coffin, American author, died.  
 1897\* Turkish troops at Khanla, Crete, mutinied.  
 1898\* Campos Sales elected President of Brazil.  
 1898\* John Wild, American actor, died.  
 1899\* Rank of Admiral, in United States Navy, created.  
 1901\* Labor riots in Italy suppressed by troops.  
 1902\* City of London voted municipal ownership a failure.  
 1911\* J. H. van Hoff, German chemist and author, died.  
 1912\* Mrs. Pankhurst and other suffragette leaders sentenced to two months imprisonment for window-breaking.  
 1912\* United States Infantry ordered from Tientsin to Peking.

## MARCH 3

Feast-day of St. Marinus, and martyrs in Palestine, St. Emeterius, and Spanish martyrs St. Winwaloe, St. Lamabrie of Scotland, St. Kunigunde, Empress.  
 1411\* Maud, Queen of England, crowned.  
 1476\* Battle of Granson; Swiss defeated Charles the Bold.  
 1500\* Reginald Pole, English cardinal, born.  
 1513\* Ponce de Leon sailed to find fountain of youth.  
 1510\* De Soto resumed march to find gold.  
 1519\* Luther wrote to the Pope.  
 1533\* Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cheshire, English diplomatist and historian, born.  
 1593\* Gishert Voet, Leyden theologian, born.  
 1599\* Johannes Sturm, German educator and Reformer, died.  
 1606\* Edmund Waller, English poet, born.  
 1606\* Sir William Davenant, English poet, laureate and dramatist, baptized.  
 1644\* First Roman Catholic colony reached America.  
 1651\* Thomas Otway, English dramatist, born.  
 1703\* Robert Hooke, English physicist, died.  
 1707\* Aurangzeb, Mogul emperor of India, died.  
 1744\* Jean Barbeyrac, French writer on law, died.

1756\* William Godwin, English political writer and novelist, born.  
 1760\* Indians attacked Fort Ninety-six, S. C.  
 1765\* William Stukeley, English antiquary, died.  
 1778\* Americans burned British ship "Inverness."  
 1779\* American defeat at Briar Creek gave Georgia to British.  
 1788\* Prince Charles, the Pretender, died.  
 1791\* Church plate in France coined into money.  
 1791\* District of Columbia fully organized.  
 1792\* Robert Adam, Scottish architect, died.  
 1793\* W. C. Macready, English tragedian, born.  
 1799\* Russian and Turkish fleet took Corfu from French.  
 1803\* Duke of Bridgewater, English engineer, died.  
 1813\* Boston Daily Advertiser appeared.  
 1813\* England and Sweden made a treaty against Bonaparte.  
 1817\* Territory of Alabama organized.  
 1831\* George M. Pullman, American inventor, born.  
 1831\* First case of cholera in Dublin.  
 1839\* Greek Christians in Turkey forbidden to hold intercourse with missionaries.  
 1841\* British and Chinese made truce in first opium war.  
 1843\* Bankruptcy Act of 1841 repealed.  
 1845\* Postage rates reduced to 5 cents for less than 300 miles, 10 cents over.  
 1845\* Florida admitted to the Union.  
 1846\* Brook Farm buildings burned.  
 1847\* Alex. Graham Bell, telephone inventor, born.  
 1848\* James Lane Allen, American novelist, born.  
 1849\* United States Department of Interior created.  
 1849\* Minnesota organized as a Territory.  
 1851\* Lord John Russell again took office.  
 1854\* Giovanni Battista Rubini, Italian tenor, died.  
 1855\* A. V. Copley Fielding, English landscape painter, died.  
 1857\* Golden's vote of censure on government for China war passed.  
 1861\* Geo. Beauregard assumed command of Confederate forces at Charleston, S. C.  
 1862\* General Grant relieved of his command of Federal troops.  
 1864\* Federals attacked Fort McAllister, Ga.  
 1863\* Congress provided for enrollment of all able-bodied males between 20 and 45.  
 1863\* Skirmish at Chapel Hill, Va.  
 1863\* President Lincoln approved bill for loan of \$300,000,000.  
 1864\* Congress authorized issue of bonds.  
 1865\* Federal troops under Sheridan entered Charlottesville, Va.  
 1865\* Congress passed Freedmen's Bureau Act.  
 1865\* Confederates defeated at Cheraw, S. C.  
 1870\* Louis Rell shot a tax official in Manitoba.  
 1871\* Southern Pacific Railroad chartered by Congress.  
 1871\* First important move made for Civil Service reform.  
 1871\* An act for the celebration of the Centennial of Independence passed.  
 1873\* "Salary Grab" bill passed.  
 1873\* Ten life-saving stations established on the coast of the United States.  
 1873\* Congress enacted that the Indians should not be considered as independent nations.  
 1875\* Commons refused to allow Scottish universities to grant degrees to women.  
 1875\* Congress imposed higher internal revenue taxes.  
 1875\* Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River provided for.  
 1875\* Port of Mackinac Island, Mich., made a national park.  
 1878\* Peace of San Stefano concluded between Russia and Turkey.  
 1880\* Panama Canal Company organized in France.  
 1881\* President Hayes vetoed the funding act.  
 1882\* President signed a protective tariff bill.  
 1884\* U. S. Supreme Court decided the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act.  
 1885\* Congress forbade repair of wooden naval vessels.  
 1885\* British Commons rejected proposal for proportional representation.  
 1885\* French besieged Tuyen-Kwan, China.  
 1886\* Bulgaria and Serbia signed peace treaty at Bucharest.  
 1888\* Germans recaptured Bagamoyo, East Africa.  
 1890\* Ballot-reform petition weighing 1,000 pounds, presented to New York legislature.  
 1891\* Congress passed an international copyright law.  
 1891\* Government troops shot officers and joined rebellion against Balmaeda in Chile.  
 1895\* James Anderson, English tragedian, died.  
 1895\* Admiral Sir G. T. P. Hornby, British navy, died.  
 1897\* Guillermo Prieto, Mexican poet and statesman, died.  
 1898\* China's loan of \$80,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent ratified.  
 1899\* George Dewey made admiral United States navy.  
 1899\* Act for erecting a new custom house in New York.  
 1901\* United States Bureau of Standards organized.  
 1903\* Great Britain returned seized Venezuelan war-vessels.

1904\* British agent at Aden shot.  
 1911\* William D. Bloxham, ex-Governor of Florida, died.  
 1912\* Tientsin soldiers mutiny.  
 1912\* A London suffragette arrested in attempt to fire General Post-office.  
 1912\* Plan for a National Board of Trade outlined by President Taft.

## MARCH 4

Feast-day of St. Lucius, pope and martyr. St. Adrian of Scotland, St. Casimir of Poland.  
 1173\* Stephen III., king of Hungary (1161-1173), died.  
 1193\* Saladin, Sultan, died.  
 1391\* Dom Pedro, of Portugal, born.  
 1461\* Henry VI., of England, deposed.  
 1461\* Edward of York became King of England as Edward IV.  
 1493\* Columbus sailed from the Azores for Spain.  
 1519\* Cortez landed at Tabasco, and began conquest of Mexico.  
 1633\* Bernard Gilpin, English Protestant divine and Reformer, died.  
 1629\* Massachusetts Bay Colony chartered.  
 1651\* John, Lord Somers, English jurist, statesman, Lord Chancellor, born.  
 1671\* Joseph West made governor of South Carolina.  
 1679\* James, Duke of York, departed from England.  
 1681\* Pennsylvania granted to William Penn.  
 1707\* Union of Scotland with England ratified.  
 1748\* Casimir Pulaski, Polish soldier in America, born.  
 1776\* Esch Hopkins captured New Providence, Bahamas Islands.  
 1777\* British captured American frigate "Alfred."  
 1789\* Constitution of the United States became effective. George Washington began his term as first President of the United States.  
 1791\* Vermont admitted to the Union.  
 1793\* Washington began second Presidential term.  
 1797\* John Adams inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1800\* Wilhelm E. Albrecht, German jurist, born.  
 1801\* Thomas Jefferson inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1805\* Jefferson began second term as President of the United States.  
 1807\* British frigate "Blanche" wrecked.  
 1809\* James Madison inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1813\* James Madison began second term as President of the United States.  
 1814\* Americans defeated British at Longwood, Mich., near Detroit.  
 1815\* Mrs. Abington (Fanny Bartoo), English actress, died.  
 1817\* James Monroe inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1817\* United States National Bank, re-chartered, opened in Philadelphia.  
 1821\* James Monroe entered on second term as President of the United States.  
 1825\* John Quincy Adams inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1826\* Congress appointed two delegates to General Congress of American States.  
 1829\* Andrew Jackson inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1832\* Samuel Coleman, American artist, born.  
 1833\* Andrew Jackson began second term as President of the United States.  
 1837\* Chicago, with 4,170 population, incorporated as a city.  
 1837\* Martin Van Buren inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1839\* First express messenger traveled between Boston and New York.  
 1841\* William Henry Harrison inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1849\* Francis Joseph imposed a new constitution on Austria, and made Hungary a crown province.  
 1850\* British ship "Medea" destroyed 13 Chinese pirate junks.  
 1853\* Franklin Pierce inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1853\* Leopold von Buch, German geologist, died.  
 1857\* James Buchanan inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1861\* Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1861\* Texas declared to be out of the Union.  
 1862\* Skirmish at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.  
 1867\* Fenton General Massey captured.  
 1869\* Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1872\* Japanese embassy reached Washington.  
 1873\* Ulysses S. Grant began second term.  
 1875\* Kansas bought seed for destitute farmers.  
 1876\* Kansas passed an act removing all color restrictions from the suffrage.  
 1878\* Roman Catholic hierarchy restored in Scotland.  
 1880\* Attempt made on life of Count Loris-Melikoff.  
 1881\* James A. Garfield inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1883\* First electric cars run in England.  
 1883\* Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, died.  
 1885\* Grover Cleveland inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1885\* General Grant retired by United States Congress with full pay (\$13,000).  
 1887\* Military revolt at Rustchuk, Bulgaria.

1888\* Amos Bronson Alcott, American philosophical writer, died.  
 1889\* English and American consulates at Shanghai damaged by mobs.  
 1889\* Benjamin Harrison inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1889\* Paris police seized letters of Patriotic League.  
 1890\* Bridge over Firth of Forth opened.  
 1890\* Franz Delitzsch, German theologian, died.  
 1891\* Business panic in Buenos Aires.  
 1892\* Yale admitted women to post-graduate work and degrees.  
 1892\* Noah Porter, ex-president of Yale, died.  
 1892\* Various dynamite explosions in Paris.  
 1892\* Parliament voted £20,000 for a railroad in Zanzibar.  
 1892\* French seed-corn distributed to Russian peasants.  
 1893\* Grover Cleveland inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1893\* Nyangwe, Kongo, captured by Capt. Obanlis.  
 1893\* Steamer "Haytien Republic" seized at Vancouver.  
 1894\* Vast demonstration in favor of civil marriage law in Budapest, Hungary.  
 1895\* Japanese took Newchwang and Yingkow.  
 1895\* Cucuta, Colombia, captured by rebels.  
 1896\* Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick, American (Roman Catholic) prelate, died.  
 1897\* Mob destroyed a newspaper office in Rio de Janeiro.  
 1897\* William McKinley inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1897\* Native troops in the Kongo mutinied.  
 1900\* Kongo natives massacred Europeans near Zombeta.  
 1901\* William McKinley began second term as President of the United States.  
 1904\* John Kensitt disturbed London churches.  
 1905\* Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1906\* A cyclone caused great damage at Meridian, Miss.  
 1906\* John M. Schofield, Lieutenant-General, U. S. Army, died.  
 1907\* Ada Lydia Howard, first president of Wesleyan College, died.  
 1908\* Fire in a schoolhouse at North Collinwood, Ohio, 167 children burned to death.  
 1909\* W. H. Taft inaugurated as President of the United States. Unprecedentedly high weather prevailed.  
 1912\* John T. Blodgett, American jurist, died.  
 1912\* Sir Ormond D. Moleojm, British jurist, died.  
 1912\* Italy proposed state monopoly of life insurance business.  
 1912\* Looting and rioting took place in Peking and Tientsin, China.

## MARCH 5

Feast-day of Sts. Adrian and Eubulus; St. Kieran of Ireland. St. Roger, a Franciscan.  
 493\* Odoacer, king of Italy, died.  
 1179\* Third Lateran Council began.  
 1223\* Alfonso II. of Portugal died.  
 1409\* Council of Pisa began.  
 1495\* Henry VII. of England signed Cabot's Commission.  
 1534\* Correggio, Italian painter, died.  
 1588\* Henry I., Prince of Coode, died.  
 1606\* Pope Clement VIII. died.  
 1626\* Spain and France concluded treaty of Moncon.  
 1660\* George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, born.  
 1708\* William Beveridge, English prelate, died.  
 1710\* Lord Chief Justice Sir John Holt, died.  
 1737\* Riot in Drury Lane theater, London.  
 1750\* Richard III. performed in a Nassau Street theater, New York.  
 1760\* Antonio de Ulloa made governor of Louisiana.  
 1770\* Crispus Attucks, half-breed, killed in "Boston massacre."  
 1770\* English trade crippled by non importation leagues.  
 1773\* Philip Francis, Irish author, died.  
 1776\* Dorchester Heights, Mass., occupied.  
 1778\* Thomas A. Arne, English composer, died.  
 1794\* Ratification of Fifth Amendment announced.  
 1806\* Elizabeth Barrett Browning, English poet, born.  
 1811\* Battle of Barrosa, Spain.  
 1817\* Sir A. H. Layard, Orientalist and explorer, born.  
 1825\* Joseph Albert, inventor of the alhertype, born.  
 1827\* Laplace, French physicist, died.  
 1827\* Alessandro Volta, Italian physicist, died.  
 1849\* Zachary Taylor inaugurated as President of the United States.  
 1849\* David Scott, Scottish historical painter, died.  
 1849\* Battle of Szolnok; Hungarians defeated Austrians.  
 1851\* John Pyc Smith, English clergyman and writer, died.  
 1853\* Arthur Foote, American composer, born.  
 1853\* Howard Pyle, American writer and artist, born.  
 1858\* Bismarck went to Russia as Prussian representative.  
 1860\* President Miramon of Mexico bombarded Vera Cruz.  
 1860\* The Austrian Belchsrath reconstituted by the emperor.  
 1861\* Texan militia occupied Fort Brown at Brownsville.

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1862. Beauregard assumed command of Confederate army at Mississippi  
1862. Ericsson's "Monitor" delivered to the government  
1864. Confederates defeated at Yazoo City, Miss.  
1868. Senate convened as Court of Impeachment  
1871. President Grant issued a proclamation against the Ku Klux Klan bands  
1872. Westinghouse received first patent for air-brake  
1876. Southern Hotel at St. Louis was burned, 11 lives lost  
1877. R. B. Hayes inaugurated as President of the United States  
1885. Coal strikes began throughout Pennsylvania  
1886. Commons rejected abolition of hereditary principle  
1887. Mine explosion at Mons, Belgium; 87 killed  
1889. Jesuits in Canada brought suit for libel against Toronto Mail  
1890. Old Catholics in Austria forced to become a separate society  
1893. Anarchists created a disturbance at Barcelona  
1893. Ali Ben Said, sultan of Zanzibar died.  
1893. Hippolyte A. Talne, French author, died  
1894. Governor of West Virginia called out militia to oppose the striking miners  
1895. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, Assyriologist, died  
1895. Charles Lanman, American journalist, died.  
1895. Japanese captured Nowehwang  
1896. Frederick T. Greenballe, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died  
1899. Naval powder-magazine at Toulon, France, blew up  
1900. Serbian revolutionists killed in outbreak at Shabatz  
1904. Court of Cassation in France ordered a revision of the Dreyfus case  
1904. Count von Waldersee, Prussian field-marshal, died  
1907. Russian Duma opened with riotous demonstrations  
1910. France and Morocco signed an agreement  
1912. Mississippi Legislature demanded the resignation of United States Senator Leroy Percy  
1912. March sailings of American Line steamships from Southampton cancelled owing to high price of coal.

#### MARCH 6

Feast-day of: St. Fridolin; St. Baldred of Scotland, St. Cadroe; St. Colette, virgin and abbess  
1162. Milan, Italy, surrendered to Frederick after three years' siege  
1352. Lord Grey de Ruthyn died  
1475. Michelangelo, Italian painter and sculptor, born  
1483. Francesco Guicciardini, Italian diplomat, born  
1553. Zacharias Ursinus, German theologian, died  
1616. Francis Beaumont, English dramatist, died  
1629. Edict of restitution issued in Austria  
1645. Swedes won a victory over Imperialists at Jankau  
1662. Bishop Francis Atterbury, born  
1693. Philip, third Earl of Leicester, died  
1716. Brilliant aurora alarmed England  
1725. Henry Stuart, Cardinal York, born  
1764. Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor, died  
1780. Spaniards secured possession of New Orleans  
1786. Ohio Company formed in Boston  
1786. Sir Charles John Napier, English admiral, born  
1794. Embargo law passed by United States Congress  
1796. G. T. F. Raynol, French historian, died  
1797. Gerrit Smith, American philanthropist, born  
1803. Charles Edward Aeton, English cardinal, born  
1815. Louis XVIII. proclaimed Bonaparte a rebel  
1815. Corn Bill riots in London, many killed  
1821. Moldavia and Wallachia revolted  
1825. Samuel Parr, English scholar, died  
1831. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, born  
1836. James Bowie, American fighter, of "howie knife" fame, died.  
1836. Massacre of the Alamo, Texas  
1841. Truce in Opium War with China ended  
1842. Arnold Hermann Ludw. Heeren, German historian, died  
1845. The Mexican minister of Washington asked for passports  
1848. Insurrection in Munich  
1849. House of Lords voted \$250,000 for relief of Ireland's poor  
1857. Dred Scott decision rendered by U. S. Supreme Court  
1857. Bengal army mutinied, regiments disbanded  
1858. Decree of organization for Paulist Fathers issued  
1861. Confederate Congress authorized an army of 100,000  
1861. Governor Houston of Texas refused to approve accession of Texas  
1862. The "Monitor" sailed for Fortress Monroe  
1862. Prussian Diet passed bill for responsible ministry  
1862. Lincoln asked Congress to provide for gradual emancipation  
1864. Confederates hanged 23 Federal prisoners at Kinston, N. C.

1864. British restricted funeral rites in India for sanitary reasons  
1865. Sherman reached the Pedee River in North Carolina  
1867. Fenian outbreak at Cork  
1873. Members of the McHenry legislature in Louisiana arrested by police  
1876. Guillermo declared president of Haiti  
1876. Edward P. Weston began 500-mile walk in London  
1877. A new ultramontane party formed in Bavaria  
1878. Cost of famine relief in India reported to be about \$17,259,000  
1883. Gales on British coasts caused wrecks and loss of 382 lives  
1886. Strike on Missouri Pacific Railroad  
1887. Leaders of revolting military in Bulgaria hanged  
1888. British Minister at Athens chosen to arbitrate between United States and Denmark  
1888. Louisa May Alcott, American writer, died  
1889. Canadian customs authorities seized and destroyed Zola's novels, claiming them to be of immoral character  
1891. Joshua Hill, Senator from Georgia, died  
1891. Major von Wissmann punished the Kishobu tribe in Africa  
1894. Revolution broke out in Costa Rica  
1894. A gorilla arrived at London Zoological Gardens, the first arrived there in 1857  
1896. Philip J. A. Harper, American publisher, died.  
1897. Macedonian insurgents captured Kranis.  
1898. Germans secured privileges in Shantung, China  
1899. Hugen J. Jewett, American railroad president, died  
1900. Harkness' inoculation system against the plague was successful in India  
1901. Emperor of Germany wounded in the face  
1904. English Bible societies celebrated centenary  
1905. Baron Lambertmont, Belgian diplomat, died  
1905. John H. Regan, ex-Postmaster-General, Confederate States, died  
1905. Russians terrorized Russian towns  
1905. Plague prevailed on African Coast  
1909. Bulhead broke at Birkenhead, Eng.  
1909. Ex-President Castro forbidden to return to Venezuela  
1910. Thomas C. Platt, Senator from New York, and political boss, died  
1911. Charles Brown Lore, ex-Chief Justice of Delaware died  
1911. Francis Cabot Lowell, judge U. S. Circuit Court, died  
1912. General Sir Frederick Kitchener, British administrator, died  
1912. Government evidence against Chicago meat-packers closed  
1912. Rumors that Capt. Robert F. Scott, British Antarctic explorer, attained the South Pole reached London

#### MARCH 7

Feast-day of: Sts. Perpetua and Felicitas; St. Paul, the Simple; St. Thomas Aquinas  
161. Antoninus Pius, Roman emperor, died  
321. Constantine I issued first civil law for observance of Sunday.  
1089. Henry IV. excommunicated the second time  
1226. William Longespée (Longsword), third Earl of Salisbury, died.  
1274. St. Thomas Aquinas, churchman, died  
1540. First Book of Common Prayer issued by direction of Edward VI  
1611. Hannah Dunstan killed two Indians and escaped  
1638. Providence, R. I., founded  
1678. Inhabitants of Aquindec Island, R. I., formed a civil compact  
1679. Charles II. interfered with organization of House of Commons  
1704. An English army of 10,000 men entered Lisbon  
1707. Stephen Hopkins, American soldier, born  
1724. Pope Innocent XIII. died.  
1755. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, died  
1767. Plays founded on Bible subjects forbidden in Scotland  
1777. British destroyed American frigate "Randolph"  
1777. James Aitken hanged for treason of Portsmouth, N. H.  
1799. Bonaparte stormed Jaffa.  
1804. All denominations united in forming British and Foreign Bible Society.  
1809. François Blanchard, French aeronaut, died  
1809. Johann Albrechtsburg, Austrian composer, died  
1810. Lord Collingwood, British Admiral, died  
1814. Battle of Craonne: Napoleon checked the advance of the Allies  
1828. Neapolitan revolutionists suppressed by Austria  
1837. Rosas became dictator of the Argentine Republic  
1837. Henry Droper, American scientist, born  
1849. Luther Burbank, American horticulturist, born  
1862. Battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn, Arkansas  
1862. Skirmish at Winchester, Va.  
1862. Congress authorized certificates of indebtedness.  
1864. Federal expedition captured Fort Church and St. Mary, Ga., and Ferdinand, Fla.

1865. New Brunswick refused to enter Canadian Confederation  
1866. Austria sent more soldiers to the North against Prussia  
1870. Legal and political rights restored to many Confederates.  
1870. A grand jury of both sexes impaneled in Wyoming  
1872. Two milliards of the Franco-Prussian war indemnity paid by France to Germany at Strasbourg  
1874. The Pope condemned new ecclesiastical laws of Austria  
1876. Louis Tanis headed a revolution in Haiti  
1883. Steamer "Navarre" wrecked off Norway 745 lives lost  
1887. The articles on Parnellism and Crime, based on certain documents supplied (as was forged) by Richard Pigott, began to appear in the London Times  
1889. A British vessel passed through 15 miles Panama Canal  
1889. Expulsion from France of Duc d'Aumale resuspended  
1889. "White Caps" and "Black Caps" began to warn idlers and wife-beaters in Canada  
1889. British Parliament voted \$100,000,000 for warships  
1890. Mwanga, King of Uganda, proclaimed himself a Christian  
1891. Meat famine in parts of Germany  
1891. Yellow fever prevailed in Brazil  
1891. Battle at Popo Almonte, Chile; rebels victorious  
1891. The National Press, anti-Parnell paper, first issued  
1897. Sir Thomas Elder, benefactor, of Adelaide, Australia, died.  
1897. Insurgent camps at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, destroyed  
1897. The French ousted the Queeo of Madagascar  
1898. China leased Port Arthur to Russia  
1899. Severe earthquake in Japan caused loss of life and property  
1902. British defeated by Boers at Kilip Drift  
1907. Ziffeth barrage on the Nile opened.  
1905. Traction employees struck in New York  
1905. Treaty of Adis Abeba concluded between Germany and Abyssinia  
1906. Princess Ena, of Battenberg, abjured Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church  
1906. The Rouvier Ministry in France resigned  
1911. Antonio Fogazzaro, Italian author, died  
1911. John Charles Fremont, Rear-Admiral, U. S. navy, died  
1912. United States Senate ratified arbitration treaty with Great Britain and France  
1912. Captain Amundsen announced discovery of the South Pole by him on Dec. 14, 1911  
1912. Norman St. Clair, American painter, died  
1912. Monoplane flight from London to Paris made by Henri Salvey, who covered 222 miles in 177 minutes  
1912. Standard Oil stock reached highest point on New York Stock Exchange—\$90

#### MARCH 8

Feast-day of: St. Apollonius, and other Egyptian martyrs, St. Lenan, of Ireland  
St. Felix, of Dunwich, St. Julian, of Toledo, St. Rosa.  
1495. St. John of God, founder of Order of Charity, born  
1551. John Hooper consecrated Bishop of Gloucester  
1595. British fleet captured 15 French ships  
1665. New York received the "Duke's Laws"  
1702. William III., of England, died.  
1711. Attempted assassination of Lord Harlow  
1726. Richard, Lord Howe, British admiral, born.  
1743. Bishop John Hough died.  
1763. William Roscoe, English poet, born.  
1757. Thomas Blackwell, English scholar, died  
1765. House of Lords passed Stamp Act unanimously  
1775. British soldiers tarred and feathered a citizen of Massachusetts  
1796. Sir William Chambers, British architect, died.  
1799. Simon Cameron, United States Secretary of War, born  
1801. Battle of Abukir, French defeated  
1804. Alvaro Clark, American lens-grinder, born  
1807. Sawrey Gilpin, English animal-painter, died  
1807. Russia declared war against Great Britain  
1808. French frigate "Piedmontaise" surrendered to British  
1814. Battle of Bergen-op-Zoom, English victorious  
1817. A. H. Layard, Oriental explorer, born  
1822. R. M. Johnston, American author, born  
1823. Julius Andrassy, Hungarian statesman, born  
1837. Joseph Jekyll, English wit, died.  
1844. Carl Johanne Bernadotte, King of Sweden, died  
1848. Expedition under J. C. Fremont, reached Sutter's Fort, Cal.  
1862. Federal vessels destroyed to Hampton Roads by "Merrimac"  
1863. President Lincoln divided Army of Potomac into four corps  
1864. Prussians defeated Danes at Sonderbygaard  
1864. Gen. U. S. Grant reached Washington from Tennessee

1897. Homer C. Davenport, American cartoonist, born  
1873. Earthquake at Mitylene  
1873. Sir Frederick Madden, English antiquary, died  
1874. Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, died  
1875. W. H. Tweed required by a jury in New York to refund \$6,537,000  
1878. Steamship "Sphinx" burned at sea, 500 lives lost  
1878. Francis Charles, Archduke of Austria, died.  
1887. Bloody riots at Youghal, Ireland  
1887. James B. Eads, builder of Mississippi river jetties, died.  
1887. Henry Ward Beecher, clergyman, author, and orator, died.  
1888. Prince William given official powers during his grandfather's illness  
1889. John Ericsson, designer of "Monitor," died.  
1890. Panama Canal Company adjudged a civil, not a commercial association  
1889. Financial panic in France.  
1890. Menelik, of Abyssinia, joined the Italian forces  
1892. Bill to make civil marriage obligatory introduced in Italian chambers  
1893. Anti-Parnell convention at Dublin adopted a home rule bill  
1893. Margaret Fox, spiritualist medium, died.  
1897. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died  
1904. Restrictions against Jesuits removed in Germany  
1906. Six hundred Moros killed to battle with U. S. troops near Jolo  
1906. Dongola province, in Egypt, connected with Red Sea by a railroad  
1908. The Daylight saving Bill read in Commons  
1912. British government invited both sides in coal-mining dispute to joint conference  
1912. Michigan adopted Presidential Preference Primary Bill.  
1912. Chinese Republican cabinet decided to meet at Anking  
1912. Mahlon Pitney appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

#### MARCH 9

Feast-day of: St. Paeian; St. Gregory of Nyssa, St. Frances, Widow, St. Catherine of Bologna  
1429. Joan of Arc announced her mission to the king  
1451. Amerigo Vespucci, explorer, born  
1566. David Rizzio, Secretary of Mary Queen of Scots, murdered  
1583. Lewis Gonzaga (St. Aloysius) born  
1598. Bishop Dugga, abpatrian to Charles of England, born  
1609. William Varner, English poet, died  
1617. Russia ceded Kexholm Karelia and Ingermanland to Sweden  
1645. Battle of Jankau, Swedes defeated the Imperialists  
1649. Arthur, Lord Capel, James, Duke of Hamilton, Henry Mib, Earl of Holland, English royalists beheaded.  
1661. Cardinal Mazarin died  
1678. Ghent captured by Louis XIV  
1679. A pardon was forbidden for any one killed in a duel in England  
1768. Dr. Joseph F. Gail, founder of phrenology, born  
1762. Jean Calas, French Protestant, broken on the wheel in France  
1762. William Cobbett, English political economist, born  
1772. Samuel Jebb, English physician and scholar, died  
1773. Commodore Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, born  
1778. Great Indian Council at Johnstown, N. Y.  
1793. Revolutionary tribunal established in France  
1796. Bonaparte married Josephine de Beauharnais  
1801. Johann C. G. Ackermann, German medical writer, died.  
1806. Edwin Forrest, American actor, born.  
1814. Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia signed treaty of Chaumont.  
1814. Battle of Laon, French defeated  
1815. David Davis, American jurist, born  
1820. Samuel Blatchford, Justice United States Supreme Court, born  
1820. Insurrection began in Cadiz, Spain.  
1822. Dr. Edward Clarke, English traveler, died  
1825. Anne Letitia Barbauld, English writer, died.  
1829. The Postmaster-General of the United States became a cabinet officer  
1829. United States and Denmark signed treaty on indemnity claims  
1832. Francesco Santander, first President of Colombia, elected  
1833. José de Gallegos became president of Costa Rica.  
1834. Rome had first snow-fall in 240 years  
1835. War between Mexico and France ended  
1846. Treaty of Lahore signed  
1847. General Scott landed at Vera Cruz  
1851. Hans Christian Oersted, Danish physicist, died  
1852. Turkey gave Greek and Latin Christians equal privileges in Holy Places  
1858. Republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed  
1858. King of Delhi sentenced to transportation  
1860. Pope excommunicated Napoleon and King of Sardinia  
1861. Confederate government called for 11,000 volunteers from Alabama  
1862. Battle of "Monitor" and "Merrimac"



1862: Northern teachers for freedmen went to South Carolina  
 1864: Federal colored troops captured Suffolk, Va.  
 1865: Battle of Kinston, N. C.; Confederates defeated  
 1866: Fenians threatened an invasion of Canada.  
 1866: Protestants massacred at Barletta, Naples.  
 1875: Moody and Sankey held first revival meeting in London  
 1888: William I., king of Prussia and German emperor, died.  
 1899: Salvation Army prohibited in Berlin.  
 1899: Milan, King of Servia, abdicated.  
 1899: Civil war began in Abyssinia  
 1899: London workmen denounced Siberian cruelties  
 1891: Benj H Paddock, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, died.  
 1892: Three negroes lynched at Memphis, Tenn.  
 1893: Switchmen struck in Chicago.  
 1893: Congress passed militia law.  
 1894: The Lexow Investigating Committee began its sessions in New York city  
 1895: Japanese burned Denshodi, Korea.  
 1896: Henry Howe, American author, died.  
 1896: Chief Justice Charles Doe of New Hampshire died.  
 1901: Connt Tolstoy excommunicated from Greek Church  
 1902: Leprosy reported to be due to eating poorly cured salt fish  
 1903: Herr Bebel caused excitement in Germany through revelations of extreme cruelty to soldiers  
 1903: William H. Bate, Senator from Tennessee, major-general (Confederate), died.  
 1906: United States troops and Moros fought near Jolo  
 1907: John Alexander Dowle, American religious founder, died.  
 1908: Great distress in India; 1,388,818 persons received state aid  
 1909: Hinton Rowan Helper, antislavery agitator and railroad promoter, died  
 1910: The liquidator of church property in France charged with embezzlement  
 1910: Salvation Army in England raised over \$345,000 in one self-denial week  
 1912: New England textile-mill owners granted increased wages to 125,000 operatives  
 1912: United States grand jury at Grand Rapids, Mich., indicted two railroad and lumber companies for violating transit privileges the first action of the kind  
 1912: Coal from Norfolk, Va. received at Suez for steamships using the canal

## MARCH 10

Feast-day of: The 40 martyrs of St. Sebaste; St. Mackessog (or Kessog), Scottish bishop, St. Eusebius; St. Anselm  
 224: Elagabalus, emperor of Rome, beheaded.  
 834: Louis I., of France, restored to throne  
 858: Pope Benedict III. died.  
 1333: Ladislaus III, King of Poland died  
 1496: Columbus sailed from Haiti to meet his enemies' charges  
 1526: Almagro, Luqueano, and Espinoza contracted to conquer Peru.  
 1528: Hubmeyer, an anabaptist, burned at Vienna  
 1649: Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley beheaded.  
 1672: William Panlet, first Marquis of Winchester, died.  
 1678: Marcello Malpighi, Italian anatomist, born  
 1679: Charles I dissolved parliament and ruled for 11 years without one  
 1686: Sir Hugh Middleton, English engineer, died.  
 1689: Sir John Denham, English poet, died.  
 1686: James II granted pardon, excepting to the young girls who gave a Bible to Monmouth  
 1748: John Playfair, English physicist, born.  
 1760: Fire destroyed one-tenth of Boston  
 1764: House of Commons affirmed propriety of stamp duties for America  
 1774: Presbytery of Reformed Presbyterian Church formed.  
 1785: Thomas Jefferson made minister to France  
 1787: William Etty, English painter, born.  
 1788: E. H. Bailey, English sculptor, born.  
 1792: John, Earl of Bute, English prime minister died.  
 1797: Albany became capital of New York  
 1797: French Directory ordered reprisals on American Commerce  
 1809: Commodore W. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, born  
 1810: Henry Cavendish, English chemist, died.  
 1813: Schooner "Aldine" sank the British ship "Lottery."  
 1815: Bonaparte entered Lyons  
 1817: The Blanketers started rioting in Manchester  
 1820: Alexis Petion made president of the southern part of Haiti  
 1823: Marietta Alboni, contralto opera singer born  
 1826: John VI., King of Portugal, died  
 1832: Muzio Clementi, Italian pianist, died  
 1839: Dudley Buck, American composer, born.  
 1842: Battle of Kandahar; Afghans defeated  
 1842: Chinese attacked British at Ningpo and Chinkai  
 1845: A commercial panic occurred in England  
 1848: Treaty to end Mexican war ratified by the Senate

1850: Diet of Confederation met in Frankfurt, Germany  
 1855: Don Carlos, pretender to Spanish throne, died  
 1862: New Mexico occupied by Confederate troops  
 1862: Gen. George B. McClellan crossed the Potomac.  
 1862: England, France, and Germany recognized the sultanate of Zanzibar as independent.  
 1863: The Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., married Alexandra of Denmark  
 1864: Gen. U. S. Grant visited Army of the Potomac at Brandy Station, Va.  
 1864: Arkansas voted to prohibit slavery within the State  
 1865: Federal cavalry routed at Jackson's Mills, N. C.  
 1865: Sheridan's cavalry reached Columbia, Va.  
 1865: Confederates repulsed at Goldsboro, N. C.  
 1865: Duc de Morny, alleged half-brother to Napoleon III, died.  
 1871: Mutiny in Paris of the National Guard suppressed  
 1873: Austrian Reichsrath became a national representative assembly  
 1873: An earthquake nearly destroyed San Salvador.  
 1879: Statue of Livingstone erected in Glasgow  
 1891: Irish agrarian agitators arrested  
 1893: Electric street-cars first operated in London  
 1898: H. M. Stanley and Tippoo Tib met.  
 1899: Negus of Abyssinia defeated by the Derwishes  
 1891: Anti-Jewish laws in Russia enforced  
 1891: Hungary established a Sunday rest from midnight Saturday to 6 A. M. Monday  
 1892: French Chamber allowed women right to vote but not to become members  
 1894: Spaniards and Malay Mohammedans fought in Mindanao  
 1894: German Reichstag adopted Russian treaty.  
 1894: Civil war broke out in Samoa.  
 1895: Ellisha Smith Thomas, Protestant Episcopal bishop, died  
 1895: Spanish cruiser "Reina Regente" sunk with 400 men  
 1895: Russia ordered war-ships to be built in seven years at cost of 90,000,000 rubles  
 1900: Boers defeated at Dreifontein  
 1904: Korea gave a concession to Japan for a railroad  
 1904: Riots closed the University of Vienna  
 1904: Treaty between Japan and Korea published  
 1906: Mine explosion near Lens, France, killed 1,230 men  
 1906: Betrothal of Alfonso of Spain and Ena of Battenberg announced  
 1906: Mine disaster near Pas-de-Calais, France, killed 1,000 workers  
 1909: Lieutenant Shackleton ascended Mt. Erebus to crater  
 1912: Yuan Shi Kai inaugurated provisional president of the Chinese Republic, Peking

## MARCH 11

Feast-day of: St. Constantine of Scotland, St. Euphrosinus, St. Angus, the Culdee St. Eulogius  
 30: Jesus for the third time predicted His passion.  
 1264: Strasburgers defeated Bishop Geroldseck  
 1314: Jacques de Molay, last Grand Master of the Knights Templars, burned as a heretic  
 1486: Albert, surnamed Achilles, elector of Brandenburg, died.  
 1507: Amiens captured by Spaniards  
 1544: Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, born.  
 1618: Margaret and Philippa Flower burnt for witchcraft at Lincoln, England  
 1682: The Chelsea Hospital, of London, founded.  
 1703: First daily paper (Courant) appeared in England  
 1722: John Toland, English deist, died  
 1770: William Henslow, English statesman, born.  
 1776: Noncomar, a Brahman, accused Warren Hastings of bribery  
 1778: Parliament repealed obnoxious American bills.  
 1785: Southwark Theater, Philadelphia, opened.  
 1806: Hannah Cowley, English poet, died.  
 1810: Bonaparte married by proxy Maria Louise of Austria  
 1811: Luddite riots began in England  
 1811: French captured Badajoz, Spain  
 1813: Russian troops welcomed at Berlin.  
 1820: Benjamin West, American painter, resident in London, died.  
 1820: Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Canadian explorer, died.  
 1841: Steamship "President" sailed from New York with many passengers, and was never heard from  
 1849: Hungarians defeated Russian allies at Hermannstadt  
 1856: Nicaragua declared war against Costa Rica.  
 1860: Thomas Hastings, American architect, born  
 1861: Confederate Congress forbade importation of slaves from border states.  
 1861: Confederate Commissioners in Washington negotiated for a peaceful separation  
 1861: Confederate Congress adopted a permanent Constitution.  
 1861: Gen. Braxton Bragg took command of Confederate forces  
 1862: Federals occupied St. Augustine, Fla., without a fight.

1862: McClellan's advance reached Centerville, Va.  
 1863: Sherman occupied Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1865: First English Protestant Church in Naples, erected.  
 1866: Monnera elected President of Colombia for third time  
 1866: Prussia asserted its jurisdiction over Holstein.  
 1868: Georgia ratified a new constitution.  
 1870: Martyrs' Memorial at Smithfield, London, England, dedicated  
 1874: Charles Sumner, senator from Massachusetts died  
 1874: Election law proposed in France which would disenfranchise about 3,000,000  
 1879: British Commons rejected a local option liquor bill.  
 1881: Henri Frederic Amiel, Swiss essayist, died  
 1882: First mile of English Channel tunnel completed  
 1889: Extraordinary blizzard began in the Eastern United States, 400 lives lost  
 1890: Monnera, of Abyssinia, agreed to accept assistance of Italy  
 1890: Territory in Abyssinia ceded to Italy  
 1891: Plot to sink Balmaceda's ships at Valparaiso foiled  
 1891: The German Reichstag declined to admit women to the liberal professions  
 1894: General Crespo became President of Venezuela  
 1894: Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, English jurist, died  
 1895: Charles Frederic Worth, Parisian dressmaker, died.  
 1897: Henry Drummond, English religious writer, died  
 1898: The Kbalbar Pass, in Afghanistan, made a free blivay  
 1902: Prince Henry, representing the German Emperor, visited New York.  
 1903: Czar issued manifesto favoring religious freedom.  
 1903: United States Senate ratified Panama Canal Treaty.  
 1903: Cuba ratified Reciprocity treaty with United States  
 1904: Tunnel under Hudson River completed.  
 1904: Russian officials charged with murdering Jews executed.  
 1905: Dynamite bomb explosions in St. Petersburg  
 1906: Manuel Quintana, President of Argentine Republic, died.  
 1907: Prince Petko Bulgarian premier, killed  
 1907: Mulai Haq, Sultan of Morocco, asked for an armistice  
 1908: Edmondo de Amicis, Italian author and traveler died.  
 1909: McCurdy made successful aeroplane flights on Cape Breton  
 1911: Charles Joseph Little, President Garrett Biblical Institute, died  
 1911: John Anthony Forest, American Roman Catholic bishop, died  
 1912: United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice dissenting, decided that the patent laws applied to selling contracts  
 1912: President Yuan Shi Kai granted general amnesty to Chinese offenders  
 1912: Spanish Cabinet under Canalejas resigned.  
 1912: More than 175,000 coal miners stopped work in Germany.

## MARCH 12

Feast-day of: St. Maximilian; St. Paul, of Cornwall; St. Gregory the Great, pope  
 30: Zachens entertained Jesus.  
 417: Pope Innocent I. died.  
 1507: Cesare Borgia, cardinal, killed.  
 1578: Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian philosopher and writer, died.  
 1644: Archbishop Laud tried for treason before House of Lords  
 1649: Godfrey Bidloo, Dutch anatomist, born  
 1652: Loyalists of Virginia surrendered to Cromwell's commissioners  
 1660: Maryland settlers ignored rights of Lord Baltimore and set up their own government  
 1661: First royalist assembly in Virginia marked a revolution  
 1664: New York became a Duchy.  
 1683: First assembly in Pennsylvania held in Philadelphia  
 1684: Bishop George Berkeley born  
 1689: James II. landed at Kinsale, Ireland  
 1690: New Hampshire reannexed to Massachusetts  
 1695: Speaker of the House of Commons expelled for taking a gratuity  
 1697: Ludowick Muggleton, English sectary and fanatic, died.  
 1712: Queen Anne advertised her intention to "touch" for scrofula  
 1761: Earthquake shocks affected New England  
 1768: Six students expelled from Oxford for Methodists  
 1790: John F. Daniell, English chemist, born  
 1801: Joseph Francis, American inventor, born  
 1801: British fleet sailed for the Baltic  
 1808: Congress imposed embargo on all United States vessels  
 1814: The Allies occupied Bordeaux  
 1814: Royal Bourbon banner raised at Bordeaux  
 1821: Prince Luitpold of Bavaria born.  
 1822: Thomas B. Read, American artist and author, born.  
 1831: Georgia authorities persecuted missionaries to the Indians  
 1835: Simon Newcomb, American astronomer, born.  
 1841: Chinese Commissioner, Ki Shen, who surrendered Hongkong was degraded.

1849: English Navigation laws repealed  
 1851: Fire in Nevada City, Cal., caused loss of \$1,390,000  
 1853: M. J. B. Orfila, French physician and chemist, died.  
 1854: England, France, and Turkey formed a coalition against Russia  
 1858: Police and students rioted in Dublin  
 1860: Sir Hope Grant took command at Hongkong  
 1862: George Peabody, an American, gave \$750,000 to London poor.  
 1862: Jacksonville, Fla., surrendered to Federals  
 1862: W. S. Rosecrans made major-general  
 1862: Lord Elgin installed as Viceroy of India  
 1864: General U. S. Grant placed in command of all armies of the United States  
 1864: Federal fleet entered Red River, La.  
 1866: Gladstone introduced a reform bill.  
 1870: Duc de Montpensier killed Prince Henry of Spain in a duel  
 1871: German army left Versailles  
 1871: Vincenza Quadra proclaimed President of Costa Rica  
 1872: Shere Ali of Afghanistan hanged by British  
 1873: German Reichstag declared the State supreme over the Church  
 1878: Zulus captured a British supply train.  
 1879: Szegedin, Hunary, almost completely destroyed by floods  
 1884: French defeated the Chinese at Bue Ninh Anam  
 1885: Prospero Fernandez, President of Costa Rica died.  
 1885: Bernardo Soto became President of Costa Rica  
 1885: Lord Wolseley's Army at Korti in Egypt  
 1888: A 21-weeks' strike of engineers at Blackburn, England, closed  
 1889: John of Abyssinia killed by Derwishes  
 1891: A French garrison in Tonkin overcame by natives  
 1892: 350,000 miners struck in England  
 1892: Gneiph fund returned to Duke of Cumberland by William II  
 1896: Martial law proclaimed in Honduras.  
 1897: Spaniards released American prisoners in Cuba  
 1901: Prince Arenberg sentenced to death for murdering a native African  
 1901: John F. Algeid, ex-Governor of Illinois died  
 1902: Kiangri, Asia Minor, destroyed by earthquake  
 1902: Chinese rebels defeated by Marshal Su  
 1907: Explosion on French battle-ship "Jena," at Toulon killed 114  
 1907: Mrs. Russell Sage announced the creation of the Russell Sage Foundation for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States  
 1907: Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France died.  
 1909: Joseph Petrosino, a New York detective, murdered in Italy  
 1910: Curtis Guild, American journalist, died  
 1912: Federal suit against Sugar Trust opened in New York  
 1912: British coalmine owners and strikers held first conference.  
 1912: Forty-six of fifty-four indicted American union labor-leaders arraigned at Indianapolis for illegally transferring dynamite, pleaded not guilty

## MARCH 13

Feast-day of: St. Euphrasia; St. Gerald; St. Theophanes; St. Nlephorus of Constantinople, St. Kenochea.  
 30: Jesus arrived at Bethany.  
 565: Belisarius, Byzantine general, died  
 1138: Conrad III, Duke of Franconia, became emperor  
 1529: An Imperial diet opened at Speyer, Germany  
 1569: Third war against Huguenots began.  
 1569: Huguenots defeated at Jarnac.  
 1656: Jews in New York permitted to worship only in their own homes  
 1670: John Davenport, Puritan clergyman, died  
 1698: First service in Trinity church, New York  
 1700: Second treaty of partition by Louis XIV. and William III.  
 1711: Nicholas Boileau, French poet, died.  
 1712: Philip van Limborch, Dutch Arminian theologian, died.  
 1713: Decided that private company had exclusive right to import slaves into America  
 1733: Joseph Priestly, English physicist, born.  
 1741: Joseph II, Emperor of Austria born  
 1764: Earl Grey, English statesman, born  
 1778: Treaty with France announced.  
 1781: Herschel discovered the planet Uranus  
 1799: France again declared war against Austria.  
 1803: Bonaparte insulted English ambassador to France  
 1806: Gustavus IV, of Sweden, deposed; Charles XIII succeeded  
 1811: British fleet victorious over French off Lissa.  
 1813: Red snow and hail with red dust fell in Tuscany.  
 1814: Battle of Rheims; Bonaparte victorious  
 1815: Sovereigns of Europe proclaimed a ban against Bonaparte  
 1821: Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, abdicated.  
 1824: Sophia Lee, English novelist and dramatist died.

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1825. Hans Frederick Gude, Norwegian painter, born.  
1845. J. F. Daniell, English chemist, died.  
1846. Regina Maria Roche, English novelist, died.  
1848. Revolutionary mobs controlled Vienna.  
1853. Socialistic demonstration in Paris at funeral of Madame Raspail.  
1854. Thomas Noon Talfourd, lawyer and poet, died.  
1857. Great Britain annexed Keeling Isls.  
1862. National Association of Germany recommended a Federal government, with Prussia at head.  
1862. Confederates evacuated New Madrid, Mo.  
1862. All persons in Federal service forbidden to return slaves.  
1862. Lincoln approved of McClellan's change of base.  
1862. Federal army, under Banks, occupied Winchester, Va.  
1862. Gen. H. W. Halleck took command of western departments of United States.  
1865. Jefferson Davis issued his last message.  
1872. A new constitutional law promulgated in Austria.  
1872. Adolph Anderssen, chess player, died.  
1873. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, married Princess Louise of Prussia.  
1880. Orange and Free State and South African Republic made defensive treaty.  
1881. Alexander II, of Russia, killed by a bomb.  
1881. Alexander III became Czar of Russia.  
1884. Battle of Tannenberg, Egypt, Mahdists defeated.  
1884. Standard time adopted in the United States.  
1884. Arrest and expulsion of socialists in Hungary.  
1887. Treaty of alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy signed.  
1890. Dr. Bradley, dean of Westminster, died.  
1890. French occupied Whydah, on west coast of Africa.  
1891. Balmaceda's troops captured Pisagua, Chile.  
1891. Theodore de Banville, French poet, died.  
1892. Grand Duke Louis IV., of Hesse, died.  
1894. Striking silk-workers rioted in Paterson, N. J.  
1894. Brazilian government refused terms to revolutionists.  
1894. British Commons voted to abrogate the Lords' veto.  
1895. Mob killed Italian coal-miners in Colorado.  
1895. Students at Tarnopol, Galicia, acquitted of treason charge.  
1897. Shiel Barry, English actor, died.  
1898. Sir Richard Quain, English physician, died.  
1899. Japanese war-ship "Asahi" launched at Glasgow.  
1899. Battle at Passig, P. I.  
1901. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of United States, died.  
1901. Andrew Carnegie gave New York city \$5,200,000 for libraries.  
1905. Russian peasants rose in certain provinces and pillaged estates.  
1905. Koreans conspired to defeat Japanese.  
1906. Severe volcanic disturbance in Samoa.  
1908. Socialists and police fought at Budapest.  
1908. "Mauretania" concluded a transatlantic voyage at an average speed of 24.42 knots.  
1910. Dr. Roque Saenz Pena elected President of the Argentine Republic.  
1910. The Dalai Lama, flying from Lassa, reached Calcutta.  
1911. Henry Pickering Bowditch, American physiologist, died.  
1912. General Sheng-Yun reported marching on Peking to restore imperial dynasty.  
1912. Turks and Italians claimed victory at Benghazi.  
1912. Lawrence strikers' committee voted in favor of mill-owners offer.  
1912. Woman suffragists thronged National Capital.  
1912. Revolutionists arrived within 30 miles of Mexico City.

## MARCH 14

Feast-day of St. Acepimas and martyrs St. Boniface, of Ross, St. Maud, Queen of Germany.  
339. Jesus entered Jerusalem.  
1369. Battle of Montiel, Peter of Castile defeated.  
1470. Battle of Stamford, War of the Roses.  
1471. King Edward landed at Ravenspur.  
1555. John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, died.  
1590. Henry IV. victorious at Ivry.  
1643. Roger Williams obtained charter for Rhode Island.  
1631. A Quaker, William Ledra, hanged by Massachusetts Puritans.  
1676. Indians defeated at Northampton, Mass.  
1681. Charles II. made secret treaty with Louis XIV.  
1689. Reestablishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland proposed.  
1733. Walpole introduced his excise bill into Parliament.  
1751. George Wade, English field-marshal, died.  
1757. Admiral Byng executed by shooting at Portsmouth.  
1780. Spaniards took Mobile, Ala.

1782. Thomas H. Benton, American statesman, born.  
1794. Eli Whitney secured a patent for his cotton-gin.  
1800. Daines Barrington, English lawyer, naturalist, and antiquary, died.  
1803. Theophilus Klopstock, German poet, died.  
1804. Johann Strauss, Austrian composer, born.  
1813. Delaware river blockaded by British.  
1813. British ship "Polesters" refused contribution at Lewistown, Del.  
1820. Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, born.  
1831. Reform bill first read in House of Commons.  
1832. Cholera appeared in Belfast.  
1844. Humbert, King of Italy, horn.  
1848. King of Prussia resisted demands for liberal measures.  
1849. The Sikhs surrendered to the British without conditions.  
1850. Town of Holyoke, Mass., incorporated.  
1853. Julius von Haynau, Austrian general, died.  
1855. First train crossed Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls.  
1875. British began fighting for recovery of unknown.  
1880. Last Bourbon fortress in Papal States surrendered.  
1860. Louis Antoine Julien, French composer, died.  
1862. Sherman ordered to destroy bridges and railroads near Tennessee river.  
1862. Newbern, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside.  
1864. Baker discovered and named Lake Albert Nyanza.  
1872. Membership in the International Society made crime in France.  
1877. General Rosas, dictator of the Argentine Republic, died.  
1882. Dragali, in Herzegovina, taken by Austrians.  
1887. Sibi and Quetta sections of Sind-Pishin railroad joined.  
1888. United States and China signed treaty restricting immigration of Chinese laborers.  
1889. Admiral James, French Minister of Marine, died.  
1889. Menelik proclaimed himself king of Abyssinia.  
1890. France arranged a modus vivendi with England concerning Newfoundland fisheries.  
1891. Amoh in New Orleans hanged eleven imprisoned Italians.  
1891. Ludwig Windthorst, German statesman, died.  
1891. Steamer "Utopia," in collision, caused loss of 574 lives.  
1892. Henri Kock, French novelist and dramatist, died.  
1893. Protestants and Catholics protested against Home Rule bill.  
1893. Germans overpowered East African natives.  
1894. Will of Mary Hemenway, of Milton, Mass., devoted income of \$15,000,000 to educational purposes.  
1894. Brazilian rebels surrendered to President Peixoto.  
1895. Rupture between Brazil and Portugal settled.  
1896. Italy decreed amnesty to political offenders.  
1898. Thomas H. Nelson, American diplomat, died.  
1898. Apparatus to liquefy air shown in London.  
1900. Gold-currency bill of United States signed by President.  
1904. Supreme Court sustained decision in Northern Securities case.  
1906. British government accepted principle of old-age pensions.  
1907. River at Pittsburg, Pa., higher than for 70 years.  
1908. Commercial treaty between Serbia and Austria.  
1912. Walter L. Dean, American painter, died.  
1912. Mountaineers, attempting to rescue prisoner, killed judge, prosecutor, and sheriff at Hillsville.  
1912. Lawrence strikers resumed work.  
1912. Anarchist fired three shots at King of Italy, in Rome, none hit.

## MARCH 15

Feast-day of St. Abraham, hermit of Mesopotamia, and his niece, St. Mary, St. Zachary, pope.  
44 B. C. Julius Caesar assassinated.  
1493. Columbus returned to Spain.  
1502. Peasants' War began.  
1506. University of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder chartered.  
1617. Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, English jurist, died.  
1620. Theophilus Bonet, Genevese physician, born.  
1649. John Milton appointed Secretary to Council of State.  
1663. John, Earl of Loudoun, died.  
1672. Charles II. made a declaration of indulgence, suspending penal laws.  
1674. Jean Barbezieux, French-Swiss jurist and writer on law, born.  
1693. Haverhill, Mass., attacked by Indians.  
1693. Hannah Dunstan taken prisoner by Indians.  
1744. France declared war against Great Britain.  
1767. Andrew Jackson, President of United States, born.  
1781. Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.  
1803. British evacuated Egypt.

The powers united at Vienna.  
1815. Minin admitted to the Union.  
1823. Admiral Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, died.  
1826. Johann Severn Vater, German linguist and theologian, died.  
1842. British routed 8,000 Chinese at Tzekee in Opium War.  
1848. Fighting behind barricades in Berlin.  
1848. Toby E. Rosenthal, American artist, horn.  
1841. Cardinal Mezzofanti, Italian linguist, died.  
1861. Secretary Seward disclaims authority to meet Peace commissioners.  
1861. Confederate Congress invited States to turn over seized government forts, etc.  
1862. Island No. 10, in Mississippi river, bombarded.  
1862. Royal family Mausoleum founded at Frogmore, England.  
1864. Prussians lay siege to Duppel, Schleswig.  
1865. Sherman marched on Goldsboro, N. C.  
1865. Stoneman made a cavalry raid into Virginia and North Carolina.  
1866. Mosquera, of Colombia, declared himself dictator.  
1866. Canadian government called out 10,000 troops to resist Fenians.  
1871. Insurrection in Paris.  
1871. Garibaldi made commander of French army by Parisian insurgents.  
1871. Philadelphia instituted a paid fire department.  
1873. Germany agreed to evacuate all France when the indemnity was paid.  
1874. Carlisle in Spain claimed a victory at St. Pelice.  
1877. Khedive offered an Ohelisk to England.  
1879. Bishop McCloskey made first American Cardinal.  
1880. Dennis Kearney, "Sand-lot" orator of San Francisco, sentenced for inciting a riot.  
1883. Attempt to dynamite Local Government Board office in London.  
1884. Basuto chiefs defeated by British.  
1884. Seven hundred Socialists expelled from Vienna.  
1884. Natives in Cape Colony fought among themselves about the diamond mines.  
1886. Alexander of Bulgaria demanded governorship of Eastern Roumelia.  
1886. Reserves in Greece called to arms.  
1888. Boulanger deprived of command for insubordination.  
1889. Great hurricane in Samoa began.  
1890. Forty per cent of crime in Germany reported due to alcohol.  
1891. Italy protested vigorously against anti-Italian mob action in New Orleans.  
1891. Black Mountain Expedition in India crossed frontier.  
1894. Franco-German convention concerning the Cameroons signed.  
1894. Bland Colnage bill passed Senate.  
1894. Federal troops prevent fight between State militia and police in Denver, Colo.  
1894. Bank of England reported to have lost \$1,250,000 by defalcation.  
1895. Colombian rebels defeated at Ensisio.  
1897. James J. Sylvester, died.  
1898. Gen. Henry Bessmer, died.  
1899. War-ships opened fire on Samoan rebels.  
1900. Reign of terror in Haiti.  
1900. Embargo repeal became effective.  
1910. Seditious meetings prohibited in India.  
1912. John M. Bowyer, rear-admiral U. S. navy, died.  
1912. U. S. House of Representatives passed free sugar bill.  
1912. New York City Fire Department organized Fire Prevention Bureau.

## MARCH 16

Feast-day of St. Julian; St. Finian, the Leper.  
455. Valentinian III., Emperor of the West, assassinated.  
1072. Adalbert, German prelate died.  
1286. Alexander III., of Scotland, killed by a fall.  
1322. Edward II. defeated the Barons at Boroughbridge, England.  
1394. John Hawkwood, first English general, died.  
1417. University of Prague joined the Utraquists.  
1533. Lord Berners, translator of Froissart, died.  
1619. Richard Burbage, English actor, died.  
1634. Antonio de Andrade, Portuguese missionary in East Indies, died.  
1639. Roger Williams received second baptism.  
1640. Boston authorities condemned church at Portsmouth, N. H.  
1641. New Constitution adopted in Providence, R. I.  
1649. Curzon Mission of St. Ignatius, Canada, destroyed by Iroquois Indians.  
1674. William Bird, who founded Richmond, Va., born.  
1690. First provincial assembly met at Portsmouth, N. H.  
1711. Treaty of Vienna signed.  
1750. Caroline Herschel, astronomer, born.  
1782. James Madison, President of the United States, born.  
1762. Truce in Stargard, Peter III., of Russia, and Frederick II. of Prussia.  
1771. Antoine Jean Gros, French painter, born.  
1781. French surrendered St. Bartholomew's Island to Great Britain.  
1792. Gustavus III., of Sweden, wounded by assassins.  
1794. The British took Martinique.  
1796. Maroon rebellion, Jamaica suppressed.

1797. Battle of Tagliamento; French defeated Austrians.  
1801. British ship "Invincible" lost at sea.  
1802. United States Military Academy at West Point founded.  
1812. Two British subjects, captured in French service, beheaded.  
1813. Prussia declared war against Bonaparte.  
1815. William Frederick, Prince of Orange, took title of King of the Netherlands.  
1822. Jeanne Louise, Madame Campan, French teacher and writer, died.  
1837. Battle of Hernani, Carlisle routed.  
1843. Daniel O'Connell expelled monster meeting at Trim.  
1856. Eugene, son of Napoleon III., horn.  
1861. First Confederate Provisional Congress closed.  
1861. Governor Houston, of Texas, refused to swear allegiance to Confederacy.  
1861. Federals occupied Kinston, N. C.  
1865. Battle of Avery'sboro, N. C.; Hardee repulsed.  
1866. Insurrection in Algeria suppressed by French.  
1873. Prince Eugene, son of Napoleon III., became head of the Bonapartists.  
1876. Railroad in China, from Shanghai to Woosung opened.  
1881. An attempt made to blow up the Manshin House in London.  
1886. Great miners' strike in England began.  
1888. Funeral of Emperor William at Berlin.  
1889. American and German war-vessels wrecked by hurricane at Samoa.  
1889. The French captured the chief of the Annam pirates.  
1890. Gabriel, Indian mission inmate of California said to be 150 years old.  
1891. Balmaceda's troops routed by rebels at Pisagua.  
1891. French government allowed Chilean warships to sail.  
1892. Famine relief steamer from the United States reached Russia.  
1894. Discovery of gold at Wyalong, New South Wales, announced.  
1895. John Albert Broadus, D. D., American author, died.  
1896. Dr. Peters charged with inhumanity in treatment of African natives.  
1897. Greek fleet left Cretan waters.  
1898. Jacob T. Moore, American philanthropist, died.  
1902. Revolutionists in St. Petersburg made a demonstration.  
1902. University of St. Petersburg closed because of riots.  
1902. Commercial treaty between India and Japan announced.  
1903. Florence Nightingale presented with freedom of city of London.  
1909. Telegraph and telephone operators struck in Paris.  
1910. Insurgents in House of Representatives overruled speaker Cannon.  
1912. John F. Mili, ex-Governor of Maine, died.  
1912. Remains of the battle-ship "Maine" towed into Gulf of Mexico and sunk.  
1912. Great damage by wind and floods reported in several Southern States.  
1912. At Barre, Mass., striking mill-workers wounded six officers, Governor asked for militia.  
1912. Fall River, Mass., textile operatives rejected offer of 5 per cent wage increase.  
1912. Peninsular and Oriental liner "Oceana" sunk in collision with German bark off Beachy Head, England.

## MARCH 17

Feast-day of St. Patrick, St. Joseph, of Arimathea, St. Gertrude.  
45 B. C. Battle of Munda, Caesar defeated Cassius of Pompey, the Great, Cneius Pompey, Labienus, and Titus Varus killed.  
30. Sanhedrin pined against Jesus exposed.  
180. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Emperor of Rome died.  
1040. Harold I., King of England, died, succeeded by his brother, Hardekanute.  
1227. Pope Innocent III. died.  
1369. Edward II. of England forced to appoint ordinances.  
1328. England and Scotland concluded peace. Robert Bruce, king.  
1337. Cornwall made a duchy for Prince of Wales.  
1565. Alexander Alesius, a Scottish Reformer, died.  
1670. Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, died.  
1678. Francesco Alhani, Italian painter, born.  
1640. Philip Massinger, English poet, died.  
1649. Gerardus Vossius, Dutch Protestant theologian, died.  
1662. Public omnibus service began in Paris.  
1672. War declared between England and Holland.  
1704. Menno Baron van Coehorn, Dutch military engineer, died.  
1715. Bishop Burnett, English historian, died.  
1733. Karsten Niebuhr, traveler and Orientalist, born.  
1741. Jean Baptiste Rousseau, French poet, died.  
1758. Georgia divided into parishes and Church of England established.  
1764. George Parker, second Earl of Macclesfield, English astronomer, died.  
1764. William Pickens, American statesman, born.  
1776. British evacuated Bastian.  
1777. Roger B. Taney, Chief-Justice United States, born.  
1780. Thomas Chalmers, Scottish divine and author, born.

- 1781: Ebenezer Elliott, English poet ("Corn-Law Rhymers"), born.  
 1782: Daniel Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician and physicist, died.  
 1806: David Dale, Scottish philanthropist and manufacturer, died.  
 1807: British troops reached Egypt to aid the heirs against the Sultan.  
 1808: United States and Great Britain ceased negotiations.  
 1809: The Duke of York, son of King George III, acquitted after impeachment and trial.  
 1813: Prussian volunteers called for to expel the French.  
 1813: German people rallied to expel the French.  
 1817: Count Antal Apponyi, Hungarian statesman died.  
 1817: Marine Bible Society organized in New York.  
 1830: Laurent St. Cyr, Marshal of France, died.  
 1849: Clara Morris, American actress, born.  
 1849: C. F. Brush, American electrical inventor born.  
 1852: Asteroid Psyche discovered.  
 1857: W. H. Playfair, English architect, died.  
 1860: Anna Jameson, English writer on art, died.  
 1861: Italian parliament proclaimed Victor Emmanuel I, King of Italy.  
 1862: Congress authorized the treasury to buy bonds or notes.  
 1862: McClellan began change of base to Yorktown, Va.  
 1864: General Grant assumed command of all United States armies.  
 1864: Fort de Russy, Louisiana, blown up by the Federals.  
 1864: Chicago's lake-tunnel begun.  
 1864: Duppel, Schleswig, bombarded by Prussians.  
 1866: Reciprocity treaty with Canada abrogated.  
 1871: Earthquake shocks in England.  
 1883: Great painters' strike in New York city.  
 1883: Italy's war-ship "Lepante" launched.  
 1883: National baseball league formed.  
 1885: Mine Explosion at Camphausen, Germany, killed 146.  
 1886: National Assembly of Bulgaria ratified peace-treaty with Serbia.  
 1886: Whites killed ten negroes in Carrollton, Miss.  
 1887: France increased import duties on corn, meat and meats.  
 1891: Italian steamer "Utopia" sank near Gibraltar. 500 lives lost.  
 1891: Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte (Prince Napoleon Bonaparte), died.  
 1891: Telephone communication established between Paris and London.  
 1893: Great railway bridge at Bezvada, India, opened.  
 1894: Annual fast-day abolished in Massachusetts.  
 1894: Oxford defeated Cambridge in boat-race on Thames.  
 1895: Peruvian Insurgents under Pierola entered Lima.  
 1897: Cretan autonomy proclaimed.  
 1897: Bernardino Grimaldi, Italian statesman, died.  
 1899: Windsor Hotel in New York burned, with great loss of life.  
 1900: Plague epidemic in Bengal; 4,725 deaths in one week.  
 1900: C. E. Borchgrevenik reached 78° 50' south.  
 1901: Revolutionary demonstration in St. Petersburg.  
 1901: Riotous students arrested to number of 700 in St. Petersburg.  
 1904: George William Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of British army, died.  
 1905: Joseph R. Hawley, ex-Governor of Connecticut and Senator, died.  
 1906: Destructive floods and landslides occurred near Rio de Janeiro.  
 1908: Executions and death-sentences reported to average 10 daily in Russia.  
 1909: New tariff bill introduced at special session of Congress.  
 1910: Corner-stone of Hongkong University laid.  
 1911: Frederick Haase, dean of the German stage, died.  
 1912: George W. Melville, inventor, scientist, and Arctic explorer, died.  
 1912: Offer of loan by four Powers to China withdrawn on account of rumored secret Franco-Belgian loan.  
 1912: Secretary Knox, visiting Central American republics urged speedy ratification of Nicaraguan treaty.  
 1912: Railway service in England hampered by coal-strike.  
 1912: Wage Increases in New England mills aggregated more than \$10,000,000.
- MARCH 18**  
 Feast-day of: St. Alexander, of Jerusalem, St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, St. Fridian; St. Edward, King of England and martyr.  
 30: Jesus crucified.  
 979: Edward the Martyr, King of England, assassinated.  
 1123: First Lateran Council began.  
 1227: Pope Honorius III died.  
 1503: Albert IV., the Wise, Duke of Bavaria died.  
 1526: Francis I returned to France.  
 1551: Princess Elizabeth imprisoned in the Tower.  
 1560: Protestants killed in a riot at Amboise, France.  
 1612: Bartholomew Legat, Adrian heretic, burned at stake by James I.
- 1640: Philippe de Labrie, French astronomer and mathematician, born.  
 1718: Lady Mary Wortley Montagu allowed her son to be inoculated.  
 1741: Chapel and buildings in fort at New York burned.  
 1741: Negro plot in New York discovered.  
 1745: Sir Robert Walpole, English statesman, died.  
 1766: Stamp Act repealed by Parliament.  
 1768: Lawrence Sterne, English novelist and humorist, died.  
 1775: Gage seized military stores at Boston.  
 1776: Washington occupied Boston.  
 1777: Action at Quintan's Bridge, N. J.  
 1778: George Stanhope, English divine and author, died.  
 1780: Continental money called in.  
 1782: John C. Calhoun, American statesman, born.  
 1801: Peace of Florence signed.  
 1806: John Duke of Bedford, Viceroy of Ireland died.  
 1808: Cisalpine Republic merged into kingdom of Italy.  
 1812: John Horne Tooke (real name John Horne), English politician and philologist, died.  
 1818: Needy veterans of Revolution given pensions.  
 1837: Stephen Grover Cleveland, President of the United States born.  
 1841: British forces in China destroyed an armed flotilla.  
 1848: Insurrection broke out in Berlin.  
 1848: Emperor of Austria abolished press censorship.  
 1848: N. G. Herresboff, American boat-builder, born.  
 1856: Sir Henry Pottinger, English diplomatist and colonial governor, died.  
 1864: Sherman took command of the Mississippi Division.  
 1865: Confederate Congress at Richmond, Va. adjourned sine die.  
 1869: Schenck bill to pay all U. S. bonds in coin, signed.  
 1871: The Commune arose in Paris.  
 1878: Obam, a brother of Cetewayo, Zulu chief, joined the British.  
 1878: Natives in Kaffraria defeated, with heavy loss to British.  
 1885: Egyptian financial scheme signed by the powers.  
 1885: Susan Warner (Elizabeth Wetherell), novelist, died.  
 1887: Amended closure rule adopted in House of Commons.  
 1888: Water from the Mediterranean admitted into Salt Lakes of Egypt.  
 1889: Chile prohibited immigration of Chinese.  
 1889: Germany suppressed Socialistic papers.  
 1889: Bonfanger issued a manifesto against the French government.  
 1890: Prince Bismarck and his son resigned their offices.  
 1890: Arab traders permitted 3,000 runaway slaves to work out their freedom.  
 1890: British Consul at Mozambique reported to have raised flag in the Shire district.  
 1890: Wisconsin Supreme Court decided that Bible had no place in public schools.  
 1890: New wing of Boston Fine Arts Museum opened.  
 1891: W. H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, died.  
 1891: Commons passed Welsh Local Option bill.  
 1891: Embargo removed from American cattle at Hamburg.  
 1891: Tipoo Tib, friend of the English, struck with paralysis.  
 1893: A Protestant church opened at Madrid, Spain.  
 1894: Demonstration against House of Lords in London.  
 1894: French defeated Mahdists at Mundu, upper Nile.  
 1901: England imposed tax on exported coal.  
 1902: Arab slave-dealers fought in Mozambique; 700 slaves freed.  
 1904: Anarchists exploded bombs in Liège, Belgium.  
 1907: Dressmakers struck in Vienna.  
 1907: Pierre Eugene Berthelot, French scientist, died.  
 1908: The powers intervened in Haiti.  
 1909: China and Russia arranged a *modus vivendi* concerning Harbin.  
 1912: British Admiralty signified that British naval expenditure would depend on German naval program.
- MARCH 19**  
 Feast-day of: St. Joseph, spouse of the Virgin St. Alemond, of England, martyr.  
 235: Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor, murdered.  
 1162: Frederick Barbarossa ordered all inhabitants to leave Milan.  
 1563: Pacification of Amboise, between Protestants and Catholics signed.  
 1563: Protestant worship permitted in homes of nobility in France.  
 1628: Massachusetts colony founded by the English.  
 1643: Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, killed.  
 1684: Jean Astruc, French physician and biblical critic, born.  
 1691: Thomas McKean, American statesman, born.  
 1691: Gov. Sloughter arrived in New York.  
 1711: Thomas Ken, English prelate, died.  
 1721: Pope Clement XI died.  
 1734: Thomas McKean, signer of Declaration of Independence, born.  
 1742: Isaac Huger, American general born.  
 1763: Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, English commander, died.
- 1770: Benedict Arnold resigned his command.  
 1786: Edward Bickersteth, English clergyman and author born.  
 1792: British treaty with Tipoo Sahib in India.  
 1796: Kristoffer Andreas Holmbol, Norwegian philologist born.  
 1796: Stephen Storace, English composer, died.  
 1800: Justo José Urquiza, Argentine general, born.  
 1804: John, Duke of Roxburghe, bibliophile, died.  
 1805: Charles IV., of Spain, abdicated in favor of his son.  
 1813: David Livingstone, missionary and explorer in Africa born.  
 1817: Prussian Order of the Iron Cross instituted.  
 1815: Louis XVIII., of France, fled to Ghent, Belgium.  
 1820: Sir Joseph Banks, English naturalist, died.  
 1824: William Allingham, Irish poet born.  
 1832: Arminius Vámbéry, Hungarian Orientalist born.  
 1840: Thomas William Daniell, English painter, died.  
 1848: Anarchy prevailed in Berlin, following withdrawal of troops.  
 1849: James Morier, English novelist, died.  
 1850: Alice French (Octave Thanet), American writer born.  
 1853: The Tai-Pings took Anking, and massacred nearly 20,000 Manchus.  
 1859: Goonod's "Faust" produced in Paris.  
 1859: Joseph von Jellachich, Baron of Croatia, died.  
 1860: William Jennings Bryan, American statesman born.  
 1860: Chinese rebels captured Hangchow.  
 1863: Cavalry under Gen. Sheridan reached White House, Va.  
 1865: Battle of Bentonville, N. C. Confederate assaults repulsed.  
 1879: France established normal schools.  
 1887: Catholic priest in Ireland imprisoned for refusing evidence received as a confessor.  
 1889: Prussian government appropriated 6,000,000 marks for construction of canal between Elbe and Trave.  
 1894: Admiral da Gama and 70 Brazilian rebels escaped in Portuguese war-ships.  
 1894: French government added a Minister of Colonies.  
 1894: Troops were withdrawn from Cripple Creek, Colo.  
 1895: Slatin Bey, for 12 years a prisoner of the Mahdi, escaped.  
 1895: Li Hung Chang and Viscount Matsui met to confirm terms of peace.  
 1895: Gen. Adam Badeau, United States army, died.  
 1896: Montgomery Schuyler died.  
 1900: Battle of Ogaden; Mahdists defeated.  
 1902: Statue of Victoria unveiled in Calcutta.  
 1902: International agreement signed at Paris for protection of birds.  
 1904: Deaths from plague in India for a week, 40,527.  
 1904: Russian government recommended leniency toward Jews.  
 1905: Peasants' rising in Russia reported to be an insurrection.  
 1906: Leaders of the Black Sea mutiny shot.  
 1907: Thomas Bailey Aldrich, American author, died.  
 1909: French ministry sustained in its action with strikers.  
 1911: Anna C. Brackett, author and educator, died.  
 1911: Ernest Crofts, English painter and member of Royal Academy, died.  
 1911: Mme. Lawrence Fowler, anti-tuberculosis worker, died.  
 1912: United States House of Representatives passed River and Harbor bill, carrying \$26,000,000.  
 1912: New York Senate defeated proposed constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage.  
 1912: German coal-mine workers strike failed; men resumed work.  
 1912: Half the coalminers in northern France went on strike.  
 1912: Max Mandelstamm, Russian expert in international law, died.
- MARCH 20**  
 Feast-day of: St. Cuthbert, of Lindisfarne, St. Wulfstan, of Sens.  
 43 B. C.: Puhilus Ovidius (Ovid) born.  
 268: Puhilus Gallienus, Emperor, assassinated.  
 1413: Henry IV., of England, died.  
 1413: Pope John XXIII fled from Council of Constance.  
 1540: St. Thomas Seymour beheaded for seeking to marry Princess Elizabeth.  
 1564: Thomas Morton, bishop of Chester and Litchfield, died.  
 1563: Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, died.  
 1563: Albert, last Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, died.  
 1602: Dutch East India Company formed.  
 1611: Ernest, Duke of Luneberg, died.  
 1616: Sir Walter Raleigh released from prison.  
 1619: Matthias, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1612-1619) died.  
 1630: Richeffen besieged Pignerol in Italy.  
 1673: The Test Act was passed by British Parliament.  
 1673: Samuel Parker, English prelate, died.  
 1727: Sir Isaac Newton, English physicist, died.  
 1750: Johnson's Rambler appeared.  
 1751: Frederick, Prince of Wales, died.
- 1767: Firmin Abauzit, French philosopher, died.  
 1770: Rutgers College chartered.  
 1781: A. R. J. Turgot, Finance Minister of France, died.  
 1782: Rockingham ministry in England took office.  
 1793: Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield died.  
 1800: Battle of Heliopolis, Egypt, Kleber defeated Turis.  
 1804: Jersey City, N. J., founded.  
 1804: Neal Dow, American temperance reformer born.  
 1807: Alexandria, in Egypt taken by the British under Fraser.  
 1809: Population of Havana plundered the French.  
 1815: Duke of Reichstadt (Bonaparte's son) born.  
 1815: Great Britain proclaimed a blockade of Atlantic coast States of America.  
 1815: Revolt against the French broke out in Hamburg.  
 1814: Battle of Tarbes; Wellington defeated the French.  
 1819: Burlington Arcade, in London, opened.  
 1823: Macou, Ga., laid out.  
 1824: Charles W. Elliot, president of Harvard University, born.  
 1835: H. D. Inglis ("Derwent Conway"), Scottish writer, died.  
 1839: James Schouler, American historian born.  
 1847: Mademoiselle Mars, French actress, died.  
 1848: King of Prussia announced an amnesty.  
 1848: Louis I., of Bavaria, abdicated.  
 1850: A German-Union parliament met at Erfurt.  
 1850: The Marble Arch, in London, unveiled.  
 1853: The Tai-ping dynasty proclaimed in China following a massacre of 20,000 Manchus.  
 1860: An earthquake killed 7,000 at Mendoza, Argentine Republic.  
 1864: Prussians bombarded Fredericia, Schleswig.  
 1868: Enlistments for national guard provoked riots in France.  
 1874: Commons rejected home rule for Ireland.  
 1876: Southern States of Germany opposed state-owned railways.  
 1876: Alfonso XII made a triumphal entry into Madrid.  
 1890: Post-office at Cape Town robbed of diamonds worth \$250,000.  
 1888: British force captured Lingtu in Tibet.  
 1889: Tithe-collectors mobbed in Wales.  
 1890: Bismarck was offered the dukedom of Lauenburg.  
 1890: The \$1,000,000 capitol of Georgia completed.  
 1890: Advance sale for seats in New York to hear Patti aggregated \$117,000.  
 1890: Prime Minister Tisza, of Hungary, mobbed.  
 1891: Insurgents in Chile occupied important towns.  
 1891: Lawrence Barrett, American tragedian, died.  
 1892: Strike on Northern Pacific Railroad.  
 1893: Pope Leo XIII. sent photographic message to President of the United States.  
 1894: Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, died.  
 1894: Commercial treaty between Germany and Russia became effective.  
 1894: Pondoland, in South Africa, annexed by Great Britain.  
 1895: Mikado ordered cessation of hostilities against China.  
 1895: Waldemar, Prince of Lippe-Detmold, died.  
 1895: Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. army, died.  
 1896: British occupied Akasheh, in the Sudan.  
 1898: Admiral Popoff, Russian inventor of nautical instruments, died.  
 1898: Joseph Henry Allen, D. D., American clergyman, died.  
 1898: Agrarian Socialists rioted in Hungary.  
 1901: Fatal floods occurred in Italy.  
 1903: Mississippi river rose to greatest height ever known at New Orleans.  
 1905: Russian Governor of Finland shot.  
 1906: Armed men raided Moscow bank and stole \$425,000.  
 1908: Reporters for the press in the Belchtag struck.  
 1912: Britain's super-dreadnought "Queen Mary," 23,850 tons, launched at Jarrow.  
 1912: James R. Tryon, ex-Surgeon-General U. S. navy, died.  
 1912: Massachusetts Senate defeated woman suffrage.
- MARCH 21**  
 Feast-day of: St. Serapion, the Sindonite, St. Serapion, the Scholastic St. Benedict, patriarch of Western Monks.  
 30: Jesus rose from the tomb.  
 1140: Total eclipse of the sun in England.  
 1282: Llewellyn of Wales captured Hawarden Castle.  
 1329: Edmund, Earl of Kent, beheaded.  
 1413: Henry V. crowned King of England.  
 1425: Henry de Beauchamp, last Duke of Warwick, died.  
 1520: Leo X. permitted the publication of an edition of the Bible.  
 1556: Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, burned at stake.  
 1621: Massasoit made treaty with Plymouth Colony.  
 1656: James Ussher, Irish prelate, died.  
 1663: Charlotte, Countess of Derby, defender of Isle of Man, died.



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1635\* Johann Sebastian Bach, composer, born.  
1763: Jean Paul Richter, German poet and humorist born.  
1798: J B J Fourier, mathematician, born.  
1798: Comte d'Artois and Due de Bourbon fought duel at Paris.  
1785\* Henry Kirke White, English poet, born.  
1791 Bangalore captured by British.  
1800\* The Ionian Islands became the Republic of the Seven United Islands.  
1801. Battle of Alexandria, Egypt, British victorious.  
1803\* The Code Napoleon completed and promulgated.  
1804. Due d'Enghien executed by order of Bonaparte.  
1807. Napoleon entered Paris (100 days).  
1811 Hidalgo, leader of Mexico in war against Spain, captured.  
1829. Earthquake in Spain killed 6,000.  
1829. Duel fought by Duke of Wellington and Earl of Winchester.  
1843 Robert Southey, English poet laureate, died.  
1847 Guatemala withdrew from allegiance to Spain.  
1848. Louis Charles, of Bavaria abdicated.  
1849. Bettino Ricasoli, Italy, Austrians defeated Sardinians.  
1853. Arrighi, Duke of Pedrone, Marshal of France, died.  
1854\* Pedro Maria Anaya, Mexican soldier, died.  
1857. William Scoresby, English Arctic explorer, died.  
1862. Washington, N. C., occupied by Federalists.  
1862. Departments of the Gulf and South created.  
1863. Riotous cotton-workers suppressed in England.  
1864. Chinese, under English officers, repulsed by rebels.  
1864. Goldsboro, N. C., occupied by Federal troops.  
1870. Parisian insurgents levied requisitions on shopkeepers.  
1871. Princess Louise of England married Marquis of Lorne.  
1872. First Imperial parliament of Germany opened.  
1875. Mme Marguerite Ancelot, French writer, died.  
1870. Asteroide Proena discovered.  
1880\* Governor of Mecca assassinated.  
1880. Boers accepted British terms of peace.  
1890. Abyssinian chiefs submitted to Gen Roberts.  
1881. The Boers and British signed a peace treaty.  
1884. Buenaventura Diaz, Santo Domingo statesman died.  
1889. Canadian customs authorities seized United States fishing schooner.  
1889. English government planned a cable from Nova Scotia to Bermuda.  
1889. August von Pettenkofer, Austrian painter died.  
1890. George Crook, Major-General U S Army, died.  
1890. An ironclad launched at Rio de Janeiro.  
1890. Several Hebrews arrested in Saxony charged with treason.  
1890. New York Court of Appeals decided legality of electrocution.  
1890. Congress passed Pension Appropriation Bill involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000.  
1891\* The Hatfield-McCoy feud in Kentucky ended by a marriage.  
1891\* Natural gas found at Mottville, Ill.  
1891. Attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister of the Argentine Republic.  
1891. Gen Jos E Johnston (Confederate), died.  
1892. Standard Oil Trust dissolved by vote of shareholders.  
1892\* "Goodie" Aldermen indicted and arrested in Chicago.  
1895. Kaffirs defeated with heavy loss at Maraqueen.  
1895. President Caceres, of Peru, took shelter on a French man-of-war.  
1896. William Quay Judge, American theosophist died.  
1897. Fleet of the Powers blockaded Crete.  
1898. Geo George W Rains (Confederate), died.  
1899. England and France arranged Nile boundary.  
1899. Austrian Railway Laborers' Association dissolved by government order.  
1901. Protocols Got, French actor, died.  
1904. Legislative Council of India abolished competitive examinations.  
1907. American marines landed in Honduras.  
1910. Hlodus and Mohammedans rioted at Peshawar, India.  
1910. Uproar in Hungarian Chamber of Deputies.  
1912. Ralph S Tarr, American geologist (Cornell), died.  
1913. Suffrage granted to Chinese women who are literate and property-owners.  
1912. Minimum Wage Bill passed second reading in British Parliament.  
1912. Captain Robert F. Scott, Captain Oates, Dr E A Wilson, Lieut H R Bowers, and Edgar Evans perished on return journey from South Pole.

### MARCH 23

Feast-day of St. Paul, bishop. St. Basil, martyr. St. Lea, widow. St. Catherine, of Sweden.  
27. Jesus attended his first Passover.  
1312. Final decree against Knights Templars issued.

1332. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded.  
1421. Battle of Anjou or Beaugy, the French and Scots defeated the English.  
1421. Thomas, Duke of Clarence, slain in battle.  
1539. Anthony Van Dyck, painter, born.  
1622. Indians killed 347 colonists in Virginia.  
1641. Trial of Wentworth, Earl of Stratford, begun.  
1687. Jean Baptiste Lully, French musician, died.  
1707. General Presbiter met at Philadelphia, Pa.  
1743. Magazine at Frederica, Ga., blown up.  
1758. Jonathan Edwards, American theologian, died.  
1765. Stamp Act imposed by England upon American colonies.  
1772. John Canton, English physicist, died.  
1799. Frederick Argelander, German astronomer, born.  
1810. Bonaparte issued Rambouillet Decree.  
1814. Thomas Cranford, American sculptor, born.  
1815. French army goes over to Bonaparte (100 days).  
1817. General Braxton Bragg (Confederate), born.  
1818. John F Kensett, American artist, born.  
1820. Duel fought by United States Commodore Deatur and Barron.  
1822. Rosa Bonheur, French animal-painter, born.  
1832. Johane Wolfgang von Goethe died.  
1832. Families of Napoleon and Charles X. banished from France.  
1838. Chief Moroka, in Cape Colony, forbade liquor to his tribe.  
1840. John Liston, English comedian, died.  
1847. Americans bombarded Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
1848. Anti-Austrian insurrections in Italy.  
1855. Second battle of Balaklava, Crimean war.  
1855. Sortie of garrison from Sebastopol led to battle.  
1859. Earthquake killed 5,000 at Quito, Ecuador.  
1860. Union of Sardinia and Tuscany decreed.  
1861. Louisiana ratified Confederate Constitution.  
1862. Laura Jean Libbey, American romance writer, born.  
1862. Battle at Winchester, Va.; Confederates retreated.  
1862. Skirmish at Independence, Mo.  
1865. Wilson's Cavalry rode toward Mobile, Ala.  
1865. Aerial screw machine described at Royal Institution.  
1869. Emilio Aguinaldo, Philippine rebel, born.  
1870. Friends of Order fired on by Paris insurgents.  
1871. Bismarck was created a prince.  
1882. Congress imposed severe penalty for polygamy.  
1884. French captured Thai-Nguyen, Tonkin from Chinese.  
1886. British defeated Egyptian rebels at Suakin.  
1887. German Emperor's 90th birthday celebrated in Berlin.  
1888. Prince Hassan, of Egypt, died.  
1888. German force attacked Saadan, East Africa.  
1889. United States closed Bering sea to oil nations unlawfully buoing the fur-bearing seal.  
1889. Ring of copper-mine speculators in England collapsed. loss \$30,000,000.  
1890. Prince Bismarck declined a dukedom.  
1891. Antofagasta, Chile, hombarhed by insurgents.  
1891. Priests in Ireland denounced Parnell from the altars.  
1892. Battleship "Vetoria" sunk by "Camperdown" in collision off Tripoli, Syria. 338 lives lost.  
1893. Eli Saulsbury, ex-Senator from Delaware, died.  
1893. State funeral of Jules Ferry, ex-Premier of France, took place.  
1893. John Buck, chief of the Six Nations, died.  
1894. Riotous students closed places of amusement in Hungary because of death of Kossuth.  
1895. A provisional government set up in Peru.  
1895. Richard Vaux, American penologist, died.  
1895. Prof Henry Coppie, president Lehigh University, died.  
1896. Venezuelan warship "Mariscal Ayacucho" burned.  
1896. Thomas Hughes, English author ("Tom Brown"), died.  
1897. National monument to William I unveiled in Berlin.  
1898. Thomas de Courcy ("The O'Grady"), died.  
1898. Wheelock Veazey, American civil service reformer died.  
1901. United States paid Spain for the Islands of Cagayan and Cebu.  
1903. Frederick W Farrar, Dean of Canterbury and author died.  
1904. Self-inoculation patented.  
1904. Obstructive tactics prevented oil business in Austrian Reichsrath.  
1907. Russians completed evacuation of Manchuria.  
1908. D W Stevens, American adviser in Korea, assassinated.

1010\* Riotous demonstrations against Americans in Bogota Colombia.  
1010. Jews expelled from Russia.  
1911. Henry A Ferguson, American painter, died.  
1012. John W Noble, ex-United States Secretary of the Interior, died.  
1912. Russia withdrew from Powers' agreement to furnish Chinese loan.  
1912. Paraguayan revolutionists controlled situation. President and cabinet found refuge on foreign war-ships.

### MARCH 23

Feast-day of St. Victorian and other martyrs. St. Edelwald, of England, St. Alphonbus Turibus, of Lima.  
1551. Adela, second queen of Henry 1 of England, died.  
1208. England laid under papal interdiction.  
1312. Knights Templars abolished.  
1324. Pope, at Avignon, excommunicated Louis IV, the Bavarian.  
1350. Alfonso XI., of Leon and Castile, died.  
1369. Peter the Cruel, of Castile, died.  
1555. Pope Julius III died.  
1568. Peace of Longjumeau to France.  
1806. Justus Lipsius, Flemish philologist, died.  
1657. Treaty of alliance between France and England.  
1674. Henry Cromwell (fourth son of Oliver), lord deputy to Ireland, died.  
1751. Halifax Gazette issued, first Canadian paper.  
1769. William Smith, "Father of English Geology" born.  
1775. Patriek Henry delivered his famous speech.  
1776. Congress issued letters of marque.  
1777. British force lauded at Peckskill, N. Y.  
1778. Nathaniel Greene made Quartermaster-General, American army.  
1793. Spain declared war against England.  
1801. Paul, emperor of Russia, assassinated.  
1801. Death of Paul I, of Russia, dissolved armed-neutrality pact.  
1807. French army entered Madrid, Spain.  
1808. Thomas Holcroft, English dramatist, died.  
1815. Belgium joined to Holland.  
1815. Treaty of Vienna restored Italian provinces to Austria.  
1819. Kotzebue, German dramatist, assassinated.  
1823. Schuler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, born.  
1825. Robert Nares, English clergyman and author, died.  
1840. William Mclure, Scottish geologist in America, died.  
1844. Augustin Arguelles, Spanish statesman, died.  
1847. Sardinians under Charles Albert entered Milan.  
1848. Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein, provisional government set up.  
1849. Charles Albert of Sardinia abdicated.  
1849. Victor Emmanuel became King of Sardinia.  
1849. Decisive battle of Novara, Italy, Austrians victorious.  
1860. Prussia defeated Moors at Guad-el-Ras.  
1861. Legislature of Texas ratified Confederate Constitution.  
1862. Confederate armies under Johnston and Beauregard united.  
1864. Confederate General Forrest made a raid into Kentucky.  
1866. Parliament passed a Jamaica Government Act.  
1870. Treaty for purchase of Islands of St Thomas and St John rejected by Senate.  
1873. Slavery abolished in Porto Rico.  
1877. J D Lee, Mormon bishop, executed for forebore Mowatle Meadow massacre.  
1879. Chile and Bolivia fought at Calama.  
1881. Col Burnaby crossed English Channel in a balloon.  
1882. Bodies of Capt De Long and others of the "Jeannette" Polar expedition, found by McMillan.  
1885. United States Supreme Court decided Anti-polygamy Act to be legal.  
1885. British protectorate over Bechuanaland proclaimed.  
1887. Mine explosion near Sydney, Australia, killed 100.  
1888. British National Debt Funding Bill became a law.  
1888. French torpedo boat foundered; 15 men drowned.  
1889. Free steam ferry to Woolwich opened in London.  
1889. Dervishes in Egypt defeated at Bor by Emin Pasha.  
1890. English agents seized arms and powder from German traders in British East Africa.  
1890. Robt C Seheneh, major-general U S Army, died.  
1890. In Colorado, prairie fires devastated over 1,000,000 acres.  
1891. Lucius Robinson, ex-Governor of New York, died.  
1891. David Starr Jordan accepted presidency of Leland Stanford Jr University.  
1891. Farmers to Ontario, organized a Farmers' Union.  
1893. Coinage of silver rubles suspended in Russia.  
1895. Japanese fought Korean rebels.  
1898. Antigua became a crown colony.  
1898. Zacharie Topelius, Finnish poet and historian died.  
1898. Russian naval officers charged with bribery committed suicide.  
1899. Tanu crowned King of Samoa, Germany disavowing.

1001\* Agumaldo, the Filipino insurgent, captured.  
1002. Students in St. Petersburg imprisoned or banished.  
1902. Boer peace commissioners visited Pretoria.  
1904. Excitement in Belgium over reports of infamies in the Congo.  
1906. Redvan Pasha, of Constantinople, assassinated.  
1909. Nearly 300 drowned by collision of Japanese ship.  
1909. Lieut Shackleton reported within 111 miles of South Pole.  
1909. Ex President Roosevelt sailed for Africa.  
1910. Eruption from the four craters at Mt. Etna.  
1912. Henry C Bingham, "Father" of the House of Representatives died.  
1912. Paraguayan revolutionists reported victors in severe battle.  
1912. Remains of last victims of the "Maine" buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.  
1912. Iodiana Chancery Court upheld the right of the State to prohibit the sale of food prepared with sodium benzoate.

### MARCH 24

Feast-day of St. Irenaeus, martyr. St. William, martyr at 11 years of age, St. Simon, an infant martyr.  
269. Claudius II defeated the Alcmanni and became Germanicus.  
809. Harun-al-Raschid, twenty-fifth calif, died.  
1193. Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, died.  
1208. Pope Innocent III laid an interdiction on England.  
1254. The Pope gave Slilly to Edmund, of Henry III.  
1371. Earl of Arundel defeated a Flemish fleet.  
1430. Mohammed II born at Adrianople.  
1455. Pope Nicholas V. died.  
1490. Georg Agricola, German mineralogist, born.  
1534\* Pizarro allowed Manco to be crowned Inca.  
1559. France, England, and Scotland concluded peace.  
1603. Elizabeth, queen of England died.  
1603. James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England.  
1615. French assembly dissolved; not called again for 174 years.  
1663. Charles II granted land in America to Lord Clarendon and General Monk.  
1725. Daniel Whitby, English theologian, died.  
1754. Joel Barlow, American poet, born.  
1755. Rufus King, American statesman, born.  
1773. Earl of Chesterfield, author of Letters, died.  
1776\* John Harrison, inventor of compensating pendulum and chronometer, died.  
1782. Black house at Toms River, N J, captured by royalists.  
1783. Spain acknowledged United States.  
1794. Robert and 18 French ultra-revolutionists guillotined.  
1815. Naval battle between American brig "Hornet" and British "Penguin".  
1816. Bishop Ashbury preached last sermon at Richmond, Va.  
1819. Southwark Bridge, London opened.  
1820. Fanny Crosby, American hymn-writer, born.  
1832. Irish-grown tobacco ordered purchased by Parliament in order to be destroyed.  
1844. Thorvaldsen, Danish sculptor, died.  
1849. Rendsburg, Germany, seized by rebels.  
1860. Slaves emancipated in Venezuela.  
1860. German Constitution of 1852 maintained by Diet altho opposed by Prussia.  
1860. Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel arranged to give Savoy and Nice to France.  
1860. Austria protested against the occupation of Tuscany by Sardinia.  
1865. Prussian marine station transferred to Kiel.  
1867. General Grant issued an order for a general advance.  
1866. Prussia asked neutral German States to decide between Prussia and Austria to come to war.  
1869. Comte d'Eu appointed commander of allied South American armies.  
1870. Republican uprisings throughout Italy.  
1878. British trading-ship "Eurydice" wrecked. 300 lives lost.  
1882. Henry W Longfellow, American poet, died.  
1883. Telephone communication opened between Chicago and New York.  
1884. Francois Auguste Mignet, French historian, died.  
1890. Balfour introduced Irish Land Purchase Bill.  
1890. Rebellious Hill tribes in India submitted.  
1891. Protocol for settlement of British and Italian spheres in British East Africa signed.  
1893. Earthquake in Colombia caused loss of life.  
1893. John Taylor Johnston, founder of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, died.  
1894. Admiral Mello, Brazilian rebel, declared President in three revolting states.  
1894. Admiral Walker authorized to establish a naval station at Honolulu.  
1895. Japanese captured Hiochoro, Korea.  
1895. Attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang to Japan.  
1893. Henry Heylin Hayter, Australian author died.  
1896. Anglo-German loan to China arranged.

1896 Louis M F Hyppolite, President of Haiti, died.  
 1896: Two Spanish forces in Cuba fought by mistake.  
 1897: Jules Verne, French author, died.  
 1906: Prince and Princess of Wales visited Aden, Arabia.  
 1908: Truman J Baekus, American educator, died.  
 1908: Spencer Compton, Duke of Devonshire, English statesman, died.  
 1909: New Zealand offered a battle-ship to Great Britain.  
 1911: Mexican cabinet resigned.  
 1912: Andre Kopassis, Prince-Governor of Samos assassinated.  
 1912: All coal strikes in France and Germany ended.  
 1912: Dean of Chicago Cathedral announced that no person would be married there without a physician's certificate of health.

## MARCH 25

Lady Day, or Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.  
 27: Miraculous feeding of 5000 persons by Jesus, on five loaves and two fishes.  
 1233: Alfonso II, "the Fat," King of Portugal, died.  
 1538: Jacob Andrea, Protestant theologian, born.  
 1549: Sir Thomas Elyot, English writer, died.  
 1673: Roman Catholic services began on St. Clement's Island in the Potomac.  
 1634: Lord Calvert's Colonists disembarked in Maryland.  
 1650: John Williams, Archbishop of York, died.  
 1655: Catholics and Protestants fought at Providence, Md.  
 1657: Commons adopted the "Humble Petition and Advice."  
 1693: Printing ordered introduced into New York.  
 1707: Scottish Parliament met for last time.  
 1712: Nehemiah Grew, English poet, died.  
 1736: Nicholas Hawksmoor, English architect, died.  
 1749: George Whitefield laid first brick of an orphanage near Savannah.  
 1771: Murat, Bonaparte's King of Naples, born.  
 1783: Samuel Seabury elected bishop of Connecticut.  
 1784: Massachusetts resolved to expel Tories.  
 1807: Parliament abolished the slave trade.  
 1809: Anna Seward, English poet died.  
 1811: French frigate "Amazon" destroyed by British.  
 1811: Bonaparte suppressed obnoxious newspapers.  
 1814: Battle of Fère Champenoise; French defeated.  
 1815: Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia made new European alliance and each agreed to supply 180,000 men.  
 1816: Payridon, elected President of the Argentine Republic.  
 1833: Edmund Kean made last appearance at Covent Garden, London.  
 1843: Tunnel under Thames at London opened for foot-passengers.  
 1849: Denmark began second war with the Duchies.  
 1854: France and Great Britain sent Russia an ultimatum.  
 1858: Ethan Allen Andrews, American educator, died.  
 1864: Grant established headquarters at Culpeper, Va.  
 1864: Alexandria, La., occupied by Federals.  
 1865: R. C. Kennedy hanged as a Confederate spy at New York.  
 1865: Lee assaulted Fort Steadman, Va., and made gap in Federal lines.  
 1865: Sheridan's cavalry joined Grant at City Point, Va.  
 1865: Confederate cavalry defeated at Pino Barren Creek, Ala.  
 1865: Federals under Gen Canby, invested Mobile, Ala.  
 1865: Dr David Livingstone appointed British consul at Quillman, East Africa.  
 1865: Miners riots in Belgium suppressed by the military.  
 1874: Contractor Ferrand who made \$400,000 during Franco-Prussian war imprisoned.  
 1870: American Home Mission Society of Presbyterian Church sent first missionaries to the Indians.  
 1879: A schoolmaster tried to kill the Czar.  
 1883: Revolution broke out in Haiti.  
 1883: Timothy Otis Howe, Senator from Wisconsin died.  
 1885: Riel's second rebellion, Fort Carlton.  
 1887: Importation of foreign bronze coins forbidden in Great Britain.  
 1889: Sultan of Morocco gave assurances for all demands of England in connection with outlaws.  
 1890: Red Lodge region in Montana opened.  
 1890: Institute of Art and Science projected for Brooklyn.  
 1891: France and Russia formed a treaty of alliance.  
 1891: Massacre of 700 Armenians reported.  
 1892: Commons declined to pay members.  
 1892: The Hunza-Nagar rising in India suppressed.  
 1894: German Emperor instituted order of "Veterans of 1870."  
 1895: Adigrat, Massowah, occupied by Italians.  
 1897: Mohammedans and Christians fought in Crete.  
 1898: James Payn, English novelist, died.  
 1898: Russian military instructors recalled from Korea.

1900: Great fire in Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.  
 1901: Tornado at Birmingham, Ala., killed 18.  
 1903: Irish Land Bill presented to House of Commons.  
 1902: General Sir Hector Macdonald, British soldier, committed suicide in Paris.  
 1904: New West front of Hereford Cathedral dedicated.  
 1905: United States took charge of Santo Domingo customs.  
 1906: Fighting between United States troops and Pulajanes reported in Samar, P I.  
 1907: Exposition of South-African products opened in Amsterdam.  
 1909: Crown Prince George of Serbia renounced rights to throne.  
 1909: Russia recognized Austria's annexation of Balkan Provinces.  
 1912: Dr Emiliano G. Haverro appointed Provisional President of Paraguay.  
 1912: New United States battle-ship "Florida" proved fastest dreadnought; 22 54 knots.  
 1912: German Emperor and Italian King agreed on extension of Triple Alliance from 1914 to 1920.  
 1912: United States joined European Powers in protesting against secret Franco-Belgian loan to China.

## MARCH 26

Feast-day of: St. Braillo, of Saragossa. St. Ludger, apostle of Saxony.  
 946: Edmund the Elder, of England, assassinated.  
 1162: Destruction of Milan decreed; walls pulled down and buildings demolished.  
 1371: Scottish crown passed to House of Stuart when Robert II was crowned.  
 1484: Caxton issued "Esop's Fables"; first printed book with numbered leaves.  
 1516: Conrad von Gesner, Swiss naturalist and scholar, born.  
 1630: Charles I appointed Ben Jonson poet laureate.  
 1644: Parliament called on every family to contribute value of one meal each week.  
 1658: New Netherlands authorities suppressed all meetings in Flushing, L. I.  
 1659: William Wollaston, English philosophical writer, born.  
 1676: Marlborough, Mass., destroyed by the Indians.  
 1694: Markham became Penn's deputy in Pennsylvania.  
 1726: Sir John Vanbrugh, English architect and dramatist, died.  
 1753: Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) born.  
 1770: George Joseph Bell, Scottish advocate, born.  
 1772: Charles Pinot Duclos, French historian, died.  
 1773: Nathaniel Bowditch, American mathematician, born.  
 1776: South Carolina adopted a constitution.  
 1779: British attacked Horseneck, Conn.  
 1789: First appearance of a Sunday newspaper.  
 1799: Austrians defeated the French on the Adige river, Italy.  
 1799: Battle of Stockach; Austrians defeated the French.  
 1806: Andorra Republic returned to France.  
 1812: Terrible earthquake at Caracas, Venezuela; 12,000 lives lost.  
 1813: American batteries at Black Rock, N. Y., silenced British.  
 1823: British packet "Alert" wrecked on English coast; 70 lives lost.  
 1827: Beethoven, German composer, died.  
 1835: Pennsylvania chartered United States Bank.  
 1838: W. E. Lecky, English historian, born.  
 1852: Napoleon III decreed establishment of the Church according to the law of 1802.  
 1854: Ferdinand Charles III, of Parma assassinated.  
 1856: British defeated Burmese at Zeme-then.  
 1856: Boston and Cambridge street-railway opened.  
 1857: John Mitchell Kemble, English philologist, died.  
 1857: Battle of Mohammerah; British defeated Persians.  
 1858: W. T. Smedley, American artist, born.  
 1859: Elliott Dalingerfield, American artist, born.  
 1860: Évariste Régis Huc, French missionary and explorer in China, died.  
 1860: Plus IX. excommunicated all abetting the rebellion in the Papal states.  
 1861: Mississippi ratified Confederate constitution.  
 1861: First Kansas legislature met.  
 1862: Skirmish at Humansville, Mo.  
 1862: Confederates were captured near Denver, Colo.  
 1865: "Great Eastern" sailed for New York.  
 1870: Aero-steam engine tried on a Thames steamboat.  
 1870: Tennessee ratified new constitution.  
 1871: Municipal elections in Paris favored insurgents.  
 1872: Earthquakes in California ruined several towns and killed 30 persons.  
 1878: New Capitol at Hartford, Conn., first occupied.  
 1881: Irish National Land League formed.  
 1883: Black Flags attacked the French in Hanol, Anam.  
 1884: An Anamese prince executed for inciting massacres of Christians.  
 1886: United States troops ordered to restrain strikers interfering with mails.  
 1898: Sayid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, died.

1888: Boulanger tried by court martial and sentenced to retirement.  
 1889: Fire in Chicago destroyed tea worth \$1,250,000.  
 1890: Mississippi river levee broke at Ekipwith, Miss.  
 1890: Prince Blismarek retired to his home Friedrichshub.  
 1891: Ghaznis repulsed in attack on British expedition.  
 1892: Walt Whitman, American poet died.  
 1895: Pescadore Islands occupied by Japan.  
 1895: John Adams Ryder, American biologist, died.  
 1896: General Thomas L. Casey, U. S. Army, died.  
 1897: Edmond Charles Yon died.  
 1898: Anglo-Egyptian force defeated Derivishes at Shendi, Sudan.  
 1898: Della Tudor Farnell, mother of Irish leader, died.  
 1902: Cecil Rhodes, British financier in Africa died.  
 1902: Chinese attacked a Russian post at Kwang Tung.  
 1903: Electrical discovery of ore successfully tested.  
 1903: New York legislature set apart \$100,000,000 for canal improvements.  
 1904: German cruiser "Lilbek" launched, first war-ship with turbine engines.  
 1907: Nicaraguans occupied capital of Honduras.  
 1911: Edward Payson Crowell, American Latinist, died.  
 1912: Christian G. A. Traeger, German poet, died.  
 1912: Franco-Belgian syndicate credited \$2,100,000 to China.

## MARCH 27

Feast-day of: St. John of Egypt, hermit, St. Rupert, or Robert of Salzburg.  
 47 B. C.: Ptolemy XII., of Egypt, drowned in the Nile.  
 1191: Pope Clement III died.  
 1350: Alfonso XI, King of Leon and Castile, died.  
 1378: Pope Gregory XI died.  
 1513: Ponce de Leon rediscovered Florida and claimed it for Spain.  
 1617: Sir Francis Bacon made Lord High Chancellor.  
 1625: James I., of England, died.  
 1634: Lord Baltimore planted first colony in Maryland at mouth of Potomac river.  
 1678: Terrible earthquake in Calabria, Italy.  
 1686: Gordon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut, born.  
 1697: "Old South" in Boston turned into an Episcopal church by Governor Andros.  
 1690: Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by Indians.  
 1699: Edward Stillingfleet, English prelate, died.  
 1703: Peter (the Great) founded St. Petersburg.  
 1729: Leopold, duke of Lorraine, died.  
 1785: Louis XVII., dauphin of France, born.  
 1794: Congress authorized the construction of six frigates, instituting a national navy.  
 1795: Julius Aberg, German jurist, born.  
 1800: Mutiny on British frigate "Danae."  
 1802: Peace of Amiens signed.  
 1804: United States Navy Yard established at Washington, D. C.  
 1813: Germany prepared for a great war against France.  
 1813: Prussians occupied Dresden.  
 1814: French frigate "L'Étoile" captured by British.  
 1814: Charles Mackay, Scottish poet, born.  
 1814: Creek Indians defeated by Jackson at Horseshoe Ala.  
 1829: Invention of galvanized iron explained in New York.  
 1848: King of Prussia proposed to lead the movement for the reconsolidation of the German empire.  
 1858: Danish government decreed fortifications for Copenhagen.  
 1860: First Japanese Embassy to the United States reached San Francisco.  
 1864: Forrest abandoned attack on Fort Anderson, Ky.  
 1864: Jean Jacques Ampère, French historian, died.  
 1866: President Johnson vetoed the Civil Rights Bill.  
 1869: Sher Ali, of Afghanistan, subsidized by British.  
 1870: Charles Green, said to have made 600 balloon ascensions died.  
 1871: Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, spoke against annexation of Santo Domingo.  
 1872: San Marino and Italy made a treaty.  
 1878: Sir George Gilbert Scott, English architect, died.  
 1880: Nils John Andersson, Swedish botanist died.  
 1882: Archbishop McCabe, of Ireland, created Cardinal.  
 1882: British Government admitted failure of Irish policy.  
 1883: French captured Nam Dinh in Anam.  
 1884: The Victoria diamond, 302 carats, found at Kimberley, South Africa.  
 1884: Chambers voted to uphold French honor in Madagascar.  
 1886: Sir Henry Taylor, English dramatist and statesman, died.  
 1888: Gale destroyed Ninnesch, Kan.  
 1889: Sukkur Bridge, in India, opened.  
 1889: John Bright, English statesman, died.  
 1889: Oklahoma opened to settlers at noon.  
 1890: Cyclone killed 120 persons in Louisville, Ky.  
 1890: Benj. R. Tillman nominated for Governor of South Carolina.

1890: Guatemala entered Central American Union.  
 1891: John McEnery, ex-Governor of Louisiana died.  
 1891: M. Baltecheff, Minister of Finance of Bulgaria, assassinated.  
 1892: Chinese rebels and imperialists fought.  
 1893: Troops of Brazil fought with revolutionists.  
 1893: Canadian Parliament incorporated North American Canal Company.  
 1895: Lord Rayleigh received Faraday medal for discovery of argon.  
 1897: Spaniards captured Ruiz Rivera, Cuban insurgent commander.  
 1897: William Taylor Adams ("Oliver Optic") died.  
 1899: Aguinardo's army defeated near Malolos.  
 1900: P. J. Joubert, Boer commander, died.  
 1903: Philippine insurgents routed near Mariguin.  
 1904: Marquis Ito visited Korea to advise Emperor.  
 1906: Peruvian battle-ship "Almirante Grace" launched.  
 1906: Municipal authorities of Cologne bought site of fortifications.  
 1906: The Conference at Algeiras arranged for policing of Morocco.  
 1908: Alexander, second son of King Peter of Serbia, announced as heir.  
 1910: Alexander Agassiz, American naturalist, died.  
 1912: John Arbuckle, American benefactor, died.  
 1912: Ohio Constitutional Convention agreed on initiative and referendum clauses.  
 1912: London suffragettes sentenced to imprisonment.  
 1912: Max Freeman, American "godfather of comic opera," died.

## MARCH 28

Feast-day of: Saints Priscus, Malehus, and Alexander, martyrs in Palestine. St. Sixtus III., pope. St. Gontram, klog of Burgundy.  
 1285: Martin IV, pope, died.  
 1483: Raffael, Italian painter, born.  
 1522: Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, born.  
 1635: Jacques Callot, French engraver, died.  
 1650: Cromwell captured Kilkenny, Ireland.  
 1660: George I, King of England, born.  
 1676: Rehoboth, Mass., partly burned by Indians.  
 1677: Wenceslaus Hollar, Bohemian engraver and designer, died.  
 1681: Commons tried to exclude the Duke of York (James II.) from the throne because he was a Catholic.  
 1741: Johann Andre, German composer, born.  
 1749: Pierre Laplace, French astronomer, born.  
 1760: Margaret Woffington, English actress, died.  
 1794: Marquis de Condorcet, French philosopher and mathematician died.  
 1799: Battle of Verona; Austrians defeated French.  
 1801: Sir Ralph Abercromby, British general, died.  
 1802: Asteroid Pallas discovered.  
 1804: Irish militia offered its services to England.  
 1814: The French under Napoleon defeated at St. Dizier.  
 1814: Frigate "Essex" captured by British in Valparaiso.  
 1818: Wade Hampton, American soldier, born.  
 1834: The Senate passed vote of censure of President Jackson.  
 1846: American army for Mexico took post opposite Matamoros.  
 1849: German National Assembly elected King of Prussia, Hereditary Emperor of the Germans.  
 1852: The state of siege in France ended.  
 1853: Peace address, signed by 40,000 Englishmen presented to Napoleon.  
 1854: England declared war against Russia.  
 1862: French victorious in Cochin China.  
 1862: Engagement at Valls Ranch, N. Mex.  
 1864: Prussians repulsed in attack on Fredericia, Schleswig.  
 1864: New federal constitution adopted in Venezuela.  
 1864: Federals defeated Confederates at Cane River, La.  
 1865: Boone, N. C., captured by Federals under Gen Stoneman.  
 1865: Monitor "Mittauke" sunk in Mobile Bay.  
 1868: James, Earl Cardigan, leader of the famous cavalry charge at Balaclava died.  
 1871: Government of the Commune proclaimed in Paris.  
 1878: Electric light first tried in Westminster Palace, London.  
 1878: The Zulus inflicted heavy loss on Col Evelyn Wood's command.  
 1879: Tennessee offered settlement of a debt at 50 cents on the dollar.  
 1882: Congress extended Nebraska north to the 43d parallel.  
 1883: Members of Patriotic Brotherhood sentenced in London for conspiracy to murder landlords.  
 1884: Duke of Albany died at Cannes, France.  
 1884: Riot in Cincinnati, O., court-house burned.  
 1885: French Senate voted import duty on foreign grain and meal.  
 1887: An Irish Coercion Bill introduced in Parliament.  
 1888: German force burned Kondutchei, East Africa.  
 1889: Tin ore was discovered in Texas.

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1890 Socialists debarred from government employ in Denmark  
1892 By the Fayerweather will, \$4,285,000 was bequeathed direct to colleges and hospitals  
1892\* Police and Czechs fought in Bohemia  
1897\* E Kirby Smith, Confederate general, died.  
1893\* A German newspaper correspondent mobbed in Paris  
1893 Great Britain passed a new coinage act  
1894\* Austrian socialists planned a general strike to secure universal suffrage  
1894 George Ticknor Curtis, American legal writer, died.  
1894 Health authorities declared small-pox epidemic in New York  
1895 Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant died.  
1897 General William R. Terry (Confederate) died.  
1897\* British mission to Gold Coast opposed by natives  
1898 Anton Seidl, American music conductor, died  
1898 Kongo rebels defeated with heavy loss  
1903 Russian governor of Ufa fired on workmen's delegation, 34 killed and 200 wounded  
1904\* Wided London Bridge opened  
1904 Religious orders in France debarred from teaching  
1904 Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas convicted of accepting a bribe  
1910 Okorito, Hungary, burned, 432 killed or injured  
1910 Theodore Roosevelt lectured at the University of Cairo, Egypt  
1910 Prince of Monaco proclaimed universal suffrage  
1910 David Josiah Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court, died  
1911 Samuel Fraoklin Emmons, American geologist, died  
1912 A car-load of rifles and ammunition shipped from the United States to Mexico.  
1912 Michigan Assembly passed Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment Bill  
1912 British House of Lords passed minimum Wage Bill

## MARCH 29

Feast-day of Sts Jonas, Barachisius, and companions, martyrs St Mark of Arethusa St Gundis, a Welsh king, St Eustachius  
403\* Battle of Pollentia, Alario defeated  
1053 Pope Stephen IX, died.  
1187 Arthur I, duke of Brittain, born  
1461 Battle of Towton Field, Wars of the Roses  
1461 Henry Percy, third Earl of Northumberland, killed in battle  
1480\* William Caxton finished *The Cardinal*  
1602 John Lightfoot, English Hebraic scholar, born  
1609 Truce of Antwerp  
1631 Warwick transferred claim to Connecticut to Lords Say and Seal and Brooke and John Hampden  
1632 Canada, Acadia, and Cape Breton restored to France  
1632 Treaty of St Germain divided French and English claims in America  
1638 William Kieft arrived at New Amsterdam  
1644 Battle of Cheriton or Alverford English civil war  
1676 Providence attacked by Indians  
1738 Joseph Ignace Guillotin, French physician, incorrectly assumed as inventor of the guillotine, born.  
1754 Thomas Coram, English philanthropist, died  
1769 Marshal Soult, French soldier, born  
1772 Emanuel Swedenborg, Swedish mystic, died.  
1790 John Tyler, President of the United States, born  
1792 Gustavus III, of Sweden, died by assassination  
1794 Sons of Tippoo Tib, held as hostages, restored  
1796 The Helvetic Republic proclaimed  
1799 Edward Stanley, fourteenth Earl of Derby, born  
1800 Asteroid Vesta discovered  
1814\* Empress of France and young son fled to Blois  
1815 Bonaparte abolished the slave-trade  
1824 Friedrich C. L. Buchner, German physiologist, born  
1826 Johann Voss, German poet, died  
1828 Sir William Drummond, British diplomat and writer, died  
1831\* Amelia E. Barr, American writer, born  
1837 Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV, died  
1844 The Springfield Republican first appeared  
1847 Mexicans evacuated Vera Cruz  
1849 Great Britain annexed the Punjab  
1849 Olympic theater, London, burned.  
1850 Edward Bellamy, American author, born  
1853 A democratic conspiracy discovered in Berlin  
1858 DeWolf Hopper, American actor, born  
1861 United States Cabinet voted to resupply Fort Sumter  
1862 Skirmish at Warrensburg, Mo.  
1863 Puebla, Mexico, besieged  
1863\* Seditions Hungarian newspapers were confiscated  
1866 Prussia secured her frontiers  
1867 Parliament passed the British North America act  
1868 Theodore of Abyssinia released his European prisoners  
1871 Royal Albert Hall opened in London

1875\* Great districts in Iceland covered by lava  
1878 Zulus defeated at Kambula  
1880\* Jesuits and other orders expelled from France  
1881 Commons refused to adopt decimal system  
1883\* Lord Chief Justice of Hungary murdered.  
1887 Ray Palmer, clergyman and poet, died.  
1888 The Negus of Abyssinia sued for peace  
1889 Many evictions in Ireland and houses burned  
1891 Two negroes lynched at Russellville, Ala.  
1891 Howard Crosby, clergyman and reformer, died  
1892 Bank of Italy proposed.  
1893 Cholera epidemic in Austria  
1893 A pension voted in France to widow of Renan.  
1894 German and Austrian Emperors met at Vienna  
1895\* Amistice between China and Japan  
1895\* Maturio M. Ballou, American publisher, died.  
1899 Stormy secess witnessed in Belgian legislature  
1900 Delagoa Bay award announced, Portugal having to pay \$5,000,000  
1901 Elections held for first Australian Commonwealth Parliament.  
1902 Riots occurred at Ta-ming-fu, China.  
1906 Street-railway strike in Winnipeg  
1906 Coal-mine explosion near Nagasaki, Japan, killed 250  
1907 Oudja, Morocco, occupied by French troops  
1909 French fought Moors in Morocco  
1911: John Philip Du Moulin, American Roman Catholic bishop died  
1911\* Henry Clay Peabody, Justice Maine Supreme Court, died.  
1911 Sir Caspar Pundon Clarke, ex-Director of South Kensington (London) and Metropolitan Art Museums (New York), died  
1912 President Waite, United Mine Workers of America ordered suspension of all anthracite coal-mining pending settlement of miners' demands

## MARCH 30

Feast day of St. John Climacus; St. Zozimus; St. Regulis, bishop of Senlis  
317 B C Phœlon, Athenian statesman and general, died  
1209 Black Monday massacre in Dublin, Ireland  
1232 The Sicilian Vespers occurred  
1555 Bishop Ferrar, bishop of St. David's Wales, burned.  
1658 Sir Henry Wotton, English writer, born.  
1657 Sir Ralph Sadler, English statesman, died  
1636 Massachusetts sought to suppress dissent  
1678 Boston Puritans started to settle at New Haven, Conn.  
1700 Scotch and English settlements to Barlen surrendered to Spaniards  
1707 Sebastien de Vauban, French military engineer, died  
1713 Battle of Cotentin Creek (Snow Hill), N C between colonists and Indians  
1783 William Hunter, English physician and anatomist died  
1785 Henry Viscount Hardinge, English general born  
1789 First meeting of Congress under the Constitution  
1793 Rosas, dictator of Argentine Republic, born  
1799 John Q Adams received by Bonaparte  
1801 New York established jail-liberties  
1807 H G Elliott, British diplomat, died  
1813 Andrew Jackson's army in Missisippi disbanded  
1814 The Allies defeated the French before Paris  
1814\* American army of 4,000 defeated at La Colle, Canada  
1821 James Hadley, Creek scholar of Yale University, born.  
1822 Florida organized as a Territory  
1834\* Rudolph Ackermann, German orthographer, died.  
1837 John Constable, English painter, died  
1839 Office of Grand Vizier abolished in Turkey  
1842\* Madame Lebrun, French painter, died.  
1842 John Fiske, American author, born  
1842 Paul Verlaine, French poet, died  
1848 Carlos VII, pretender to Spanish throne, born.  
1849 Bloody battle of Breslau  
1850 Afridis murdered an English party  
1851 Population of Ireland reported as 6,574,238  
1854 Population of United Kingdom reported as 27,637,761  
1855 English made treaty of friendship with Dost Mohammed of Kabul  
1855 Election riots occurred in Kansas  
1856 Privateering abolished in Europe  
1856 France and Russia made peace  
1858 Kotah, in India, taken by General Roberts  
1860 Tuscany voted to join Sardinia  
1863 Frederick VII. granted independent rights to Holstein, but attached Schleswig to Denmark  
1863 George I proclaimed King of Greece.  
1863 Mosby defeated near Aldie, Va  
1864 Congress repealed direct tax imposed August 5, 1861

1865\* Sheridao's cavalry advanced to Five Forks, Va  
1865 St. Athans' Confederate raiders discharged by Canadian court  
1865 The English Parliament granted £50,000 for defense of Canada  
1867 Treaty with Russia for purchase of Alaska concluded  
1868 Actual trial of impeachment charges against President Johnson began  
1870 The 15th amendment was proclaimed as part of the Constitution  
1870 All the late Confederate States re-proclaimed in Congress  
1872 Great Aquarium at Brighton, England, opened  
1874 Archbishop of Cologne arrested for resisting the May laws  
1874 Parliament authorized a loan for India up to \$50,000,000  
1876 Agrarian outrages in Ireland  
1880 Metropolitan Museum in New York opened  
1882 Prosecutor of Odessa assassinated  
1885 Franz Abt, German composer, died.  
1885 The French took possession of the Pescadore Islands near Taiwan  
1886 The "Lyceum" wrecked on coast of Australia, with loss of 85 lives  
1889 Great famine in Shantung, China, thousands committed suicide  
1890 Major Panlitz confessed to conspiracy against Alexander of Bulgaria  
1890 Citizens of Hartford completed subscription of \$400,000 for free art museum and library  
1891 Riots terrorized Connellsville coke region in Pennsylvania  
1894 President Cleveland vetoed Bland Coinage bill  
1894 Austrian army officers were forbidden to serve at the funeral of Kossuth  
1895 Japanese bombarded Tai-wao-Foo in Formosa (Taiwan)  
1895 Admiral Frederick Seymour, Baro Alcester, British Navy, died  
1896 Sir Robert Hart appointed chief of ports in China  
1897 Turks and Greeks fought in Macedonia  
1897 Angus Cameron, ex-United States Senator died  
1899 Anarchy prevailed in Samoa  
1901 Oxford won annual boat-race from Cambridge  
1903 Guatemala and San Salvador settled a dispute without war  
1903 Escalon became President of Salvador  
1905 Insurgents at Theriso, Crete, set up a new government  
1905 Queensborough Bridge at New York opened  
1910 King George of Greece issued decree for revision of Constitution  
1911\* Alexis Alexandre Gullimant, French geologist, died  
1912 French Chamber of Deputies passed bill for an eight-hour day for miners  
1912\* French Senate passed naval program for 28 first-class battle-ships by 1920

## MARCH 31

Feast-day of St. Acaelus, St Benjamin, martyr St Guy of Ferrara  
30 Jesus commissioned the Apostles  
1495 The Pope, Austria, Spain and other powers combined against Charles VIII. of France  
1504 Spain and France concluded three years' truce  
1519 Henry II, of France, born  
1547 Francis I, of France, died.  
1596 Rene Descartes, French philosopher, born  
1621 Philip III, of Spain died.  
1631 John Donne, English poet, died  
1654\* Parliament forbade cock fighting.  
1665 George Fox, Quaker, ordered arrested  
1675 Pope Benedict XIV born  
1683 Treaty of Warsaw  
1717 Bangorian controversy began in England  
1723 Frederick V, of Denmark, born  
1732 Franz Joseph Haydn, composer, born  
1744 France declared war against Great Britain  
1774 Parliament passed Boston Port Bill  
1794 National convention in France declared there is no God  
1806 The anti-slavery question introduced into Parliament  
1806 George, Earl Macartney, Irish diplomat, died  
1807 Discussion over Catholic question disrupted British cabinet  
1813 Richard D. Guyon, Hungarian patriot, born  
1814 The Allies entered Paris  
1824 Wm M Hunt, American artist, born.  
1830 Thomas Ovale elected president of Chile  
1831 Battle of Wawz, Russians defeated  
1833 Treasury building at Washington burned  
1835 John La Farge, American artist born.  
1835\* John C. Draper, American scientist, born  
1838 French blockaded Mexican ports  
1848 William Waldorf Astor, capitalist, born  
1850 John C Calhoun, American statesman died  
1852 Tremont Temple in Boston was burned  
1855 Charlotte Brontë, English author, died.  
1856 Church property in Mexico sequestered.  
1859 Linars became President of Bolivia  
1860 Spurgeon's tabernacle opened in London

1861 Grandson of Tippoo Tib murdered by his servants  
1861 England recognized new kingdom of Italy  
1861\* Body of Bonaparte laid in crypt in Paris  
1862 Confederate camp at Union City, Tenn., captured  
1863 Russians subdued revolt in Caucasus.  
1864 Confederates under Longstreet retired from Tennessee to Virginia  
1865 Transport "Gen Lyon" burned off Cape Hatteras 500 lives lost  
1865\* Battle of Boydton and White Oak Road, Confederates repulsed  
1867 Sheridao's cavalry forced back from Five Forks  
1866 Spards banded Valparaiso.  
1867 Turkey declined to give up Crete  
1868 Voting by proxy abolished in England  
1868 Chinese Embassy arrived in United States  
1877 Six European powers joined to vote of warning to Turkey.  
1879 English Hussars drowned in Kabul river.  
1902 Widows of ex-presidents Tyler, Polk, and Garfield were given \$5,000 yearly pensions  
1886 German Reichstag extended the socialist law for two years  
1889 Completion of Eiffel tower to Paris celebrated  
1890\* Stephen C Rowan, vice-admiral U S Navy, died  
1890 Emin Pasha led a military expedition to Lake Nyanza  
1891 Bulgarian government offered \$5,000 reward for assassin of Minister of Finance  
1891\* Influenza epidemic in Germany  
1891 Baron de Fava, Italian minister, recalled from Washington  
1891 Telegraph poles and wires ordered removed from New York  
1892 Western Silver mines shut down.  
1892 Deaths from cholera in Meikta said to average 1,127 each week  
1892 American Press Association incorporated  
1893 Austrian army adopted a bullet-proof cuirass  
1894 Kossuth's body lay to state in Budapest  
1894\* South Carolina militia revolted  
1897 British mission on Gold Coast attacked, and commissioner killed  
1898 Earthquake in California.  
1899\* Parliamtary grant made for education in Ireland £1,097,546  
1900 Boers defeated British at Sannas Post.  
1900 Ashantees attacked British  
1901\* Earthquake in Southern Russia and Turkey.  
1902 Boers defeated the British at Brank-spruit, Hart's River  
1904\* British, under Colonel Younghusband defeated Tibetans  
1905 Mr Thygeson, active member of Danish parliament, died, aged 99  
1906 Coal miners in Pennsylvania struck.  
1906 Treaty of commerce signed between Great Britain and Roumania  
1909 Last American troops left Cuba  
1910 New Italian cabinet formed, Luigi Luzzatti, Premier  
1910 Chamber of Deputies in France voted advance pensions  
1912 Robert L. Taylor, ex-governor, United States senator (Tenn.), died  
1912 William A Finch, American law educator (Cornell), died  
1912 Gen Leonidas Plaza elected President of Ecuador  
1912 Francis Joseph threatened to resign as King of Hungary unless proposals to restrict his control of the army were abandoned

## DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

340 Battle of Aquileia; Constantine II slain  
1503 Columbus abandoned Bethlehem in West India  
1524: Verrazano explored North American coast from North Carolina to Nova Scotia  
1630\* First American Baptist Church founded at Providence R I  
1714 Peace of Rastatt signed by France and German empire  
1767 Sir Guy Carleton expelled all Americans from Canada  
1830 Two thousand emigrants reached Australia  
1844\* King Otto, of Greece, named Bavarian advisers, new constitution accepted  
1846 J C Fremont raised flag in California  
1850 First locomotive passed through the Tubular bridge English Laid  
1850 Insurrection by Maori in New Zealand  
1865\* First American sheet 23 in wide at Bethlehem Pa  
1866 Livingston left Zanzibar to search for sources of Nile  
1867 Diamonds found in Cape Colony  
1868 Newfoundland declined to enter Canadian Union  
1869 Order of St Michael and St. George revived  
1872 Grant appointed a Panama Canal Commission  
1872 Erie Railroad riot in New York collapsed  
1875 Control of parish funds taken from German clergy  
1885 Chinese drove French from entrenched positions in Nam  
1900 Venezuelan rebels defeated near Bolivar



## APRIL

## APRIL 1

- Feast-day of St. Melito of Sardis, St. Hugh of Grenoble, St. Gilbert of Caithness, Scotland.
- All Fools' Day.**
- 1185 Prince John, son of Henry II, received homage of Irish chiefs at Waterford.
- 1257: Imperial German Electoral College appeared.
- 1405 Tamerlane, conqueror of Persia, died.
- 1406: Robert III., of Scotland, died.
- 1548: Sigismund I., of Poland, died.
- 1572: "Water Beggars" in the Netherlands seized Briel and Flushing.
- 1578: Dr William Harvey, demonstrator of blood circulation, born.
- 1610 Charles, Seigneur de St. Evremond, French author, born.
- 1639: First notice of hackney coaches in London.
- 1684: William Joseph made president of Maryland Province.
- 1691: Delaware seceded from Pennsylvania.
- 1730: Salomon Gessner, Swiss poet and painter, born.
- 1750: First Moravian missionaries reached Jamaica.
- 1779: John Langhorne, English author, died.
- 1803: Bank of France established.
- 1811: James McCosh, president of Princeton University (1868-1888), born.
- 1815: Prince Bismarck, German statesman, born.
- 1820: Isaac Millner, Dean of Carlisle, died.
- 1823: Simon B. Buckner, Confederate soldier, born.
- 1826: Construction of first railroad in the United States began in Massachusetts.
- 1826: E. A. Sothern, American actor, born.
- 1832: Winnebago and other Indian tribes went to war.
- 1840: Abolitionists, as Liberty Party, nominated Pinney for President.
- 1852: E. A. Abbey, American artist, born.
- 1853: Agnes Repplier, American essayist, born.
- 1861: The United States Morrill tariff law became effective.
- 1861: Cotton in New York sold at 12 1/2 cents a pound.
- 1862: Cotton in New York sold at 28 cents a pound.
- 1863: Federals drove Gen Morgan from Snow Hill, Tenn.
- 1863: Cotton sold in New York at 72 to 74 cents a pound.
- 1863: Gold sold in New York, at 56 1/4 per cent premium.
- 1864: Revenue tax of \$1 per barrel imposed on beer.
- 1864: Cotton sold in New York at 70 cents a pound.
- 1864: Gold sold in New York at 66 per cent premium.
- 1865: Confederates sank the steamer "Kodolph" below Fort Blakely Ala.
- 1865: Sheridan appeared in Lee's front at Dinwiddie Court House, Va.
- 1865: Battle of Five Forks, Va., Confederates defeated.
- 1865: The United States high-tariff law became effective.
- 1865: Madame Pasta, Italian opera-singer, died.
- 1865: Cotton sold in New York at 45 to 48 cents a pound.
- 1865: Confederate paper money worth 1 1/4 cents on the dollar.
- 1865: Gold sold in New York at 54 per cent premium.
- 1866: Chester Harding, American portrait-painter, died.
- 1866: Cotton in New York, sold at 40 to 42 cents a pound.
- 1866: Gold sold in New York at 28 per cent premium.
- 1867: Ranavalona II. began to reign in Madagascar.
- 1867: International exposition opened in Paris.
- 1869: Egypt commissioned Sir Samuel Baker to extend her southern boundaries.
- 1871: A second Reign of Terror began in Paris.
- 1872: Manuel Murillo Toro made president of Colombia.
- 1873: Steamship "Atlantic" wrecked in Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia, 535 lives lost.
- 1874: Santiago Perez made president of Colombia.
- 1876: Aquiles Parra made president of Colombia.
- 1877: Four new trade-ports in China created.
- 1877: T. A. Edison announced his invention of the microphone.
- 1878: General Julian Truglio made president of Colombia.
- 1880: Amnesty proclaimed in Cuba.
- 1880: Rafael Nuñez made president of Colombia.
- 1884: Rafael Nuñez made president of Colombia the second time.
- 1885: Colon and Aspinwall, Panama, burned by rebels.
- 1885: Indians besieged Battledford, Saskatchewan.
- 1889: Boulanger fled from Paris to escape arrest.
- 1890: Great labor strikes in Vienna, with violence.
- 1890: Mormons left Utah for Mexico.
- 1891: Samuel T. Spear, American theologian died.
- 1892: The Chins in Burma revolted against British.
- 1892: Charles D. Drake, American jurist died.
- 1893: Prairie fire in Nebraska laid waste 20 miles of territory.
- 1894: Louis Kossuth was buried in Budapest, Hungary.
- 1894: Charles Edward Brown-Sequard, French scientist died.
- 1894: Remilio Bermudez, president of Peru died.
- 1895: Robert Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, London, died.
- 1895: Charles Camille Doucet, French dramatist, died.
- 1896: Olimo, starting a rebellion, called himself "King of the Matabele."
- 1897: John H. Russell, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
- 1897: William Conyngham Plunket, Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, died.
- 1898: Arthur Orton, English impostor, "Tichborne Claimant," died.
- 1898: Spain announced that it would grant an armistice if Cubans asked for it.
- 1899: American force in Samoa ambushed several killed.
- 1899: Charles C. Carpenter, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
- 1899: Baroness Clara de Hirsch, Hungarian philanthropist, died.
- 1900: St. George Milvart, English scientist, died.
- 1901: Prof. Francois Raoult, French chemist, died.
- 1901: John T. Stainer, English organist and composer, died.
- 1902: New palace of Swiss parliament opened.
- 1902: Fight at Boshman's Kop, Commander Erasmus killed.
- 1902: Joseph S. Fowler, ex-United States Senator from Tennessee, died.
- 1902: Thomas Dunn English, American poet and journalist, died.
- 1904: Officers connected with murder of Alexander and Draga of Serbia honored.
- 1904: Religious emblems ordered removed from French courts.
- 1904: Guy Wetmore Carryl, American poet and humorist, died.
- 1905: Great bridge over Zambesi river, at Victoria Falls, linked up.
- 1905: Centenary of birth of Hans Christian Andersen celebrated throughout Denmark.
- 1905: Letter-rate between England and Australia reduced to one penny.
- 1906: French clergy fled 22,640 claims against French government under separation law.
- 1906: Baron Penedo, Brazilian minister to England for 33 years died, aged 90.
- 1906: Col. Michael McLaughlin, a prominent Fenian, died.
- 1907: John C. Granbery, a bishop of the M. E. Church South, died.
- 1907: Russell Sage Foundation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.
- 1909: Khedive opened harbor of Port Sudan.
- 1910: The emigration from Ireland during 1909 reported at 29,230.
- 1910: Bishop Parry, former primate of Australia, died.
- 1911: A serious outbreak of plague in Java reported.
- 1911: Deaths from plague in India during March reported at 95,884.
- 1911: James Houston Eccleston, American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, died.
- 1911: Martin Greff, Bavarian poet, died.
- 1912: United States House of Representatives passed bill reducing wool-tariff.
- 1912: United States Supreme Court decided that Interstate Commerce Commission can compel water-lines to report to it.
- 1912: British miners' vote on resumption of work showed 69 141 for and 66,828 against.
- 1912: Dr. Sun Yat Sen resigned provisional presidency of the Chinese Republic.
- 1912: Assam, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Delhi officially reconstituted provinces of British India.
- 1912: Feast day of St. Apian of Lyca, St. Theodosia of Casarea, St. Nicetas of Lyons, St. Elna, St. Francis of Paula, 742 (or 747), Charlemagne born.
- 1902: Arthur, Prince of Wales, died.
- 1512: Ponce de Leon commissioned to settle "Florida."
- 1559: Peace of Chateau Cambrésis.
- 1631: Bishop Laud commissioned to restore St. Paul's in London.
- 1640: Paul Fleming, German poet died.
- 1661: Pepys noted first sight of the game Pall Mall.
- 1698: Richard Coote, Earl of Bellamont, arrived with commission as Governor of New York and Massachusetts.
- 1791: Mirabeau, French orator and statesman, died.
- 1792: United States mint established.
- 1798: August Heinrich Hoffmann, German poet born.
- 1801: Copenhagen bombarded by Nelson.
- 1805: Bhurtpore, in India, taken by Lake Bonaparte married Maria Louisa of Austria, in Paris.
- 1814: French Senate decreed that Bonaparte had forfeited the throne.
- 1826: Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, died.
- 1832: Dom Pedro of Portugal, proclaimed himself Regent of Terceira.
- 1844: Fleet Prison for debtors in London abolished.
- 1846: John Le Keux, English engraver, died.
- 1846: The boundary between Oregon and Canada set at 49th parallel.
- 1847: Alvarado, Mexico, surrendered to Americans.
- 1847: Foreign nations made warlike demonstrations in China to compel observance of treaties.
- 1849: Battle of Hatvan; Hungarians defeated Austrians.
- 1852: Earthquake wrecked 400 houses in Valparaiso, Chile.
- 1862: McClellan reached Fortress Monroe, to begin Richmond campaign.
- 1863: Affair at Woodbury, Tenn.; Confederates repulsed.
- 1863: Women at Richmond, Va., led in a bread riot.
- 1864: Red River expedition reached Natchitoches, La.
- 1864: Negro troops in United States service reported at 71,976.
- 1865: Federals captured Confederates' main works at Petersburg, Va.
- 1865: Richmond, Va., evacuated by Confederates.
- 1865: Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill (Confederate), killed at Petersburg.
- 1865: Federals captured Selma, Ala., with large amount of stores.
- 1865: Battle of Ebenezer Church, Ala.; Confederates defeated.
- 1865: Prince Kung of China degraded by the two empresses.
- 1865: Richard Cobden, English political economist, died.
- 1866: President Johnson declared insurrection suppressed east of Mississippi.
- 1866: Habeas corpus restored in all states, except Texas.
- 1866: The Evening Star first issued in Philadelphia.
- 1871: French national troops defeated Commune at Courbevoie.
- 1872: S. F. B. Morse, American inventor and artist, died.
- 1877: Rhode Island opened a state school for deaf mutes.
- 1878: British raised siege of Ekowe in Zululand.
- 1878: British defeated the Zulus at Ginghlovo.
- 1878: The Earl of Leitrim and two servants killed by Irish agrarian agitators.
- 1879: Fight at Futtinhabad; British defeated Khuglians.
- 1879: Peru joined Bolivia in war against Chile.
- 1882: International art exhibition opened at Vienna.
- 1882: Austrian polar expedition started.
- 1884: Ameer of Afghanistan met Lord Dufferin.
- 1885: Barrios defeated and killed at Chalchuapa, Salvador.
- 1887: United States government began to receive Canadian sealing vessels.
- 1889: Landslide at Second Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1889: Armand Felix Jobbès Duval, French painter died.
- 1889: Alexander McCue, American jurist, died.
- 1890: Stringent measures taken to suppress Russian students.
- 1890: A new quarrel broke out between Bulgaria and Serbia.
- 1890: George Thurber, American botanist, died.
- 1890: Thomas C. Anderson, Louisiana returning-board, died.
- 1891: Anarchists arrested daily in France.
- 1891: Albert Pike, brigadier-general (Confederate) and journalist died.
- 1891: A. T. Pouyer-Quertier, French statesman, died.
- 1891: Thos. C. Baring, English banker and philanthropist died.
- 1892: Revolution in Buenos Aires, state of siege declared.
- 1892: Anarchists left Paris in haste, fearing prosecutions.
- 1893: Belgians struck because of suffrage dispute.
- 1893: Tornado in Oklahoma killed and wounded 600 people.
- 1894: "Industrial Army" left Los Angeles for Washington.
- 1894: Bread riots broke out in Andalusia, Spain.
- 1894: Bloody battle at Bornu, Central Sudan.
- 1894: First railway in India constructed by native capital, opened.
- 1894: Michael Joseph O'Farrell, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.
- 1895: David M. Stone, American journalist died.
- 1896: China entered the International Postal Union.
- 1897: William E. Worthen, American civil engineer, died.
- 1899: Charles Philippe, Marquis de Chennevières French art patron died.
- 1902: Junius Henri Browne, American journalist died.
- 1902: William D. Whipple, general, U S Army, died.
- 1903: Russia's power in Finland made absolute.
- 1904: Germans began a series of severe fights with rebellious natives in Kamerun.
- 1905: Lord Milner, British agent in Transvaal, returned to England.
- 1906: Bambaata, a native chief, caused trouble for English in Natal, reward of \$2,500 for his capture.
- 1908: Police fired on rioters in Rome.
- 1908: The Czar dissolved the Finnish diet.
- 1909: Fire at Fort Worth, Texas, caused loss of \$5,000,000.
- 1910: German wireless sent messages 1,000 miles to Africa.
- 1911: Turks routed Albanian rebels at Tuzi.
- 1911: Edict at Peking urged Chinese to unite for defense.
- 1911: Thomas Samuel Hastings, American theologian, died.
- 1911: Seaman A. Knapp, American agricultural expert died.
- 1912: Edward Terry, English comedian, died.

## APRIL 3

- Feast-day of Sts. Agape, Chionla and Irene martyrs, St. Ulpian of Tyre, martyr, St. Nicetas, St. Bichard of Dover.
- 1203: Prince Arthur, English prince, murdered.
- 1401: Duke of Rothesay, heir of Robert III., of Scotland, starved to death.
- 1593: Rev. George Herbert, writer of religious poetry, born.
- 1639: Ferdinand Georges confirmed as lord-proprietor of Maine.
- 1646: Presbyterianism made state religion by Parliament.
- 1646: Self-denying ordinance passed by Parliament.
- 1667: Edward, Marquis of Worcester, mechanical engineer, died.
- 1682: Bartolome Ertahan Murillo, Spanish painter, died.
- 1758: Simon Kenton, American Indian fighter, born.
- 1763: Gibbets cut down near London.
- 1764: John Abernethy, English physician, born.
- 1774: Rohilla war in India began.
- 1783: Sweden and United States arranged treaty.
- 1783: Washington Irving, American author, born.
- 1790: North Carolina made final cession of lands.
- 1793: Dionysius Lardner, English scientific writer, born.
- 1798: Commodore Charles Wilkes, U S Navy, born.
- 1801: Prussia seized Hanover.
- 1813: Naval action on Chesapeake Bay, near Urbana.
- 1822: Edward Everett Hale, clergyman and author, born.
- 1823: C. H. Derby, American humorist (John Phoenix), born.
- 1826: Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, died.
- 1829: Conflagration in Augusta, Ga.
- 1831: An insurrection broke out in Wilna and Volhynia, Poland.
- 1833: Russian auxiliaries of Turkey entered Constantinople.
- 1835: Harriet Prescott Spofford, American writer, born.
- 1837: John Burroughs, American naturalist, born.
- 1839: Chinese government destroyed \$20,000,000 worth of British opium.
- 1847: British captured the Bogue forts near Canton, China.
- 1848: Georges Ohnet, French novelist, born.
- 1849: Insurgents in Genoa seized the city and proclaimed the Ligurian Republic.
- 1852: Steamer "Glencoe" exploded at St. Louis. 83 persons drowned.
- 1858: Carlist rising in Spain, under Gen. Ortega.
- 1858: Sigismund Neukomm, Austrian composer, died.
- 1861: Reginald de Koven, American composer, born.
- 1861: Herman Humphrey, President of Amherst College, died.
- 1862: Federal army left Fort Monroe for Yorktown.
- 1862: Sir James Clark Ross, Arctic explorer, died.
- 1862: Constitution for West Virginia approved by a vote of the people.
- 1863: Knights of the Golden Circle arrested at Reading, Pa.
- 1864: Garibaldi received in England with enthusiasm.
- 1864: Republican capital of Mexico established in Monterey.
- 1865: Petersburg, Va., evacuated by Confederates.
- 1865: Lee retreated from Richmond towards Amelia Court House, Va.
- 1865: Federal troops occupied Richmond.
- 1871: Insurgents in Paris occupied several of the forts of Paris.
- 1871: Marshal MacMahon made chief of French army.
- 1872: Earthquake at Antioch, Syria, killed 1,600.
- 1872: Asteroid Althea discovered.
- 1877: Bismarck resigned his offices.
- 1880: Mohammed Jan killed in battle.
- 1881: Earthquake on Island of Chios killed 4,000.
- 1883: Whitechapel murders in London began.
- 1885: French signed preliminary treaty for peace in Tonkin.
- 1889: Wind-storms and prairie fires caused great loss in South Dakota and Minnesota.
- 1889: William Gammell, American political economist, died.
- 1892: Fire in New Orleans caused loss of \$2,650,000.
- 1894: Governor Tillman of South Carolina took control of state police offices.

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1895- British advanced through the Chitral region, India.  
1897- Moslems attacked Christians in Crete, and were disarmed by European troops.  
1897- Albert Frick, American railroad manager, died.  
1897- Johannes Brahms, Austrian pianist and composer, died.  
1898- Ohio River levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke and drowned many.  
1898- An avalanche killed 150 persons in Chilkoot Pass, Alaska.  
1898- China leased Weihaiwei to Great Britain.  
1899- Petition and grievances signed by 40,000 Uitlanders sent to Queen Victoria.  
1900- Battle of Reddersburg, Boers defeated the British.  
1901- Spanish Cabinet approved United States treaty.  
1902- Funeral services at Cape Town for Cecil Rhodes.  
1902- Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., caused loss of \$1,000,000.  
1902- Loss due to Boer war estimated by mine operators at \$30,000,000.  
1903- Riff tribes in Morocco proclaimed the sultan's brother as sultan.  
1903- Insurance investigation in New York began.  
1906- Riots began in Persia against foreign doctors.  
1906- Joseph L. F. Bertrand, French Academy of Science, died.  
1909- Admiral Cervera, commander of Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, died.  
1910- The Mad Mullah raided and killed in Africa.  
1910- Jeremiah L. Zabriskie, American microscopist, died.  
1911- Edward B. Latch, chief engineer U. S. Navy, died.  
1912- Constitution of Croatia suspended absolute government proclaimed.  
1912- C. P. Rogers, American transcontinental aviator, killed in flight at Long Beach, Cal.

#### APRIL 4

Feast-day of St. Isidore of Seville, St. Plato.  
1397- St. Ambrose, church father, died.  
1422- Pope Nicholas IV, died.  
1406- Robert III, King of Scotland, died.  
1609- Henry Hudson sailed on third voyage.  
1617- John Napier, inventor of logarithms, died.  
1661- Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven, Scottish general, died.  
1662- Virginia arrested and prosecuted Quakers.  
1703- Castle at Belfast, Ireland, burned.  
1743- Robert Ainsworth, English scholar, died.  
1774- Oliver Goldsmith, English author died.  
1776- James Granger, English writer and print collector, died.  
1792- Thaddeus Stevens, American politician, born.  
1793- Jean Delavigne, French dramatist and poet, born.  
1802- Lloyd Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice, died.  
1806- Mutiny among Greeks and Corsicans in garrison at Malta ended by their blowing themselves up with 400 tons of powder.  
1807- Joseph Jérôme Lalande, French astronomer died.  
1809- Pennsylvania provided for free tuition for poor children.  
1812- Congress passed third Embargo Act.  
1817- André Masséna, Duke of Rivoli, Marshal of France, died.  
1818- United States flag adopted by Congress.  
1823- William Siemens, German-English engineer and inventor, born.  
1838- Lawrence Barrett, American actor, born.  
1841- President W. H. Harrison died one month after inauguration.  
1841- John Tyler became President by death of Harrison.  
1849- Austrians defeated at Laplo-Bleske, Hungary.  
1858- Battle of Jhansi, Indian mutiny.  
1858- Sir Hugh Rose captured Jhansi; Indian mutiny.  
1861- Virginia rejected an ordinance of secession, and appointed commissioners to visit Washington.  
1861- First pony express left California for St. Joseph, Mo.  
1862- Department of the Rappahannock established, McDowell commander.  
1862- Apalachicola, Fla., surrendered to Federal troops.  
1862- A Federal force occupied Thoroughfare Gap, Va.  
1862- Federal troops captured Pass Christian on Gulf coast of Mississippi.  
1862- A canal completed past Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river.  
1864- Sheridan assigned to command of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac.  
1864- Schofield placed in command of Federal armies in North Carolina.  
1864- Sanitary Commission Fair in New York city opened.  
1865- Sheridan faced Leo at Amelia Court House, Va.  
1866- Bill to disestablish Irish Church passed Parliament.  
1871- Communists in Paris shot prisoners.  
1871- Communists suppressed at Marseilles.  
1882- President Arthur vetoed anti-Chinese bill.  
1882- An international committee on debt of Egypt appointed.

1882- Home-rule for Scotland started.  
1883- Government of Queensland took possession of New Guinea.  
1884- Chile and Peru signed final treaty of peace.  
1885- Philo Remington, American manufacturer, died.  
1890- Railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa commenced.  
1890- Dahomey coast, W. Africa, blockaded by French.  
1890- Russian students expelled from universities.  
1891- Accession of Chilean iron-clad "Pillcomayo" increased Chilean insurgent strength to 40 vessels.  
1893- Berlin Sea Court of Arbitration opened in Paris.  
1894- Alphonse de Candolle, Swiss botanist, died.  
1894- Anarchist bomb explosions frequent in Paris.  
1894- Women elected to city offices in Kansas.  
1894- First female notary public in New Jersey appointed.  
1894- Australian banks began to suspend payment.  
1894- Fire in Shanghai, China, destroyed over 1,000 buildings.  
1896- Japan and Germany signed treaty of commerce.  
1896- Rebellious Matabele subdued.  
1897- Moslems attacked Christians in Crete, and were suppressed and disarmed by foreign troops.  
1899- Cuban military assembly voted to disband army.  
1900- Borodigovink returned his Antarctic expedition to Stewart Island.  
1900- Osman Pasha Turkish soldier and statesman died.  
1900- John Bidwell, American prohibitionist, died.  
1901- George T. Anderson, an American soldier, died.  
1901- Richard D'Oyly Carte, English theatrical manager, died.  
1902- Will of Cecil Rhodes, relating to Oxford scholarships, made public.  
1903- John D. Washburn, American diplomat, died.  
1905- Earthquake in northern India, 20,000 killed.  
1906- Señor Blanco, Spanish general and statesman, died.  
1907- James Newbury Fitzgerald, American (M. E.) bishop, died.  
1908- Arbitration treaty signed by U. S. and Great Britain.  
1908- Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, closed its doors.  
1909- Russian government dissolved Finnish diet.  
1910- George H. Williams, ex-United States Attorney-General died.  
1911- American-Japanese commercial treaty provided at Tokyo.  
1911- Madero declared peace in Mexico impossible until Diaz resigned the presidency.  
1911- Attempt made to destroy new city buildings at Springfield, Mass.  
1911- Charles F. Moberley Bell, managing director London Times, died.  
1912- Isaac Kaufmann Funk, American lexicographer, author and publisher, died.  
1912- End of coal strike in England officially announced.  
1912- Tibetans opposed extension of Chinese Republic into their territory.  
1912- Asa Carey, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, died.  
1912- Exportation of war-material from the United States to Mexico sanctioned by the President.

#### APRIL 5

Feast-day of St. Tigernach of Ireland, St. Beacan of Ireland, St. Gerald of Scauwe, St. Vincent Ferrar of Spain.  
1355- Charles IV again crowned Emperor.  
1566- Camprupise of Breda, nobles of Holland presented petition against the Inquisition.  
1580- William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, English poet, born.  
1583- Thomas Hobbes, English philosopher, born.  
1614- "Addled Parliament" convened.  
1671- Edmund Calamy, English nonconformist, born.  
1676- John Winthrop, colonial governor, died.  
1735- William Derham, English divine and physicist, died.  
1753- British Museum originated.  
1768- New York Chamber of Commerce established.  
1779- Nantucket plundered by refugees.  
1794- Danton, French revolutionist guillotined.  
1795- Peace of Basel; Prussia withdrew from German coalition.  
1799- Battle of Maguano; Krav defeated the French.  
1800- Battle of Voltri; Austrians defeated the French.  
1804- William Gilpin, English writer, died.  
1811- Robert Bakke, institutor of Sunday-schools, died.  
1813- Battle of Mhekers; Prussians defeated French.  
1814- Bonaparte's abdication negotiated.  
1818- San Martín drove Spaniards from Chile.  
1822- Civil War began in Costa Rica.  
1822- T. R. Timby, American inventor of the revolving turret, born.  
1823- Imperialist revolt in Costa Rica quelled.  
1834- Frank R. Stockton, American novelist, born.  
1837- Charles Algernon Swinburne, English poet, born.

1840- Lant Carpenter, English Unitarian clergyman and writer, drowned.  
1842- Battle of Jelalabnd (Ahalbar Pass).  
1849- Two Danish ships were sunk by batteries at Ekerenforde.  
1852- Prince Schwarzenberg, premier of Austria, died.  
1857- Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, born.  
1862- Siege of Yorktown began.  
1863- British government held Confederate vessels at Liverpool.  
1865- Jefferson Davis, in a proclamation, urged a continuance of hostilities.  
1865- Tennessee ratified 14th amendment.  
1870- New York City and County unified.  
1871- Paris communists arrested archbishop of Paris.  
1871- Commune confiscated property of leading French statesmen.  
1879- Chile declared war against Bolivia and Peru.  
1885- Peace preliminaries signed at Peking.  
1886- Alexander of Bulgaria made governor of Eastern Roumelia.  
1888- The Layton Art galleries at Milwaukee opened.  
1890- Bulgaria yielded to demands of Serbia.  
1891- A German squadron ordered to Chile.  
1891- Joseph B. Dusmet, Italian cardinal archbishop, died.  
1897- Venezuela ratified a boundary treaty with Great Britain.  
1897- Powers restrained aggression on Greco-Turkish frontier.  
1898- China leased a bay on S. E. coast to France.  
1899- Strike and anti-Semitic riots arose at Nachod, Bohemia.  
1899- Lord, American lawyer, died.  
1899- Thomas E. Ellis, English Liberal "whip," died.  
1900- Methuen defeated Boers near Boshof.  
1900- French in Algiers occupied nases.  
1901- Russia withdrew the Manchurian convention proposed to China.  
1901- The Porte arrested leaders in Bulgaria-Macedonia troubles.  
1901- Chicago voted for municipal ownership of street railways.  
1904- Frances Power Cobbe, English author and philanthropist, died.  
1906- Vesuvius broke into eruption.  
1907- Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa., received \$6,000,000.  
1907- Engineering building at McGill University, Montreal, destroyed.  
1908- Samuel Currier Ewing, American missionary, died.  
1910- Tunnel through the Chilean Andes opened.  
1910- Socialists elected the mayor in Milwaukee, Wis.

#### APRIL 6

Feast-day of St. Silvas, pope and martyr, one hundred and twenty martyrs of Judah, Persia, St. Celestine, pope, St. Prudentius, St. Celsus, St. William, of Eskelle.  
188- Caracalla, Roman emperor, born.  
885- Methodius, Greek missionary in Slavonia, died.  
1199- Richard I (Cœur-de-Lion), of England, died.  
1457- Mohammed II. began siege of Constantinople.  
1520- Raffae, Italian painter, died.  
1528- Albert Durer, German artist, died.  
1580- Earthquake in London demolished part of St. Paul's Cathedral.  
1590- Sir Francis Walsingham, English statesman, died.  
1593- Dissenting clergymen hanged in Freshyden Scotland.  
1608- John Sturt, English antiquarian, died.  
1608- Church of England established in Virginia by charter.  
1631- First treaty of Cherasco between France and the Roman emperor.  
1649- Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University, born.  
1667- Ragusa, in Italy, ruined by an earthquake.  
1670- Jean Baptiste Rousseau, French poet, born.  
1695- Richard Busby, English teacher, died.  
1706- Philip of Spain besieged Barcelona.  
1773- James Mill, English political economist, born.  
1776- Congress forbade importation of slaves.  
1789- Washington elected President.  
1793- Committee of Public Safety appointed in France.  
1794- Benoit and Desmoulins, ultra-revolutionists, executed.  
1796- George Campbell, English theologian, died.  
1803- Sir William Hamilton, British diplomatist and archaeologist, died.  
1811- French priest "Revanehe" burned at Norfolk, Va.  
1812- Badajos, Spain, taken by Wellington.  
1813- British bombarded Lewistown, Del., for 20 hours.  
1814- Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son.  
1819- Fatal riot suppressed in military prison at Dartmoor, England.  
1821- Prince Alexander of Greece started war of independence.  
1828- Joseph Smith organized first Mormon church.  
1840- The Washingtonian temperance movement started.  
1841- Vice-President Tyler took oath of office as President.  
1849- Neapolitans took Catania, Sicily.  
1849- Hungarians defeated Austrians at Isaszeg.  
1849- Battle of Godollo, Austrians defeated.  
1850- Kohlnoor diamond sent India to become property of British Crown.

1852- Timothy Cole, American engraver, born.  
1856- A Constitution was adopted by Morrmans for the proposed State of Deseret.  
1856- Insurrection in Valencia, Spain.  
1861- Expedition to relieve Fort Pickens left New York.  
1862- Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Federals won.  
1862- Albert Sidney Johnston (Confederate) killed at Shiloh.  
1862- Fitz-James O'Brien, writer, poet, and soldier, died.  
1862- Gunboat "Pittsburgh" ran batteries off Island No. 10.  
1863- President Lincoln visited army of Potomac.  
1864- An anti-slavery act passed by loyal state convention in Louisiana.  
1864- Banks marched from Natchitoches, La., with 12 miles of wagon-train.  
1865- Lee fought battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.  
1865- Federals lost at High Bridge, Va.  
1866- First post of Grand Army of Republic organized at Decatur, Ill.  
1870- Calhoun Kingsley, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, died.  
1871- Paris commune suppressed 34 newspapers.  
1871- French national troops began to invest the Commune in Paris.  
1874- Fourth international exhibition opened in London.  
1889- Petroleum was discovered in Ontario, Canada.  
1891- George Edmunds, Senator from Vermont for 26 years, resigned.  
1891- Germany removed embargo on American pork.  
1892- Anarchists exploded bombs in French police stations.  
1892- Willard Saulsbury, ex-Senator from Delaware, died.  
1893- Fleet of foreign war-ships gathered in Hampton Roads to assist at the 400th anniversary of Columbus's reaching America.  
1893- Mormons dedicated completed Temple at Salt Lake City, Utah.  
1893- Vice Cole, English painter, died.  
1894- "Industrial Army" forced out of Oakland, Cal.  
1896- Olympic games revived in Greece.  
1896- United States Collegians won at Olympic games in Greece.  
1897- British had severe fighting in Bechuanaland, Africa.  
1899- George R. Howell, New York State archivist, died.  
1899- F. R. Commaissie, in Ashanti, besieged by rebel tribes.  
1900- John Codman, American political economist, died.  
1901- Zeke River fight in Cape Colony.  
1901- M. Stollhoff, premier of Bulgaria, died.  
1903- Political riots occurred in Belgrade.  
1903- Liberal constitution of 1901 restored in Serbia.  
1903- First Japanese army (45,000), advanced on Wiju.  
1904- Russians retreated across the Yalu river.  
1905- King Edward VII. met President Loubet, of France, near Paris.  
1906- Eastman Johnson, American painter, died.  
1906- Sir Wyke Bayliss, English artist, died.  
1911- Turkish relationship reached Sana, and the rebellion was suppressed.  
1911- Craige Lippincott, Philadelphia publisher, died.  
1911- Alexander Savage, Confederate officer and cotton factor, died.

#### APRIL 7

Feast-day of St. Hegesippus, early church father St. Apollinaris, St. Finan, St. Herman Joseph.  
1167- Lombard League formed by seven Italian cities.  
1356- Rudolph IV. laid foundation of Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vienna.  
1459- University of Ingolstadt, Bavaria, chartered by Pope.  
1498- Charles VIII. died, leaving no children.  
1498- Louis XII, of the Orleans family, became King of France.  
1498- Anne of Brittany first wore black for mourning.  
1506- St. Francis Xavier, missionary, born.  
1628- First Dutch clergyman reached New York.  
1651- Lennart Torstenson, count of Orjala, Swedish general in Thirty Years' War, died.  
1655- Fabian Chige became pope as Alexander VII.  
1656- Jerome Bignani, French jurist, died.  
1668- Sir William Davenant, poet laureate, died.  
1718- Hugh Blair, author of Blair's *Rhetoric*, born.  
1744- Robert William Elliston, English actor, born.  
1752- Earthquake scare in London, due to a lunatic's predictions.  
1754- Thomas Carte, English historian, died.  
1770- William Wordsworth, English poet, born.  
1772- François Marie Fourier, French socialist, died.  
1775- North Carolina endorsed first Continental Congress.  
1778- Chatham last appeared in Parliament.  
1811- St. Francis Chantrel, English sculptor, born.  
1788- Marietta, oldest town in Ohio, settled.  
1789- Abdul Hamid I, Sultan of Turkey, died.  
1789- Pieter Camper, Dutch anatomist, died.

1795- The metre made official unit of France  
 1795- Giovanni Battista Rubini, celebrated tenor singer, born.  
 1797- William Mason, English poet, died  
 1800- Dam at Austin, Tex., swept away, killing 50 and causing loss of \$3,000,000  
 1801- Charles Pichegru, French general, committed suicide.  
 1804- Sir James Emerson Tennent, English traveler and author born.  
 1814- Saybrook, Conn., surprised by the British  
 1817- Institution for Deaf Mutes opened at Hartford Conn.  
 1818- Jackson took St Marks, Fla., from the Spaniards  
 1823- An army of 100,000 invaded Spain to suppress the constitutional party  
 1830- A revolution began at Rio de Janeiro.  
 1831- Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated.  
 1830- William Godwin, English political writer and novelist died.  
 1839- British forces occupied Kojuk Pass in Afghanistan.  
 1844- Sir James Scarlett, English jurist and attorney-general, died.  
 1847- Italian opera opened in Covent Garden, London.  
 1850- Steamship "Adriatic" launched  
 1850- William Lisle Bowles, English poet, died  
 1860- French press officially censured for attacking England  
 1861- Confederate commissioners demanded a reply to note of Mar 12  
 1861- Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, cut off from all outside communication  
 1861- Agitation in Poland arrested by promise of autonomy.  
 1862- United States and Great Britain signed treaty for abolition of slave trade  
 1862- Island No. 10 above Memphis, Tenn., surrendered without a battle  
 1862- The Sultan of Turkey visited Egypt.  
 1863- Dupont attacked forts at Charleston, S. C.  
 1865- Grant asked surrender of Lee to prevent further shedding of blood  
 1865- Federals repulsed at Farmville, Va.  
 1865- Federal Cavalry destroyed railroad and Confederate stores at Wytheville, Va.  
 1865- Correspondence began between United States and British governments about Alabama claims.  
 1866- Austria demanded that Prussia cease to mobilize her army  
 1869- President Johnson sent message to Senate on British claims  
 1870- Mormons in Utah protested against governmental interference with polygamy.  
 1879- Khedive dismissed all Europeans from his Council  
 1881- Gladstone introduced Irish land bill  
 1881- The Rev Mackenzie's appeal rejected by the House of Lords, and the sentence of three years' imprisonment for ritualism affirmed  
 1887- Bolivian embassy withdrawn from Washington  
 1888- Canada defeated reciprocity with the United States  
 1889- Fires in Savannah destroyed property worth \$1,250,000  
 1889- Smithfield, N. C., destroyed by fire  
 1890- Nearly 300,000 workmen went on strike in England  
 1890- German flag raised in territory of Mandara, East Africa.  
 1891- Banks in the Argentine Republic suspended payment  
 1891- Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina, died  
 1891- Phineas T. Barnum, American showman, died  
 1892- German government adopted Maxim gun for navy  
 1893- William I. Kip, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
 1895- James Lawson Kemper, ex-Governor of Virginia, died  
 1896- Derwishes retreated from Kassala before the Italians  
 1898- Margaret Mather, American actress, died  
 1900- British troops in Wepener surrounded and heavily pressed  
 1900- Frederick E. Church, American painter, died  
 1902- Japanese occupied Wiju, Korea  
 1903- Alexander of Servia suspended the Constitution  
 1903- George E. Belknap, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
 1903- Josiah W. Whymper, English painter, died  
 1904- Thomas M. Green, American historian, died  
 1904- Judith Berolet (Mrs Edward Marshall), American actress, died.  
 1905- International agreement concerning Maracoe signed at Algiers  
 1906- Laang Prabang, Indo-China, destroyed by fire  
 1907- General Barrillas, ex-President of Guatemala, assassinated  
 1908- French attacked Serrat in Morocco  
 1908- Swiss National Council prohibited manufacture or sale of absinthe  
 1910- John W. Albaugh, American actor, died  
 1911- Count Zeppelin carried in his dirigible balloon a number of passengers from Friedrichshagen to Stuttgart

## APRIL 8

Feast-day of: St. Dionysius of Corinth, St. Perpetuus of Tours, St. Walter.  
 217- Caracalla, Roman emperor, assassinated  
 1341- Petrarch, Italian medieval poet, crowned

1364- John the Good, King of France, died.  
 1463- Queen Margaret of England sought aid from France  
 1492- Lorenzo de Medici, "The Magnificent," died.  
 1513- Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, near St. Augustine  
 1537- Almagro seized Cuzco, Peru  
 1580- William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, English poet, and patron of Elizabethan poets, born  
 1650- Sir Simonds D'Ewes, English antiquary, died.  
 1663- First English playbill printed  
 1663- Drury Lane Theater in London opened  
 1691- The French captured Mons in Belgium  
 1702- Thomas Gale, English classical scholar, died.  
 1732- David Rittenhouse, American astronomer, born  
 1735- Franz Leopold Rakoczy, Hungarian patriot, died  
 1782- Battle between General Monk and Hyndman  
 1783- John Claudius Loudon, British botanist, born  
 1795- Prince of Wales married Caroline of Brunswick  
 1807- Alliance of St. Petersburg signed.  
 1811- New York passed first law concerning Erie Canal  
 1818- Christian IX. of Sweden born.  
 1826- Duel of Henry Clay and John Randolph  
 1838- Steamship "Great Western" left Bristol, England, for New York  
 1854- English vessel "Furious," with flag of truce, fired on by Turks  
 1858- Russian soldiers charged into a mass-meeting in Warsaw.  
 1861- The Government gave notice of its intention to renege Fort Sumter.  
 1861- Secretary Seward replied to southern commissioners  
 1861- South Carolina convention revised state constitution  
 1861- Protestants in Austria, except Hungary and Venice, assured of their civil rights  
 1863- Federals raided through Loudon county, Virginia  
 1864- Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; Federals defeated  
 1865- Sheridan blocked Lee's retreat at Appomattox, Va.  
 1865- Lee sent letter to Grant proposing negotiations  
 1865- Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., taken by assault  
 1865- Spanish Fort, at Mobile, Ala., captured  
 1865- A review of Federal troops held in Richmond, Va.  
 1865- Last of political prisoners in Fort Lafayette New York harbor, set free  
 1860- Prussia and Italy united against Austria.  
 1874- The renovated cathedral of Worcester opened  
 1877- William A. Muhlenberg, American clergyman and poet, died.  
 1888- All political prisoners in Denmark released on king's 70th birthday  
 1889- Laborers rioted in Nuremberg.  
 1889- Jerome H. Kilder, American chemist, died.  
 1890- Patent issued to Mergenthaler for Linotype machine  
 1890- Austria began a period of rioting by socialists or strikers  
 1890- Junius S. Morgan, American financier, died  
 1891- Chile seized German steamer "Romulus."  
 1891- Edmond D. de Pressensé, French theologian, died.  
 1891- Russia massed troops on Austrian frontier  
 1891- Laborers rioted in Bavaria  
 1891- Frederick G. Mulder, American actor and playwright, died.  
 1893- Colombia extended time for Panama Canal 10 years  
 1894- Alexander G. Cattell, ex-Senator from New Jersey, died.  
 1895- United States Supreme Court decided income tax unconstitutional.  
 1895- Klag of Ashanti protested against British protectorate  
 1897- Fire at Knoxville, Tenn., caused loss of \$2,000,000  
 1897- Herr van Stephan, German Postmaster-General, inventor of postal cards, founder of Universal Postal Union, died.  
 1898- Battle of the Atbara in Sudan, British defeated Osman Digna  
 1900- Convention between Russia and China; Russia to leave Manchuria  
 1900- Lily Coghlan, American contralto singer, died  
 1901- British captured Pietersburg  
 1901- George M. Smith, English publisher, died  
 1902- Small force at Baera captured at Beyer's Lager  
 1902- Russia agreed to withdraw from Manchuria within 18 months  
 1902- Socialists rioted throughout Belgium  
 1902- Lord Kimberley, English statesman, 50 years in office, died  
 1903- Factory hands rioted near Nizhni-Novgorod, many killed and wounded  
 1904- Franco-English convention settled all disputes between the two countries  
 1904- Anglo-French agreement admitting Spanish interests in Morocco signed  
 1904- Leos Islands made part of French Guinea  
 1904- Turco-Bulgarian agreement signed at Sofia  
 1905- The Cowley Brotherhood opened new house in London

1905- British Columbia legislature passed anti-Japanese immigration law  
 1905- Dr. Scrossmayr, bishop of Diakovo, Croatia, died.  
 1906- Benjamin Wistar Morris, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
 1907- Supreme Court decided Isle of Pines not United States territory  
 1909- Helena Bender, Countess Modjeska, actress, died  
 1909- George R. Carpenter, American rhetorician, died.  
 1909- Francis Marion Crawford, American novelist, died  
 1910- M. Daniel Klinef, French aviator, flew with a passenger for 2 hours and 20 minutes  
 1911- An explosion at Littleton, Ala., killed 130 miners  
 1911- Edward A. Moseley, Secretary Interstate Commerce Commission, died  
 1912- Emily Soldene, English actress and novelist, died.  
 1912- Floods in Arkansas and Canada

## APRIL 9

Feast-day of: Roman captives, martyrs in Persia, St. Mary of Egypt, Massilian martyrs in Africa, St. Eupychius, St. Datto, St. Waltrude, St. Gautier of Lhasousin  
 715- Pope Constantine died  
 1388- Battle of Nafels; Swiss defeated Germans  
 1483- Edward IV., king of England, died; was succeeded by his son, Edward V.  
 1548- Gasca defeated Spanish rebels in Peru  
 1553- Francois Rabelais, French romancer, died  
 1626- Bacon, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Albans died  
 1677- Ferdinand III., emperor of Germany, died  
 1681- Lasalle reached mouth of Mississippi river  
 1692- Roger de Rabutin, Comte de Bussy, French author and writer, died.  
 1697- William, earl of Craven, wealthy royalist, died.  
 1747- Lord Lovat beheaded for treason  
 1754- Christian von Wolff, German philosopher, died  
 1758- Fisher Ames, president of Harvard College, born  
 1780- Charleston, S. C., captured by British.  
 1791- George Peacock, dean of Ely, mathematician, born  
 1793- A Catholic relief act, passed by Irish parliament, signed by king  
 1795- New York provided for common schools.  
 1801- Jacques Necker, French financier, died.  
 1807- John Opie, English painter, died.  
 1809- England and Austria made fifth coalition against Bonaparte  
 1813- Frigate "Chesapeake" returned to Boston from successful cruise  
 1816- African Methodist Episcopal Church organized  
 1829- Danzig, in Prussia, inundated by breaking dikes great loss of life and property  
 1848- Danish royal forces defeated Schleswig rebels at Hensburg  
 1849- An army of 20,000 Italians defeated by the Dominicans  
 1850- Ecclesiastical law abolished in Sardinia.  
 1852- Steamer "Saluda" exploded near Lexington, Mo. 100 killed  
 1854- Treaty of Vienna; Powers agreed to preserve integrity of Turkey  
 1855- Second unsuccessful bombardment of Sebastopol.  
 1860- Pony express service from San Francisco to St. Joseph, Mo. inaugurated  
 1861- Asteroid Mala discovered  
 1861- Union Club in Boston, Mass., organized  
 1864- Banks retreated to Pleasant Hill, La.  
 1865- General Lee surrendered the Army at Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House  
 1865- Confederates defeated at Sallisbury, N. C.  
 1866- Congress overrides Johnson's veto of Civil Rights bill  
 1867- A special commission began trial of Fenians in Ireland  
 1867- Steamer "Sea Bird" burned on Lake Erie, with loss of 102 lives  
 1871- Communists in Paris attack Chateaux  
 1872- Soldiers' monument unveiled at Detroit, Mich.  
 1881- Charles Bradlaugh reelected for Northampton  
 1882- Dante Gabriel Rossetti, English artist and poet, died  
 1884- International African Association reported 30 stations in the Congo  
 1884- Chinese burned Hangbo in Tonkin  
 1885- Treaty of peace between China and France signed at Tientsin.  
 1889- Thomas H. Patterson, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1889- Michael Eugene Chevreul, French chemist, died.  
 1890- Canada decided to renew modus vivendi with the United States  
 1893- Shopmen of the Santa Fe system struck  
 1893- Aerolite broke arm from the statue of John Brown at Osawatimie, Kan.  
 1893- Andrew G. Magrath, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died.  
 1894- Theater fire in Milwaukee killed 9 firemen  
 1894- Admiral da Gama escaped from a Portuguese war-ship  
 1894- Sir Charles S. C. Bowen, English jurist, died

1894- John Graham, American criminal lawyer, died.  
 1897- War-ship bombarded Cretan insurgents  
 1897- Peru suspended coinage of silver.  
 1897- Bands of Greek irregulars attacked the Turks at Krania and began Greco-Turkish war.  
 1898- Spain granted armistice to Cuba on recommendation of the Powers  
 1899- Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, died  
 1902- Uproar in Austrian Reichsrath over language question  
 1903- Northern Securities Company merger declared illegal by United States Court of Appeals  
 1903- Hillary Bell, American dramatic and music critic, died  
 1904- Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, died.  
 1905- French troops fight in Morocco frontier.  
 1905- Lord Chelmsford, British commander in Zulu war, died.  
 1905- Sir Francis Jenne, Lord St. Heliers, English jurist, died.  
 1906- Dr. Sven Hedin arrived in Persia after traversing Tibet.  
 1909- Ethan Allen Hitchcock, ex-United States Secretary of Interior, died.  
 1911- Plot to kill Mikado of Japan reported  
 1911- The Yashikawa district in Tokyo destroyed, 5,000 houses burned, 10,000 persons homeless  
 1911- James E. Picher, American army surgeon and author, died.  
 1912- Break in levee near Cold Lake, Ark., affected 2,000 sq m of territory  
 1912- Anti-Home Rule demonstrations held in Belfast.

## APRIL 10

Feast-day of: St. Bademns, martyr, St. Mechtildes, virgin and abbess  
 428- Nestorius is made patriarch of Constantinople  
 879- Louis II, "Le Begue" of France, died.  
 1648- Francisco Carbajal, Spanish conquistador, died  
 1683- Hugo Grotius (de Groot), Dutch jurist, founder of international law, born  
 1685- Pope Gregory XIII. died  
 1699- Gabrielle d'Estrees, favorite of Henry IV. of France, died.  
 1693- Martin Prlug sailed to explore New England coast  
 1630- William, Earl of Pembroke, English poet, patron of Elizabethan poets, died.  
 1644- William Brewster, one of the Pilgrims, died.  
 1693- Manuel Vivero became governor of Costa Rica  
 1707- Sir John Pringle, English army surgeon, born.  
 1732- Mississippi Company surrendered charter to Crown  
 1741- Battle of Mollwitz; Prussians defeated Austrians  
 1752- William Cheselden, English surgeon, died  
 1778- William Hazlitt, English writer, born.  
 1792- Newtown, now Elmira, New York, settled  
 1808- Horatio Gates, Revolutionary general, died  
 1806- Leonidas Polk, bishop and general (Confederate), born  
 1810- Three days of rioting began in London because of the arrest of a Member of Parliament for expressing his opinion  
 1813- Joseph Louis Lagrange, French mathematician, died.  
 1814- Battle of Toulouse, Wellington defeated Soult  
 1814- Napoleon abdicated French throne  
 1816- Second National Bank chartered for 20 years, with \$35,000,000 capital  
 1823- National Greek Congress met at Argos  
 1827- Lewis Wallace, soldier and author, born.  
 1829- William Booth, founder of Salvation Army, born.  
 1829- Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill passed by Parliament  
 1831- Battle of Siedlice, Poles defeated Russians  
 1835- Louise Chandler Moulton, American writer, born.  
 1840- Alexander Nasmyth, English painter, died.  
 1841- The New York Tribune first issued by Horace Greeley  
 1844- Fire in Pittsburgh, Pa. destroyed 100 buildings valued at \$6,000,000  
 1848- Immense Chartist demonstration in London, petition signed by 5,000,000 people prepared for Parliament  
 1849- The Danes conquered the Prussians and rebels  
 1849- Battle at Waltzen; Austrians defeated  
 1854- Four Powers signed a protocol at Vienna guaranteeing integrity of Turkey  
 1854- Offensive and defensive alliance of England and France arranged  
 1854- Russians defeated by Turks at Kos-tell  
 1856- Company of 208 men left New York to join the ill-fated Walker in Nicaragua.  
 1859- Miguel Miramon, Mexican insurrectionist, captured Mexico city.  
 1861- A force to relieve Fort Sumter sailed from New York  
 1862- Federals opened fire on Fort Pulaski near Savannah, Georgia  
 1863- Confederates defeated at Franklin, Tenn.  
 1864- Confederates destroyed Cape Lookout (N. C.), lighthouse



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1864. Forward movement of Red River expedition abandoned.  
1864. Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, accepted crown of Mexico.  
1865. Sherman began his march through Georgia.  
1865. New constitution for Missouri made in Mexico.  
1867. United States Senate approved treaty for purchase of Alaska.  
1868. Abyssinians defeated at Arothee.  
1869. Cuban insurgents proclaimed a constitution at Gualmaro.  
1872. Negro citizens met in convention at New Orleans.  
1873. Brigham Young relinquished secular power.  
1876. Alexander T. Stewart, New York merchant died.  
1882. Second centennial of discovery of mouth of Mississippi river celebrated in New Orleans.  
1882. Plot to assassinate Arabi Pasha failed.  
1887. John T. Raymond, American actor, died.  
1889. Direct taxation proposed in New South Wales.  
1889. Estate of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria given for charity.  
1889. Edward Hatch, general, U S Army, died.  
1892. Attempt made to assassinate prime minister of Hungary.  
1892. Fight between cowboys and cattle thieves in Wyoming and Montana.  
1892. Charles W. Field, American general (Confederate), died.  
1893. Workmen struck on World's Fair buildings in Chicago.  
1893. Manuel Gonzales, ex-President of Mexico, died.  
1894. President Cleveland issued Bering Sea proclamation.  
1894. Brazilian insurgents defeated in Rio Grande province.  
1894. Francis Kossuth, son of the patriot, became a Hungarian subject.  
1894. Emilio Castelar left the Spanish Republican party.  
1896. Stephen Vincent Ryan, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
1896. John E. Jones, Governor of Nevada, died.  
1897. Greeks took Bettino and Bozovo from Turks.  
1897. Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, died.  
1897. Daniel W. Voorhees, ex-Senator from Indiana died.  
1898. Crete divided into four provinces, each under a European power.  
1899. Horace Austin Warner Tabor, ex-Senator from Colorado, died.  
1900. Frank H. Cushing, American ethnologist died.  
1901. Civil jurisdiction restored in chief towns of Transvaal.  
1901. John T. Duffield, American clergyman and educator, died.  
1902. Cecil Rhodes buried on his own estate in Africa.  
1903. Captain Pershing captured Moro fort in Philippines.  
1903. William H. Milburn, blind chaplain of United States Senate died.  
1903. Yung Lu, Chinese Controller of Finances died.  
1904. Fire in Toronto, Canada, caused loss of \$10,000,000.  
1906. "Big Knife" Society made trouble in China.  
1906. Ashes from Vesuvius crushed church roof in Naples, killing 91.  
1906. Nathaniel S. Sbalier, American geologist died.  
1907. James Davis (Owen Hall), English dramatist, died.  
1909. France expelled Castrin from Martinique.  
1909. Algernon Charles Swinburne, English poet, died.  
1909. Ross G. Marvin, with Peary Polar expedition died.  
1910. Reduction of Pullman car-rates ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission.  
1911. Uprising in Spain; Republic proclaimed near Malaga.  
1911. Lumbermen at Callao and Lima, Peru, went on strike.  
1911. Tribesmen besieged Fez, Morocco, government troops defeated.  
1911. Tom L. Johnson, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, O., died.  
1911. Cornelius McAuliffe, American journalist died.  
1912. Gabriel J. J. Monod, French historian, died.  
1912. Steamship "Titanic," largest vessel afloat sailed from Southampton on first voyage to New York.  
1912. The Italians bombarded Turkish works near Tripoli; they occupied strategic point on Libyan coast.

#### APRIL 11

Feast-day of St. Leo the Great, pope St. Anthanas, martyr St. Aid, in Ireland St. Guthlac of Croiland.  
1447 Cardinal Beaufort, English prelate, died.  
1450 Albert III, elector of Brandenburg, defeated the citizens of Nuremberg.  
1512 Battle of Ravenna, Gaston de Foix victor, but slain.  
1534. Sir Thomas Wyatt, supporter of Lady Grey, executed.  
1612. Edward Wightman burned in Litchfield England as a Baptist.  
1632. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, Jesuit missionary in Peru died.  
1677. Duke of Orleans defeated William of Orange at Cassel.

1689 William and Mary crowned in London.  
1689 Episcopacy again abolished in Scotland.  
1713 Peace of Utrecht assigned Belgium to Austria.  
1713. Gibraltar ceded to England by treaty of Utrecht.  
1713. Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia surrendered to England.  
1721. Gibraltar attacked by 20,000 Spaniards 5,000 killed.  
1722 Christopher Smart, English poet, born.  
1758 Wooden bridge over the Thames at London burned.  
1766 Convicts depart from Newgate prison for America.  
1769. Lannes, Duke of Montebellin, marshal of France born.  
1770 George Canning, English statesman, born.  
1779 Joseph de Jussieu, French botanist, died.  
1783. United States Congress proclaimed cessation of the war with Great Britain.  
1792. Anthony Wayne commissioned commander U S Army.  
1794. Edward Everett, American statesman born.  
1810 Sir Henry Rawlinson, English Assyriologist born.  
1812 Battle of Llerena; British defeated the French.  
1817. A man sold his wife in open market at Dartmoor, England for two guineas.  
1822 Donald G. Mitchell ("ik Marvel"), American author, born.  
1822. Turks massacred 40,000 people in the island of Chios.  
1839. Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, incorporated.  
1839. John Galt, Scottish novelist died.  
1842. Marazan invaded Costa Rica.  
1849. Genoese insurgents surrendered the city to Della Marmora.  
1854. Library building at University of Indiana burned.  
1856 New bridge over Mississippi river at Rock Island first used.  
1861. Commissioners from Virginia presented credentials to President Lincoln.  
1861. Delaware legislature decided to remain loyal.  
1861. Pennsylvania appropriated \$500,000 for militia.  
1861. United States Treasury sold \$5,000,000 notes at par.  
1861. Beauregard demanded surrender of Fort Sumter.  
1861. W. O. Partridge, American sculptor, born.  
1861. French priests were forbidden to meddle with politics.  
1862. Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga., surrendered to Federals.  
1862. Congress voted to abolish slavery in District of Columbia.  
1862. Halleck superseded Grant at Corinth, Miss.  
1862. The "Merrimac" reappeared in Hampton Roads.  
1863. Colonel Streight began a series of cavalry raids from Nashville, Tenn.  
1863. Banks left New Orleans with 17,000 Federals on Red River expedition.  
1863. Last of the fairs at Mobile, Ala., taken by Federals.  
1863. All southern United States ports except Key West declared closed.  
1867. Railway and dock-laborers and tailors struck in England.  
1869. The Pope celebrated a jubilee in Rome.  
1870 Greek brigands, holding a party of English toranasm killed captives and escaped.  
1870 Urquiza, ex-dictator of the Argentine Republic assassinated.  
1874 Industrial exposition opened in Melbourne.  
1877. President Juan Gill, of Paraguay assassinated.  
1877. D. H. Packard, rival claimant for governorship of South Carolina withdrew.  
1878. Planetoid Lambert discovered.  
1883 The Phoenix Park murderers tried in Dublin.  
1883 Naomhlinn, Tonkin captured by French.  
1884. H. J. Bryon, English dramatist ("Our Boys") died.  
1884. Prince Chun became dictator in China.  
1884. Charles Reade, English novelist and dramatist, died.  
1885. President Cleveland declined to join in restricting trade in Pacific Islands.  
1889. Great strike of dock-workers began at Marseilles, France.  
1889. Telegraphic communication arranged between Peking and Saigon.  
1890 George H. Stuart, American philanthropist, died.  
1892. A sedition in Brazil was suppressed.  
1892. A bomb exploded in a Havana church.  
1892. France voted 300,000,000 francs for defense of Dahomey, Africa.  
1893 Japan seized the Pelew Islands.  
1893. Jasper discovered near San Diego, Cal.  
1891. Marquis Alexandre E. Talleyrand-Perigord, French statesman died.  
1896. M. Charilaos Trikoupi, Grecian statesman died.  
1899. Lawton seized Santa Cruz, P. I.  
1899. Sir Monier Monier Williams, English Sanskrit scholar died.  
1901. William J. Youmans, American scientist and editor, died.  
1902. Commander Potgieter and 43 Boers killed by British at Rooivalt 39 captured.  
1902. Wade Hampton, Confederate general Governor of South Carolina, United States Senator died.  
1901. Samuel Hoar, American lawyer died.

1904 Battle of Okahandja in Southwest Africa, Germans defeated Hereros.  
1906 James A. Bailey, circus-owner, died.  
1906 Francis Pharellus Church, American author, died.  
1907. Sir Eldon Gout appointed British agent in Egypt.  
1907. Kharbin, China, nearly destroyed by fire.  
1907. Lord Cromer resigned as British agent in Egypt.  
1907. Kibaihar Pass, Afghanistan, closed to traffic.  
1909. Successful experiments in wireless telephoning made in France.  
1910 Harry A. Langdon, American actor, died.  
1911. Committees in House of Representatives made elective.  
1911. Serious riotings began in France over measures relating in champagne industry.  
1911. Samuel Loyd, American puzzle author died.  
1912. Frederick Dent Grant, major-general U S A and son of Gen U S Grant died.  
1912. British Premier introduced Irish Home Rule Bill the Irish Nationalists indorsed it.

#### APRIL 12

Feast-day of St. Victor of Braga, St. Julius, pope, St. Sabas, the Goth, St. Zeno of Verona.  
28 Jesus attends his second Passover.  
63 Seneca, Roman philosopher, ordered to death by Nero.  
1405. Prince James, of Scotland captured.  
1526. Marie Antoine Muret, French humanist, born.  
1828 Narvaez landed at Tampa Bay, Florida.  
1548 Gasca entered Cuzco, Peru.  
1549 Juan of Kent, an Anabaptist, condemned to be burned in England.  
1606. The Union Jack made the English national flag.  
1678 Massachusetts made a treaty of peace with the Indians.  
1704. Jacques Benigne Bossuet, French bishop and orator died.  
1748 William Kent, English sculptor, painter and architect, died.  
1748. Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, French botanist, born.  
1765. Edward Young, English poet, died.  
1772. Edward Bird, English painter, born.  
1777. Henry Clay, American statesman, born.  
1782. Admiral Rodney defeated French ships going to attack Jamaica.  
1782. Pietro Metastasio, Italian poet, died.  
1788. First power-loom set up in Philadelphia.  
1792 John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, English statesman born.  
1796. Battle of Montenotte; Bonaparte victorious.  
1798. Helvetian Republic founded.  
1810. Austrian ship of the line "Zriny," launched at Trieste.  
1811. Astoria, Oregon, established as a trading-post.  
1812. Samuel Abbott, Boston philanthropist, died.  
1814. Comte d'Artois entered Paris as Duke of Angouleme.  
1814. Charles Burney, English composer, died.  
1828 Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, French historian and literary critic born.  
1834. Paris Insurrectionists massacred.  
1838 Insurgents in the Papineau rebellion, Canada hanged.  
1841. Baldemero Espartero appointed regent of Spain.  
1842. Meuzaran became President of Costa Rica.  
1848 United States Congress congratulated France on becoming a republic.  
1848. New York State adopted a new code of laws.  
1849. Planetoid Hygeia discovered.  
1861. Bombardment of Fort Sumter begun.  
1861. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, died.  
1862. Gold premium first quoted in New York market.  
1864. Fort Pillow massacre, Confederates killed over 300 prisoners.  
1865. Raleigh, N. C., occupied by Federal troops.  
1865. Mobile, Ala., evacuated.  
1865. Jefferson Davis informed of Lee's surrender.  
1865. Recruiting ceased throughout the Union.  
1871. Marshal Mac-Mahon invested Fort Issy at Paris.  
1871. Confederates killed 40 Americans who had crossed the border after Indians.  
1876. Miners in Yorkshire, England, struck.  
1877. South African Republic, in a state of anarchy is annexed to Great Britain.  
1878. Gen Fitz-John Porter was granted a rebarban.  
1878. William M. Tweed, New York Boss died.  
1889. Boulanger tried for treason and embezzlement.  
1890. Four Mexicans executed for an attempt on the life of President Diaz.  
1890. Marquis Chitso Tseng, Chinese statesman died.  
1891. Fire in Chicago caused loss of above \$1,600,000.  
1891. Eben Tounjee, American composer, died.  
1891. Robert W. Waterman, ex-Governor of California died.  
1892. The Amerc advised his chiefs to adhere to the British.  
1892. Antonio G. Grossa declared itself independent of Brazil.  
1893. The 200th anniversary of printing celebrated in New York.

1893. Germans in Damaraland, Africa, killed many natives.  
1893. Complete Syriac text of the four gospels found at Mt. Sinai.  
1894. Glucose works burned at Buffalo, loss, \$1,200,000.  
1894. Attempt was made to assassinate patriarch of Armenia.  
1894. Horatio Southgate, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
1895. Cuban insurgents defeated near Palmirito.  
1897. Edward Drinker Cope, American paleontologist died.  
1898. Left German and Austrian forces left Crete.  
1898. Cardinal Taschereau, archbishop of Quebec, died.  
1899. Philippine insurgents captured Capt. Gilmore and 14 men.  
1899. Roman Catholic bishops conferred in Vienna on the "freedom from Rome" movement.  
1901. Ibn Kasebid, ex-king of Nejd, in Arabia, defeated rebels with great slaughter.  
1901. George Q. Cannon, Mormon apostle died.  
1902. Boer peace delegates assembled at Pretoria.  
1904. Eghert C. Smyth, American theologian died.  
1905. French Chamber of Deputies carried first article of bill to separate church and state.  
1907. War between Honduras and Nicaragua ended.  
1908. Fire in Chelsea, Mass., caused loss of \$6,000,000.  
1908. Edward Abbott, American journalist, died.  
1908. Charles A. L. Totten, American scientist, died.  
1910. Sir Robert Giffen, English journalist, died.  
1910. William G. Sumner, American educator, died.  
1911. Mr. Prier flew from London to Paris in 4 hours 8 minutes.  
1911. Fatal riots occurred in the champagne district of France.  
1911. James F. Wilson, Canadian general died.  
1912. Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross died.  
1912. Walter E. Howard, American historian and political scientist, died.  
1912. New York State Court of Appeals decided that investors duped by misleading prospectuses can recover money invested.  
1912. Mutinous troops burned and looted in China.  
1912. English suffragettes, resisting forcible feeding, were released from jail.

#### APRIL 13

Feast-day of St. Hermengild, St. Caradoc, martyr.  
1366 Richard II of England born.  
1367. Battle of Najera, Du Guesclin defeated by the Black Prince.  
1436. English forced to evacuate Paris.  
1547. Gasca sailed from Panama to save Peru.  
1593. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, born.  
1598. Edict of Nantes signed by Henry IV.  
1627. The first German opera, "Daphne," by Opitz, produced.  
1638. Duc Henri de Rohan, French general, writer and statesman died.  
1640. "Short Parliament" met, dissolved May 8.  
1643. Jean Pierre Crousaz, Swiss philosopher and mathematician born.  
1691. Nice surrendered to the French.  
1695. Jean de La Fontaine, French poet, died.  
1709. The Tatler founded by Sir Richard Steele.  
1722. Charles Leslie, British non-juror and controversialist, died.  
1743. Frederick, Lord North, Earl of Guildford, statesman born.  
1742. George Cbeync, British physician, died.  
1743. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States born.  
1747. Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans (Philippe Egalite), born.  
1749. British ship "Namur," 74 guns, founded in East Indies.  
1758. British ship "Prince George" burned, 400 men perished.  
1759. Battle of Bergen, French defeated the British.  
1760. Thomas Beddoes, English physician and writer born.  
1772. Warren Hastings became governor of Bengal.  
1776. Washington and main part of army reached New York.  
1786. Board of State Regents established in New York.  
1791. Pope declared French clergy could not take prescribed oath.  
1794. British ship "Pembroke," 60 guns wrecked, 330 men lost.  
1813. Battle of Castalla; British defeated French under Suchet.  
1815. Construction of Erie Canal from Albany to Lake Erie ordered.  
1825. W. H. Beard, American artist born.  
1827. French National Guard abolished.  
1827. Hugh Clapperton, African traveler, died.  
1849. Belgium and Holland settled differences by treaty.  
1849. German troops stormed Duppel in Schleswig.  
1857. Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche, English geologist, died.  
1856. A tornado unrooted 160 houses in Philadelphia.

1862: McClellan reported army of Potomac to number 100,976  
 1865 Paraguay began war with Brazil, and involved Argentine  
 1866: Congress provided for preservation of soldiers' graves.  
 1868: Magdala, in Abyssinia, stormed by the British  
 1868: Theodore, emperor of Abyssinia, committed suicide  
 1869: Senate rejected Johnson-Clarendon treaty on Alabama claims  
 1871: Dr. Dollinger, German theologian, excommunicated for opposing the doctrine of papal infallibility  
 1877: First telephone line for business purposes opened between Boston and Somerville  
 1881: Anti-Semite league formed in Germany  
 1886: Joseph Noyes, American sectary and communist, died.  
 1889: Fire on North River front in New York, caused loss of \$5,000,000  
 1890: Rich gold deposits found in Grand Cañon, Arizona  
 1896: Samuel J. Randall, American statesman, died.  
 1891: Strike of 15,000 mill operatives began in Bradford, England.  
 1891: Richard Gilmour, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
 1894: David Dudley Field, American lawyer, died.  
 1894: Joseph B. Kershaw, American general (Confederate), died.  
 1897: Charter for Greater New York passed over Mayor's veto  
 1903: Fort Trajana, in Morocco, taken by rebels  
 1904: Russian battle-ship "Petrovskiy" sunk by a mine, near Port Arthur, 700 men drowned  
 1904: Verestehagin, a Russian historical painter, drowned.  
 1904: Stephan Osipovich Makaroff, vice-admiral Russian navy, died.  
 1904: A dynamite bomb exploded in a Moscow hotel  
 1904: Powder explosion on U. S. Ship "Missouri," killed 29 men  
 1904: Julian Sturgis, English author and correspondent, died.  
 1905: A new Panama Canal Commission was appointed  
 1906: Immigrants into Australia in 1905 reported at 48,836  
 1906: First sale of state-mined coal in New Zealand  
 1906: Total deaths from plague in India from October 1897, date, 1,600,600  
 1906: Earthquake in Taiwan caused great damage and loss of life  
 1907: Daniel H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died.  
 1909: Garrison at Constantinople mutilated, and Turkish revolution began  
 1909: Sir Donald Currie, English ship factor, died.  
 1910: Australian elections favored labor party  
 1910: Sir William O. Orehardson, English artist, died.  
 1911: House passed by vote of 296 to 16, a bill for direct election of senators, free from government control  
 1911: George W. Gilek, ex-Governor of Kansas, died.  
 1911: William Keith, American painter, died.  
 1911: John McLane, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died.  
 1912: Robins Little, American librarian, died.  
 1912: The recall of judges condemned by the New York State Bar Association  
 1912: French memorial to King Edward VII. dedicated at Cannes

## APRIL 14

Feast-day of: Sts. Tiburtinus, Valerian, and Maximus, martyrs; Sts. Antony, John, and Eustachius, martyrs, Ldwina of Schiedam  
 1037: Earl Godwin, of Wessex, died.  
 1360: "Black Monday" in English history  
 1471: Battle of Barnet; Wars of the Roses  
 1471: Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," killed at Barnet  
 1644: Battle of Cesserie, French defeated Imperialists  
 1574: Battle of Mookerhelde; Spaniards victorious  
 1578: Earl of Bothwell, husband of Mary Stuart, died.  
 1643: New Hampshire joined to Massachusetts  
 1660: Declaration of Breda; Charles II. promised toleration and pardon  
 1662: William Pennes, first Viscount Saye and Sele died.  
 1672: Earthquake at Rimini, Italy, killed 1,500  
 1672: France and Sweden concluded treaty of Stockholm  
 1684: Unlicensed mountebanks suppressed in England  
 1685: Thomas Otway, English poet, died.  
 1738: William Henry, Duke of Portland, statesman born.  
 1755: In a colonial congress, Braddock and five governors recommended taxation of America by Parliament  
 1759: George Frederic Handel, German composer died.  
 1775: First anti-slavery society in United States formed by Quakers in Philadelphia  
 1780: Fight at Monk's Corner, S. C.  
 1785: Harrisburg, Pa. founded  
 1785: William Whitehead, English poet, died.  
 1796: Bonaparte victor at Millesimo

1802: Horace Bushnell, American clergyman, born  
 1811: Bonaparte's overtures for peace rejected by England  
 1812: Riots at Sheffield, England destroyed arms of local militia  
 1814: Embargo act of 1813 repealed by the United States Congress  
 1816: First Episcopal Church in New Orleans opened  
 1826: House rejected bill to build road from Buffalo to New Orleans.  
 1842: Construction of Stevens battery authorized  
 1849: Hungary declared herself free; Kossuth made governor  
 1857: England concluded peace treaty with Persia  
 1859: Sydney Lady Morgan, Irish novelist, died.  
 1861: Fort Sumter evacuated after a bombardment of 34 hours  
 1862: Legislature and State officials in Tennessee fled from Federal troops  
 1863: Federals and Confederates fought at Bayou Teche, La.  
 1864: Spain seized Spanish lands in force Peru in a settlement of claims  
 1865: President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth  
 1865: Payne attacked and wounded Secretary Seward.  
 1865: Jefferson Davis and Cabinet left Greensboro, N. C.  
 1865: Four Federal vessels in Mobile Bay blown up by torpedoes  
 1865: Lopez, of Paraguay, invaded the Argentine Republic  
 1867: People of South Carolina ratified a new constitution  
 1867: Work on Oregon Central Railroad begun at Portland  
 1868: Knssuth resigned as a member of Hungarian Reichsrath  
 1871: Constitution of new German Federal state adopted  
 1871: Communists captured the redoubt of Gennevilliers  
 1875: The Mikado decreed a new constitution  
 1876: Statue of Lincoln by Ward, paid for by freedmen, set up in Washington, D. C.  
 1885: French repulse Chinese at Kep, Tonkin.  
 1886: Tornado in Minnesota destroyed property and lives at Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud  
 1889: William Rodgers Taylor, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1890: Eiffel Tower reopened in Paris  
 1891: George H. Mackenzie, chess expert, died.  
 1891: Clifton Taylure, American playwright, died.  
 1891: An ukase for expulsion of Jews issued in Russia  
 1892: Henri de Koek, French novelist, died.  
 1893: A Moslem mob terrorized Casarea in Syria  
 1894: Brazil withdrew her legation from Lisbon  
 1894: Henry W. Slocum, general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1894: Zehulon B. Vance, Senator from North Carolina, died.  
 1895: James Dwight Dana, American geologist, died.  
 1895: John D. Kennedy, American diplomat and Confederate general, died.  
 1898: Spain rejects intervention by the United States in Cuba  
 1899: Stormy meeting in Johannesburg protested against illegal arrests  
 1900: Admiral Dewey announced his candidacy for President.  
 1900: An assassin shot at Prince of Wales in Brussels  
 1900: Cronje and other Boer prisoners of war reached St. Helena  
 1900: International exposition opened in Paris  
 1902: Prof. Albert Cornu, French scientist, died.  
 1902: Charles H. Eaton, American clergyman, died.  
 1903: Thomas W. Wood, American painter, died.  
 1905: Belgium and Germany ratified a commercial treaty  
 1905: Body of John Paul Jones discovered in Paris  
 1905: Constantine Meunier, Belgian artist, died.  
 1906: Johnstone Bennett, American actor, died.  
 1907: James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of Currency, died.  
 1908: Floods at Hankow, China; 2,000 drowned, and 700 junks wrecked  
 1908: Willie Edouin, American actor, died.  
 1909: New Ministry in power at Constantinople  
 1909: Matthew Calhoun Butler, Confederate general and senator, died.  
 1909: Harry M. Gillig, American yachtsman, died.  
 1910: The British Commons passed a resolution limiting the veto power of the Lords  
 1910: Riots arose over "rice cornering" at Changsha, China; missions were burned, and much looting indulged  
 1911: Frank W. Benson, ex-Governor of Oregon, died.  
 1911: George Cary Eggleston, American author and journalist, died.  
 1911: Ance Jndie, French opera singer, died.  
 1911: Sir Henri Elzeir Taschereau, Chief Justice Canadian Supreme Court, died.  
 1911: Denman Thompson, American actor, died.  
 1912: Eugene Henri Brisson, French statesman, died.  
 1912: Steamship "Carmania" held up by ice-pack in midocean

## APRIL 15

Feast-day of: Sts. Basilissa and Anastasia, martyrs; St. Rudhan; St. Minde, St. Peter Gonzales  
 1191: Henry VI. received the Imperial crown of Germany  
 1218: Bern, Switzerland, became a free imperial city  
 1355: Marlin Fallern's conspiracy to exterminate the nobles of Venice, discovered  
 1450: Battle of Formigny; French defeated British  
 1470: Earls of Warwick and Clarence fled to France  
 1471: Henry VI., of England, again sent to the Tower  
 1521: Luther condemned by the Faculty of Theology of Paris  
 1610: Robert Parsons, English Jesuit, died.  
 1632: Battle of Lech, Tilly wounded  
 1632: George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, died.  
 1641: Dominico Zampieri (Domenichino), Italian painter, died.  
 1679: Catherine I., of Russia, born  
 1690: Mibael Abaffy, Prince of Transylvania, died.  
 1719: Mme de Maintenon, second wife of Louis XIV., died  
 1721: William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born.  
 1736: Porteous' riots occurred in Edinburgh.  
 1748: Battle of Pfaffenhofen; French and Bavarians defeated by Austrians  
 1755: Lottery ticket buyers broke the counters at the Bank of England  
 1761: William Oldys, English antiquary, died.  
 1764: Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., died.  
 1768: A mine in England destroyed a house opened for vaccinating persons  
 1776: James Granger, English writer and printer, died.  
 1777: Boundbrook, N. J., surprised by the British  
 1777: Indians attacked Bunneshbro, Ky.  
 1797: Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic, born.  
 1806: Sir James Clark Ross, English navigator, born.  
 1805: Congress forbade importation of certain British goods  
 1812: Theodore Rousseau, French landscape painter, born.  
 1813: Dr. Alexander Murray, Scottish Semite scholar, died.  
 1814: John Lathrop Motley, American historian, born.  
 1826: John Bell, Scottish surgeon and anatomist, died.  
 1846: Thomas Drummond, British engineer, died.  
 1852: Sir Edward Belcher's expedition in search for Franklin sailed  
 1854: Steamer "Secretary" explodes near San Francisco, killing 50 persons  
 1855: Telegraph between London and the Crimea completed  
 1860: Sardinian province of Savoy and Nice vote for union with France  
 1861: President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to serve three months  
 1861: President Lincoln called an extra session of Congress  
 1861: Governors of Kentucky and of North Carolina refused to honor Federal call for troops  
 1861: Pope protested against the new kingdom of Italy  
 1862: Confederates cut the levee near Fort Wright, Ark.  
 1863: General Hooker reported an army of 130,000 men  
 1863: General Lee's Confederate army numbered about 60,000  
 1864: Federals captured Camden, La.  
 1864: Red River fleet defeats a Confederate attack at Grand Ecore, La.  
 1865: President Lincoln died at 7:30 A. M.  
 1865: Andrew Johnson sworn in as President.  
 1865: Military order of The Loyal Legion organized  
 1865: Wm. Lloyd Garrison delivered an abolition speech in Charleston, S. C.  
 1866: Great peace demonstration in Berlin  
 1867: Religious toleration provoked riots in Peru  
 1867: David Dudley Field, American clergyman, died.  
 1869: Senate ratified a naturalization treaty with Great Britain  
 1870: French Company granted concession to cut canal through Isthmus of Corinth.  
 1870: Emma Willard, pioneer educator of women, died.  
 1871: Baker's Egyptian expedition reached Ismailia  
 1871: Stanley received first tidings of Livingstone  
 1871: New York legislature passed compulsory education law.  
 1871: Dr. David Swing tried for heresy in Chicago  
 1875: Tissandier, French balloonist, and two companions ascended to a height above 25,160 feet; companions died  
 1882: A nihilist mine is found under a bathtub at Moscow  
 1883: Spanish forces in Cuba fixed at 25,653  
 1888: Matthew Arnold, English poet and essayist, died.  
 1889: German flag raised in Zanzibar  
 1889: Charles K. Graham, general U. S. Army, died.  
 1889: Joseph Damien, missionary to Hawaiian lepers, died.  
 1892: Amelia B. Edwards, English Egyptologist and novelist, died.  
 1892: The British and the Afghans together controlled all mountain passes, in India

1893: The Duke of Veragua, lineal descendant of Columbus, arrived in New York  
 1894: Brazil gives Portuguese minister his passports because of aid given rebels  
 1896: Justus M. Stillman, American engineering educator, died  
 1897: Mutiny in English fleet at Portsmouth.  
 1897: Bashibaznuks disarmed at Cananea, Crete  
 1901: Alexander C. McClurg, American soldier and publisher, died.  
 1901: Sir Edward W. Watkins, English railway magnate, died.  
 1902: M. Siplaguline, Russian minister of Interior, assassinated.  
 1903: Conference of Australian premiers at Sydney  
 1903: Gustav Gnthell, American rabbi, died.  
 1904: Andrew Carnegie instituted the Fern Fund.  
 1905: French chamber voted. "The Republic neither recognizes, pays salaries to, nor subsidizes any form of worship"  
 1907: Chilpancingo and Chilapa, Mexico, destroyed by earthquake  
 1907: Postage rate on British newspapers and journals reduced from 8 to 2 cents per pound  
 1909: Martial law proclaimed in Adana, Armenia  
 1910: Austrian emperor received Theodore Roosevelt in Vienna  
 1910: Lockout in German building-trades began  
 1910: William A. Rublee, American diplomat, died  
 1911: William H. Olin, American journalist, died.  
 1912: Steamship "Titanic" foundered at sea 800 m. off Newfoundland Banks after colliding with an iceberg, 1,635 persons drowned, among whom were John Jacob Astor, American capitalist, Major Archibald W. Butt, U. S. Army, President Taft's military aide, Jacques Futrelle, American author, Benjamin Guggenheim, American capitalist, Francis D. Millet, American painter and war correspondent, Capt. E. J. Smith, of the "Titanic," William T. Stead, English editor, author, and peace advocate, Isidor Straus, American merchant, publicist, philanthropist, and his wife, Charles M. Hays, Canadian railroad magnate

## APRIL 16

Feast-day of: Eighteen martyrs of Saragossa; St. Turibius, St. Fructuosus of Braga, St. Magnus of Orkney, St. Drucun, patron of shepherds, St. Joachim of Sienna  
 1446: Filippo Brunelleschi, great Italian architect, died  
 1521: Luther arrived at Diet of Worms.  
 1528: Franciscan monks accompany Narvaez to Florida.  
 1551: A pestilence broke out at Shrewsbury, England  
 1569: Sir John Davies, English poet, baptized.  
 1666: Sir Hans Sloane, English naturalist, whose collection formed the nucleus of British Museum, born  
 1661: Charles Montagu, first earl of Halifax, English statesman, born.  
 1681: The province of New Jersey in America offered for sale in England for \$25,000  
 1683: Aphra Behn, English writer, died  
 1706: Commissioners from Scotland and England met to arrange terms of Union  
 1717: Scottish lords and Spanish troops in Scotland in aid of a Jacobite rebellion  
 1741: Chas. W. Peale, American artist, born.  
 1746: Battle of Cullinden, the Pretender defeated  
 1781: Commodore Johnstone defeated French at St. Jago, East Indies  
 1786: First play, *Contrast*, written and performed in America, produced in John Street Theater, New York  
 1788: Buffon, French naturalist, died  
 1790: Battle of Mount Tabor; Bonaparte defeated Turks  
 1813: British squadron anchored in sight of Baltimore  
 1825: John Henry Fusell, Swiss-English painter, died  
 1846: Attempt made on the life of the King of France.  
 1850: Mme. Tussaud, of wax-figure fame, died  
 1853: First railroad in India opened  
 1854: San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake  
 1854: Steamship "Powhatan" wrecked on Long Island, crew and 311 emigrants lost  
 1856: Declaration of Paris signed by the powers to abolish privateering  
 1859: Alexis Charles de Tequeville, French statesman and writer, died.  
 1861: Militia gathered in Boston in answer to the President's call  
 1861: Confederates again seized Forts Caswell and Johnston in North Carolina  
 1861: Confederate States called on for 32,000 troops to resist invasion  
 1862: Confederate Congress passed a conscription act  
 1862: France declared war against Juarez in Mexico  
 1862: Slavery abolished by law in District of Columbia  
 1862: Battle of Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, Va.  
 1863: Porter's fleet passed 16 miles of batteries at Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1864: Confederates defeated at Half Moon, Ky.  
 1864: All forces of Red River Expedition gathered at Grand Ecore, La.  
 1865: Columbus, Ga., taken by Federals  
 1866: An attempt made on the life of the Russian Czar.

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1866\* Battle of Parani, Southern Brazil  
1880\* Pathans slay British garrison at Dawal.  
1885 Niagara Falls Park established  
1886 Street railway employees in New York struck  
1889 Mayor Grant directed the removal of telegraph poles and wires in New York city  
1889 Gabriel Dumont stirred up half-breeds in northwest Canada.  
1891 Chilean insurgents defeated the government force at Caldera  
1893 Methodist ministers in Ireland urged their brethren in England to oppose home rule  
1894\* James M. Harvey, ex-Governor of Kansas, died  
1894 Oliver I. Shepherd, general, U S Army, died.  
1894\* Mello, leader of Brazilian rebels, surrendered to the Argentine Republic, while returning his ship to Brazil  
1895 Marshal Martinez Campos, captain-general of Cuba, reached Havana.  
1896 Victor Oscar Tilgner, Austrian sculptor, died.  
1897\* Greeks defeated the Turks at Anaplis, Thessaly  
1898. Robert Milligan McLane, American diplomat, died  
1898\* Frances Anne, Duchess of Marlborough, died.  
1900 Sir Henry Simpson, English veterinarian, died  
1901: Justin D. Fulton, American clergyman and author, died  
1901: Henry A. Rowland, American scientist and educator, died  
1902: Aurelien Schnill, French dramatist, died.  
1902\* Francis d'Assiss, ex-King of Spain, died  
1906 Castro retired temporarily from presidency of Venezuela  
1906: Pacific cable between the United States and China completed.  
1907. Panama and Great Britain signed extradition treaty  
1908 George Beall Balch, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, died  
1909: Cuddey Packing Company indicted for fraud in manufacture of oleomargarin  
1909\* Missionaries killed at Adana, Turkey.  
1910 Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican statesman, died  
1911\* Charles W. Goodyear, American lawyer and capitalist, died  
1911\* David Kissam Young, American Socialist died.  
1912 Steamship "Carpathia" reported having picked up 705 survivors of the "Titanic"  
1912\* Irish Home Rule Bill passed first reading in British House of Commons.

#### APRIL 17

Feast-day of: St. Alexander, patriarch of Alexandria, St. Anicetus, pope, St. Simon of Cyrene, St. Stephen of Citeaux  
888\* Pope Benedict III. died.  
1355 Marino Fallero, doge of Venice, executed.  
1521\* Luther examined before Diet of Worms  
1625 Warring peasants and Swabian League made peace at Weingarten  
1640 Thomas Cromwell is created Earl of Essex  
1674 Joachim Camerarius, German scholar, died  
1686 John Ford, English dramatist, baptized  
1635: Bishop Edward Stillingfleet, English prelate born  
1688: George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, died  
1693: Parliament provided that British officers, marines and seamen receive one-eighth the value of prizes  
1696 Madame de Sevigne, French writer, died.  
1711 Emperor Joseph I died.  
1747 French army of 106,000 men invaded Holland  
1761. Bishop Benjamin Hoadley, originator of the Bangorian Controversy, died.  
1763. The Georgia Gazette first appeared at Savannah  
1784 Religious equality enacted in New York  
1790. Benjamin Franklin died  
1794 Russian garrison expelled from Warsaw, Poland  
1808 By Bayonne Decree, France seized all United States vessels in France  
1817 Seven men hanged for breaking agricultural machinery in England  
1835 William Henry Ireland, forger of Shakespearean manuscripts, died  
1837 J. Pierpont Morgan, American financier, born  
1842 Charles H. Parkhurst, American clergyman, born.  
1848 Clara Morris, American actress, born  
1872 Etienne Maurice Gerard, Marshal of France died  
1861\* Virginia, except western counties, passed an ordinance of Secession  
1861\* Missouri refused to furnish quota of troops called for  
1861 Fort Pickens, in Florida again reinforced  
1861: Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, started for Washington  
1861: A body of 500 men left Philadelphia for Washington  
1861 Jefferson Davis offers letters of marque and reprisal  
1861\* Vessels sunk in Norfolk Harbor by order of Governor Letcher of Virginia

1862: Gen J E Johnston takes command of Confederates at Yorktown  
1862: Fight at Woodson's Gap, Tenn.; Confederates victorious  
1862: Skirmish on Edisto Island, S. C.  
1863. Col Grierson started upon his raids from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La.  
1864\* A bread-riot of women occurred in Savannah, Ga.  
1864\* Confederates stormed and captured Plymouth, N. C.  
1865\* Johnston proposed to surrender his army to Sherman.  
1865 Payne and Arnold, two of Lincoln's assassins, arrested  
1865 Prussia announced its intention to hold both Schleswig and Holstein.  
1871 Communists of Paris successful at Chateau de Becon.  
1871\* Hamburg, altho within German Confederation, was confirmed in its privileges as a free port  
1876 Fenian prisoners escaped from Australia  
1877\* General amnesty offered to Carlists in Spain  
1879. Martial law proclaimed for a large part of Russia  
1882. Mill hands struck at Cohoes, N. Y.  
1883 Anti-Irish riots occurred in Cornwall, England; Roman Catholic church destroyed  
1886 Ice-gorge at Montreal caused floods and \$1,500,000 of damage  
1888. Ephraim Squier, American archaeologist, died  
1890\* John Barnett, English musician and composer, died  
1890 Horatio G. Siekel, general, U S Volunteers died  
1890. Richard H. Mather, American Helenist, died  
1891 Charles S. Hamilton, general, U S Army, died  
1891 State of siege raised at Buenos Aires  
1892 Alexander Mackenzie, Canadian statesman and ex-premier, died.  
1892 Blockade of Matto Grosso in Brazil was raised  
1893\* Belgium militia called out to suppress rioting  
1893: Lucy Larecom, American author, died.  
1895 Peace treaty between China and Japan signed  
1897 Turkey declared war against Greece.  
1897 Greeks defeated at Malina Pass  
1898 Joaquin Crespo, ex-President of Venezuela died  
1899 John A. Watterson, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died  
1899 Sir Rose Lambert Preece, English soldier and author, died  
1901\* Chinese winter palace destroyed by fire  
1901\* Richard P. Rothwell, American mining engineer and writer, died  
1903 Germany issued loan of \$72,500,000  
1904 Sir Samuel Smiles, English author, died.  
1905 Labor riot suppressed at Limoges, France  
1905 English made official language in Egyptian mixed courts  
1905. Railway men struck against bill that made all railway employees public servants  
1905 Prince Henry, of Bourbon, died  
1906\* Statue of Benjamin Franklin unveiled in Paris  
1908 Anti-ritualists attacked religious procession in Birmingham, England  
1908\* Canadian Fisheries treaty signed  
1909 Turkish provincial troops began march on Constantinople  
1911\* Non-combatant Americans of Douglas, Ariz., were wounded by bullets from a battle with Mexican insurgents across the line  
1912: Memorial to John Paul Jones unveiled in Washington, D. C.

#### APRIL 18

Feast-day of: St. Apollonius, the Apologist, St. Lasarain, St. Galdin of Milan  
1328: Louis IV, Emperor, deposed Pope John of Avignon  
1431: Joan of Arc pronounced guilty of blasphemy and imposture  
1525 "Revenge of Weinsburg," Peasants' War  
1537 Almagro pardoned Hernando Pizarro on condition he left Peru  
1552: John Leyland, English antiquarian, died.  
1618\* Roger de Rabutin, Comte de Bussy, French general and writer, born  
1676 Sudbury, Mass., attacked by Indians  
1689 William and Mary proclaimed in Boston  
1689 Lord Jeffreys, English judge, died  
1710. Four Indian chiefs visited London.  
1740 Sir Francis Baring, founder of Baring Brothers, born.  
1754: Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pa.) founded  
1763 A servant girl, 18 years old, burned to death for murder  
1775 British forbade travel in Boston after dark  
1775 Paul Revere made his alarm-ride to Lexington  
1779 Onondaga Indians' towns in New York destroyed  
1780 Cornwallis reached Charleston, S. C.  
1781 British evacuated Charleston, S. C.  
1794 Pichegru defeated the Allies at Tourcoing.  
1794. Earl Camden, Chancellor of England, died.  
1797: Bonaparte and Austria signed peace preliminaries at Leoben  
1802: Erasmus Darwin, English naturalist and poet, died  
1814: Genoa surrendered to English and Sicilians

1817: George H. Lewes, English writer, born  
1835\* Railroad completed between Brooklyn and Jamaica  
1838 New York enacted a general banking law.  
1847\* Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico; Americans victorious  
1847: Commodore Perry captured Tuspan, Mexico.  
1848\* Battle of Gran, Imperialists defeated 1849. First stone of the Grimsby (Eng) docks laid by Prince of Wales  
1852 Buenos Aires blockaded by fleet of Confederation  
1857. Dr. Livingstone discovered Lake Chivilwa in Africa  
1861\* A few companies of Pennsylvania troops reached Washington.  
1861. First regiments from Indiana and Ohio left for Washington  
1861\* Secession flag in Baltimore pulled down  
1861: Citizens of Louisville decided that Kentucky should be neutral  
1861\* A steamboat arrived at Leavenworth, Kan., flying a Confederate flag  
1861\* Gen W B Talleferro took command of Virginia's troops  
1861. The arsenal at Harpers Ferry burned to save it from the Confederates  
1861\* Robert E. Lee declined command of Union army  
1862 Farragut and Porter began to attack forts below New Orleans  
1862 Canal through the Dismal Swamp, in Virginia, destroyed  
1864\* Duppe captured by the Prussians  
1865 Sherman accepted Johnston's surrender at Durham Station N. C.  
1867\* A dinner was given to Charles Dickens in New York  
1861\* People of Louisiana adopted a new Constitution  
1874 Cengiz's comet appeared.  
1874. David Livingstone interred in Westminster Abbey  
1876\* Sayid Bargash, Sultan of Zanzibar, decreed the confiscation of slaves.  
1876 Asteroid Athol discovered  
1878 About 120,000 English spinners struck against a reduction of wages  
1879 The play "Our Boys" closed a run of 362 performances in London  
1880 Chileans blockaded Callao, Peru  
1884: Steamer "State of Florida" sunk in collision with loss of 123 lives  
1888\* British Commons passed the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill  
1888: Cornelius Rice Agnew, American surgeon, died  
1889 Labor and anti-Semitic riots raged in Austria  
1890 Castle Garden, New York, closed as an immigrant depot  
1890 Italian East-African Company organized  
1891 Inundation in Chaudiere valley, Quebec, Canada  
1892 Honorary banquet to Edward E. Hale in Boston attended by more than 2,000 people  
1892\* Hiram A. Cutting, American scientist, died  
1893: Belgian Chambers passed Universal Suffrage Bill  
1893\* Iron and Steel Syndicate with capital of \$75,000,000 organized at Cincinnati  
1897. Greece accepted Turkish declaration of war.  
1897: Gilles Leveik, American actor, died  
1898 Jules Marcou, French-American geologist and explorer died  
1898 Ernest O. Chamberlin, American journalist died  
1899 George R. Edson, American comedian, died  
1901 Fighting began in China between the "Boxers" and European troops  
1902 Earthquake in Guatemala, towns destroyed and 900 lives lost  
1904 Remains of Francis Rakoczy ordered to be taken from Constantinople to Hungary  
1904\* Sir Henry Thompson, English surgeon and author, died  
1905 Unemployed Workmen's Bill introduced into Commons  
1906 Earthquake and fire nearly destroyed San Francisco, Cal., loss \$400,000,000  
1906\* Daniel Huntington, American painter, died  
1906 Luis Martin, General of the Jesuits, died  
1907 Edward VII met Victor Emmanuel of Italy at Gaeta.  
1907. Attempt on life of Señor Salmeron, Spanish crown officer  
1907 Frontier tribes in India threatened trouble for the British  
1909 Adana, Armenia, burned, American missionaries killed  
1909 Massacre of 2,000 persons reported at Astrabad, Persia  
1909 Jeanne d'Arc beatified  
1911\* Famine reported to prevail at Fez, in Morocco  
1912 "Titanic" survivors brought to New York by the "Carpathia" See April 15, 16  
1912 Italian war-ships bombarded Turkish forts guarding the Dardanelles.

#### APRIL 19

Feast-day of: St. Ursula, bishop, St. Elphege of Canterbury, martyr, St. Leo X, pope  
359 Gratian, Roman emperor (367-383), born  
Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, killed by Danes  
1529 A minority of the Diet of Speyer, favoring the Reformation, presented a "protest," whence the term "Protestants"

1560 Philip Melancthon, German reformer, died  
1588: Paul Veronese, Venetian painter, died.  
1698: Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, poet and statesman, died  
1622. Imperialists defeated at Wiesloch.  
1685\* About 1,200 Catholics and Quakers released from English prisons by order of the King  
1689 Queen Christina of Sweden died  
1713. Charles VI, Emperor, announced the Pragmatic Sanction  
1721 Roger Sherman, American statesman, born  
1757: Edward Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, British Naval Commander, born  
1772. David Ricardo, leading English economist born  
1774\* Edmund Burke made his speech against taxing the colonies  
1775 Battle of Lexington, Mass  
1781 Massachusetts ceded land claims to United States  
1782: Holland acknowledged independence of the United States  
1791: Dr. Richard Price, English philosopher writer, died  
1794\* England and Prussia signed treaty of The Hague  
1794 John Jay confirmed as special envoy to England  
1801\* Rosetta, Egypt, captured by English and Turks  
1821 "A B Plot" came to a head in Congress  
1824 Lord Byron, English poet, died  
1833 Oberlin College, Ohio, founded  
1839 Treaty of London concerning Belgium  
1847: United States forces entered Jalapa, Mexico  
1850 Bulwer-Clayton treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded  
1854 Russians assaulted Kalafat and were repulsed  
1854: Robert Jameson, Scottish mineralogist, died.  
1855: Sardinia joined France and England against Russia.  
1856: Whiteclaw captured Buda in the Indian mutiny  
1859\* General Ortega, leader of a Carlist rising in Spain, shot  
1859 Austria sent an ultimatum to Sardinia  
1861: United States government proclaimed blockades of all Confederate ports  
1861: Seventh regiment, New York volunteers left for Washington  
1861\* United States marshals ordered to seize telegrams for previous six months in all large cities  
1861 Secession mob in Baltimore fire on the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, sundering the first blood of the Civil War  
1862: Fight at Camden, S. C.; Confederates defeated  
1863 Confederates defeated at Coldwater, Tenn  
1864\* President Lincoln signed an enabling act for Nebraska.  
1864\* Confederate ram "Albatross" attacked Federal gunboats at Plymouth, N. C.  
1865 Impressive funeral services over Lincoln's body in capitol at Washington  
1871\* The Commune appealed to the French nation against National Assembly  
1875: Centennials of battles of Lexington and Concord celebrated  
1886: Afghans defeated at Ahmed Khel  
1881: Benjamin Disraeli died  
1882\* Novent riots occurred in Isle of Skye, Scotland  
1882\* Charles Robert Darwin, author of "Origin of Species," died  
1883: Parliament house at Ottawa, Canada, destroyed by an incendiary  
1884: Aguerro placed at the head of Cuban insurgents  
1889 Plot to blow up the Czar of Russia disclosed  
1889 Belgium government notified that activities of Boulangerists in Brussels displeased French government  
1889: Warren de la Rue, English scientist, died.  
1890 Famine in Hungary.  
1890\* Henry M. Stanley returned to Brussels from Africa  
1890. James Pollock, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania died  
1891\* Alfred Taylor, Rear-Admiral U S Navy died  
1891\* Baltimore entertained veterans of the "Old Sixth" of Massachusetts  
1892\* Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in the Indian Territory opened  
1892 Italy resumed diplomatic relations with the United States  
1892 Friedrich M. von Bodenstedt, German author, died  
1893. Riots in Belgium suppressed  
1893 John Addington Symonds, English literary critic, died  
1898\* Mat Salleh, Borneo rebel, made submission  
1898 George Parsons Lathrop, American author, died  
1899 Alexander Weill, French publicist and novelist, died  
1901 Alfred H. Belo, American journalist, died  
1903. Jews in Kishinev, Russia, killed and houses burned over 10,000 made destitute  
1903\* Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario died  
1901 Fire in Toronto, Canada, caused loss of \$10,000,000  
1904 Prince and Princess of Wales received in Vienna  
1906 Professor Curie, discoverer of radium, killed by a cab in Paris  
1007: Iollo, Philippine Islands, burned; 20,000 homeless



1907: Second fire at McGill University, Montreal, loss \$500,000.  
 1907: Canadian coalminers struck.  
 1909: Young Turk forces invested Constantinople.  
 1909: Russo-Bulgarian protocol, recognizing independence of Bulgaria, signed.  
 1909: House passed Payne Tariff Bill.  
 1909: Massacre of Christians at Marash, Armenia.  
 1912: Bill imposing educational test on immigrants to the United States passed by the Senate.  
 1912: United States Senate Committee began an investigation into the causes of the "Titanic" disaster. See April 15.

## APRIL 20

Feast day of St. Serf, or Serranus, of Scotland. St. Agnes of Monte Pulciano. St. James of Scalvonia.  
 12: Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor, born.  
 1455: University of Freiburg, in Baden, chartered by Pope.  
 1521: Diet of Worms condemned Luther and put him under the ban of empire.  
 1531: Elizabeth Barton, "Maid of Keat," executed.  
 1592: Sir John Elliot, English patriot, born.  
 1653: Cromwell dissolved the "Rump" or Long Parliament.  
 1657: Blake destroyed a Spanish fleet off the Canary Islands.  
 1670: Virginia forbade importation of convicted felons.  
 1676: Bacon's rebellion in Virginia began.  
 1679: Charles II. appointed the Council of Thirty.  
 1685: Accession of James II. proclaimed in Boston.  
 1689: Governor Andros imprisoned in Boston, Bradstreet restored to power.  
 1689: Siege of Londonderry, Ireland, began.  
 1718: David Brainerd, American missionary, born.  
 1775: Boston besieged by 20,000 Continentals.  
 1775: General Putnam arrived in Cambridge.

1792: France declared war against Austria.  
 1795: Habeas Corpus not suspended in Great Britain because of the rebellion in Ireland.  
 1809: Battle of Abensberg; Austrians defeated.  
 1809: Austrians captured Ratisbon, Bavaria.  
 1813: British and Indians appeared at Fort Meigs, Ohio.  
 1820: Arthur Young, agricultural writer, died.  
 1821: Franz Karl Aebard, German chemist, founder of beet-sugar industry, died.  
 1842: Money, Duc de Conegliano, Marshal of France, died.  
 1846: Northern provinces of Portugal revolted.  
 1848: A republican insurrection broke out in Germany.  
 1851: José Rufino Echenique elected President of Peru.  
 1854: President Pierce vetoed a land bill distributing 10,000,000 acres of public land among Indians.  
 1854: Treaty between Austria and Prussia.  
 1861: Capt. Nathaniel Lyon ordered to raise four regiments in Missouri.  
 1861: Missouri State troops seized United States arsenal at Liberty.  
 1861: Norfolk navy-yard and nine war-ships burned by Confederates.  
 1861: Robert E. Lee resigned his commission in U. S. army.  
 1861: Women's Central Association for relief of soldiers organized at New York.  
 1861: Soldiers Aid Society of Northern Ohio formed.  
 1861: War mass-meeting held in New York attended by more than 100,000 persons.  
 1861: North Carolina seized United States mint at Charlotte.  
 1861: Petroleum reached its highest price, \$19 25 a barrel.  
 1863: Red River expedition captured Opelousas La.  
 1863: Federal gunboats captured Butte-La-Rose, La.  
 1863: Federals defeated at Patterson, Mo.  
 1865: Atzerodt, one of Lincoln's assassins, arrested.  
 1871: President approved the "force bill".  
 1871: French Communists occupied Bagneux.  
 1882: Pacific Railway Bill passed by Canada.  
 1883: The Pope condemned on moral grounds the Irish plan of campaign and boycotting.  
 1890: Society of Psychical Research formed in New York city.  
 1891: Bait law in Newfoundland caused a riot at Fortune Bay.  
 1897: Portuguese fire on an English expedition in S. E. Africa.  
 1897: Spanish anarchists exploded bombs.  
 1897: Henry Darling, president of Hamilton College, died.  
 1897: Severe storm in Tyrol destroyed lives and property.  
 1894: London-Australian Bank failed with liabilities of \$65,000,000.  
 1895: Chifral Fort, India, rescued.  
 1897: Battle of Larissa began. Turks defeated Greeks.  
 1897: Zululand annexed to Natal.  
 1897: Frank Abbott, American dental educator, died.  
 1897: "Billy" Bireh, American negro minstrel, died.

1898: Congress, by joint resolution, recognized the independence of Cuba.  
 1898: United States ultimatum to Spain delivered.  
 1899: British diplomatic agent received at Adis Abeba, Abyssinia.  
 1899: Spurgeon's Tabernacle, in London, burned.  
 1899: Albanian nobles fought among themselves.  
 1899: Edouard J. H. Pallieron, French dramatist, died.  
 1901: Severe floods in Ohio river and tributaries.  
 1902: Frank R. Stockton, American novelist, died.  
 1903: Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,500,000 to build a Temple of Peace for Hague Court of Arbitration.  
 1904: Employees on Hungarian state railroads struck.  
 1904: Mrs. Sara J. Lippincott ("Grace Greenwood") died.  
 1904: Martha McWhirter, American author and benefactor, died.  
 1905: Cretan Assembly declared the Union of Crete with Greece.  
 1905: Railway Employees Bill became a law in Italy.  
 1905: S. D. F. Salmond, Scottish educator and religious writer, died.  
 1907: The Porte accepted the demands of the Powers.  
 1908: Third attempt on life of President Cabrera of Guatemala.  
 1908: Henry Chadwick ("Father of Baseball") died.  
 1909: Fire in Belfast, Ireland, caused loss of \$1,500,000.  
 1910: Prince of Samos assassinated.  
 1910: New York legislature voted against income-tax amendment.  
 1910: Samuel Gibbs French, Confederate general, died.  
 1912: Textile workers strike at Lowell, Mass. terminated.  
 1912: House of Representatives passed unanimously a bill requiring that expenditures in interest of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency be made public.

## APRIL 21

Feast-day of St. Eingan, King of Scots. St. Anastasius, the Younger, of Antioch. St. Anastasius the Anchorite, St. Anselm of Canterbury.  
 323 B. C.: Alexander the Great buried at Alexandria.  
 323 B. C.: Diogenes, the Cynic, died.  
 1109: Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, died.  
 1142: Pierre Abélard, French scholar, died.  
 1503: Battle of Seminara, Spaniards defeated the French.  
 1509: Henry VII. of England died.  
 1509: Henry VIII. became king of England.  
 1671: John Law, financier of "Mississippi Scheme" fame, born.  
 1720: Estates of Lower Austria agreed to accept Maria Theresa.  
 1736: Eugene, Prince of Savoy, died.  
 1746: James Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, English statesman, born.  
 1760: First public exhibition ever held of works of living artists opened in London.  
 1765: David Mallet, Scottish poet, died.  
 1782: Friedrich Froebel, founder of Kindergarten system, born.  
 1783: Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, born.  
 1789: John Adams seated in the Senate as Vice-President.  
 1794: Charles Kemble first appeared on the stage.  
 1809: Battle of Landshut; Austrians defeated.  
 1810: Thomas Wright, English antiquarian and historian, born.  
 1814: British frigate "Orpheus" captured sloop "Erolle".  
 1817: New York State Library authorized.  
 1831: Black Hawk war began, both Lincoln and Davis served.  
 1836: Texans under Houston defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto.  
 1842: Bertrand, Comte de Clausel, marshal of France, died.  
 1848: Bismarck in Parliament, voted against reform measures.  
 1854: Allied fleet bombarded Odessa.  
 1855: Agitation of license question caused riots in Chicago; military called out.  
 1857: England sent a special envoy to China.  
 1862: Confederate Congress at Richmond broken up by proximity of the armies.  
 1862: Federals regained Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
 1864: Confederate salt works near Wilmington, N. C., destroyed.  
 1864: Garibaldi received the freedom of the City of London.  
 1865: The body of President Lincoln began its funeral-progress to Intermont at Springfield, Ill.  
 1865: Sherman's terms for surrender to Johnston disavowed by the United States Government.  
 1865: Macon, Ga., surrendered to Federals.  
 1866: Thanks of Congress voted to Gen. W. S. Hancock.  
 1866: Prussia agreed to a mutual disarmament with Austria.  
 1866: Austria decided to mobilize its forces.  
 1872: A rise in the price of beer caused riots in Frankfurt, Germany.  
 1874: The act to suppress Ritualism in England introduced into the House of Lords.  
 1876: British Women's Temperance Union formed.

1877: Republican legislature in Louisiana dispersed.  
 1879: Capital of Louisiana changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.  
 1889: Liquidator of French Panama Canal Company failed to borrow additional funds.  
 1889: Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico, died.  
 1890: Carpenters began a strike in Chicago.  
 1890: Anti-Jewish riots in Bessarabia, Russia, suppressed.  
 1890: Japan formulated a new civil code.  
 1891: Henri M. A. Chapu, French sculptor, died.  
 1892: Russian papers excluded from Bulgaria.  
 1893: Spanish squadron with the Columbus arrived at America.  
 1893: Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, statesman, died.  
 1894: Government gave notice that the Republic of Brazil was at peace.  
 1894: Canada forbade seal-catching in certain areas.  
 1894: James W. Throckmorton, ex-Governor of Texas, died.  
 1896: Baron de Hirsch, Jewish philanthropist, died.  
 1896: David H. Jerome, ex-Governor of Michigan, died.  
 1896: Jean Baptiste Léon Say, French economist and statesman, died.  
 1896: James Mereler, American military educator, died.  
 1898: Spain and the United States severed diplomatic relations.  
 1898: Spanish-American war broke out.  
 1898: Edward Cary Walthall, Senator from Mississippi, died.  
 1900: British seized Boer position near Dewetsdorp.  
 1900: Charles Beecher (brother of Henry Ward Beecher) died.  
 1900: Alexander T. McGill, American jurist, died.  
 1901: Native regiment at Knmasi, Ashanti, mutilated.  
 1903: Cretan Assembly proclaimed Union with Greece.  
 1905: James M. Moore, General, U. S. Army, died.  
 1905: Orville H. Platt, Senator from Connecticut, died.  
 1905: Alfred A. Watson, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1907: Lord Halliburton, British Under-Secretary for War, died.  
 1909: Franklin Bartlett, American lawyer, died.  
 1909: George L. Lilley, Governor of Connecticut, died.  
 1909: David Turple, ex-Senator from Indiana, died.  
 1910: British liberated the Zulu Chief Caklana.  
 1910: Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") died.  
 1911: House passed Canadian Reciprocity Bill 265 to 89.  
 1911: Richard Ineb, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1912: Bram Stoker, English theatrical manager, died.  
 1912: Yung-Wing, Chinese diplomat in America, died.  
 1912: Destructive cyclone swept over Alabama, Georgia, Illinois and Indiana.  
 1912: French and Jews massacred in Fez.

## APRIL 22

Feast-day of Sts. Epipodius and Alexander, Martyrs at Lyons. St. Leonides, father of Origen. St. Opportuna of Moneville.  
 1370: Charles V. began erection of Bastille in Paris as a defense against the English.  
 1418: Pope Martin V. left the Council of Constance.  
 1445: Henry VI. of England, married Margaret of Anjou.  
 1567: William of Orange left the Netherlands on arrival of Alva.  
 1659: Richard Cromwell dissolved Parliament.  
 1692: Edward Bishop imprisoned for doubting witchcraft.  
 1701: Henry Fielding, English novelist, born.  
 1711: Eleazer Wheelock, patriot and teacher, born.  
 1724: Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, born.  
 1730: Public Library founded in New York city.  
 1745: Treaty of peace signed at Fuessen.  
 1745: Lindley Murray, grammarian, born.  
 1759: Antoine de Jussieu, French botanist, died.  
 1765: James Grahame, Scottish poet, born.  
 1766: Madame de Staël, French writer, born.  
 1775: Provincial Congress resolved to raise 30,000 men.  
 1776: North Carolina authorized a declaration of independence.  
 1794: Guillaume de Malesherbes, French advocate, executed.  
 1796: Battle of Mondovi; Bonaparte victorious.  
 1807: Battle of Rosetta, Egypt, Turks defeated British.  
 1809: Battle of Eckmühl, French defeated Austrians.  
 1817: Gen. Worth captured Perote, Mexico.  
 1850: Marriage bans published legally last time in Massachusetts.  
 1854: Nicholas Bravo, Mexican general, died.  
 1860: Ada Rehan, American actress, born.  
 1861: Governor of Virginia appointed R. E. Lee to command of State troops.  
 1861: Gov. Hicks of Maryland suggested a truce and that British minister act as arbitrator.

1861: United States arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C. surrendered to State troops.  
 1862: First Confederate Congress closed first session.  
 1863: Confederates defeated near Strasburg, Va.  
 1864: Joseph Gilbert Totten, U. S. Army, general and engineer, died.  
 1865: Confederate prisoners expressed abhorrence at the assassination of Lincoln.  
 1867: Mr. Hodsman crossed in balloon from Dublin to England.  
 1868: Prince Humbert married his cousin Margherita.  
 1874: Ellen Glasgow, American writer, born.  
 1876: Negro population of Barbados revolted.  
 1883: Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., destroyed 200 houses and killed 83 persons.  
 1887: Hurricane in Australia destroyed pearl-fishers' boats, and drowned 550 persons.  
 1889: Oklahoma country opened to settlers.  
 1899: Moors attacked Sus, Morocco, and looted European property.  
 1891: Chief Justice Green of Oklahoma decided women could hold any public office.  
 1891: The Rajah of Sikkim abjured British protection.  
 1892: Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly, British diplomat, died.  
 1893: Edward F. Beale, American general and diplomat, died.  
 1894: Seventeen year locusts appeared in New York State.  
 1894: First exhibition of Egyptian art and industries opened.  
 1894: Brazilian rebels in Uruguay declined amnesty.  
 1895: James F. Wilson, ex-Senator from Iowa, died.  
 1896: Mombasa tribes surrendered to the Germans.  
 1897: Emperors Francis Joseph and William II. reviewed troops at Vienna.  
 1897: An attempt was made on life of Humbert of Italy.  
 1897: Greco-Turkish war; Greeks routed at Mali.  
 1897: Turks defeated Greeks at Revoni and Turnavo.  
 1897: William Steele Holman, American jurist and Congressman ("Watch-dog of the Treasury"), died.  
 1898: Cuban and Porto Rican ports blockaded by United States.  
 1898: Spanish reserves called out.  
 1898: France occupied Kwangshanwan, China.  
 1899: Frederick Smyth, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died.  
 1900: Tobias Mullen, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
 1902: Egbert L. Viele, American military engineer, died.  
 1903: Kishinef massacres aroused world-wide indignation.  
 1903: Alexander Ramsay, ex-Secretary of War, ex-Governor of Minnesota, ex-United States Senator, died.  
 1904: Contract signed for transfer of Panama Canal to United States.  
 1905: French chamber passed crucial clause of Church Separation Bill.  
 1905: Italian railway strike ended.  
 1906: Olympic Games began at Athens, Greece.  
 1908: Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, British statesman, died.  
 1908: Ellison Capers, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1909: British and German war-ships landed mines at Iskanderun, Armenia.  
 1909: Moslems in Armenia reported to have killed 15,000 Christians.  
 1910: Charles Edwin Hurd, American literary critic, died.  
 1911: John Passmore Edwards, English philanthropist, died.  
 1911: Harry Fenn, American illustrator, died.  
 1911: Jacob Wendel, Jr., American actor, died.

## APRIL 23

Feast-day of St. George, martyr. St. Gerard of Toul. St. Adalbert of Prague.  
 997: St. Adalbert martyred.  
 1014: Battle of Clontarf in Ireland, Danes defeated.  
 1016: Ethelred II, "the Unready," king of England, died.  
 1016: Edmund Ironside became king of England.  
 1484: Caesar Scaliger, eminent scholar, born.  
 1616: Shakespeare died.  
 1616: Miguel de Cervantes, Spanish poet and novelist, died.  
 1625: Maurice, Prince of Orange, died.  
 1642: Charles I. denied admission to Hull.  
 1653: Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, born.  
 1654: Charles II. in France, sent to England a proclamation against Cromwell.  
 1661: Charles II. crowned king of England.  
 1663: Charles II. granted liberal charter to Connecticut.  
 1697: Lord George Anson, English navigator, born.  
 1743: Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, born.  
 1750: Andrew Baxter, Scottish metaphysician, died.  
 1751: Gilbert Elliott, first earl of Minto, British diplomat, born.  
 1772: Count Struensee, German-Danish statesman executed for criminal relations with the Queen of Denmark.  
 1775: Joseph M. W. Turner, English painter, born.  
 1791: James Buchanan, 15th President, born.  
 1809: After five days fighting Bonaparte drove Austrians into Bohemia.

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1813: Stephen A. Douglas, American statesman, born.  
1818: James Anthony Froude, English historian, born.  
1821: Greek patriarch at Constantinople put to death.  
1823: Joseph Nollekens, English sculptor, died.  
1823: Aaron Arrowsmith, English geographer, died.  
1823: Abdul-Mejid, Sultan of Turkey, born.  
1831: Railroad opened from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain.  
1834: American Baptists opened missions in Germany.  
1834: Chauncy M. Depew, Senator from New York, born.  
1837: E. Elmer Ellsworth, United States soldier, born.  
1838: Edward Gay, American painter, born.  
1848: Battle of Thionville; Prussians defeated Danes.  
1849: The rebels of Schleswig-Holstein defeated Danes at Kolding, Jutland.  
1849: Syracuse, Sicily, surrendered to Neapolitans.  
1850: William Wordsworth, English poet, died.  
1852: Edwin Markham, American poet, born.  
1853: Thomas Nelson Page, American author, born.  
1854: Czar of Russia declared his intention to war for faith and Christianity.  
1856: Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, born.  
1860: Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., divided on slavery question.  
1861: Robert E. Lee accepted command of Virginia troops.  
1861: Governor Yates, of Illinois, garrisoned Cairo.  
1861: Governor of Arkansas refused to supply troops.  
1861: Virginia began to treat with the Confederacy.  
1864: "Chinese" Gordon captured at Kading, China.  
1875: British dethroned Galkwar of Baroda for misgovernment.  
1877: Russian embassy left Constantinople.  
1879: The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre opened in Stratford-on-Avon.  
1879: Edison obtained patent for incandescent lights.  
1883: Order of Royal Red Cross instituted for titled women who have served as nurses.  
1884: Cuban insurgents defeated.  
1884: Maria Tagliani, Austrian dancer, died.  
1891: Powder explosion in Rome killed several and damaged the church of the Vatican.  
1891: Chilean government troops defeated by insurgents at Iquique.  
1892: French police arrested 245 anarchists.  
1893: Xpilianti, Mich., nearly destroyed by cyclone.  
1893: German emperor and empress had a long interview with the Pope.  
1894: Earthquake in Greece killed 227 persons near Athens.  
1894: Jesse Sellman, American banker and philanthropist, died.  
1895: Sultan appointed Commission to consider Armenian affairs.  
1895: European powers, except Great Britain, protested against terms of the treaty closing the war between China and Japan.  
1895: Serious conflicts between Moslems and Christians in Crete.  
1897: Europeans in Rhodesia appealed for imperial aid against hostile natives.  
1898: President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers for two years service.  
1898: Six Spanish vessels captured by United States ships.  
1898: William Wirt Fay, American educator, died.  
1900: British occupied Bloemfontein water-works.  
1901: School questions caused stormy debate in Austrian Reichsrath.  
1903: Russia made new demands on China concerning the evacuation of Manchuria.  
1904: Patrick Farrelly, a founder of the American News Company, died.  
1904: Richard S. Greenough, American sculptor, died.  
1905: Joseph Jefferson, American actor, died.  
1907: Peace treaty signed between Nicaragua and Salvador.  
1907: Armenian Christians killed at Antioch.  
1907: André Theuriet, member French Academy, died.  
1908: Baltic convention signed by Russia, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark.  
1908: First Women's Congress held in Italy opened.  
1908: Nicolai Linovitch, Russian lieutenant-general, died.  
1909: Ex-President Castro of Venezuela returned to Paris.  
1909: Peter Fenelon Collier, American publisher and sportsman, died.  
1909: William Morris Stewart, ex-Senator from Nevada, died.  
1910: Storm in Middle West caused \$30,000,000 damage.  
1910: Son born to heir apparent of Japan.  
1910: Exposition at Brussels opened.  
1912: Turkish island of Stamboul seized as a naval base by Italy.  
1912: Mexican Congress passed a bill increasing the army to 60,000 men.  
1912: Bill for the Disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Wales introduced into Parliament.

# APRIL 21

Feast day of St. Melitus, third archbishop of Canterbury; St. Robert of Auvergne, St. Fidelis, martyr.  
1494: Columbus left Haiti to continue voyage.  
1500: Cabral anchored in Port Seguro, Brazil.  
1547: Battle of Mühlberg; Charles V defeated the Protestants.  
1553: Mary Queen of Scots married dauphin of France.  
1567: Bothwell abducted Mary Queen of Scots.  
1596: Calais captured by Spaniards.  
1648: The Presbyterians in Parliament favored Charles I.  
1704: First continuous newspaper in America, *News-Letter* of Boston, appeared.  
1743: Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the powerloom, born.  
1786: Fire destroyed 100 houses in Boston.  
1794: Battle of Cambray, French defeated.  
1815: Anthony Trollope, English novelist, born.  
1834: Quadruple alliance to suppress Carlisle in Spain.  
1811: Pauline Lucca, opera-singer, born.  
1861: Louisiana raised 6,000 Confederate soldiers.  
1862: Farragut's fleet passed the forts below New Orleans.  
1862: Federals captured Fort Macon, N. C.  
1863: Federals defeated in skirmish at Beverly, W. Va.  
1863: Confederates defeated in skirmish near Tusculum, Ala.  
1863: Confederate attack on Iron Mountain Railroad, near St. Louis, defeated.  
1864: Retreating Red River Expedition defeated enemy at Cane River Ferry La.  
1865: Sherman and Grant met at Raleigh, N. C.  
1865: Confederate ram "Webb" captured below New Orleans.  
1865: Nicholas, Czar-elect of Russia, died.  
1866: Cholera appeared at Bristol, England.  
1866: J. G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling quarreled in the House and became enemies for life.  
1870: New Canons are promulgated by the Vatican Council.  
1876: Planters in Barbados in panic.  
1877: Russia began war against Turkey on account of outrages in Balkans.  
1885: Battle of Fish Creek, Canada; rebels defeated.  
1885: United States Marines defeated Panama rebels and protected property.  
1885: Indians defeated at Battleford, Saskatchewan.  
1886: Petroleum discovered at Jebel Zeit on Red Sea coast of Egypt.  
1888: Queen Victoria visited Germany.  
1890: Supreme Council of German Protestant Church denounced Socialism.  
1891: Miners struck in Westphalia.  
1891: Count Helmuth von Moltke, German strategist and field-marshal, died.  
1891: Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian field-marshal, died.  
1893: Catholics and Protestant workmen fought in Belfast.  
1894: Portugal yielded to Great Britain and allowed free passage of the Fungue river, S. E. Africa.  
1894: Prolonged and violent strike of miners and coke-burners in Western Pennsylvania began.  
1895: European powers united to deprive Japan of the fruits of victory.  
1895: Franklin Fairbanks, American manufacturer and philanthropist, died.  
1896: Reform leaders in Transvaal sentenced to death (subsequently commuted to fines and banishment).  
1897: Blockade of Crete relaxed, 65,000 persons in receipt of relief.  
1897: Battle of Mifouna Pass, Thessaly.  
1898: Spain declared war against the United States.  
1899: United States troops in Philippines carried rebel intrenchments.  
1899: Richard J. Oglesby, ex-Governor of Illinois and ex-Senator, died.  
1904: President of France visited King of Italy; Pope disturbed.  
1905: Important modifications of Chinese criminal proceedings announced.  
1905: The powers decided the Union of Crete and Greece not permissible.  
1905: Amos Thayer, American jurist, died.  
1906: Remains of John Paul Jones reburied at Annapolis Md.  
1907: Lord Eldon Gorst became British agent in Egypt.  
1907: Denis Kearney, labor agitator, died.  
1909: Charles Warren Stoddard, American author, died.  
1909: Fighting in streets of Constantinople.  
1910: John H. Miller, American pioneer electric-tunnel builder, died.  
1911: French aeronaut flew from Paris to Pau.  
1912: Justin McCarthy, Irish historian and publicist, died.  
1912: Steamship "Olympic" unable to sail for New York by desertion of firemen.

# APRIL 25

Feast day of St. Mark the Evangelist, St. Anianus, second bishop of Alexandria, St. Ivo.  
1215: Louis IX, of France (St. Louis), born.  
1244: Edward II, of England, born.  
1342: Pope Benedict XII, died.  
1464: Battle of Hedgeley Moor; Lancastrians defeated.  
1513: Sir Edward Howard attacked French fleet, repulsed and killed.  
1521: Luther received imperial order to stop preaching.

1595: Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, died.  
1599: Oliver Cromwell, "Lord Protector of England," born.  
1607: Dutch victorious over Spaniards in battle of Gibraltar.  
1621: Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery, soldier, statesman, dramatist, born.  
1626: Battle of Dessau, Wallenstein defeated Mansfeld.  
1635: Clayborne and Maryland colonists fought.  
1649: House of Lords met again after abolishment.  
1660: The "Convention Parliament" opened.  
1660: Henry Hammond, English theologian, died.  
1661: Wine and liquor sellers first licensed in England.  
1682: William Penn proposed that his colonists make their own laws.  
1690: David Teniers, the Younger, Flemish painter, died.  
1707: Battle of Almansa, French defeated allies.  
1723: John Woodward, English antiquarian and naturalist, died.  
1735: Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, died.  
1767: Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, Marshal of France, born.  
1769: Sir Mark Brunel, engineer, born.  
1775: Baltimoreans seized powder-magazines.  
1777: Lafayette reached Charleston, S. C.  
1781: Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.  
1792: John Keble, English clergyman and poet, born.  
1800: Israel Acrelius, historian of Swedish colonies in America, died.  
1800: William Cowper, English poet, died.  
1808: Congress forbade foreign vessels to engage in coasting-trade.  
1812: United States privateer "Surprise" captured British brig "Kutusov".  
1812: Edmund Malone, Irish Shakespearean scholar, died.  
1820: Francis Colquhoun, British magistrate and writer on economics, died.  
1820: Count de Volney, French philosophical writer, died.  
1838: Ohio River boat "Moselle" blew up near Cincinnati; 101 lives lost.  
1839: Kandahar, abandoned by Afghans, captured by British.  
1849: French expedition to Rome to restore the Pope reached Civita Vecchia.  
1850: Lopez sailed from New Orleans, with 300 filibusters, to invade Cuba.  
1850: Captain Austin's expedition in search of Franklin sailed.  
1851: President Fillmore issued a proclamation against filibusters.  
1851: Schooner "Cleopatra," fitted for filibustering, seized.  
1859: Suez Canal formally begun.  
1861: Col. Van Dorn captured 450 Federal troops at Safford, Texas.  
1861: Federal government removed arms and ammunition from St. Louis to Springfield, Ill.  
1861: A partially successful electric telephone exhibited at Frankfurt.  
1862: Confederate forces evacuated New Orleans.  
1862: Confederate stores and property burned at New Orleans to value of many millions.  
1862: Gen. Chas. F. Smith, U. S. Army, died.  
1862: Skirmish at Neesho, Mo.  
1863: Fight at Greenand Gap, W. Va.  
1864: Federals defeated and captured at Pine Bluff, Ark.  
1864: Grant ordered Banks to return to New Orleans.  
1867: Japan opened Yeddo and other ports to trade.  
1870: Daniel Maclise, British painter, died.  
1872: Baker's Egyptian expedition reached Masadeh in Sudan.  
1874: Philadelphia Produce Exchange organized.  
1876: Theater fire in Rouen, France, killed 19 persons.  
1880: Ghilzal repulsed by Colonel Stewart.  
1882: Johann Zöllner, German physicist, died.  
1883: French assumed protectorate over Cochinchina.  
1891: Insurgent Chilean vessel destroyed by torpedo.  
1891: Protestant services in Russia broken up.  
1892: William Bradford, American painter, died.  
1893: Cyclone in Oklahoma killed and wounded 350 persons.  
1894: Matabeleland, South Africa, was opened to settlement.  
1894: Robert S. Granger, general, U. S. Army, died.  
1899: Over 500 rebellious Matabeles killed in battle.  
1898: Spain's note to powers accused United States of aggression.  
1898: William Sexton, American hilliard expert, died.  
1898: Myville Atwood, American microscopist, died.  
1899: Santa Cruz, P. I., captured by United States troops.  
1899: Sir John R. Mowbray, "Father" of British House of Commons, died.  
1900: British in Wepener relieved, Boer general retreats north.  
1901: Financial panic in Japan.  
1903: Russian laid cornerstone of mausoleum for soldiers killed at Plevna, Bulgaria.  
1904: Japanese ship "Coyon Maru" sunk by Russian squadron.  
1904: Charles H. Simonton, American jurist, died.  
1905: New Transvaal constitution promulgated.

1906: John Knowles Falne, Harvard musical director, died.  
1908: Johnson N. Camden, ex-Senator from West Virginia, died.  
1909: Sultan's guard surrendered to young Turks.  
1910: Governor Hughes, of New York, appointed to the Supreme Court.  
1910: Airship "Zeppelin II" wrecked in a squall.  
1912: George W. Knapp, American educator, died.  
1912: American coal miners and operators in anthracite coal agreed to a 10 per cent raise in wages, abolition of the sliding scale, and partial recognition of the Union.  
1912: Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed first reading in British House of Commons.

# APRIL 26

Feast day of Sts. Cletus and Marcellinus, popes and martyrs, St. Requier, St. Paschasius Radbertus.  
1500: Cabral took possession of Brazil.  
1521: Luther left Worms and was hidden in Wartburg.  
1538: Hernando Pizarro defeated and killed Atahualpa at Las Salinas, Peru.  
1564: William Shakespeare, greatest of dramatists, baptized.  
1626: Battle of Bridge of Dessau, Tilly victorious.  
1636: James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, Scottish statesman, died.  
1665: Great plague in London began.  
1674: Juan Vazquez made governor of Costa Rica.  
1693: Pennsylvania and Maryland reunited.  
1699: Jean Racine, French dramatist, died.  
1710: Thomas Reid, Scottish philosopher, born.  
1711: David Hume, historian, born.  
1715: Yamas Indians in South began massacres.  
1716: Lord Somers, Lord High-Chancellor, died.  
1726: Jeremy Collier, non-juring English clergyman, died.  
1731: Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*, died.  
1769: Royal Academy held its first art exhibition.  
1783: Sir Eyre Coote, soldier, died.  
1787: Johann Ludwig Uhland, German poet, born.  
1794: Peliegru led a French army into Belgium.  
1805: Brazilian Republic received new constitution.  
1815: Karsten Niebuhr, German Oriental traveler, died.  
1819: First Odd-Fellows lodge in United States instituted.  
1820: Alice Carey, American poet, born.  
1822: Frederick Law Olmstead, American landscape architect, born.  
1826: Turks assaulted and captured Missolonghi, Greece.  
1828: Russia declared war against Turkey.  
1828: Martha Finley, American writer, born.  
1834: C. F. Browne (Artemus Ward), American humorist, born.  
1840: John C. Ridpath, American historian, born.  
1846: Congress declared war on Mexico.  
1846: First conflict of Mexican war, near Tlatamayas.  
1849: Russia joined Austria against Hungary.  
1851: W. C. Maeready, English tragedian, retired.  
1854: Henry Thomas Cockburn, Scottish jurist, died.  
1859: Sardinia refused demands of Austria and was attacked.  
1862: Federal troops invaded Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans.  
1863: "Tenn. Legion" surrendered near Franklin, Ky.  
1863: Skirmish at Rowlesburg, W. Va.  
1863: Confederate attack on Cape Girardeau, Mo., repulsed.  
1863: Federals raided Deer Creek, Miss.  
1864: Red River expedition returned to Alexandria, La.  
1865: Confederate army under Johnston surrendered on same terms as did Lee's.  
1865: Jefferson Davis and party moved southward from Charlotte, N. C.  
1865: Confederate Gen. Kirby Smith proclaimed his ability to continue the war.  
1865: Lincoln's assassins, Booth and Harold, found at Bowling Green, Va. Harold surrendered. Booth killed.  
1865: Valentine Mott, American surgeon, died.  
1873: The "Permanent Committee" in Spain dissolved.  
1877: Russians defeated at Tcherukou.  
1879: President Hayes ordered removal of all settlers not Indians from Oklahoma.  
1881: Bradlaugh offered to take the oath but is forcibly expelled from House of Commons.  
1881: British war-ship "Doter" destroyed by an explosion, 150 lives lost.  
1882: New constitution adopted in Costa Rica.  
1882: French assaulted and captured Manol, Tonkin.  
1890: Henry M. Stanley returned to London from Africa.  
1891: The third Brooklyn Tabernacle opened.  
1892: Newfoundland declined to discuss confederation.  
1893: International flotilla, for Columbus Celebration, anchored in Hudson River, New York.  
1895: Spain gave satisfaction in "Alfamega" affair.  
1896: Sir Henry Parkes, British statesman, died.

1897: Grand Duke of Baden celebrated jubilee by opening an international exposition at Karlsruhe.  
 1899: Count Karl Hohenwart, ex-Premier of Austria died.  
 1900: Hull, Canada, nearly destroyed by fire. 8 deaths, and property loss of over \$15,000,000.  
 1901: William H. Draper, American physician, died.  
 1904: Japanese transport "Klushima Maru" sunk with 200 soldiers.  
 1904: Attempt made to assassinate Spanish Premier Maura.  
 1904: Mr. Watson, Premier of Australia, formed a labor ministry.  
 1905: Russian fleet forced to leave Kam-rank Bay, French waters.  
 1905: Belgium and Denmark signed arbitration treaty.  
 1907: Jamestown, Va., Tercentenary Exposition opened.  
 1909: John B. Babcock, general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1909: Joseph Nelson Miller, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1910: Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Norwegian author, died.  
 1911: Peter Henry Steenstra, American theologian, died.  
 1912: Francis Bacon, American surgeon, died.  
 1912: The United States transport "Buford" ordered to Mexican ports on the Pacific to protect Americans and to receive refugees.  
 1912: Cuba and Peru signed a treaty of commerce.

## APRIL 27

Feast-day of St. Anastasius, pope and confessor. St. Zita, virgin of Lucca.  
 43: Battle of Mantine; Antony defeated.  
 1124: David I. became king of Scotland.  
 1296: Battle of Dunbar; Scots defeated.  
 1404: Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, died.  
 1521: Magellan killed by savages of the Philippine Islands.  
 1522: French and Swiss defeated by Charles V at Bicocca.  
 1549: Jesuits first arrived in Brazil; met opposition by regular priests.  
 1649: Lockyer, leader of the Levellers in England, shot by order of government.  
 1667: Milton sold copyright of *Paradise Lost* for £5 down and £5 more on the sale of each of the first three editions. He received only £10 in all.  
 1686: Governor Dongan granted a charter to New York City.  
 1702: Jean Barthé, or Bart, French sailor, died.  
 1737: Edward Gibbon, historian born.  
 1759: Mary Wollstonecraft (Mrs. Godwin) born.  
 1777: Tryon, with 2,000 British, raided and burned Danbury, Conn.  
 1791: Samuel Finley B. Morse, inventor of telegraph, born.  
 1792: J. J. Anckerstrom, assassin of Gustavus III, executed.  
 1794: James Bruce, English explorer in Africa, died.  
 1794: Sir William Jones, English Orientalist and linguist, died.  
 1799: Battle of Cassano; Suvaroff defeated French.  
 1803: Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian liberator, died.  
 1805: Tripoli captured by General Eaton.  
 1806: Marie Christina, Queen of Ferdinand VII of Naples, born.  
 1813: Americans captured York (Toronto).  
 1816: Protective tariff on cotton and woolen goods and iron imposed.  
 1820: Herbert Spencer, English philosopher, born.  
 1822: U. S. Grant, President of the United States born.  
 1825: Dominique Vivant, Baron de Denon, French artist and archeologist, died.  
 1834: Thomas Stothard, English artist, died.  
 1835: Charleston, S. C., suffered a loss of over \$3,000,000 by fire.  
 1840: Edward Whymper, English mountaineer, born.  
 1853: Alice Morse Earle, American writer, born.  
 1857: Ki tsang, emperor of China, born.  
 1857: Austrians crossed the Ticino river.  
 1859: French soldiers invaded Sardinia.  
 1859: Peaceful revolution at Florence, Italy.  
 1859: Steamship "Pomona" wrecked on Blackwater Bank, and 400 lives lost.  
 1861: Lincoln directed General Scott to suspend habeas corpus where needed.  
 1861: Gen. B. F. Butler placed in command of the department of Annapolis.  
 1863: Hooker sent 70,000 men to meet Lee at Chancellorsville, Va.  
 1863: Mailsteamer "Anglo Saxon" wrecked off Newfoundland; 237 lives lost.  
 1864: A constitutional convention met at Annapolis, Md.  
 1866: Italy mobilized its forces.  
 1867: First Congress parliament in Germany met at Berlin.  
 1870: Galleries in Capitol at Washington fell; killed 60 persons.  
 1874: West Virginia voted to restore citizenship to all Confederates.  
 1873: W. C. Macready, tragedian, died.  
 1881: Ludwig von Benedek, Austrian general, died.  
 1882: Ralph Waldo Emerson, American philosopher, died.  
 1889: Municipal government organized at Guthrie, Okla.  
 1889: Ameer of Afghanistan invaded Russian territory.  
 1889: Frederick A. P. Barnard, president of Columbia College, New York, died.

1890: United States sent message of congratulation to President Fonseca of Brazil.  
 1890: Supporters of Boulanger defeated in Paris elections.  
 1891: Chilean insurgent ironclad "Hnas-car" sunk.  
 1893: Congress passed Utah enabling act.  
 1893: John M. Corse, general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1894: Brazilian Insurgents escaped from prison.  
 1894: Cholera was prevalent in Portugal.  
 1894: England offered to mediate between Brazil and Portugal.  
 1895: Bursting dam at Boussey, France, killed 110 and caused \$10,000,000 damage.  
 1897: Grant's Tomb in New York dedicated.  
 1897: Francis Joseph of Austria visited St. Petersburg.  
 1907: Prince William of Baden, brother of the Grand Duke, died.  
 1898: B. G. Northrup, "Father of Arbor Day," died.  
 1898: Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by United States ships.  
 1899: United States troops advanced to Apalit, P. I.  
 1899: Robert Goellet, American financier, died.  
 1899: Sheridan Shook, American theatrical manager, died.  
 1902: J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, died.  
 1903: U. S. Supreme Court sustained Alabama's disfranchisement of negroes.  
 1903: Leading opponents of Russian policy banished from Finland.  
 1903: Frederick W. Taylor, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1905: Andrew Carnegie announced the establishment of a professors' pension fund.  
 1905: International Exposition at Liège, Belgium, opened.  
 1905: Alvin Hawkins, ex-Governor of Tennessee, died.  
 1906: China and England made treaty concerning Tibet.  
 1907: Stromboli volcano in violent eruption.  
 1907: Rufus Brown Bullock, ex-Governor of Georgia, died.  
 1909: Another fanatical outbreak at Adana, Armenia.  
 1909: Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, abdicated.  
 1909: Wilbur Wright concluded aeroplane experiments in Italy.  
 1909: Heinrich Conried, opera director, died.  
 1909: Frederick Holbrook, ex-Governor of Vermont, died.  
 1910: Juan Vicente Gomez elected President of Venezuela.  
 1910: Robert Melvil Baron Van Lyndon, Dutch statesman, died.  
 1911: House passed reapportionment bill, providing for a House of 433.  
 1912: Daniel Kimball, donor of \$6,000,000 to small American colleges, died.  
 1912: A committee of the United States House of Representatives began investigations into alleged Money Trust. A committee of the Senate decided to investigate campaign contributions made in 1904 and 1908.  
 1912: China determined to cancel secret Belgian loan of \$50,000,000 on protest of a four-power group of financiers.  
 1912: British seamen refused to sail on any ship whose life saving appliances had not been tested by their Union.

## APRIL 28

Feast-day of St. Vitalis, Sts. Didymus and Theodore, St. Pollio and others, martyrs in Pannonia, St. Patricius, martyr.  
 1220: Salisbury Cathedral in England founded.  
 1442: Edward IV., of England, born.  
 1503: Battle of Cerignola; Gonzalvo defeated the French.  
 1521: Cortez began siege of Mexico.  
 1630: Charles Cotton, English poet, born.  
 1648: Scots under Duke of Hamilton invaded England.  
 1672: Louis XIV. began a war of conquest.  
 1710: Holland.  
 1710: Thomas Betterton, English actor, died.  
 1758: James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, born.  
 1760: Second battle on Plains of Abraham, Quebec.  
 1770: Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay, New South Wales.  
 1788: Maryland ratified Constitution.  
 1792: The French invaded Flanders.  
 1792: French repulsed by allies at Québec.  
 1801: Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, born.  
 1813: Privateer "Yorktown" captured British brig "Avery."  
 1814: Bonaparte sent to Elba, with an income of 2,000,000 francs.  
 1828: British troops left Portugal.  
 1829: First Roman Catholics took seats in House of Lords.  
 1831: John Abernethy, English surgeon, died.  
 1832: Baptist Home Missionary Society organized.  
 1836: J. C. Ropes, American historian born.  
 1839: Patriarchal bull from Constantinople anathematized all Greek Christians who held intercourse with missionaries.  
 1840: Palmer Cox, American artist born.  
 1842: Sir Charles Bell, Scottish surgeon and anatomist, died.  
 1846: Emigrant ship "Exmouth" lost with 240 persons.  
 1851: Sir Edward Codrington, English naval commander at New Orleans, died.

1855: Unsuccessful attempt on life of Napoleon III.  
 1862: Forts Jackson and Phillip surrendered to Federal fleet.  
 1862: Gen. Halleck's force of 108,000 reorganized as Army of the Tennessee.  
 1863: Gen. Hooker's army crossed the Rappahannock river.  
 1875: Fire at Oshkosh, Wis., caused loss of \$2,000,000.  
 1876: Queen Victoria declared also "Empress of India."  
 1890: Arrests of more than 300 anarchists began in Paris.  
 1891: Scheme arranged to bring Jews from Poland to Anstralla.  
 1892: Grand Central Theater burned in Philadelphia with loss of 12 lives.  
 1892: William Astor, American capitalist, died.  
 1893: Over 8,000 workmen struck in navy-yard at Nantes, France.  
 1893: Sailors and marines from visiting warships paraded in New York.  
 1893: Cisco, Texas, destroyed by cyclone.  
 1894: United States demanded of Spain dues wrongly collected in Cuba.  
 1894: Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, married Maria Bertha of Rohan.  
 1895: Maeeo and Cuban Insurgents defeated at Parra Hueco.  
 1896: John Hays Hammond, American engineer condemned to death in Transvaal.  
 1896: Fifty-nine principal men of the Rand in Transvaal sentenced to imprisonment, heavy fines and banishment.  
 1896: Heinrich von Treitschke, German historian and poet, died.  
 1897: Battle of Pentaligadla; Turks defeated Greeks.  
 1902: Sol Smith Russell, American actor, died.  
 1903: Bulgarian agitators destroyed the Ottoman Bank at Saloniki, Macedonia.  
 1903: George Boardman Dana, American clergyman, died.  
 1903: Robert W. Hannbury, British statesman, died.  
 1903: De Forest Richards, Governor of Wyoming, died.  
 1903: Josiah Willard Gibbs, American educator, died.  
 1903: Irving M. Scott, American ship-builder, died.  
 1903: Berlin-Tanger destroyed many stores.  
 1903: Polish party in Austrian Reichsrath demanded suffrage reform and more home rule.  
 1905: Riots suppressed in Crete.  
 1905: Fitzhugh Lee, general, Confederate and U. S. Armies, died.  
 1907: Maude Harrison, American actress, died.  
 1909: The body of Major Lenfant, planner of the city of Washington, reburied.  
 1909: Russian troops arrived near Tabriz, Persia.  
 1910: Paulhan flew from London to Manchester.  
 1910: Edward P. Alexander, Confederate general, died.  
 1910: Henry S. Jessup, American missionary, died.  
 1912: A \$10,000,000 fire destroyed the hazaar quarter of Damascus.  
 1912: Bonnot, notorious French thief who resisted both police and troops and terrorized Paris for four months, captured. He died soon after.

## APRIL 29

Feast-day of St. Hugh of Cluny. St. Robert of Molesme. St. Peter, martyr.  
 998: Crescentino, the usurper in Italy, defeated at St. Angelo.  
 1429: Joan of Arc entered Orleans.  
 1528: French army appeared at Naples.  
 1535: Monks of Charter House hanged and beheaded for refusing to recognize Henry VIII. as head of the Church.  
 1564: Treaty of Troyes; England abandoned claim to Calais.  
 1630: Theodore A. d'Aubigne, French Protestant historian, died.  
 1632: Eclipse of the sun caused general alarm in England.  
 1638: John Cleveland, English poet, died.  
 1641: James Butler, Duke of Ormond, Irish statesman, born.  
 1676: Michael de Ruyter, Dutch admiral, died.  
 1743: Charles Irénée Castel de Saint-Pierre, French writer and ecclesiastic, died.  
 1745: Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice born.  
 1766: Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, English statesman, born.  
 1769: Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, born—or May 10?  
 1792: Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, born.  
 1807: Parliament proscribed slavery in West Indies.  
 1813: Frigate "Essex" captured by three British vessels.  
 1813: Admiral Cockburn burned store-houses and ship at Funchown on Chesapeake Bay.  
 1814: Sloop "Peacock" captured British brig "Eperleur" with \$118,000.  
 1820: Rufus King, American statesman, died.  
 1837: Don Carlos declared himself successor to Spanish king.  
 1835: Destructive earthquake in Calabria, Italy.  
 1841: Edward R. Sill, American poet, born.  
 1849: Austria declared war against Saragossa.  
 1854: Insurgents in Oporto declared for Duke of Saldanha.  
 1854: Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, English statesman and general, died.

1856: England proclaimed peace with Russia.  
 1857: Soldiers required to suppress violent strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.  
 1860: Lorado Taft, American sculptor, born.  
 1861: Maryland House of Delegates rejected secession ordinance.  
 1861: Governor of Tennessee seized Federal money and bonds.  
 1861: Confederate Provisional Congress met in special session at Montgomery, Ala.  
 1861: Jefferson Davis added 100,000 men to the 32,000 previously called for.  
 1862: Russia pardoned Polish political prisoners.  
 1862: Union flag raised over public buildings in New Orleans.  
 1863: Stoneman began his raid around the Confederate army in Virginia.  
 1863: Indefinite naval battle at Grand Gulf, Miss.  
 1864: Davis withdrew from Fredericksburg in Germany.  
 1865: Southern ports opened to trade.  
 1871: Paris communists exacted 2,000,000 francs from railways.  
 1876: Herzegovinian Insurgents defeated at Niksieh.  
 1877: Russians advanced into Armenia, defeated the Turks, and occupied Bayazid.  
 1879: Alexander of Battenberg elected Prince of Bulgaria.  
 1883: Hicks Pasha defeated the Mahdi near Berber.  
 1884: Statute passed admitting women to Oxford examinations.  
 1886: Jefferson Davis laid corner-stone of Confederate monument at Montgomery, Ala.  
 1887: Cyclone devastated Prescott County, Kansas.  
 1887: Egyptians defeated the Dervishes at Wadi Halfa.  
 1889: Great centennial celebration of Constitution at New York.  
 1889: Conference on Samoan affairs opened in Berlin.  
 1889: David G. Croly, American journalist, died.  
 1891: Orders given in Russia to expel Jews from St. Petersburg.  
 1891: Armistead L. Long, R. E. Lee's chief of staff, died.  
 1891: John Le Conte, American physicist, died.  
 1892: Drought in Texas caused famine.  
 1894: Coxey's army of unemployed reached Washington.  
 1895: Complete pacification of Chitral, India announced.  
 1897: Log of the "Mayflower" presented to United States.  
 1898: Maxime Outray, French diplomat, died.  
 1899: Taximeter cabs began service in London with a parade.  
 1901: James D. Reid, "Father of the Telegraph," died.  
 1902: North China Railroad restored to China.  
 1903: Earthquake in Armenia; 900 persons killed.  
 1903: Religious orders expelled from France.  
 1903: China refused Russian demands.  
 1903: Stuart Robson, American actor, died.  
 1903: Edmund Beckett, Lord Grimthorpe, English author and architect, died.  
 1908: International exposition opened at Milan, Italy.  
 1907: Two Montenegrin officials assassinated.  
 1907: Lord de Ros, premier baron of England, died.  
 1908: Municipal election riots in Martinique; French major killed.  
 1908: Morgan Dix, rector Trinity Church, New York, died.  
 1909: In Constantinople, 250 reactionaries executed.  
 1910: Nathan A. M. Dindley, general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1912: Interstate Commerce Commission decided that tapelines are not common carriers.  
 1912: French projected a railroad from Tangiers to Juba; length 5,000 miles.

## APRIL 30

Feast-day of St. Maximus, martyr. St. Sophia, martyr. St. Erkonwald of London. St. Catherine of Siena.  
 1524: Chevalier de Bayard killed at River Sesia.  
 1542: House of Convocation approved the "King's Book," whose creed became the standard of English orthodoxy.  
 1554: Mary of Guise made regent of Scotland.  
 1603: James Beaton (Roman Catholic), Archbishop of Glasgow, died.  
 1632: Johann Tserklaes Count of Tilly, imperial general in the Thirty Years War, died.  
 1662: Queen Mary II, of England, born.  
 1671: Illegal executions in Hungary caused patriots and Protestants to rise in rebellion.  
 1680: Governor Carteret of New Jersey arrested for interfering with Governor Andros of New York.  
 1725: Treaty of Vienna signed between Spain and Austria.  
 1763: John Wilkes arrested and his paper suppressed for libelling the king.  
 1778: Phillips Academy opened at Andover, Mass.  
 1789: George Washington formally inaugurated as first President of the United States.  
 1794: Troisville in France taken by the allies.  
 1795: Jean Jacques Barthélemy, French antiquary and writer, died.  
 1798: United States Navy Department created.



**M** 1803: The Louisiana Purchase made  
1808: First temperance society in New York State organized  
1812: Louisiana admitted to the Union  
1814: Louis de Bougainville, French navigator, died  
1815: Central Provinces united to form Kingdom of Poland under Alexander I  
1816: Large sun spot appeared, easily visible for several days  
1818: Gen. Andrew Jackson hung Arbuthnot and Ambrister  
1842: Floriano Peixoto, President of Brazil, born  
1845: W. H. Crane, American actor, born  
1849: Garibaldi repulsed French advance at Rome  
1854: James Montgomery, Scottish poet, died  
1855: Great Britain concluded treaty for trade with Siam  
1855: Sir Henry Bishop, English composer, died  
1861: New Jersey appropriated \$2,000,000 for war purposes  
1862: McClellan's army reported to number 122,362 effective  
1863: Hooker's army crossed the Rapidan river  
1863: Artillery duel at Chancellorsville, Va.  
1863: Federals under McClelland and McPherson crossed Mississippi river at Bruinsburg, Miss.  
1864: Federal Army on north side of the Rapidan river, Va., reported to number 122,146 men  
1864: Confederates defeated at Jenkins Ferry, Ark.  
1864: Army engineers began to build a dam at the falls of Alexandria to allow the Red River fleet to escape  
1864: Confederates under Lee, south of the Rapidan, reported to number 61,952 men  
1867: Hancock and Custer sent against the Kansas Indians  
1878: Trial trips on Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad, New York city  
1881: French bombarded Bizerta in Tunis to punish predatory incursions into French territory  
1883: Egyptian Constitution signed by the Khedive  
1884: Dynamite found under Parliament House in Toronto, Canada

1885: Colombia resumed control of Panama and granted amnesty to rebels  
1889: Austrian government threatened to sequester railway property if disputes with employees were not settled  
1889: William H. Barnum, chairman National Democratic Committee, died  
1889: Carl Rosa, French musical director, died  
1890: British established a protectorate over Uganda  
1890: Royalist plot in France discovered and frustrated  
1890: Spanish Senate approved of universal suffrage  
1890: Over 30,000 workmen struck in Germany  
1890: Charles H. Vandenhoff, American actor, died  
1891: Revolution arose in Costa Rica; quickly suppressed  
1891: A bomb was thrown at the Chilean Presidential residence  
1891: John LeConte, American physiologist, died  
1891: Joseph Leidy, American naturalist, died  
1891: A landslide on St. Anne river, near Quebec, did damage to extent of \$500,000, 4 lives lost  
1894: Would-be assassins of Marshal Campos, in Spain, sentenced to death  
1894: Francis B. Stockbridge, Senator from Michigan, died  
1894: James W. McMill, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, died  
1895: Gustav Freytag, German novelist and poet, died  
1896: Frederick Henry Geffcken, Bavarian diplomat and educator, died  
1898: Edward C. Mason, general, U. S. A., died  
1899: First autonomous administrative Council in Crete  
1899: Lewis Baker, American diplomat, died  
1899: Henry C. F. Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, died  
1902: Chinese Exclusion Act became effective  
1902: Chinese Imperial postal service replaced private agencies  
1903: Decree of religious toleration in Russia promulgated

1903: Charles Kastner, American art educator, died  
1904: Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened at St. Louis, Mo.  
1904: Long continued drought caused famine and suffering in parts of Brazil  
1905: Deaths from plague in India for a week reported as 57,000  
1906: Triumphal review in Tokyo of Japanese troops engaged in war with Russia  
1906: James E. Boyd, ex-Governor of Nebraska, died  
1907: An attempt made on the life of the President of Guatemala  
1908: Japanese training cruiser sunk by explosion of a projectile, 200 lives lost  
1908: Russian forces occupied Tabriz, Persia  
1909: New Turkish cabinet announced, Tefrik Pasla as Grand Vizier  
1909: Daughter born to the Queen of the Netherlands  
1910: "Albion" bell cast for Westminster Cathedral  
1912: Plans for a free college of commerce perfected by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the City College  
1912: The cable ship "Macy-Bennett" brought the bodies of 190 "Titanic" dead to Halifax, N. S., and reported burying 116 others at sea

1637: English government forbade Puritans emigrating to New England  
1677: Isaac Barrow, English theologian and scholar, died  
1690: Sir William Phelps seized Port Royal in Canada  
1703: New York Assembly granted \$7,500 to 62 fifty the Navarros at the entrance of New York Harbor  
1707: First Episcopal parish in Connecticut (Stratford) was set up  
1765: Mutiny act extended to American colonies  
1777: Congress appointed a Committee on Foreign Affairs  
1778: Paul Jones cruised off English coasts  
1781: "America," the first American line-of-battle ship, built  
1781: Fort Watson, S. C., captured by Americans  
1814: Banks in New Orleans suspended specie payments  
1831: United States President's Cabinet quarreled and was reorganized.  
1832: Steamer "Brandywine" burned on Mississippi, 125 lives lost  
1850: The Pope returned to Rome supported by French soldiers  
1851: Erie Railroad opened from the Hudson river to Dunkirk  
1852: Michigan Southern Railroad entered Chicago from the East  
1853: Santa Anna became President of Mexico  
1863: Prussia and Austria protested against annexation of Schleswig to Denmark  
1867: Constitution of German Confederation adopted.  
1867: Livingstone discovered Lake Tanganyika in Africa.  
1868: The would-be assassin of the Duke of Edinburgh executed at Sydney, New South Wales  
1872: Civil war in Mexico led by Diaz  
1877: Captain-General Campos opened negotiations with Cubans for peace  
1882: French topographical expedition in Algiers annihilated  
1887: Amer of Afghanistan defeated the British  
1887: National Prohibition Party appeared in England  
1908: Moorish attack on French camp repulsed with great loss

#### DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

1057: Malcolm I (Canmore) became King of Scotland  
1100: Diet of Wurzburg assembled  
1216: Louis VIII of France accepted the crown of England from the barons who opposed John  
1221: Battle of Bornhöved, North Germans overwhelmed Danes  
1519: Cortez negotiated with Montezuma  
1524: Verrazano supposed to have entered New York Bay  
1587: John Foxe, English martyrologist, died  
1621: John Carver, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, died  
1621: Lord Bacon impeached.  
1636: Springfield, Mass., settled.  
1907: Nine soldiers killed by Indians in Weathersfield, Conn.

## MAY

### MAY 1

Feast-day of St. Philip and St. James the Less, Apostles  
St. Andoclet, St. Amator, St. Sigismund; St. Marcom; St. Asaph of Wales  
408: Arcadius, emperor of the East, died  
1118: Matilda, queen of England, died  
1218: Rudolph I, German king (1273-1291), born  
1291: Philip IV. of France imprisoned all money-lenders to obtain ransom  
1307: Swiss revolted against Austria.  
1308: Albert I, emperor of Germany, assassinated  
1528: Narvaez started with 300 companions for the interior of Florida  
1540: De Soto turned westward from coast of South Carolina  
1572: Pope Pius V died.  
1602: William Lilly, English astrologer, born.  
1607: Henry Hudson sailed from England on his first voyage  
1637: Connecticut declared war on the Pequods  
1638: Charles I restrained emigration and detained a squadron on which Cromwell and Hampden were said to have sailed  
1672: Joseph Addison, English essayist, born.  
1683: Patent given in England for extracting salt from sea-water  
1689: English clergy took oath of supremacy and allegiance to William and Mary  
1689: Rhode Island resumed charter government after Andros left  
1690: First American Congress held—a conference of Governors  
1700: John Dryden, English poet and dramatist, died  
1703: Battle of Pultusk, Poles defeated  
1707: Union of England and Scotland in legislation  
1727: François de Paris, disciple of Jansen, a quasi-Protestant saint died  
1751: Ira Allen, American statesman, born.  
1753: Winthrop Sargent, American revolutionary soldier, governor of the Northwest Territory (1798-1801) born  
1756: Alliance of Versailles signed  
1759: Jacob Albright, American clergyman, born  
1764: Benjamin H. Latrobe, American architect, born  
1776: Archibald Bullock, Governor of Georgia, born  
1783: Phillips Exeter Academy dedicated.  
1786: Mozart's Marriage of Figaro appeared in Vienna  
1792: Rufus Porter, American inventor, born.  
1796: Junius Brutus Booth, American actor, born.  
1808: Charles IV. of Spain abdicated in favor of Bonaparte  
1813: Gen. W. H. Harrison besieged at Fort Meigs, Ohio  
1813: Jacques Deffille, French poet, died.  
1815: Oxley started to explore Lachlan river, Australia  
1823: Skeleton of a mammoth found in Essex, England.  
1825: George Inness, American artist, born.  
1834: Natives of India admitted to the magistracy.

1834: James M. Pierce, American mathematician, born  
1842: French took possession of the Marquesas Islands  
1844: Henry Clay nominated for President by a Whig convention  
1840: Organization of Methodist Episcopal Church South  
1847: Corner-stone of the building of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington laid  
1848: An insurrection in Rome quelled by bombardment  
1849: Russia joined Austria against Hungary  
1851: Great exhibition opened in Crystal Palace, London  
1853: New Constitution promulgated in Argentine Republic.  
1854: Flood in Connecticut river; 30 feet above low water  
1855: Emigrant ship "John" wrecked, with loss of 200 lives  
1857: Walker, the American filibuster, driven from Nicaragua.  
1857: Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad opened  
1857: Alfred de Musset, French poet, died.  
1858: Nicaragua and Porto Rico appealed to Europe for protection against filibusters  
1859: Natives of Borneo massacred Europeans on the southern coast  
1860: Zuloaga deposed Miramon from the presidency of Mexico  
1862: Confederates determined to evacuate Norfolk, Va.  
1862: Federal troops at Fort Pulaski captured  
1862: Gen. B. F. Butler took command of New Orleans  
1863: Battle of Chancellorsville  
1863: Fight of the Fifth Corps on the Fredericksburg road  
1863: Fight near Suffolk, Va.; Confederates defeated  
1863: Confederates defeated at Monticello, Ky.  
1863: General Sigel was sent up the Shenandoah Valley with 10,000 men  
1863: Federals were defeated near La Grange, Ark.  
1863: Battle of Port Gibson, Miss., Federals victorious  
1863: Irishish of pickets near Franklin, Tenn.  
1863: C. L. Vallandigham made incendiary speeches against "King Lincoln"  
1863: General Gordon, leading Chinese Imperialists, captured Taitsang from the rebels  
1864: Halleck countermanded abandonment of Red River expedition  
1864: Wm. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, died.  
1864: Francis Edward Smiley, English novelist, died  
1865: Morgan's old command surrendered at Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
1865: Aggregate armies of the United States numbered 1,034,064 men  
1865: War-debt of the United States reached \$2,808,540,437  
1865: Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Uruguay united against Paraguay

1866: A hailstorm broke 20,000 panes of glass in Baltimore  
1871: Incursions in Paris captured the Chateau d'Issy  
1872: Horace Greeley nominated for the presidency by Liberal Republicans  
1873: David Livingstone, missionary and explorer, died.  
1876: Foreign agitators led Bulgarian revolt against Turkey  
1878: International Exposition opened at Paris  
1880: Clans-na-Gael outrages broke out in Ireland, Dublin proclaimed  
1881: Romolo Gessi, African traveler, died  
1883: Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show first appeared  
1885: Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union formed  
1886: About 20,000 cigar-makers struck in New York  
1889: Lord Stanley appointed Governor-General of Canada  
1890: German emperor opposed removal of Anti-Socialist law  
1891: Ferdinand Gregorovius, German poet, died.  
1891: A general strike arose throughout the Northern and Eastern United States  
1893: In Scotland 30,000 mill-hands went on strike  
1895: John Newton, U. S. Army, noted engineer, died  
1896: Shah of Persia, Nasir-ud-Din assassinated  
1898: Battle of Manila Bay.  
1898: Thomas C. Acton, New York banker, president of police in the draft riots of 1863, died.  
1898: Philip H. Calderon, English painter  
1899: Prof. Frederick Buechner, German scientist, died  
1900: Inn Hamilton defeated Boers at Bloemfontein  
1900: Agitation throughout England against ritualistic practices.  
1900: Mihaly Munkacsy (Michael Lich), Hungarian painter, died  
1901: Special privileges of Manchus abolished in China  
1902: Tornado in the Dekkan, India, killed 416 persons  
1903: Luigi Arditi, Italian musician and composer, died  
1904: Russians retreated to Pong-hwan after repulse by the Japanese under Kuroki, on the Yalu  
1904: Antonin Dvorak, famous Bohemian composer, died  
1906: Dervishes in the Sudan killed European and Egyptian officials, leader captured and executed  
1906: Zulul in Natal went on the war-path  
1908: Bomb outrage perpetrated in India, Europeans killed  
1909: Seamen's Union went on strike on the Great Lakes  
1910: John Quincy Adams Ward, American sculptor, died.  
1910: Ex-President Nord Alexis, of Haiti, died  
1911: Insurrection in China reported as spreading rapidly

1912: Thomas C. Dawson, American diplomat, died  
1912: The United States Steamship Inspection Service ruled that ocean steamships must carry enough life-boats to accommodate all persons on board

**MAY 2**  
Feast-day of St. Anthanasius, patriarch of Alexandria  
1380: A Council of princes met at Eger, Bohemia, and proclaimed peace for eight years  
1510: Leonardo da Vinci, Italian painter, died  
1551: William Camden, English historical antiquarian, born  
1568: Mary Queen of Scots escaped from Loch Leven Castle  
1598: France and Spain signed treaty of Vervins  
1635: Sir Horace Vere, Lord Tilbury, English general, died  
1660: Sebastiao da Rocha Pitta, Brazilian historian, born  
1667: George Withers (or Withers), English poet, died  
1668: Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ended war between England and Spain  
1670: Hudson's Bay Company chartered  
1690: Earl of Argyll's expedition sailed from Holland  
1716: John Law's bank established in Paris  
1729: Catherine II, of Russia, born  
1740: Elias Boudinot, American philanthropist, born  
1764: Rev. Robert Hall, English Baptist preacher, born  
1769: Sir John Malcolm, Scottish politician and writer, born  
1777: David Wooster, American revolutionary general died  
1778: Nathan Bangs, American educator, born  
1778: Silas Deane arrived in York, Pa., with treaties made between the United States and France  
1779: John Galt, Scottish novelist, born  
1785: Thomas Jefferson made American minister to France  
1796: John G. Palfrey, American historian, born.  
1799: Juan Vincento Guemes, Spanish administrator, victory of Mexico, died.  
1806: Edward B. Moring, American philanthropist, born  
1808: Revolt arose in Madrid, French massacred  
1813: Battle of Lützen; Bonaparte checked the Allies  
1821: Madame Plozzi (Mrs. Thrale), Dr. Johnson's friend, died  
1821: William Taylor, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, born.  
1826: Pedro IV., of Portugal (Pedro I. of Brazil), abdicated in favor of his daughter  
1829: New York American Institute of Arts and Sciences of New York incorporated  
1838: Alphonse W. Tourge, American author, born  
1841: William Bockford, English author ("Vathek"), died.

- 1844: Carl Frederick Dahlmann, Swedish poet and humorist died.
- 1851: San Francisco, Cal., burned; 2,500 buildings destroyed, with loss of \$3,500,000.
- 1856: Charles Sumner assassinated in the Senate by Preston Brooks.
- 1863: "Stonewall" Jackson, by mistake, wounded by his own men at Chancellorsville, Va.
- 1863: Grierson reached the end of his raid.
- 1863: Confederates forced to evacuate Grand Gulf, Miss.
- 1863: Hiram George Berry, Major-General, U S Army killed at Chancellorsville, Va.
- 1864: Ohio National Guard, 38,000 strong, offered its services to the President.
- 1864: Giacomo Meyerbeer, German composer, died.
- 1865: President proclaimed a reward of \$100,000 for arrest of Jefferson Davis.
- 1865: A paid fire Department and steam engines were installed in New York.
- 1865: Clyde Fitch, American dramatist, born.
- 1866: Spanish squadron attempted to bombard Callao, Peru, but was defeated.
- 1866: Battle of Estero Velhaco, South American war.
- 1869: British forces retired from Abyssinia.
- 1874: Fighting near Bilbao, Spain, Carlists defeated.
- 1878: Congress voted to cease coinage of 20-cent silver pieces.
- 1878: Washburn flour-mills in Minneapolis, Minn., exploded, killed 17 and caused a loss of \$1,500,000.
- 1880: Sir Donald Stuart took command at Kabul.
- 1882: Parrell and other suspects released from Kilmainham jail.
- 1885: King Leopold proclaimed king of the Congo State.
- 1885: Italy proclaimed a blockade of ports of Massowah.
- 1885: Lord Wolseley arrived at Snakin, Egypt.
- 1885: Government of Peru overcame Insurrectionists at Ayacucho.
- 1886: Lord Redesdale, English statesman, died.
- 1888: Canadian parliament approved fisheries treaty.
- 1890: Working men in France went on strike.
- 1890: Oklahoma organized as a Territory.
- 1891: Encouragement of Hebrew emigration to Australia forbidden.
- 1891: Chilean Insurgents formed a provisional government for the revolted provinces.
- 1891: Riots in Cleveland, Ohio, militia called out.
- 1891: Corey, leader of the "Industrial Army" arrested in Washington for trespass.
- 1902: Anti-Indemnity riots occurred at Chingfang China.
- 1902: Amos J Cummings, Congressman and editor, died.
- 1904: Edgar Fawcett, American novelist and playwright died.
- 1906: Henry VII., of Reuss, died.
- 1907: Seditious rioting began in the Punjab, leaders imprisoned and deported.
- 1908: Afghans began warfare on the frontier tribes in India, British intervened.
- 1909: Manuel Amador, President of Panama, died.
- 1909: Cattle-driving and Anti-Eriction riots began in Ireland.
- 1912: Homer Davenport, American cartoonist, died.
- 1912: The Board of Trade began official inquiry into the "Titanic" disaster in London. See April 15-16.
- 1912: Post-Office Appropriation Bill providing for experimental parcel-post service passed by the United States House of Representatives, \$750,000 provided for equipment.
- MAY 3**
- 1410: Pope Alexander V. died.
- 1460: Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary (1458-1490), crowned.
- 1469: Niccolò Machiavelli, Italian statesman and writer, born.
- 1493: Papal bull of Alexander VI divided America between two men.
- 1494: Jamaica discovered.
- 1500: Mouth of Amazon discovered by Cabral.
- 1649: Humphrey Prideaux, English theologian born.
- 1659: Jamaica was taken by the English from Spain.
- 1679: Archbishop Sharp killed by Covenanters in Scotland.
- 1702: Lord Cornbury became Governor of New York.
- 1721: Hans Egede left Denmark to Christianize Greenland.
- 1742: Manasseh Cutler, American clergyman and pioneer, born.
- 1748: Abbe Sicre, French statesman, born.
- 1750: William Windham, English statesman born.
- 1753: Pope Benedict XIV. died.
- 1761: Augustus Frederick Kotzebue, German poet, born.
- 1765: First American medical school founded.
- 1782: Robert Monckton, English general, died.
- 1791: A new Constitution granted in Poland.
- 1791: Henrik Demblinski, Polish general, born.
- 1797: Union College at Schenectady held first commencement.
- 1799: Benjamin Stoddert appointed Secretary of the Navy.
- 1800: Battle of Engen; Austrians defeated.
- 1811: Battle of Fuentes de Onoro; Wellington victor.
- 1812: Havre de Grace, Md., burned by British.
- 1813: Lot M. Morrill, Governor of Maine and Secretary of the Treasury, born.
- 1814: Comte de Provence, brother of Louis XVI., became Louis XVIII.
- 1814: Wellington created a Duke and given £413,000.
- 1815: Battle of Tolentino; Murat defeated.
- 1818: Captain Ross and Lieutenant Parry sailed to find a northwest passage.
- 1826: Charles XV., King of Sweden, born.
- 1839: Peter Henrik Liug, Swedish poet, founder of movement cure died.
- 1842: Two State governments set up in Rhode Island.
- 1843: Edward Dowden, British critic and educator, born.
- 1845: Thomas Hood, English poet, died.
- 1849: Jacob A. Riis, American journalist and social reformer, born.
- 1856: England granted amnesty to political exiles.
- 1856: Adolph Charles Adam, French composer, died.
- 1859: Peaceful revolution at Parma, Italy.
- 1859: France declared war against Austria because the latter invaded Sardinia.
- 1860: Chinese rebels forced imperial troops to raise siege of Anking.
- 1860: Southern Democrats left Democratic Convention at Charleston, S C.
- 1861: President Lincoln directed suspension of habeas corpus in certain cases.
- 1861: President Lincoln called for 42,034 volunteers for three years.
- 1861: The military Department of the Ohio created, George B. McClellan in command.
- 1861: Four regiments of New Jersey volunteers started for Washington.
- 1861: Glarus, Switzerland, destroyed by fire.
- 1862: Confederates defeated at Farmington, Miss.
- 1863: Confederates worsted in naval fight near Haines Bluff, Miss.
- 1863: Gen. Loogstreet abandoned siege of Suffolk, Va.
- 1863: Mosely a cavalry defeated near Warrenton Junction, Va.
- 1863: Struggle at Chancellorsville renewed without Federal success.
- 1864: Reprimand and sentence of Capt. Charles Wilkes published.
- 1865: Gen. Vincente Cerna elected President of Guatemala.
- 1871: President Grant informed the South that orderly behavior would prevent enforcement of Fugitive laws.
- 1877: Turkey closed Danube passage and blockaded Black Sea.
- 1880: Charles Bradlaugh, a confessed atheist, refused permission to affirm.
- 1882: Horace Maynard, ex-Postmaster-General, died.
- 1885: Colonel Otter defeated Canadian Indian rebels at Battleford.
- 1890: Strike riots broke out in Barcelona, Spain.
- 1890: Merchants' Bridge over Mississippi river at St. Louis, completed.
- 1890: Last stone of Ulm Cathedral spire, highest in the world, laid.
- 1891: An Austro-German commercial treaty signed.
- 1891: Barry Sullivan, Irish tragedian, died.
- 1892: Ex-President Pacheco elected President of Bolivia.
- 1892: Cecil Rhodes became premier of Cape Colony.
- 1893: Lewiston reservoir in Ohio broke.
- 1894: Strikes in Mesaba Iron region in Minnesota suppressed by the militia.
- 1896: Alfred William Hunt, English painter, died.
- 1897: Richard W. Meade, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1897: Henry Woolson Morse, American operatic composer, died.
- 1897: Albert Gallatin Porter, ex-Governor of Indiana, died.
- 1899: Prince Kung Yin Sing, Chinese statesman, died.
- 1900: Brandfort, in Transvaal, captured by General Fole-Carew.
- 1904: Japanese sank steamers and blockaded Port Arthur.
- 1906: Turkey compelled by British ultimatum to withdraw troops from Sinai.
- 1907: Attempt on life of President Cabrera of Guatemala.
- 1911: Nils Poulsen, American civil engineer and benefactor, died.
- 1912: Board of Bishops recommended to the Methodist General Council the abolition of the rule prohibiting dancing, card-playing and theater-going.
- 1912: The University of Pennsylvania sent expedition to explore the upper Amazon tributaries.
- MAY 4**
- Feast-day of St. Monica, widow, St. Godard, bishop.
- 404 B. C.: First Peloponnesian war in Greece ended.
- 1471: Battle of Tewkesbury. Wars of the Roses Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., killed after surrender.
- 1526: Peasants were forced to raise siege of Radstadt, Austria.
- 1608: First meeting of the Protestant Union.
- 1627: Peter Minuit arrived at New Amsterdam as governor, its population was estimated at 200.
- 1643: Stephaus Van Cortlandt, statesman, born.
- 1645: Battle of Auldern, Scotland, Covenanters defeated.
- 1659: John Dunton, English bookseller and publisher, born.
- 1668: An Anti-brother riot broke out in London.
- 1688: James II. commanded declaration of liberty of conscience to be read in all churches on May 20th.
- 1688: Antoine le Fevre de la Barre, French general and author, died.
- 1737: Eustace Budgel, English writer, died.
- 1752: Thomas William Coke, Earl of Leicester English agriculturist, born.
- 1775: Patrick Henry forced Lord Dunmore of Virginia to pay for powder seized, first overt act of war in Virginia.
- 1776: Rhode Island Assembly repudiated allegiance to the British king.
- 1777: British vessel "Joseph" captured.
- 1780: John James Audubon, American ornithologist, born.
- 1791: Parisian mob burned Pope in effigy.
- 1796: William Pennington, Governor of Rhode Island, born.
- 1796: Horace Mann, American educator, born.
- 1796: William H. Prescott, American historian, born.
- 1798: The Insurrection of the United Irishmen broke out.
- 1799: Battle of Seringapatam, India; Tipu Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, killed.
- 1799: Amasa Walker, American political economist, born.
- 1800: Battle of Stockach; Moreau defeated the Austrians.
- 1803: Theological Seminary established at Andover, Mass.
- 1809: Battle of Ehersberg; French defeated Austrians.
- 1814: Bonaparte reached Elba.
- 1825: Thomas Henry Huxley, English naturalist, born.
- 1826: Frederick E. Church, American artist, born.
- 1833: Turko-Egyptian War ended with convention of Kutayab.
- 1842: Robert Ker Porter, English author and painter died.
- 1842: Fire in Hamburg, Germany, destroyed over 2,000 houses.
- 1847: Jenny Lind first sang in London.
- 1851: A French missionary beheaded in Cochinchina for preaching.
- 1861: President Lincoln informed foreign governments that he would employ force to preserve the Union.
- 1861: Relay House, Md., seized by General Butler.
- 1862: Confederates burned their gunboats on York River, Va.
- 1862: Confederates defeated at West Point, Va.
- 1862: Confederates evacuated Yorktown, Va., after a siege of 30 days.
- 1862: Confederates defeated at Lebanon, Tenn.
- 1862: Naval fight near Memphis, between "Mallory" and "Cincinnati"; both vessels sunk.
- 1863: Federal Army recrossed Rappahannock after Chancellorsville.
- 1864: Army of the Potomac began final advance on Richmond and crossed the Rapidan.
- 1864: Sherman began the "march to the Sea" at Chattahoochee.
- 1864: Richard Hovey, American author and poet, born.
- 1865: General Sam Jones surrendered 5,000 troops to Gen. McCook, at Tallahassee, Florida.
- 1865: Lieutenant-General Richard Taylor, senior Confederate general, capitulated to General Canby.
- 1865: Confederate fleet of 12 vessels surrendered near Mobile.
- 1865: Remains of President Lincoln interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio.
- 1871: German Imperial Constitution provided for seven years' service in Imperial Army.
- 1872: Battle of Oroquieta; Carlists defeated.
- 1873: An iron bridge fell at Dixon, Ill., killed over 100 persons.
- 1873: William Holmes McGuffey, American educator died.
- 1875: Constitutional amendments ratified by the people of Florida.
- 1876: Hilario Daza became President of Bolivia.
- 1877: Turks defeated Russians at Batum.
- 1883: The Constitution was promulgated in Egypt.
- 1884: The fourth railway in Greece was opened from Volo to Larissa.
- 1886: Haymarket riots in Chicago, anarchists killed police.
- 1887: Mine Explosion on Vancouver Island killed 170 persons.
- 1889: Maritime Canal Company organized to dig Nicaragua Canal.
- 1889: Dr. Patrick Cronin expelled from membership in the Clan-na-Gael, and sentenced to death.
- 1890: About 170,000 English workmen met in London and advocated an eight-hour law.
- 1890: Natives in British East Africa declared free liquor law in Maline closed liquor-shops temporarily.
- 1891: Charles Pratt, American capitalist, founder of Pratt Institute died.
- 1893: Carlos Calvo, Argentine historian, died.
- 1894: A series of Insurrections in Cuba began.
- 1896: Andrew S. Fuller, American horticulturist died.
- 1898: William H. Trescott, American diplomat, died.
- 1902: First Cuban autonomy congress assembled.
- 1903: Abyssinian troops united with British against the Mad Mullah.
- 1903: Bishop John F. Hurst, American (Methodist Episcopal) clergyman, died.
- 1905: Cuba and Great Britain signed treaty of commerce.
- 1909: Persian nationalists attacked the garrison of Kasim.
- 1910: Labor riots occurred in France, 25,000 men on strike.
- 1911: Congress of International Law at Madrid sanctioned use of aerial craft in war.
- 1911: Alfred Beard Kittredge, Senator from South Dakota died.
- 1912: Italian war-ships seized the Turkish island, Rhodes.
- 1912: Demonstration and public parade favoring Woman Suffrage held in New York.
- 1912: Methodist General Council appointed commission to oppose child labor in factories and mills.
- MAY 5**
- Feast-day of St. Hilary of Arles. St. Manroust; St. Avertin, St. Angelus, martyr St. Pius V., pope.
- 1292: Adolf, Count of Nassau, elected German king.
- 1525: Frederick III. of Saxony, Luther's protector, died.
- 1544: The English burned Leith and Edinburgh in Scotland.
- 1631: Cape May, N. J., bought from the Indians by the Dutch.
- 1642: The English Parliament took control of militia.
- 1643: Parliament ordered the hangman to burn the Book of Sports.
- 1645: French defeated at Mariendahl.
- 1645: Battle of Mergenheim, Imperialists defeated Turcoes.
- 1646: Charles I. surrendered to the Scottish generals.
- 1667: Samuel Bochart, French Orientalist, died.
- 1671: Edward Montagu, second Earl of Manchester, died.
- 1672: Samuel Cooper, English miniaturist, died.
- 1705: Leopold I., "The Great," Emperor of Germany, died.
- 1738: John Frost, American Revolutionary soldier, born.
- 1747: Leopold II., emperor of Germany and King of Hungary, born.
- 1762: Peace of St. Petersburg signed.
- 1766: Ullioa took possession of New Orleans for Spain.
- 1772: Jacob Hays, High Constable (Chief of Police) of New York City (1801-1850), born.
- 1775: Benjamin Franklin returned to Philadelphia after ten years abroad.
- 1775: Naval skirmish near Martha's Vineyard, Mass.
- 1777: Dexter Wheeler, American inventor born.
- 1785: Thomas Davies, English bookseller, died.
- 1789: The States-General met at Versailles, France.
- 1789: The French Journal Le Moniteur first issued.
- 1790: Easton, Pennsylvania, founded.
- 1795: Hair-powder tax became operative in England.
- 1800: Battle of Mieskirch; Moreau defeated Austrians.
- 1806: Robert Bridges, American educator and physician born.
- 1809: Pierre J. G. Cabanis, French physiologist and philosopher, died.
- 1809: Frederick A. P. Barnard, American educator, president of Columbia College (1864-1899) born.
- 1811: John W. Draper, American seafarer, born.
- 1815: Religious riots began at Nimes, France.
- 1821: Napoleon Bonaparte died.
- 1824: Rangoon captured by the British; first Burmese war.
- 1827: Frederick Augustus I., King of Saxony, died.
- 1832: Hubert Howe Bancroft, American historian, born.
- 1834: Sixty emigrants left Missouri overland for Oregon.
- 1835: Zulu King Chaka assassinated.
- 1836: Spanish Carlists defeated at Vigo.
- 1840: Martin Van Buren nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats.
- 1840: Francisco de Paula Santander, Colombian general and statesman died.
- 1844: Andrew Geddes, Scottish painter and etcher, died.
- 1846: Mexicans bombarded Fort Brown, Texas.
- 1851: The Roman Catholic University at Dublin founded.
- 1852: The great powers signed an agreement regarding Neuchâtel.
- 1856: Pro-Slavery grand jury indicted Kansas free-state leaders for treason.
- 1856: Missouri ruffians began a siege of Lawrence, Kan.
- 1859: Charles Robert Leslie, English artist, died.
- 1862: Battle of Williamsburg, Va.
- 1862: Confederates repulsed in attack on Fort Wright, Ark.
- 1863: Anti-war Democrats expressed indignation at the "overthrow of free institutions by Lincoln."
- 1864: Battle of the Wilderness began, indecisive results.
- 1864: Army of the James, under Gen. Butler, left Fortress Monroe for Bermuda Hundred.
- 1864: Confederate ram "Albatross" defeated by "Sassacus."

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1864: Alexander Hays, Brigadier-General, U S Army, died.  
 1805: Santo Domingo was relinquished by Spain.  
 1806: Congress extended boundary of Nevada one degree east.  
 1867: Slavic Congress met at Moscow.  
 1873: James L. Orr, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died.  
 1879: A rebellion of slave-dealers in the Sudan suppressed by Gordon's command.  
 1880: Peter William Lund, Danish naturalist, died.  
 1881: British Parliament thanked General Roberts and army for victory in Afghanistan.  
 1881: Senate confirmed treaties between United States and Colombia, also between United States and Japan.  
 1882: The cutting of the Corinth Canal in Greece, began.  
 1882: John Rodgers, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1884: Ashury University, Indiana, changed its name to De Pauw University.  
 1885: Chinese troops evacuated ports in Tonkin.  
 1885: Danish government prohibited military drilling.  
 1885: Irvin McDowell, Major-General, U S Army, died.  
 1886: Anarchistic riot broke out in Milwaukee.  
 1887: James Grant, Scottish novelist, died.  
 1889: Attempted assassination of President Carnot of France frustrated.  
 1890: Old Catholics in Austria forced to become a separate society.  
 1890: Garfield's body placed in the crypt of a monument in Cleveland, O.  
 1890: The port of Chanking in China opened to trade.  
 1891: Carnegie Music Hall in New York opened.  
 1894: International exhibition opened in Antwerp.  
 1895: Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne, English jurist, died.  
 1896: John Thomas North, English nitrate king, died.  
 1897: Battle of Pharsala; Greeks defeated.  
 1897: Mrs. George L. Banks, English poet and novelist, died.  
 1897: Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, "Father of the Greenback," died.  
 1898: Joseph A. Lintner, New York State entomologist, died.  
 1900: Boxer outbreak in China began.  
 1902: Ren export duty in China reduced to about 5 per cent.  
 1902: Chinese rebels defeated at Nanking.  
 1902: Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan, American (Roman Catholic) prelate, died.  
 1904: Maurus Jókai, Hungarian novelist, died.  
 1904: Franz von Leubach, German palater, died.  
 1906: Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, U S Navy, died.  
 1907: Mutual Haid proclaimed Sultan of Morocco.  
 1909: Shah of Persia proclaimed a constitution.  
 1911: House of Commons passed on second reading suffrage for women.  
 1911: Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty were exchanged.  
 1911: Edgar A. Spence, American jurist, died.  
 1912: Levees at Baton Rouge, La., reinforced to prevent break owing to swollen state of the Mississippi river.

## MAY 6

Feast-day of St. John before the Latin gate, St. Eadbert of Lindisfarne, St. John Damascene.  
 972: St. Henry II, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, born.  
 1527: Charles, Duc de Bourbon, killed at Rome.  
 1527: Rome taken by Germans; Pope Clement VII imprisoned.  
 1542: Francis Xavier, Jesuit missionary, landed at Goa in India.  
 1576: Peace of Monsieur, Protestant worship authorized outside of Paris.  
 1606: John Norton, Puritan clergyman and controversialist, born.  
 1622: Tilly successful at battle of Wimpfen.  
 1631: Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, English antiquary, died.  
 1638: Cornelis Jansen, Dutch (Roman Catholic) theologian, died.  
 1704: South Carolina Church Act became law.  
 1743: Andrew M. Ramsay, Scottish traveler, died.  
 1748: Peter Wardsworth, American soldier and statesman, born.  
 1757: Battle of Prague, Frederick defeated the Austrians.  
 1758: Maximilien Robespierre, French revolutionist, born.  
 1766: Lord Howe and General Howe made commissioners to restore peace in American colonies.  
 1768: Patrick Delany, Dean of Down in Ireland, died.  
 1777: Burgoyne took command at Quebec of the army later lost at Saratoga.  
 1777: Joseph G. Hornblower, American jurist, born.  
 1778: Soldiers at Valley Forge celebrated the French alliance.  
 1780: Fort Mifflin at Charleston surrendered to British.  
 1823: Wilhelm Heinrich Riehl, German novelist and historian, born.  
 1830: Abraham Jacob, German-American physician, born.  
 1834: Henry Joseph O'Donnell, Spanish general of Irish descent, died.

1835: New York Herald first published by James G. Bennett.  
 1837: Creek Indian war broke out.  
 1844: Race riots broke out in Philadelphia, 14 killed, 40 wounded, and 30 houses and churches burned.  
 1849: Wyatt Eaton, American artist, born.  
 1852: Sabine announced magnetic periodicity of sun-spots.  
 1853: Philander C. Knox, American statesman, born.  
 1853: Fatal railway accident at South Norwalk, Conn.  
 1856: Robert E. Peary, discoverer of north pole, born.  
 1856: Sir William Hamilton, Scottish philosopher, died.  
 1859: Friedrich H. A. von Humboldt, German scientist, died.  
 1861: Confederate Congress met in special session.  
 1861: Arkansas and Virginia seceded: ninth and tenth States to join the Confederacy.  
 1861: Gen. R. E. Lee accepted supreme command of Confederate forces in Virginia.  
 1862: House passed Pacific Railroad Bill.  
 1862: Confederate army retreated from Williamsburg.  
 1862: Henry D. Thoreau, American essayist, died.  
 1863: Hooker issued orders of congratulation to the army on "the achievements of past seven days."  
 1863: Grant and Sherman joined forces in the rear of Vicksburg.  
 1863: Confederates routed at Tupelo, Miss.  
 1863: C. L. Vallandigham sentenced to close confinement, commuted by President to banishment.  
 1864: John M. Jones, General (Confederate) killed in battle.  
 1864: Butler took Bermuda Hundred and City Point on James river.  
 1864: Sherman started on Atlanta campaign.  
 1864: Jutland refused to pay war tribute and was pillaged by Prussians.  
 1865: Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, recommended repeal of ordinance of secession.  
 1866: Jefferson Davis indicted for treason in the U S Circuit Court of Virginia.  
 1869: Yakub, Afghaanistan rebel, took Herat from his father Sher Ali.  
 1871: Paris commune suppressed newspapers.  
 1873: John Romeyn Brodhead, American historian, died.  
 1878: Greek insurgents suppressed by British intervention.  
 1880: Republicans who opposed third term for Grant met in St. Louis.  
 1880: A great meeting in favor of woman's suffrage held in London.  
 1882: Phoenix Park murders occurred in Dublin.  
 1884: Marine National Bank in New York suspended payment; Grant & Ward failed, owing \$16,000,000.  
 1890: Slager sewing-machine works at Elizabethport, N. J., were partly burned, throwing 3,500 out of work.  
 1890: Over 100 patients killed by burning of Canadian insane asylum.  
 1891: Chilean insurgent steamer "Itatia" seized at San Diego, Cal.  
 1891: Revolution broke out in Costa Rica.  
 1895: Japan abandoned demand for Liaotung peninsula.  
 1900: Jan Hamilton captured Winburg, during Boer war.  
 1900: William C. Endicott, ex-Secretary of War, died.  
 1902: Francis Bret Hart, American poet and novelist, died.  
 1902: William T. Sampson, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1906: Gen. John G. Parkhurst, U S Army, died.  
 1907: John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), Scottish novelist, died.  
 1910: Bowman H. McCalla, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1910: Edward VII, King of England, died.  
 1911: A monument to R. L. Stevenson unveiled on Mt. St. Helens.  
 1911: Halsey Cooley Ives, Director St. Louis Museum of Art, died.  
 1911: Mrs. Barney Williams, American actress, died.  
 1912: Julia Harris May, American author, died.  
 1912: P. J. Mabel, Canadian railway commissioner and jurist, died.  
 1912: United States permitted 280 Chinese refugees from Mexico to cross the border at Eagle Pass, Texas.  
 1912: Federal suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation begun.

## MAY 7

Feast-day of St. Benedict II, pope St. John of Beverley, St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow.  
 973: Otto I, Emperor of Germany, died.  
 1274: Synod of Lyons convened. 15th Church council.  
 1530: Prince de Condé, French general, born.  
 1577: Queen Elizabeth prohibited religious meetings of the Puritans.  
 1590: Henry of Navarre captured suburbs of Paris.  
 1617: Jacques Augustus de Thou, French historian, died.  
 1639: Rump Parliament reassembled.  
 1685: Titus Oates tried for perjury.  
 1689: James II convened a Parliament in Ireland; 3,000 Protestants attainted.  
 1690: John Easton, Governor of Rhode Island.  
 1718: Mary of Modena, wife of James II, of England, died.

1724: Dagobert Sigismund von Wormser, Austrian general, born.  
 1746: Sir Thomas Hammer, Speaker of House of Commons, Shakespearean editor, died.  
 1748: Marshal Saxe captured Maestricht in the Netherlands.  
 1752: An Indian girl betrayed plot to massacre settlers in Detroit, Mich.  
 1768: Patrick Delany, Irish dean and writer, died.  
 1774: William Bainbridge, American naval officer, born.  
 1775: Austria acquired Bukovina, in Galicia, by treaty.  
 1785: Duc de Choiseul, French minister of state, died.  
 1794: Congress established a military school.  
 1794: French National Assembly voted a national faith in a Supreme Being, and in the immortality of the soul.  
 1795: Fouquier-Tinville, public prosecutor under the Terror, guillotined.  
 1805: William Petty, Earl of Shelburne, first Marquis of Lansdowne, British statesman, died.  
 1811: Richard Cumberland, English dramatist, died.  
 1812: Robert Browning, English poet, born.  
 1829: Charles Abbott, Baron Colchester, English statesman, died.  
 1830: Treaty between United States and Turkey concluded.  
 1832: Otto of Bavaria accepted crown of Greece, the powers defined the limits of the kingdom.  
 1832: House of Lords rejected reform bill.  
 1836: Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Speaker of U S House of Representatives, born.  
 1839: José Maria Heredia, Spanish-American poet, died.  
 1840: Tornado wrecked Natchez, Miss., loss of 317 lives and \$1,500,000 in property.  
 1841: Thomas Barnes, editor of "The Times" (London), died.  
 1847: Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery, British statesman, born.  
 1848: The provisional government of the second French Republic replaced by executive commission.  
 1850: Anton Seidl, a German-American musician and leader, born.  
 1853: Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," received by English notables.  
 1858: The British recaptured Bareilly, India, during Sepoy mutiny.  
 1859: France and Austria began war.  
 1860: France formed a military league with the Confederates.  
 1861: Representatives from Virginia admitted to Confederate Congress.  
 1862: Gen. Franklin defeated Confederates at West Point, Va.  
 1863: Grant began advance on Vicksburg.  
 1863: Lee congratulated his soldiers on the victory at Chancellorsville, Va.  
 1864: Grant moved by the flank to Spottsylvania Court House.  
 1864: Sherman faced Johnston at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.  
 1864: Sheridan's cavalry defeated Confederates at Todd's Tavern.  
 1866: Unsuccessful attempt on life of Bismarck.  
 1867: Conference of the powers guaranteed neutrality of Luxemburg.  
 1872: Another attempt to kill Bismarck.  
 1872: Salmon Portland Chase, Chief Justice U S Supreme Court, died.  
 1873: Jose Antonio Paez, Venezuelan general, died.  
 1873: Justo Rufino Barrios elected as first President of Guatemala.  
 1875: Hamburg steamer "Schiller" wrecked, with a loss of 331 lives.  
 1876: Turkish troops crushed Bulgarian uprising ruthlessly.  
 1880: Gustave Flaubert, French novelist, died.  
 1880: Luiz de Lima Silva, Duke of Caxias, Brazilian soldier and statesman, died.  
 1882: Four Korean ports opened to commerce.  
 1883: Cholera broke out in Spain; 91,000 deaths by September.  
 1888: Leone Levi, noted English statistician and jurist, died.  
 1890: Upper House of Prussian Diet voted to exclude Jews from public schools.  
 1890: James Nasmyth, English inventor and engineer, died.  
 1891: French torpedo-boat sank at Cherbourg.  
 1891: President Balmaceda, of Chile, refused overtures for peace.  
 1891: Insurrection broke out in Honduras.  
 1892: Six French bishops lost state stipends by their political meddling.  
 1893: United States and Great Britain ratified a Berlin Sea arrangement.  
 1894: Frances E. Harrow ("Aunt Fanny"), American author, died.  
 1895: Robert S. Green, ex-Governor of New Jersey, died.  
 1895: Alexander A. W. von Pape, German field-marshal, died.  
 1896: Sir Robert Fitz Roy, vice-admiral in the British navy, died.  
 1896: Louis Gallimberti, Italian cardinal, died.  
 1897: China paid Japan for war indemnity over \$55,000,000.  
 1897: Henri E. P. Due d'Aumale, French Bourbon-Orleans prince, died.  
 1900: Richard Storrs Willis, American editor and author, died.  
 1900: Manuel Candamo, President of Peru, died.  
 1906: Cotton workers in Milan rioted.  
 1910: George V, of England, held first privy council.  
 1911: President Diaz, of Mexico, announced his intention to resign.

1912: Ninth International Red Cross Congress held at Washington, 32 countries represented.  
 1912: Supreme Court of New Hampshire upheld Mary Baker Eddy's bequest of \$2,000,000 to Christian Science Mother Church, Boston, Mass.

## MAY 8

Feast day of: Apparition of St. Michael; St. Victor, martyr; St. Odilau of Waterford, St. Peter of Tarentaise.  
 1360: France and England concluded peace of Breigny.  
 1521: Charles V. made a secret treaty with the Pope.  
 1535: Henry VIII, of England enforced custom of priests shaving the head.  
 1575: The Lutheran University of Helmstadt chartered.  
 1618: Kepler announced laws regulating the motions of the planets.  
 1657: Cromwell refused knighthood.  
 1660: Charles II proclaimed king.  
 1661: The "Cavalier" or Pension Parliament opened.  
 1662: Dr. Peter Heylyn, English Church historian, died.  
 1668: Albin René Lesage, French novelist, born.  
 1671: Bridgewater, Mass., attacked by Indians.  
 1683: Duke of York awarded \$500,000 damages for libel.  
 1721: Marc René de Voys, Marquis d'Argenson, French politician, lieutenant-general of Paris police (1617-1718), died.  
 1725: Battle with Indians at Pigwacket, Me.  
 1729: Archbishop William King, English churchman, died.  
 1734: Treves captured by the French.  
 1769: William Jay, English dissenting minister and writer, died.  
 1776: Opening of Maryland convention that ousted royal Governor Eden.  
 1777: John A. Treutlin became Governor of Georgia.  
 1779: Spain declared war against England.  
 1779: Charleston, S. C., fortified by Gen. Pulaski.  
 1781: Count de Barras arrived from France with news of naval aid.  
 1782: Marquis de Pomhal, Portuguese statesman, died.  
 1786: James Hamilton, Governor of South Carolina, born.  
 1793: Battle of St. Amand, English defeated the French.  
 1794: Antoine Lavoisier, French chemist, guillotined.  
 1802: Bonaparte elected consul for 10 years.  
 1806: Robert Morris, American financier and "signer," died.  
 1808: Belby Porteus, English prelate, died.  
 1812: Spanish Cortes granted a democratic constitution.  
 1815: Saxony dismembered and part given to Prussia.  
 1819: Kamehameha, King of Sandwich Islands, died.  
 1821: Captains Parry and Lyon sailed to find a northwest passage.  
 1821: William H. Vanderbilt, American financier, born.  
 1824: Parry sailed on third expedition to discover northwest passage.  
 1824: William Walker, American filibuster, born.  
 1828: American Peace Society formed.  
 1835: Augustus Evans Wilson, American author, born.  
 1837: Amnesty was granted in France for political offenses.  
 1837: Alphonse Legros, French painter, born.  
 1846: Battle of Palo Alto, Tex.  
 1850: University of Rochester, New York, chartered.  
 1852: London protocol, concerning Danish succession, signed.  
 1852: Frederick VII recognized as King of Denmark.  
 1854: Atlantic Cable Company organized.  
 1854: Captain Brelaz, Allardie, English athlete and pedestrian, died.  
 1861: It was announced that patriotic men had contributed over \$24,000,000 during the previous three weeks to Union cause.  
 1862: Federal cavalry repulsed at Corinth, Miss.  
 1862: Confederates defeated Federals at McDowell, Va.  
 1862: The ram "Merrimack" appeared again in Hampton Roads, but made no attack.  
 1862: "Stonewall" Jackson began a second campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.  
 1862: Federals defeated at Somerville Heights, Va.  
 1863: President Lincoln ordered a military draft to be made in July.  
 1863: New constitution in Colombia, Mosquera elected president.  
 1863: Jesus Jimenez became President of Costa Rica.  
 1863: General Van Dorn, (Confederate), assassinated in a private quarrel.  
 1864: Battles of Spottsylvania began.  
 1864: Italy and Abyssinia made treaty.  
 1864: James S. Wadsworth, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, killed in battle.  
 1865: Prince Kung restored to his offices in China.  
 1865: John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, died.  
 1866: Debate on 14th Amendment began in Congress.  
 1866: Jefferson Davis accused of complicity in Lincoln's assassination.  
 1869: Brazilians captured Paraguayan garrison at Rosario.  
 1870: Abe François Villmain, French author, died.



- 1871: Joint High Commission signed Treaty of Washington.
- 1871: Paris Commune organized a committee of safety.
- 1871: Battery of Montretout at Paris drove insurgents from Fort Issy.
- 1873: John Stuart Mill, English political economist, died.
- 1873: Oakes Ames, American manufacturer and publisher, died.
- 1876: Italian ironclad "Dallio" launched.
- 1880: Chinese Black Flags declared hostilities against the French in Annam.
- 1884: Judah Philip Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, died.
- 1886: The American schooner "David J. Adams" seized at Digby, N. S., for violation of fishing laws.
- 1886: The powers blockaded Greek ports.
- 1888: Canton river overflowed and drowned 6,000 Chinese.
- 1889: Extensive strikes of coal-miners began in Germany.
- 1891: The rose voted the state flower by the children of New York.
- 1891: Great Britain annexed territory to Bechuanaland to check move of Boers.
- 1891: Over 200,000 workmen struck in Belgium.
- 1891: Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, leader of Theosophists, died.
- 1893: Wm. H. Lamson, biographer of Lincoln, died.
- 1894: Rafael Iglesias became President of Costa Rica.
- 1895: James A. Weston, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died.
- 1900: R. E. Peary explored northern coast of Greenland.
- 1901: Deaths from famine in India, 1899-1900, reported at 1,250,000.
- 1902: Paul Leicester Ford, American historian and novelist, died.
- 1905: Conspiracy against form of government in France made a capital offense.
- 1905: Premier Tisza, of Austria, abandoned Vienna.
- 1908: Railway accident near Moradabad, India, killed 123.
- 1909: Ludovic Malévy, French composer, died.
- 1911: United States House of Representatives passed Farmers' Free List Bill.
- 1911: Lord Lansdowne introduced a bill to reform British House of Lords.
- 1911: Germany warned France against occupation of Morocco by French troops.
- 1911: Count Ignatieff assassinated at Kiev, Russia.
- 1911: Yamagata, Japan, destroyed by fire.
- 1850: Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac, French scientist, died.
- 1852: Diet convened at Erfurt, Saxony, under presidency of Prussia.
- 1860: John Bell nominated for presidency by Constitutional Union party.
- 1860: James Matthew Barrie, Scottish author, born.
- 1861: George P. R. James, English novelist, died.
- 1861: Confederate Congress recognized the existence of a state of war.
- 1861: Boats with provisions for Confederacy stopped at Cairo, Ill.
- 1862: Hunter issued an order freeing the slaves in his military department.
- 1862: Confederates evacuated Pensacola.
- 1862: Ironclad "Monitor" attacked batteries on Sewall's Point, Va.
- 1862: Skirmish near Athens, Ala.
- 1863: Confederate authorities sent Johnston to Vicksburg with 30,000 troops.
- 1863: Banks' Red River Expedition reached Alexandria, La.
- 1864: Sheridan began a raid around Lee's army.
- 1864: Butler's cavalry defeated Confederates at Swifts' Creek.
- 1864: Thomas D. Donibleday, Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, died.
- 1864: John Sedgwick, major-general, U. S. Army, killed in battle.
- 1864: Danes defeated Prussia and Austria in sea fight off Heligoland.
- 1864: Danes and Prussians made truce for one month.
- 1870: Rioting and barricading occurred in Paris.
- 1873: Financial panic broke out throughout Europe.
- 1879: German Reichstag passed protective tariff bill.
- 1879: Yakub Khan was recognized as Ameer of Afghanistan.
- 1891: Alexander of Bulgaria suspended the Constitution.
- 1892: About 5,000 rolling-mill hands struck unsuccessfully in Cleveland, O.
- 1893: Paul Kruger became President of South African Republic.
- 1893: Battle of Batoche; Canadian rebels defeated.
- 1899: Vienna grain market boycotted by Hungarian merchants.
- 1899: William Selby Harney, major-general, U. S. Army, died.
- 1899: Portugal agreed to submit the Delagoa Bay railway matter to arbitration.
- 1899: Mwanga, King of Uganda, Africa, deposed.
- 1899: Missionaries expelled from Uganda.
- 1899: Irish factionists rioted throughout the country.
- 1899: Excitement and political crisis arose in Hungary because of civil marriage bill.
- 1894: Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, suspended, liabilities £240,000.
- 1899: Insurgents in Crete had frequent fights with Turkish troops.
- 1899: Would-be assassins of King of Greece executed.
- 1901: Financial panic in New York began.
- 1902: Henry Morton, President Stevens Institute of Technology, died.
- 1909: Shah of Persia granted amnesty for political offenses.
- 1909: Augusta Evans Wilson, American novelist, died.
- 1910: Public proclamation of accession of George V. to throne of Great Britain.
- 1911: George V. held his first court at Buckingham Palace.
- 1911: Austrian Supreme Court decided that Archduke John Salvator died July 21, 1890.
- 1911: Thomas W. Higginson, Boston philanthropist and man of letters, died.
- 1911: Chinese imperial edict authorized a \$30,000,000 loan for railroads.
- 1911: The range country in Manitoba reported to be devastated with fires.
- 1911: Empire Palace Theater in Edinburgh burned, eight persons killed.
- 1912: Irish Home Rule Bill passed second reading in House of Commons 372 to 271.
- 1912: United States Senate Committee on "Titanic" disaster concluded its investigation.
- 1912: Thomas Mann, English labor leader, sentenced to imprisonment for attempt to induce English soldiers to relax duty.
- 1850: Sts. Gordian and Epimachus, martyrs, St. Gorgall, St. Isidore, patron of Madrid, St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence.
- 1307: Battle of London Hill, Bruce defeated the English.
- 1310: Philip IV., of France, burned 54 Knight Templars to secure their property.
- 1404: Owen Glendower of Wales made a treaty with France.
- 1405: Revolt against Henry IV. broke out.
- 1497: Amerigo Vesputi sailed on his first voyage.
- 1503: Columbus discovered the Tortugas Islands.
- 1536: Jacques Cartier discovered 9 Canadian Indians on board his ship, and sailed to France.
- 1574: Queen Elizabeth II. licensed stage plays.
- 1605: Ulysses Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist, died.
- 1611: Sir Thomas Dale arrived in Virginia and assumed governorship.
- 1635: France declared war against Spain.
- 1635: Virginians and Marylanders engaged in a naval fight.
- 1637: Connecticut colonists declared war on the Pequots.
- 1641: Charles I. gave reluctant assent to a bill of attainder against Strafford.
- 1655: English captured Jamaica, W. I.
- 1662: Religious Uniformity act passed by Parliament.
- 1671: Sir Edward Spragg destroyed 12 Algerian ships of war.
- 1680: Lord Thomas Culpepper became Governor of Virginia.
- 1696: Jean de La Bruyère, French moralist, died.
- 1727: A Robert Jacques Turgot, French statesman and financier, born.
- 1730: Barton Booth, English tragedian, died.
- 1760: Thomas Boone became colonial Governor of New Jersey.
- 1760: Rouget de l'Isle, composer of the "Marseillaise," born.
- 1770: First town-meeting called to resist British aggression was held at Abington, Mass.
- 1774: Louis XV., king of France, died.
- 1774: Louis XVI. became king of France.
- 1775: New York loyalists threatened the president of King's College.
- 1775: Ethan Allen captured Fort Ticonderoga.
- 1775: Second Continental Congress opened in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.
- 1776: Massachusetts assembly called on the towns to vote on independence.
- 1776: Colonial charter in Pennsylvania overthrown.
- 1781: British evacuated Camden, S. C., and retired beyond the Santee river.
- 1789: Jared Sparks, American historian, born.
- 1794: Mme. Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
- 1796: Battle of Lodi; Bonaparte victorious.
- 1797: The American war frigate "United States" launched.
- 1801: Paul Tulane, American philanthropist, born.
- 1808: Manuel Luiz Osorio, Brazilian general, born.
- 1811: Wellington captured Almeida, Spain.
- 1829: Thomas Young, English physicist, died.
- 1837: Financial panic began in the United States, banks in many cities suspended.
- 1841: James G. Bennett, Jr., owner of New York Herald, born.
- 1849: Prussia put under martial law.
- 1853: Pope prohibited "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Papal territories.
- 1854: George Clint, English artist, died.
- 1855: Mob in Indiana destroyed Birch Creek Canal reservoir.
- 1857: Troops at Meerut, India, revolted, beginning the Sepoy Mutiny.
- 1859: John, Archduke of Austria, younger son of Leopold II., died.
- 1861: Lyons captured Camp Jackson, Mo., near St. Louis.
- 1862: McClellan asked for more men; he had 100,000 present for duty.
- 1862: Confederates abandoned and destroyed Gosport Navy Yard, valued at \$10,000,000.
- 1862: Federals occupied Norfolk, Va.
- 1862: Confederate militia repulsed by Federal fleet near Fort Pillow, Miss.
- 1862: Federals occupied Pensacola, Fla.
- 1862: Fire in Troy, N. Y., burned 671 buildings, seven lives and property worth \$3,000,000 lost.
- 1862: Ningpo, China, taken from the rebels.
- 1863: Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, lieutenant-general (Confederate), died.
- 1864: Grant renewed attack on earthworks at Spotsylvania.
- 1864: Congress passed the National Bank Bill.
- 1864: Thomas G. Stevenson, brig.-general, U. S. Volunteers, died.
- 1865: Jefferson Davis captured near Irwinsville, Ga.
- 1865: President Johnson declared the war ended in southwestern states.
- 1866: Black Friday in London financial circles.
- 1866: James Stephens, fugitive Head-Center of Fenians, reached New York.
- 1866: Spanish squadron left Peruvian waters.
- 1868: Shere Ali, of Afghanistan, defeated by British at Shikhabad.
- 1868: An insurrection broke out in Haiti against Salnve.
- 1868: W. W. Corcoran deeded his art gallery in Washington to public use.
- 1868: Queen Tamarish, of Abyssinia, died a prisoner.
- 1869: Sir Samuel Baker commissioned by Khedive to suppress the slave-trade on the Upper Nile.
- 1869: The Union and Central Pacific Railroads were united at Promontory Point, Utah, establishing a rail line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
- 1870: Espartero declined the crown of Spain.
- 1871: France and Germany signed peace treaty at Frankfurt.
- 1871: Alsace-Lorraine ceded by France to Germany.
- 1876: Centennial Exhibition opened in Philadelphia.
- 1876: Prof. A. Graham Bell explained in Boston his method of transmitting speech by electricity.
- 1876: Socialist laws extended two years in Germany.
- 1876: Pedro of Brazil visited the United States.
- 1876: Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia opened.
- 1880: Chileans bombarded Callao, Peru.
- 1881: King of Denmark dismissed the Folkething because it was incompetent.
- 1881: Archduke Rudolph, of Austria, married Stephanie of Belgium.
- 1884: Greely search expedition sailed, W. S. Schley commanded.
- 1885: Ferdinand Hiller, German composer, died.
- 1886: In Chicago 10,000 lumber-handlers struck for more pay.
- 1888: Brazil decreed immediate abolition of slavery.
- 1889: Force of 230 French besieged in Hanoi, Tonkin, by Black Flags.
- 1892: French government voted 300,000 francs to pay for dynamite outrages.
- 1893: Joseph Francis, American inventor of life-saving apparatus, died.
- 1894: Monument to Washington's mother unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va.
- 1898: United States Government intervened to save Cuban filibusters captured on schooner "Comptroler."
- 1897: William T. Best, English organist and composer, died.
- 1898: Aaron H. Cragin, ex-senator from New Hampshire, died.
- 1899: Hortense Rhea, French actress, died.
- 1901: Heli born to King of Spain.
- 1903: Fires in Ottawa and St. Hyacinthe, Canada, caused damage to the extent of \$1,000,000.
- 1904: Japan decided to negotiate for a five-year loan of \$50,000,000 at 5 per cent.
- 1904: Sir Henry M. Stanley, African explorer, died.
- 1905: Shanghai merchants agreed to boycott American goods.
- 1906: First Russian Duma opened by the Czar.
- 1906: A general labor strike arose in Rome and other Italian cities.
- 1911: Russian Duma passed a credit of \$2,000,000 to fight cholera.
- 1911: Juan Estrada resigned presidency of Nicaragua.
- 1911: Juarez, Mexico, was captured by Federal forces.
- 1912: Willis J. Beecher, American theologian, died.
- 1912: Bill to add 40,000 men and 246 field guns to German army passed second reading in Reichstag.

## MAY 11

- Feast-day of: St. Mamertus, Archbishop of Vienna; St. Malcull, Abbot of Cluny.
- 330: Constantine dedicated Constantinople as new capital of the Roman Empire.
- 483: Justinian, Byzantine emperor, born.
- 1540: Coronado, Spanish explorer, reached Zuni, N. M.
- 1626: Charles I. sent Eliot and Digges, members of Parliament to the Tower.
- 1647: Peter Stuyvesant became governor of New Amsterdam.
- 1665: Colonies of New Haven and Connecticut united.
- 1676: Indians assaulted Plymouth, Mass., and burned 11 houses.
- 1696: Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in New York incorporated.
- 1708: Jules Hardouin Mansard, French architect, died.
- 1722: Peter Camper, Dutch anatomist, born.
- 1745: Battle of Fontenoy, near Tournay, France, defeated Cumberland.
- 1749: Mrs. Catharine Cockburn, English poet, died.
- 1751: Peter, Count Lacy, Irish soldier, field-marshal in Russian army, died.
- 1756: Austria and France signed treaty of Versailles.
- 1775: Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark, died.
- 1778: William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, English statesman, died.
- 1780: Lafayette brought Washington a commission as lieutenant-general in the French army.
- 1781: Ogdensburg, N. Y., captured by Americans.
- 1786: Connecticut again made an offer of her western lands.
- 1791: Mr. Beyer, alleged original of Cowper's *John Gilpin*, died, aged 98.
- 1809: Bonaparte crossed the Danube at Island of Lobau.
- 1812: Spencer Perceval, English minister of state, assassinated.
- 1813: George Leveson-Gower, second Earl of Granville, English statesman, born.
- 1816: American Bible Society founded.
- 1824: Jean Leon G  r  me, French painter, born.
- 1827: Septimus Winner, American composer, born.
- 1846: President Polk sent an aggressive war-message to Congress.
- 1848: The Ross expedition to search for Sir John Franklin sailed.
- 1849: Republican insurrection broke out in Baden.
- 1849: C. Otto Nicolai, German composer and musician, died.
- 1849: Mme. R  camier, French beauty, died.
- 1850: Planetoid Parthenope discovered.
- 1851: Fire at Stockton, Cal., caused loss of over \$1,300,000.
- 1852: Charles W. Fairbanks, vice-president of the United States, born.
- 1854: Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the Linotype machine, born.
- 1857: The Europeans at Delhi blew up powder magazines.
- 1857: Sepoys at Meerut proclaimed the King of Delhi Emperor.
- 1857: Marshall Hall, English nerve-specialist, died.
- 1858: Minnesota admitted into the Union.
- 1858: Battle of Koonch, Indian mutiny.
- 1860: Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily.
- 1861: U. S. frigate "Nagara" blockaded Charleston, S. C., harbor.
- 1861: Contending factions in Kentucky arranged a compromise on armed neutrality.
- 1862: Ram "Merrima" burned to prevent falling into Federal hands.
- 1863: Application of C. L. Vallandigham, political leader of the Peace faction for writ of habeas corpus refused by Ohio courts.

## MAY 9

- Feast-day of: St. Hermas; St. Gregory of Nazianzen; St. Brynnoth I., bishop, St. Nicholas of Sweden.
- 1204: Baldwin I., of Flanders, elected emperor of the Latins.
- 1474: Peter von Hagenbach, Governor of Burgundy, beheaded.
- 1502: Columbus sailed from Spain on fourth voyage.
- 1588: Duke of Guise entered Paris in spite of Henry III.
- 1590: Cardinal de Bourbon, French prelate, died.
- 1641: Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, died.
- 1657: The forged secret treaty between Cromwell and France promulgated.
- 1657: William Bradford, a Pilgrim Father, died.
- 1671: Colonel Blood attempted to steal the crown jewels of England.
- 1689: Connecticut recalls Governor Treat, displaced by Andros, and resumes chartered government.
- 1741: Giovanni Paisiello, Italian composer, born.
- 1746: Antwerp captured by Marshal Saxe.
- 1747: John Dalrymple, second Earl of Stair, Scottish statesman, died.
- 1760: Count Zinzendorf, founder of the Moravian Brothers, died.
- 1764: Count de Lally, French general, beheaded.
- 1773: Jean Charles de Sismondi, Swiss historian, born.
- 1774: Feliciano Fernandes, Brazilian statesman and author, born.
- 1775: Jacob Brown, American soldier, born.
- 1780: British began bombardment of Charleston, S. C.
- 1781: Spaniards captured Pensacola, Fla.
- 1787: Utrecht surrendered to Prussia.
- 1793: France ordered seizure of neutral vessels carrying war supplies.
- 1793: Auguste Henri, Marquis de Dam- pierre, French general, killed.
- 1795: Utrecht, in the Netherlands, annexed to France.
- 1800: Battle of Biberach; French victorious.
- 1800: John Brown, American abolitionist, born.
- 1804: Richmond (Va.) Enquirer first appeared.
- 1805: J. C. F. von Schiller, German poet, died.
- 1810: John Brougham, American actor, born.
- 1813: Fort Mifflin, O., relieved.
- 1828: Parliament repealed the corporation and test acts; dissenters became eligible for office.
- 1828: Charles H. Cramp, American ship-builder, born.
- 1829: Transylvania University in Kentucky burned.
- 1832: Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., opened.
- 1846: Battle of Resaca de la Palma, Tex., Mexicans routed.
- 1846: Rev. Charles T. Torrey, American abolitionist, died in a Maryland prison.

## MAY 10

- Feast-day of: Sts. Gordian and Epimachus, martyrs; St. Gorgall; St. Isidore, patron of Madrid, St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence.
- 1307: Battle of London Hill, Bruce defeated the English.
- 1310: Philip IV., of France, burned 54 Knight Templars to secure their property.
- 1404: Owen Glendower of Wales made a treaty with France.
- 1405: Revolt against Henry IV. broke out.
- 1497: Amerigo Vesputi sailed on his first voyage.
- 1503: Columbus discovered the Tortugas Islands.
- 1536: Jacques Cartier discovered 9 Canadian Indians on board his ship, and sailed to France.
- 1574: Queen Elizabeth II. licensed stage plays.
- 1605: Ulysses Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist, died.
- 1611: Sir Thomas Dale arrived in Virginia and assumed governorship.
- 1635: France declared war against Spain.
- 1635: Virginians and Marylanders engaged in a naval fight.
- 1637: Connecticut colonists declared war on the Pequots.
- 1641: Charles I. gave reluctant assent to a bill of attainder against Strafford.
- 1655: English captured Jamaica, W. I.

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1864: Gen Grant telegraphed "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."  
1864: Gen. Butler advanced to Fort Darling, Va., on the James River.  
1864: General Gordon, in command of Chinese army, captured Changchow from rebels.  
1865: Confederate force of 7,500 surrendered at Chalk Bluff, Ark.  
1865: A military commission began trial of the Lincoln assassins.  
1871: Thiers's resignation was refused by French assembly.  
1871: The Tichborne trial began.  
1872: Thomas Buchanan Read, American artist and poet, died.  
1873: German minister of worship secured passage of "Maylaw," establishing supremacy of state over Roman Catholic clergy.  
1878: Attempt made on the life of Emperor William of Germany.  
1883: The Pope forbade Irish bishops to encourage disaffection against British government.  
1884: China made treaty with France.  
1884: French protectorate of Annam and Tonkin recognized in treaty of Tientsin.  
1886: House of Commons refused to abolish death penalty.  
1890: Rothschilds threatened to leave Vienna unless persecution of Jews ceased.  
1891: A fanatical Japanese attacked the Czarevitch of Russia.  
1891: Financial panic in Portugal.  
1892: Legislative council in Cape Colony established responsible government.  
1893: Several banks in Chicago and other western cities suspended.  
1893: Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General of Canada.  
1893: Spanish troops protected Cortes while factions wrangled.  
1893: Samuel C. Armstrong, American educator, principal Hampton Normal Institute, died.  
1895: Sebeom of Armenian reform presented to Sultan.  
1895: Charles Sutherland, ex-Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, died.  
1896: Henry C. Bunner, American poet and novelist, died.  
1898: Gale on Japanese coasts; 1,500 fishermen lost.  
1898: Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. Navy, first officer killed in Spanish-American war.  
1907: Edward Kemeys, English sculptor, died.  
1909: Russia and China signed an agreement over Manchuria.  
1910: Body of King Edward VII. lay in state.  
1910: Andrew J. Kiersted, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1911: Señor Diaz succeeded to presidency of Nicaragua.  
1911: Reported at United States Railroad Men's Convention that increase in wages for the year totaled over \$37,000,000.  
1911: William C. Gibson, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1912: Dr. John Crier Hibben inducted into presidency of Princeton University.  
1912: Mexican Federals check Southern advance of Orozco revolutionists.

## MAY 12

Feast-day of Sts. Nereus and Achilleus, martyrs, St. Flavia Domitilla, St. Pancras, boy martyr.  
1191: Richard I. of England married Berengaria of Navarre.  
1213: Hubert de Burgh, English statesman, died.  
1496: Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden, born.  
1625: Swabian league defeated peasants at Bollingen, Wurttemberg.  
1698: Insurrection in Paris, the people favored Cite and Henry III. fled.  
1621: First marriage in Plymouth colony Governor Winslow and the Widow White.  
1638: Massachusetts passed act excluding dissenters.  
1641: Thomas, Earl of Stratford, English statesman, executed.  
1647: Charles I. agreed to the suggestions of Parliament.  
1669: Old South Church Boston, founded.  
1678: Colonists and Sagamore Indians made peace treaty.  
1689: Grand Alliance signed at Vienna.  
1753: Nicolas Fabeo, an Italian-Swiss mathematician, died.  
1703: Dr. John Bell, English anatomist, born.  
1775: Crown Point, N. Y., captured by Seth Warner.  
1778: Baron Steuben joined the American army.  
1779: British demanded surrender of Charleston, S. C.  
1780: British captured Charleston, S. C.  
1784: Congress authorized Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson to make treaties of commerce.  
1784: James Sheridan Knowles, British playwright, born.  
1786: Society of Tammany to New York founded.  
1790: Johannes von Haueh, Danish poet and dramatist, born.  
1791: Francis Grose, English antiquarian, died.  
1794: Sir George Cathcart, British general, born.  
1706: A plot against French Directory suppressed.  
1797: France declared war against Venice.  
1800: President Adams dismissed Pickens and Henry from the cabinet.  
1803: William Howe, American inventor, born.  
1803: Justus von Liebig, German chemist, born.

1804: William Pitt again became Premier of England.  
1809: Battle of Dours, in Spain.  
1823: John Russell Hind, English astronomer, born.  
1828: Dante Gabriel Rossetti, English poet and painter, born.  
1829: George W. Childs, American journalist and philanthropist, born.  
1839: Armand Barbès led a republican insurrection in Paris.  
1840: French chambers voted to remove Banaparte's body from St. Helena.  
1842: Boer Republic in South Africa yielded to British authority.  
1842: Jules Massenet, French composer, born.  
1843: Thomas Rhys Davids, British lawyer and Orientalist, born.  
1845: August Wilhelm von Seiberg, German poet, died.  
1846: Congress voted \$10,000,000 for Mexican war purposes, and authorized call for 50,000 volunteers.  
1850: Henry Cabot Lodge, American senator and historian, born.  
1859: Napoleon III. assumed command of French in Italy.  
1862: Confederates began erection of Vicksburg fortifications.  
1863: Battle of Raymond, Miss.; 5,000 Confederates defeated.  
1863: Flight at Horseshoe Bend, Ky.  
1864: Fierce cavalry fight at Yellow Tavern, Va., near Richmond, Confederates routed.  
1864: James E. B. Stuart, major-general of confederate army, died.  
1866: Fenians began to assemble at Buffalo for a raid on Canada.  
1860: Bismarck perfected an alliance of Germany with Italy.  
1869: The shore end of Franco-American cable landed at Brest, France.  
1870: Province of Manitoba, Canada, established.  
1871: Sir John Herschel, English astronomer, died.  
1872: Napoleon III. assumed responsibility for Sedan surrender.  
1878: Catherine E. Beecher, American educator, died.  
1881: French forced Bey of Tunis to cede territory.  
1883: Israel Washburn, ex-Governor of Maine, died.  
1884: Charles O'Connor, American jurist, candidate for president, died.  
1884: Friedrich Smetana, Bohemian composer, died.  
1885: French Senate passed bills to deport relapsed criminals.  
1886: Herr Most, leader in Milwaukee riot, arrested.  
1887: French crown jewels sold for about 7,000,000 francs.  
1889: Plot to kill Russian Czar discovered among military men.  
1892: Capital of New Mexico at Santa Fé burned, loss \$1,000,000.  
1892: Castilever bridge at Memphis, Tenn., opened.  
1893: The "Campania" crossed from New York to Queenstown in five days, 17 hours and 27 minutes.  
1893: Bering Sea patrol of Great Britain ordered to seize all sealing vessels.  
1894: Torpedo-boat "Erlanson" launched at Dubuque, Ia.  
1895: Julius Hawley Seelye, ex-president of Amherst College, died.  
1898: Admiral Sampson bombarded Porto Rican ports.  
1899: Roswell P. Flower, ex-Governor of New York, died.  
1900: Boer attack on Mafeking repulsed.  
1900: Lord Roberts entered Kroonsbad, during Boer War.  
1900: First massacre of native Christians in China by Boxers.  
1903: Richard Henry Stoddard, American poet, critic, and author, died.  
1905: Korean charge d'affaires in London killed himself.  
1905: Emerson Bennett, American novelist, died.  
1907: Leonard Woolsey Bacon, American theologian, died.  
1907: Charles Haynes Haswell, American engineer, died.  
1907: Joris Karl Huysmans, French novelist, died.  
1909: Charles B. Galloway, American (Methodist Episcopal South) bishop, died.  
1910: Sir William Huggins, English astronomer, died.  
1911: Jacob M. Dickinson resigned as United States Secretary of War.  
1912: Six-power loan of \$50,000,000 arranged with China, the republic agreeing to foreign supervision of expenditures.  
1912: Foreign garrisons asked to aid in suppression of disturbances at Tientsin, China.

## MAY 13

Feast-day of: St. Serratus, St. John, the Silent, St. Peter Regalati, the Confessor.  
1390: Robert II. of Scotland died, his son John becomes Robert III.  
1534: Battle of Lauffen, Hessians defeated Austrians.  
1539: Bill to confiscate monastic institutions introduced into Parliament.  
1568: Battle of Langside, Mary Queen of Scots defeated.  
1607: Commander Newport landed 105 Colonists at Jamestown, Va.  
1610: Marie de Médicis crowned Queen of France.  
1619: Jan Van Olden-Barneveld, Dutch statesman, beheaded.  
1625: Charles I. of England, married Henrietta of France.  
1625: Charles I. issued a proclamation unfavorable to Virginia.

1675: Louis IV. granted a manor to La Salle at Fort Frontenac.  
1695: Pierre Mignard, French painter, died.  
1699: Marquis de Pombal, Portuguese statesman, born.  
1701: Kenish men, petitioning Parliament, are committed to prison.  
1704: Louis Baudaloue, French Jesuit, died.  
1717: Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, born.  
1720: Maximilian Hell, Austrian astronomer, born.  
1730: Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, English minister of state, born.  
1734: Sir James Thornhill, English artist, died.  
1747: French fleet defeated by English off Cape Finisterre.  
1767: John VI., king of Portugal (1816-1826), born.  
1774: Colonial Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts superseded by General Gage.  
1774: Baron Pierre Guérin, French historical painter, born.  
1775: Henry Crahb Robinson, English writer, born.  
1779: Peace of Teschen terminated war of Austrian succession.  
1780: Charleston surrendered to the British.  
1788: First regular meeting of the Transmunity Society.  
1790: Rhode Island ratified Federal Constitution.  
1792: Pius IX., pope (1846-1878), born.  
1802: Jean B. H. Lacordaire, French Roman Catholic divine and preacher, born.  
1803: English ambassador quit France.  
1809: Bonaparte captured Vienna for second time.  
1818: Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, French general, died.  
1825: John Lawrence Le Conte, American naturalist, born.  
1828: American tariff imposed heavy duties on British goods.  
1832: Baron Cuvier, French paleontologist, died.  
1839: Cardinal Fesch, uncle of Bonaparte, died.  
1840: Alphonse Daudet, French novelist, born.  
1842: Sir Arthur Sullivan, English composer, born.  
1861: British routed Sepoys at Newabzunge.  
1861: Baltimore occupied by Federal troops.  
1861: Citizens from 25 counties of Virginia in convention at Wheeling pledged loyalty to Union.  
1861: United States frigate "Niagara" captured an English ship running the blockade.  
1861: Great Britain recognized the Confederacy as belligerents.  
1862: Assembly at Wheeling approved the formation of a new State.  
1862: Natchez, Miss., surrendered to Federal gunboats.  
1862: Confederate steamer "Planter" was run out of Charleston, S. C., by an ex-slave, and surrendered to the Federals.  
1862: Skirmish at Monterey, Tex.  
1863: General J. E. Johnston reached Jackson, Miss., and took command of Confederate forces.  
1864: Grant prepared to move his left flank at Spottsylvania.  
1864: General Sheridan's cavalry joined to General Butler's army to Virginia.  
1864: Dalton, Ga., evacuated by Confederates.  
1865: Federals defeated in last fight of the war, at Pinto, Texas.  
1867: Jefferson Davis admitted to bail on bond of \$100,000.  
1871: Daniel F. E. Auber, French operatic composer, died.  
1878: Joseph Henry, American physicist, died.  
1884: Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of reaping machinery, died.  
1898: Church Patronage bill introduced into the Commons.  
1899: Irving W. Bishop, "mind-reader," died.  
1890: Announcement made that Canadian Canals would be closed on Sundays.  
1890: Henry M. Stanley received freedom of City of London.  
1891: Militia were withdrawn from Pennsylvania coke region.  
1891: Anti-European riots broke out at Woo Hoo, China.  
1891: Sacramento refused to Parnellites by an Irish priest.  
1891: French race-tracks were put under government supervision, and betting was regulated by law.  
1891: Alex. Edmond Becquerel, French physicist, died.  
1892: Pope Leo counseled obedience to civil law.  
1894: The Brooklyn Tabernacle again burned.  
1895: Spaniards defeated Cuban insurgents near Guantanamo.  
1896: Nora Perry, American author and poet, died.  
1900: Colombian rebels defeated near Cartagena.  
1904: Americans subscribed for more than half the Japanese loan of \$50,000,000.  
1904: Anglo-Chinese convention for importation of laborers into Transvaal.  
1905: Hiram Cronk, last survivor of the War of 1812, died.  
1900: Señor Carlos Calvo, Argentine publisher, died.  
1907: The 300th anniversary of first permanent English settlement in America celebrated at Jamestown, Va.

1908: Fraee decided to police the Algerian-Moroeco border.  
1908: Charles W. Rae, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1910: Edward Bennett Garralt, chief forecaster, U. S. Weather Bureau, died.  
1911: French troops were rushed to the relief of Fez, Morocco.  
1912: Clothilde Bessler-Glanall, Swiss operatic singer, died.  
1912: First trial by jury ever held in Shanghai, China, considered a case of murder.

## MAY 14

Feast-day of St. Pontius, martyr, St. Basil, martyr, St. Paebomilus; St. Carthag of Lismore.  
1264: Battle of Lewes, English barons victorious.  
1501: Amerigo Vespucci sailed on third voyage along coast of Brazil.  
1509: Battle of Agnadello; French defeated the Venetians.  
1565: Nicholas von Armsdarr, intimate friend of Luther, died.  
1602: Bartholomew Gosnold entered Massachusetts Bay.  
1610: Henry IV. of France assassinated by Ravallia.  
1643: Louis XIII., King of France, died, and Louis XIV. succeeded him.  
1643: Anne of Austria, mother of five-year-old Louis XIV., made regent of France.  
1669: Timothy Edwards, American clergyman, born.  
1672: Antient colonists to New Jersey deposed Carlet.  
1685: Joseph Dudley commissioned president of New England.  
1686: Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, German physicist, born.  
1692: Sir William Philips arrived at Boston as Governor, bringing a new charter.  
1724: Louis XV. of France attempted to force Huguenots into the Catholic Church.  
1752: Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, born.  
1756: George Barrington, English convict and writer on Australian topics, born.  
1761: Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury, born.  
1770: Corner-stone laid of first building of Brown University at Providence, R. I.  
1771: Robert Owen, English social reformer, born.  
1779: Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., captured and burned by British.  
1781: Americans occupied forts to South Carolina.  
1783: Canal between Baltimore and North Seas opened.  
1787: National constitutional convention assembled at Philadelphia.  
1796: Dr. Jenner inoculated a boy (Phipps) against smallpox.  
1804: Lewis and Clark started on their exploration of the northwest country.  
1818: Matthew Gregory Lewis ("Moor Cow") English author, died.  
1820: Henry Gratford, statesman, died.  
1849: Prussian members of German National Assembly recalled.  
1851: Celebration of the opening of the New York and Lake Erie Railroad.  
1854: Ameer of Baluchistan became a subsidized dependant of Great Britain.  
1856: Vigilance Committee checked criminality in San Francisco.  
1860: Garibaldi assumed dictatorship of Sicily.  
1861: Massachusetts authorized issue of \$3,000,000 of scrip for war purposes.  
1861: The mails were withdrawn from many southern routes.  
1861: Adeline Patil made her first London appearance.  
1862: Skirmish at Trenton Bridge, N. C.  
1863: Federals captured Jackson, Miss., after a heavy battle.  
1864: Butler's advance toward Richmond checked at Drewry's Bluff.  
1870: Rioters in Paris arrested.  
1871: Government batteries near Paris shelled insurgent villages.  
1878: Okubo, Japanese minister, assassinated.  
1882: John Gross Barnard, American military engineer, died.  
1884: Financial panic in New York stock market.  
1885: Hostile Cree Indians, led by Poundmaker, captured Canadian wagon train.  
1886: All political meetings in Germany illegal unless licensed.  
1888: Exhibition opened in Vienna.  
1889: The Epworth League organized at Cleveland.  
1890: The whole coast of Zanzibar in German hands.  
1891: Loss by forest fires in Michigan estimated at \$2,000,000.  
1893: An Anglo-Russian sealing arrangement promulgated.  
1894: Henry Mosley, English author, died.  
1897: Battle of Cribro, Greece-Turkish war.  
1897: Richard Coke, ex-Governor of Texas, died.  
1897: John Lowell, American lawyer and author, died.  
1897: Max Maretzek, American opera manager, died.  
1898: Riots caused in Italy by raising the price of bread.  
1899: John Moir, ex-president Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh Scotland, died.  
1900: Austria and Servia signed a commercial treaty.  
1906: Bomb outrage at Warsaw, chief of police killed.  
1900: Carl Schurz, German-American patriot, soldier, statesman, and author, died.

- 1911: Festival of the Empire opened in London.  
 1911: William R. A. Wilson, American novelist, died.  
 1912: Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, died suddenly in Hamburg.

## MAY 15

- Feast-day of: Sts. Peter, Andrew, and companions, martyrs, St. Dymphna, virgin martyr, St. Genebrard, martyr.  
 392: Valentinian II, Emperor of Rome, killed by Arbogast.  
 1170: St. Isidore, of Madrid, died.  
 1213: John of England, after long opposition, became the Pope's vassal, and gave a charter to a papal legate.  
 1264: Treaty of Lewes concluded between the barons and Edward.  
 1275: Ban of empire put upon Ottocar, King of Bohemia.  
 1494: Battle of Hexham, Wars of the Roses, Lancaster defeated.  
 1527: Peasants defeated in an assault on Muhlhausen.  
 1525: Battle of Frankenhausen; Anabaptists routed.  
 1525: Thomas Münzer, leader in Peasants' war, captured.  
 1543: The "Interim of Augsburg" was drawn by Charles V.  
 1557: Duke of Guise raised siege of Civitella, Italy.  
 1567: Mary Queen of Scots married Bothwell.  
 1571: Moscow burned by Tartars.  
 1602: Gosnold landed on Cape Cod.  
 1610: Louis XIII. became king of France, Morle de Médicis, regent.  
 1617: Capt. Samuel Argall, deputy-governor, arrived in Virginia.  
 1638: Sebastian de Vauban, French engineer and marshal, born.  
 1679: Ashmolean Museum at Oxford established.  
 1687: Thomas Prince, American clergyman, born.  
 1698: Mile. Champmeslé, French actress, died.  
 1740: Ephraim Chambers, compiler and publisher of the first English encyclopedia, died.  
 1749: Levi Lincoln, American statesman, born.  
 1767: The Genoese sold Corsica to France.  
 1773: Alban Butler, English clergyman and author, died.  
 1773: Clemens von Metternich, Austrian statesman, born.  
 1775: Congress voted to establish posts from Maine to Georgia.  
 1775: Congress resolved to issue paper money to avoid taxation.  
 1776: Congress called on the States to form separate governments, and suppress all royal authority.  
 1776: Nikolaas Kampen, Dutch historian, born.  
 1776: Virginia convention instructed its delegates in Congress to vote for independence.  
 1781: Lafayette rejoined Washington after an absence abroad.  
 1783: James Gadsden, American statesman, born.  
 1791: National Convention of Haiti gave free-born mulattoes citizens rights.  
 1791: Battle of Arlkers; Tipoo defeated.  
 1795: First Methodist church opened in Boston.  
 1796: Bonaparte entered Milan.  
 1797: Congress began in special session to consider French relations.  
 1797: Constantine, Marquis of Normandy, English statesman, born.  
 1804: William Pitt again premier of England.  
 1810: Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, born.  
 1815: Joachim Murat, King of Naples, declared war against Austria.  
 1820: Florence Nightingale, the English soldier's friend, born.  
 1821: Dr. John Wall Calcott, English musician, died.  
 1821: John Bonnycastle, English mathematician, died.  
 1830: Noah K. Davis, American educator, born.  
 1833: Edmund Kean, English tragedian, died.  
 1835: Roanoke, Ga., burned by Indians.  
 1841: Sydney, N. S. W., first lighted by gas.  
 1842: Comte Las Casas, French historian, companion of Bonaparte on St. Helena, died.  
 1847: United States Army entered Puebla, Mexico.  
 1847: E. Ray Lankester, English zoologist, born.  
 1847: Daniel O'Connell, Irish agitator and orator died.  
 1848: Royal troops in Naples annihilated revolutionists.  
 1860: Battle of Cafatlimi; Goribaldi successful.  
 1862: The "Monitor" and several gunboats repulsed at Fort Darling in attempt to ascend James River.  
 1862: Fearing an attack from Federals, Confederate archives were sent from Richmond, Va.  
 1862: Congress established the Department of Agriculture.  
 1862: Privateer "Alabama" launched at Birkenhead England.  
 1863: Federal soldiers wrecked office of The Jeffersonian at Richmond, Ind.  
 1864: Federals completely routed at New Market, Va.  
 1864: Battle of Resaca, Ga.; Sherman defeated Johnston.

- 1867: Maximilian, of Mexico, was captured.  
 1870: Gen. Nissage Saget inaugurated as President of Haiti.  
 1871: Work began on new port at Alexandria, Egypt.  
 1885: Louis Riel, leader of Canadian rebels, surrendered.  
 1886: All Burma is included in British India.  
 1886: Emily Dickinson, American poet, died.  
 1890: Brazilian troops suppressed an insurrection in Rio Grande do Sul.  
 1891: Edwin Long, English artist, died.  
 1895: Joseph Whitaker, English almanac compiler, died.  
 1896: Native Court abolished in Egypt.  
 1896: Thomas Stevens, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1897: Menelek, of Abyssinia, secured a British mission.  
 1898: Edward Remenyi, violinist and composer, died.  
 1899: Francine Sarecy, French critic and novelist, died.  
 1900: General Buller entered Transvaal, Boers routed.  
 1902: William Tod Helms, American physician, died.  
 1904: In Sasun, Armenia, 15,000 persons massacred by Turks.  
 1904: Japanese cruiser "Hatsuse" sunk by a floating mine.  
 1904: Japanese cruiser "Yoshino" rammed and sunk, 145 lives lost.  
 1905: Russian peasants seized and plowed land of nobles.  
 1905: Thomas J. Churchill, ex-Governor of Arkansas, died.  
 1906: German Reichstag passed bill to pay members.  
 1908: Walter A. Wyckoff, American sociologist, died.  
 1910: James Wallace Van Cleave, American out-boy cot leader, died.  
 1911: Supreme Court declared Standard Oil Company to be an unlawful trust.  
 1911: The seventeen-year loach appeared about New York City.  
 1911: House of Commons passed Veto Bill, 362 to 241.  
 1911: Prince Lidi Jeassu, grandson of Melek, proclaimed emperor of Abyssinia.  
 1911: Abiram Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died.  
 1911: José Madrid, ex-President of Nicaragua, died.  
 1912: Prince Christian of Denmark proclaimed King as Christian X.  
 1912: Mrs. Pankhurst, English suffragette leader, placed on trial for conspiracy in London.

## MAY 16

- Feast-day of: St. Brendan the Elder, St. Abdesus, martyr, St. Abdes of Casen, martyr, St. Baldus, St. Simon Stock of Kent, St. John Nepomuk.  
 1277: Battle of Viterbo; John XXI., pope, killed.  
 1364: Battle of Cocherel; Charles the Bald defeated.  
 1568: Mary Stuart entered England after the defeat of Langside.  
 1618: Ferdinand II. crowned King of Bohemia.  
 1639: Newport, Rhode Island, founded.  
 1641: Sir Dudley North, English traveler, born.  
 1643: Battle of Stratton, English Civil War.  
 1648: Duke of York (James II.) made lord high-admiral.  
 1667: Samuel Bochart, French Protestant theologian, died.  
 1691: Governor Slaughter signed death warrants of Leisler and Milborne.  
 1703: Charles Perrault, French writer, died.  
 1718: Maria Agnesi, noted female mathematician, born.  
 1725: Paul Rapin de Thoyras, French historian, died.  
 1760: French forced to quit Quebec.  
 1762: Battle of Torgau; Frederick II. defeated Austrians.  
 1762: Virginia Assembly passed resolutions "as had as those of Massachusetts."  
 1770: Louis, the Dauphin (Louis XVI.), married Marie Antoinette.  
 1771: Battle of Allamance Creek, N. C.  
 1788: Frederick Rückert, German poet, born.  
 1793: Gentt, French minister, received in Philadelphia.  
 1795: Alliance of Paris signed.  
 1799: Honoré de Balzac, French novelist, born.  
 1801: William H. Seward, Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet, born.  
 1811: Naval battle between "President" and "Little Belt."  
 1811: Battle of Albuera; the French defeated by the British and Spanish.  
 1813: Steam ferry boats first ran between New York and Brooklyn.  
 1824: Levi P. Morton, vice-President, born.  
 1827: Norman J. Coleman, Secretary of Agriculture, born.  
 1828: Sir William Congreve, English inventor, died.  
 1830: Baron Jean Baptiste Fourier, French mathematician, died.  
 1838: New York banks resumed specie payments.  
 1844: Charles S. Reinhart, American artist, born.  
 1847: Vicente Rocafuerte, Ecuadorian statesman, died.  
 1849: Austrians captured Bologna, Italy.  
 1850: First location made in Oakland, Cal.  
 1856: Dr. Barth received Royal Geographical Society's gold medal for explorations in Africa.

- 1861: Virginians notified to vote for secession or leave the State.  
 1861: John Stevens Henslow, English botanist, died.  
 1862: McClellan established headquarters at White House, Va.  
 1862: Skirmish near Trenton, N. C.  
 1863: Battle of Champion Hills; 32,000 Federals fought 25,000 Confederates under General Pemberton.  
 1863: Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, imprisoned for alleged treason.  
 1864: Beauregard drove Butler back to Bermuda Hundred.  
 1864: Sherman entered Dallas, Ga.  
 1866: President Johnson vetoed bill to admit Colorado.  
 1871: Column Vendôme thrown down in Paris.  
 1874: A bursting reservoir on Mills river, Mass., destroyed Willsimburg, Haydensville and Leeds, killed 144 persons, and caused loss of \$1,500,000.  
 1875: Earth quakes destroyed San José de Cúcuta, Colombia, and 40,000 lives.  
 1876: Specie payments suspended in the Argentine Republic.  
 1877: Johann Ludvig Runeberg, Swedish man of letters, died.  
 1881: Senators Conklin and Platt, of New York, resigned because of controversy about appointments.  
 1883: Abd-el-Kader, heroic leader of Arabs, died.  
 1887: Manufacture and sale of liquors in Switzerland made a government monopoly.  
 1888: New South Wales restricted Chinese immigration.  
 1889: French destroyed Glim in Tonkin.  
 1889: Allen Thorndike Rice, American editor, died.  
 1889: Heavy snow-fall occurred in Michigan and Wisconsin.  
 1889: Mary, Queen of Bavaria, died.  
 1889: Russian troops sent to Transylvania to resist grasshoppers.  
 1890: Use of Russian in Finland schools was made compulsory.  
 1891: Ion C. Brătianu, Roumanian patriot and statesman, died.  
 1891: Germany made Dar-es-Salaam capital of German East Africa.  
 1894: Great meeting in London against Welsh church disestablishment.  
 1895: John J. Almy, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1895: Peter H. Burnett, first American Governor of California, died.  
 1897: Robert Kemp, founder of "Olde Folks" Concerts, died.  
 1897: Cardinal amillo di Rende, archbishop of Benevento, died.  
 1899: Henry W. J. Byng, earl of Strathford, died.  
 1904: Sharp fighting reported between Russians and Chuchunses.  
 1906: Russian Duma demanded "freedom, equality, and amnesty."  
 1908: China and Japan sign a Yulin forestry agreement.  
 1910: Thomas W. Shiloway, American architect and author, died.  
 1911: U. S. Treasury invited bids for \$50,000,000 Panama Canal bonds.  
 1911: Chancellor Lios d. George's budget called for \$2,000 salary to members of Parliament.  
 1910: The Veto Bill passed first reading in House of Lords.  
 1911: London memorial to Queen Victoria unveiled.  
 1912: Inquiry into the alleged Money Trust begun by a Committee on banking and currency of the United States House of Representatives.  
 1912: Preferential treatment of American owned vessels in regard to tolls caused warm debate on the Panama Canal Bill in the United States House of Representatives.  
 1912: Italians seized the Turkish island of Lipso.  
 1912: Welsh Disestablishment bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons.

## MAY 17

- Feast-day of: St. Possidius; St. Maden of Brittany; St. Cathan; St. Silave, St. Pashal Baylon.  
 1215: English barons elected Robert Fitzwalter leader, with title of marshal.  
 1521: Duke of Buckingham executed for treason.  
 1532: Scottish Court of Sessions established.  
 1576: Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, died.  
 1605: George Weymouth explored the Maine coast.  
 1648: Turenne and his Swedish allies defeated the Austrians and Bavarians at Zinsmarshausen, near Augsburg, Bavaria.  
 1661: Every member of Parliament required to take the Sacrament according to Anglican form.  
 1664: The Conventicle Act passed by Parliament, New Jersey, founded.  
 1675: Joliet and party started to explore the Mississippi river.  
 1678: A secret treaty between Louis XIV and Charles II. signed.  
 1690: Carlos, Maine, taken by French and Indians.  
 1727: Catherine I, empress of Russia, died.  
 1729: Dr. Samuel Clarke, English divine and writer, died.  
 1742: Battle of Czanian and Chotusitz; Frederick victor.  
 1743: Seth Warner, revolutionary soldier, born.  
 1749: Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, born.

- 1756: England declared war on France.  
 1757: John F. Mercer, soldier of the Revolution, born.  
 1765: Alexis Claude Clairant, French mathematician, died.  
 1768: Henry William Paget, marquis of Anglesey, English general and statesman, born.  
 1769: Royal governor of Virginia dissolved the House of Burgesses.  
 1774: Rhode Island proposed a general Congress of the colonies.  
 1776: Washington learned that the British were landing 17,000 hired Hessians in Canada.  
 1776: Capt. Muford brought 1,500 barrels of gunpowder into Boston, captured on the British ship "Hope."  
 1794: Anna Brownell Jameson, British author, born.  
 1797: Theophilus Parsons, American botanist, born.  
 1799: Pierre Augustin de Beaumarchais, French dramatic writer, died.  
 1800: Pope Pius VI. decreed the abolishment of the Pope's temporal authority.  
 1827: Athens captured by the Turks.  
 1831: Nathaniel Rochester, American pioneer in western New York, died.  
 1837: First number of Baltimore Sun issued.  
 1837: Battle of Irun; Corsists defeated.  
 1838: Pro-slavery mob destroyed Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia.  
 1838: Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Perigord, French statesman and diplomat, died.  
 1842: Chapoo, China, attacked in the second Opium War.  
 1848: Emperor and Empress of Austria fled to the Tyrol.  
 1849: Fire at St. Louis destroyed 23 steamboats and 15 blocks of buildings, causing a loss of \$3,000,000.  
 1860: President Buchanan received a Japanese Embassy.  
 1861: Commissions as brigadier-generals were given to Grant and Sherman.  
 1862: Confederate gunboats burned on Pamunkey river.  
 1862: Skirmish at Corinth, Miss.  
 1862: Admiral Protet killed by Chinese rebels.  
 1863: Battle of Black River, Miss., Grant defeated Pemberton.  
 1864: Federal troops occupied Rome, Ga., and destroyed Confederate property.  
 1870: Eliahu Little, editor *Living Age*, died.  
 1871: Paris Commune seized silver and golden ornaments of churches.  
 1871: Paris Commune enforced a street conscription.  
 1871: Paris Communists formed a battalion of women.  
 1871: Thomas Pritchard Rossiter, American painter, died.  
 1875: John Cabell Breckinridge, Vice-President, died.  
 1877: General Grant started on a journey "under the world."  
 1877: Ardahan, Armenia, stormed by Melikof.  
 1879: Archaeological Institute of America founded.  
 1879: Asa Paeker, American capitalist and donor of Lehigh University, died.  
 1880: Charles Stewart Parnell chosen leader of the Irish party.  
 1884: Congress gave Alaska civil government.  
 1885: Apache Indians under Geronimo took the warpath in New Mexico.  
 1886: Alfonso XIII of Spain, born.  
 1888: James G. Blaine announced that he was not a candidate for President.  
 1891: Chilean torpedo boats engaged insurgent fleet.  
 1892: Gyorgy Klapka, Hungarian general, died.  
 1896: Vice-Admiral Sir Robert O. B. Fitzroy, British navy, died.  
 1897: Battle of Domoiko; Greco-Turkish War.  
 1898: Joseph T. Dunne, American Presbyterian clergyman, died.  
 1899: At Montserrat 45 shocks of earthquake were felt in five hours.  
 1900: Mafeking, besieged since October 13, 1899, relieved.  
 1901: Edwin F. Uhl, American diplomat, died.  
 1902: Alfonso XIII enthroned as a constitutional ruler.  
 1903: Anti-clerical demonstrations throughout France.  
 1903: Thomas A. Starkey, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1907: Terrorist outrages reported throughout Russia.  
 1907: Edwin H. Conger, American diplomat, died.  
 1908: Peter Bonrgade, American archbishop, died.  
 1910: Dynamite explosion at Pinar del Rio killed over 100 persons.  
 1911: Henry L. Stimson was confirmed as Secretary of War.  
 1912: New German dirigible, "Parseval II," wrecked.  
 1911: William B. Baker, "Father" of Rural Free Delivery Service, died.  
 1911: Samuel Scudder, American entomologist, died.  
 1912: Turks at Rhodes surrendered to the Italians.

## MAY 18

- Feast-day of: St. Venantius, martyr. St. Theodotus and seven virgin martyrs, St. Theodan, martyr. St. Eric, King of Sweden.  
 1190: Frederick Barbarossa captured in Conium.  
 1410: King Rupert of Messe died.



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1462. Battle of Brechin, Scotland, Huntley defeated Crawford.  
1681. General Court of Massachusetts colony restricted suffrage to church members.  
1664. Charles II gave notice that he would "touch" for scrofula.  
1674. Joseph West became Governor of South Carolina.  
1682. Joseph Norton became Governor of South Carolina.  
1691. Herbert Croft, bishop of Hereford, England, died.  
1692. Elias Ashmole, English antiquary, died.  
1709. First State organization of Congregational ministers formed in Connecticut.  
1725. George I revived the Order of the Bath.  
1738. George Whitefield reached Savannah, Ga., from England.  
1745. Austria and Saxony made alliance to partition Prussia.  
1765. A fire in Montreal destroyed 108 buildings.  
1769. Virginia joined the non-importing agreement.  
1771. Christopher Smart, English poet, died.  
1778. The festival called Mischianza held in Philadelphia.  
1781. Tupac Amaru, "Last of the Incas," a Peruvian revolutionist, died.  
1783. Reported that more than 50,000 lay-alists settled in Canada during the year.  
1785. John Wilson, Scottish poet and editor, born.  
1787. Glass first engraved at Toulouse, France.  
1791. Battle of Tourcoing; Allies defeated French.  
1800. Count Alexander Suvorov, Russian field-marshal, died.  
1804. Bonaparte declared emperor of the French, and the throne made hereditary.  
1807. John Douglas, English prelate, died.  
1822. Iturbide proclaimed himself emperor of Mexico.  
1825. Mehmet Ali, of Egypt, captured Navarino in Greece.  
1842. The Dorr government in Rhode Island attempted to seize the arsenal at Providence.  
1843. Break between Church and State in Scotland, led by Dr. Chalmers.  
1848. German national assembly created a provisional government.  
1860. Lincoln nominated for the Presidency at Chicago.  
1860. Sardinian government professed disapproval of Garibaldi.  
1862. French invaders defeated near Puebla, Mexico.  
1862. Mexicans defeated French invaders at Orizaba.  
1862. Federal troops occupied Suffolk, Va.  
1862. Federalists lose five killed, near Newbern, N. C.  
1862. Fight at Searcy, Ark.  
1863. Democrats in New York held a mass meeting to express sympathy with C. L. Vallandigham.  
1863. Grant began siege of Vicksburg.  
1863. Federalists defeated in fight at Sherwood, Mo.  
1863. Confederates evacuated Haines Bluff on the Yazoo river.  
1863. Pemberton withdrew his army into the fortifications of Vicksburg.  
1863. Puebla, Mexico, surrendered to the French.  
1864. A forged presidential proclamation calling for 400,000 men published by gold speculators.  
1864. New York World and Journal of Commerce suppressed, and their editors placed under arrest, for alleged inciting of disloyalty.  
1864. Grant made an unsuccessful assault on Lee's left flank.  
1864. Gen. O. O. Howard defeated Confederates at Adairsville, Ga.  
1864. Confederates repulsed attack at Yellow Bayou, La.  
1864. Nathaniel Hawthorne, American novelist, died.  
1865. Grand review of the armies ordered.  
1866. Francis Mahony (Father Proulx), Irish poet, died.  
1882. New Eddystone lighthouse opened.  
1883. Cyclone destroyed 52 buildings and killed 16 people at Racine, Wis.  
1886. New York legislature provided an arbitration board for labor disputes.  
1886. Russian ironclad "Tchesmé" launched.  
1888. Railroad opened from Bulgaria to Saloniki.  
1891. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, first opened on Sunday.  
1894. French captured a pirate's stronghold in Tonkin.  
1895. Capitol at Santiago, Chile, burned.  
1898. Forts at Santiago, Cuba, bombarded by United States warships.  
1900. Astonishing demonstrations of joy in England over relief of Mafeking.  
1902. Peace Conference between Boers and Lord Milner.  
1902. William Taylor, Methodist Episcopal bishop in Africa, died.  
1904. The brigand Ralsull captured Mr. Perclearts in Morocco.  
1906. Fanny Herring, American actress, died.  
1907. Lookout in Berlin building trades.  
1909. George Meredith, English poet and author, died.  
1910. Mme. Vardot-Garcia, French singer and teacher, died.  
1910. John A. Kasson, American diplomat, died.  
1911. Gustav Mahler, German-American orchestral conductor, died.  
1912. Paul A. Oliver, American Congressional medalist, died.  
1912. United States super-dreadnought Texas, 27,000 tons, first warship to carry

14-inch guns, launched at Newport News, Va.  
1912. Japanese dreadnought Kongo, 27,500 tons, launched at Barrow in Furness, England.  
MAY 19  
Feast-day of St. Prudentiana, St. Dunstan of Canterbury, St. Peter Celestine, pope.  
812. Flaccus Aulcin, English churchman and scholar, died.  
988. St. Dunstan died.  
1214. King John granted a charter to London, authorizing annual election of a mayor and council.  
1215. The Pope censured English barons for opposing John.  
1242. Henry III of England sailed on second expedition to France.  
1536. Anne Boleyn, Queen of England, beheaded.  
1607. The University of Giessen, in Hesse, chartered.  
1613. James I issued farthing tokens in England.  
1715. Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, English statesman, died.  
1643. The New England colonies established a loose confederation.  
1643. Battle of Rocroi; French defeated Spaniards.  
1647. The Rhode Island settlements became confederated.  
1652. Naval battle in the Downs, Dutch defeated.  
1656. John Hales, English scholar and critic, died.  
1662. Adam Billaut, French poet, died.  
1675. Jean Marquette, French mission-ary, died.  
1676. Indian camp near Turners Falls, Mass. destroyed.  
1681. Canal of Languedoc, uniting Atlantic and Mediterranean opened.  
1692. Battle of La Hogue, French fleet defeated by English and Dutch.  
1716. Charles Montagu, first earl of Halifax, English statesman and financier, died.  
1727. Bishop of London declared that belief in Christians made no difference in status of slaves.  
1746. Marshal Saxe captured Antwerp.  
1762. John Gottlieb Fichte, German philosophical writer, born.  
1772. First record of a town-meeting in Vermont.  
1776. Benedict Arnold captured British post at The Cedars, Canada.  
1780. New England's dark day.  
1790. Israel Putnam, American general, died.  
1795. James Boswell, Johnson's biographer, died.  
1798. Bonaparte sailed with an army for Egypt.  
1798. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Irish insurgent leader, arrested.  
1802. The Legion of Honor was instituted in France.  
1803. Civil war in Egypt, Ali besieged Karsheed in Cairo.  
1811. A fire in New York city destroyed 100 buildings.  
1815. Expedition under Decatur sailed for Algiers.  
1824. Dom Miguel headed disturbances in Portugal.  
1825. Claude Henri de Saint-Simon, French socialist, died.  
1828. Congress passed the "tariff of abominations."  
1840. John Adair, American soldier, died.  
1843. Charles James Apperley, English writer on sports, died.  
1845. Sir John Franklin sailed from England.  
1848. Treaty between United States and Mexico.  
1849. Battle of Velletri; Romans defeated Neapolitans.  
1850. Lopez landed in Cuba and defeated the Spaniards at Cardenas but was not supported.  
1852. Marshal Soult's plunder of Spanish convents sold in Paris, Murillo's "Conception of the Virgin" bringing over \$17,000.  
1852. Bassein stormed by British, second Burmese war.  
1853. The Tal-pings, Chinese rebels, 80,000 strong, captured Anking.  
1856. Mohammedans of Yunnan, China, rose against the Chinese.  
1861. Schooner "Star" attacks Confederate battery at Sewell's Point, Va.  
1861. Santo Domingo annexed to Spain.  
1862. Lincoln overruled Hunter's emancipation order.  
1863. Grant's attack on Vicksburg repulsed with heavy loss.  
1864. Johnston retreated across the Etowah.  
1864. Ewell repulsed by Grant.  
1865. Jefferson Davis confined in Fortress Monroe.  
1866. Government seized 1,200 guns from Fenians at Crown Point, N. Y.  
1866. Diet of Germany, at Frankfurt, called on Austria and Prussia to disarm.  
1870. Duke of Saldanha headed a coup d'état in Portugal.  
1873. Prof. John Tyndall began investigation on transmission of sound.  
1881. Count Von Arnim, German statesman and diplomat, died.  
1883. An international exposition opened at Glasgow.  
1889. International exhibition opened in Paris.  
1890. Cornell University lost \$2,000,000 by decision of the United States Supreme Court in Flisk case.  
1890. Brazil decreed the payment of customs in gold.  
1891. Jews were expelled from Asiatic provinces of Russia.

1892. Flood-wave at Sioux City, Iowa, drowned 20 persons and caused loss of \$1,500,000.  
1893. Insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, ambushed and killed royal troops.  
1893. James E. Murdoch, American actor, died.  
1890. Kate Field, American journalist and author, died.  
1896. Karl Ludwig, heir presumptive to Austrian throne, died.  
1898. William Ewart Gladstone, English statesman, scholar, and author, died.  
1898. Spanish squadron under Cervera reached Santiago de Cuba.  
1901. Martinus Wessels Pretorius, ex-President of Transvaal Republic, died.  
1903. Bagdanovich, Governor of Ufa, Russia, assassinated.  
1906. Simplian tunnel between Italy and Switzerland opened.  
1908. United States and Japan arranged for copyright privileges.  
1909. Henry Huddleston Rogers, American railroad magnate, died.  
1909. Moses Teggart, Scottish-Irish poet, died.  
1910. Gottlieb Planck, German jurist, died.  
1912. James D. Porter, American statesman and diplomat, died.  
1912. Houston, Texas, suffered from fire, damage \$400,000.  
MAY 20  
Feast-day of St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, St. Ivo, bishop of Chartres, St. Bernardine of Siena.  
1217. Battle of Lincoln, French defeated.  
1347. Rienzi led a revolution and overthrew the Roman aristocracy.  
1470. Pietro Bembo, Italian cardinal and man of letters, born.  
1495. Charles of France having conquered Italy, started on his return to France.  
1506. Columbus died at Valladolid.  
1536. Henry VIII married Jane Seymour.  
1553. Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed to discover a northern passage to China.  
1631. Tilly took Magdeburg and massacred 30,000.  
1662. Charles II, of England married Catherine of Braganza.  
1663. William Bradford, printer of first New York newspaper, born.  
1683. Elizabeth Fenton, English poet, born.  
1690. Parliament passed the Act of Grace.  
1690. John Eliot, 60 years a missionary to the Indians, died.  
1706. Seth Pomeroy, American soldier, born.  
1713. Thomas Sprat, English prelate, died.  
1726. Rev. Nicholas Brady, joint translator of the Psalms, died.  
1733. Moravian Missionaries reached Greenland.  
1736. Chikassaw Indians captured French soldiers and burned them at the stake.  
1737. William Petty, first marquis Lansdowne, English statesman, born.  
1763. Two thousand troops leave Boston to subdue Acadia.  
1775. Mecklenburg convention met in North Carolina.  
1775. Act of Perpetual Union adopted by American colonies.  
1778. British attacked Lafayette near Valley Forge.  
1781. Cornwallis arrived at Petersburg, Va.  
1785. Congress passed the first act relating to western lands.  
1793. Charles Bonnet, Swiss naturalist, died.  
1795. Paris mob of 30,000 attacked the convention.  
1802. Lord Nelson appointed to command in Mediterranean Sea.  
1803. French Chambers approved government's action toward the church.  
1805. Georg Gottfried Gervinus, German historian and critic, born.  
1806. John Stuart Mill, English political economist, born.  
1811. Three British frigates engaged three French frigates near Madagascar.  
1811. Alfred Donnet, English poet and colonial statesman, born.  
1813. Battle of Bautzen; indecisive, between Bonaparte and Allies.  
1818. Eduard Ivanovich Todleben, Russian engineer, born.  
1822. Emile Erekmann, French novelist, born.  
1825. Antoinette B. Blackwell, American suffragist, preacher, and author, born.  
1831. Morquis de Lafayette, French statesman and soldier, died.  
1841. Joseph Blanco White, English poet, died.  
1843. Albert A. Pope, American manufacturer, born.  
1845. Peace treaty signed at Queretaro, Mexico.  
1848. Battle of Curtatone, Austrians defeated Italians.  
1848. Diet of Croatian-Slavonian nation called.  
1856. Charles Sumner delivered his speech "The Crime against Kansas."  
1858. British and French forces reached Tientsin, Chinese Emperor sued for peace.  
1858. Battle of Montebello, Italy, Allies victorious.  
1861. North Carolina seceded from the Union.  
1861. Governor Magom proclaimed the neutrality of Kentucky.  
1862. Treaty between United States and Great Britain for abolition of slave-trade ratified.  
1862. Farragut reached Vicksburg.  
1862. Homestead Act approved by President Lincoln.  
1862. Sir John A. Macdonald became premier of Canada.

1864. Confederates defeated in affair near Middletown, Tenn.  
1864. Sherman pursued the Confederates across the Etowah.  
1864. General Banks replaced to command by General Canby.  
1864. Spanish minister settled dispute between Chile and Spain respecting Peru.  
1865. Ham "Stonewall" surrendered to Cuban authorities.  
1866. The smaller states of Germany condemned war between Austria and Prussia.  
1867. Jefferson Davis departed to live in Canada.  
1874. Spanish Carlists routed at Ramles.  
1880. Henry S. Foote, ex-Governor of Mississippi, died.  
1885. Theodore F. Frellinghuysen, Secretary of State, died.  
1887. Cornerstone of Leland Stanford University laid.  
1888. Catholic members of Parliament rescinded Papal interference in English politics.  
1890. Bill for bettering labor conditions introduced into Reichstag.  
1894. Edmund H. Yates, English novelist, died.  
1895. United States Supreme Court decided income tax to be unconstitutional.  
1896. Clara Schumann, German pianist, died.  
1897. Congress recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.  
1897. Horatio King, ex-United States Postmaster-General, died.  
1901. Alexander Sweet, American humorist, died.  
1902. Edwin L. Godkin, American editor, died.  
1902. United States turned Cuba over to the new republic.  
1908. Prof. Leslie A. Lee, American geologist and teacher, died.  
1910. Hindu demonstration of mourning for Edward VII in India.  
1910. Funeral of Edward VII; nine kings and 30 royal persons attended.  
1911. Treaty of commerce between Japan and Sweden signed.  
1911. Forest fires in Japan destroyed many villages.  
1911. Mexican rebels captured Cuautla.  
1911. Frederick Porter Vinton, American painter, died.  
1912. Peter A. Brown Wildener endowed a memorial school for crippled children.  
1912. A French dirigible, with six passengers, attained the height of 9,514 feet.  
MAY 21  
Feast-day of St. Hospitius of Province St. Godrie, English hermit, St. Felix of Caesale.  
337. Constantine the Great died and was succeeded by his three sons.  
1254. Conrad IV, king of Germany, died.  
1377. Battle of Reutlingen, Swabian league victorious.  
1382. Earthquake in England, churches destroyed in Kent.  
1420. Treaty of Troyes signed.  
1424. James I of Scotland and his queen crowned at Scone.  
1471. Henry VI of England murdered in the Tower.  
1471. Albert Dürer, German artist, born.  
1490. Benito made governor of Haiti.  
1527. Philip II, King of Spain, born.  
1542. De Soto died, and his body was sunk in the Mississippi river.  
1639. Tommaso Campanella, Italian Dominican, died.  
1647. Pieter Van Hooft, Dutch poet and dramatist, died.  
1650. James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, died.  
1660. Puritans from Connecticut bought the Indian rights at Newark, N. J.  
1688. Alexander Pope, English poet, born.  
1724. Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, premier of England, died.  
1733. Oglethorpe held a friendly conference with the Georgia Indians.  
1736. Francis Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, engineer, born.  
1743. Bryan Edwards, English historian of West Indies, born.  
1762. Roger Griswold, Governor of Connecticut, born.  
1771. Christopher Smart, English poet, died.  
1772. Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor of England, born.  
1780. Tories burned Johnstown, N. Y.  
1781. Washington and Rochambeau met at Wethersfield Conn.  
1789. Sir John Hawkins, English writer on music, died.  
1790. Dr. Thomas Warton, English poet, died.  
1792. Reverdy Johnson, United States Attorney-General, born.  
1800. First reading in the Irish Parliament of Articles of Union.  
1809. Battles of Aspern and Essling began.  
1813. Battle of Wurzburg, French against Allies.  
1819. Sir Ly. on Playfair, British chemist and politician, born.  
1823. Society of British Artists founded.  
1830. Prince Leopold declined the crown of Greece.  
1841. All foreigners warned by British to leave Canton China.  
1849. Hungarians stormed and captured Buda.  
1852. Michigan Central railroad opened from Detroit to Chicago.  
1850. Border ruffians burned Lawrence, Kan.  
1857. General Anson, commanding British in India, killed.  
1854. José Riva-Agüero, Peruvian politician and insurgent, died.

- 1860: French war-loan of 20,000,000 francs raised.
- 1861: Confederacy confiscated property of allens.
- 1861: North Carolina seceded.
- 1861: Benjamin Paul Akers, American sculptor, died.
- 1862: Mr. C. H. H. reared the Chirkahominy river.
- 1860: Academy of Music and the University Medical College in New York burned.
- 1866: The Porte granted direct succession to the Viceroyalty of Egypt.
- 1866: Prince Paul Anton Esterhazy, Austrian diplomat died.
- 1867: Amnesty for political offenses proclaimed in Poland.
- 1868: Ulysses S. Grant nominated for the Presidency.
- 1871: Paris Commune held its last sitting.
- 1871: MacMahon led national troops into Paris.
- 1877: Senate of Roumania declared its independence of Turkey.
- 1884: The Boers crowned Dinizulu king of the Zulus.
- 1886: Stephen Pearl Andrews, American author, died.
- 1886: Dio Lewis, American physician and lecturer, died.
- 1888: Congress made the Department of Agriculture an executive department.
- 1889: President Harrison prohibited Sunday parades of the army.
- 1889: Fridtjof Nansen, Arctic explorer, returned to Copenhagen.
- 1891: President Harrison opened 1,600,000 acres to settlement in North Dakota.
- 1891: Alphonso Taft, ex-Attorney-General United States died.
- 1892: Loss from floods about St. Louis, Mo., reported to be over \$11,000,000.
- 1893: About 250,000 attended a demonstration of the Irish National League in London.
- 1894: Alexander of Serbia executed a coup d'état.
- 1894: Manchester ship-canal formally opened.
- 1894: First agency of the Provident Loan Society in York, New opened.
- 1895: José Martí, Cuban insurgent leader, killed.
- 1895: Franz von Suppé, Austrian composer, died.
- 1901: Sir John Comberrell, British admiral, died.
- 1901: Captured Boxer leaders punished at behest of the Powers.
- 1901: Japanese squadron visited Australia.
- 1901: Fitz-John Porter, general U. S. Army died.
- 1903: French Ambassador to Holy See recalled.
- 1903: Abdon W. Toussaint, American politician and mayor died.
- 1903: Riottings occurred near Chang-Sha, China; missions and churches were burned.
- 1911: French Minister of War killed and the premier injured by an unmanageable aeroplane.
- 1911: A falling aeroplane at Kurok, Russia, killed or injured over 100 persons.
- 1911: Henri Maurice Bertheaux, French Minister of War, died.
- 1912: United States House of Representatives voted Panama Canal free of tolls to American coastwise vessels, and prohibited vessels owned by railroads from using it.
- 1912: A \$41,000,000 Prussian bond issue was oversubscribed 80 times in France.
- 1912: Massachusetts first state to ratify proposed Constitutional amendment for the popular election of United States senators.
- MAY 22**
- Feast-day of: Saints Castus and Emilus, martyrs, St. Basilides of Pontus St. Bobo.
- 334 B. C.: Battle of Granicus, Alexander defeated Darius.
- 337: Constantine the Great, emperor, died.
- 1215: The English barons under Fitzwalter entered London.
- 1263: Papal party set up the Landgrave of Thuringia as emperor.
- 1324: Louis IV. of Bavaria protested against excommunication and gave a list of the Pope's errors.
- 1443: France and England concluded a truce for 22 months.
- 1541: Cartier sailed on a third voyage to Canada.
- 1604: Peter Ernst, count von Mansfeld, German general, died.
- 1610: Louis XIII confirmed the Edict of Nantes.
- 1611: First baronet created in England.
- 1629: Peace of Lubek.
- 1661: The Solemn League and Covenant burned by common hangman.
- 1667: Pope Alexander VII. died.
- 1670: Treaty of Dover between Charles II and Louis XIV.
- 1651: Women dancers were first seen on French stage.
- 1708: English captured 60 French vessels laden with food.
- 1741: Union of Frankfurt signed.
- 1746: Thomas Southerne, English dramatist, died.
- 1762: Peace of Hamburg between Prussia and Sweden.
- 1777: Schuyler confirmed to command in central New York.
- 1790: Rhode Island approved the Constitution.
- 1794: French and Allies fought at Tournay, Belgium.
- 1795: Mingo Park sailed to Africa.
- 1797: A mutiny at the Nore blocked trade on the Thames.
- 1798: Riots arose in Ireland on occasion of the trial of United Irishmen.
- 1801: French army at Cairo surrendered to Great Britain.
- 1802: Martha Washington died.
- 1803: France and Great Britain went to war about Malta.
- 1813: French defeated Austrians and Russians at Hochkirchen.
- 1813: Gerard Dnroe, French general and diplomat mortally wounded at Bautzen.
- 1813: Wilhelm Richard Wagner, German composer, born.
- 1815: Naples captured; Murat fled to France.
- 1815: Frederick William III. of Prussia granted a constitution.
- 1816: Newman Hall, English Congregational clergyman, born.
- 1822: Spaniards defeated at Pichincha, Ecuador.
- 1824: Congress enacted a protective tariff bill.
- 1833: Constitution established in Chile.
- 1836: Mendrissohn's "St. Paul" produced at Düsseldorf.
- 1840: Armed Chinese junk attacked British ship "Hellas."
- 1848: Lewis Cass, of Michigan, nominated for the Presidency.
- 1849: Maria Edgeworth, English novelist, died.
- 1849: Robert Vernon, founder of the Vernon Gallery in London, died.
- 1854: House finally passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill.
- 1854: British fleet bombarded Gustafsvärn on the Baltic.
- 1855: In the Kansas supplementary election, Free-State men won.
- 1855: Battles of the Malakoff, Crimean war, began.
- 1856: Charles Sumner attacked in Senate by Brooks of South Carolina.
- 1856: First parliament under responsible government, opened at Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1856: Jacques N. A. Thierry, French historian, died.
- 1859: Francis II. made king of the Two Sicilies.
- 1861: Gen. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe.
- 1862: Confederates defeated Federals at Front Royal, Va.
- 1862: Fight at Lewisburg, W. Va.; Confederates defeated.
- 1863: Grant's second assault at Vicksburg is repulsed.
- 1863: Confederates were defeated at Gum Swamp, N. C.
- 1864: Grant advanced south of Pamunkey river.
- 1865: President Johnson's proclamation opened the southern ports.
- 1870: Samuël Hazard, American archaeologist and historian, died.
- 1872: Lord Dufferin was appointed governor-general of Canada.
- 1873: All of the Modoc Indians surrendered to United States.
- 1873: Joseph Fagnani, American portrait-painter, died.
- 1885: Edmond About, French novelist, died.
- 1885: Victor Hugo, French romancer and poet, died.
- 1889: Cuba offered Spain \$100,000,000 for independence.
- 1890: The conversion of the Egyptian debt completed.
- 1891: Arab slave traders raided in Africa.
- 1894: Loss by floods in Lycoming county, Pa., estimated at \$2,000,000.
- 1894: American Railway Union boycotted all Pullman cars.
- 1895: Edward Brilamy, American sociologist and author, died.
- 1898: Spencer Horatio Walpole, English statesman died.
- 1901: Zeerust relieved by British after long siege during Boer war.
- 1903: The Maori king made member of executive council in New Zealand.
- 1906: Abyssinian rebels defeated.
- 1910: M. Lesseps flew across English Channel from Calais.
- 1911: House of Lords passed the Lansdowne reform bill to second reading.
- 1911: Sidney G. Ashmore, American Latinist, died.
- 1912: Mrs. Pankhurst, woman suffragist, found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment.
- 1912: United States House of Representatives passed bill placing "friar lands" under the jurisdiction of the Philippine government.
- MAY 23**
- Feast-day of: St. Julla, martyr. St. Desiderius of Laogres martyr, St. Desiderius of Vienna, martyr.
- 1125: Henry V., emperor of Holy Roman Empire died.
- 1443: Battle of Faldenbarh; Swiss defeated Austrians.
- 1455: Battle of St. Albans; War of the Roses.
- 1493: Treaty of Sarlis.
- 1498: Girolamo Savonarola, religious reformer in Florence burned at the stake.
- 1699: King James issued a second charter for Virginia.
- 1617: Elias Ashmole, English antiquarian, born.
- 1618: Revolt of Protestants of Bohemia; King's officers thrown from windows of castle.
- 1683: Appeals to the Pope regarding matters for less than £100 forbidden in Virginia.
- 1701: William Kidd, American pirate, executed.
- 1766: Battle of Emsdries; Marlborough defeated French and Bavarians.
- 1714: William Hunter, British anatomist and writer, born.
- 1733: Franz Anton Mesmer, originator of mesmerism born.
- 1752: William Bradford, earliest American printer, died.
- 1762: James Boaden, English dramatist, born.
- 1775: Francesco Algarotti, Italian physicist, died.
- 1775: Proposed state of Transylvania formed.
- 1776: Julie Jeanne de Lespinasse, leader of French society died.
- 1781: English ministry agreed to propose American independence.
- 1788: South Carolina ratified the Constitution.
- 1792: George Brydges, Lord Rodney, British admiral, died.
- 1793: Edward Hithrork, American geologist born.
- 1793: Austrians and English captured Valenciennes, France.
- 1795: British troops defeated at Killrullen, Ireland.
- 1799: Thomas Hood, English poet born.
- 1803: Manuel John Johnson, English astronomer, born.
- 1824: Ambrose E. Burnside, major-general U. S. Army, born.
- 1841: British destroyed Chinese batteries and 40 war-junks at Canton.
- 1853: David Livingstone reached Linyanti in British East Africa.
- 1853: Constitution of the Argentine Republic became effective, Buenos Aires, capital.
- 1853: British defeated the Sepoys at Kalpi.
- 1859: British defeated Nana Sahib in Jorway Pass.
- 1861: People by popular vote confirmed the Virginia ordinance of secession.
- 1864: Battle of North Anna, Virginia.
- 1864: Chinese rebels evacuated Mingchow, their last stand.
- 1865: Abbe-Bleski, Polish patriot, executed.
- 1867: Mosquera, president of Colombia, deposed by Santos Acosta.
- 1868: "Kit Carson," Fremont's guide, trooper, died.
- 1869: People of Chicago ratified South Park Art.
- 1875: A Swiss referendum approved civil marriage law.
- 1878: First case of yellow fever in Louisiana reported, 4,500 deaths followed.
- 1892: Arabi Pasha refused to resign from Egyptian Council.
- 1890: Leopold von Ranke, German historian, died.
- 1893: Tibetans attacking English at Gnatong, were defeated.
- 1890: Prince Albert Victor was made duke of Clarence and Avondale and earl of Athlone.
- 1891: Portuguese and British South-African troops fought on Pungwe river.
- 1892: Anti-Christian rioting in China.
- 1896: Lucius Fairchild, American general and ex-Governor of Wisconsin died.
- 1898: Sir John T. Gilbert, Irish historian, died.
- 1900: Francis B. Carpenter, American painter died.
- 1900: Jonas Gilman Clark, founder of Clark University, died.
- 1901: John R. Tanner, ex-Governor of Illinois, died.
- 1905: Castro became president of Venezuela for six years.
- 1905: Paul Dubois, French sculptor, died.
- 1905: François Coppée, French author, died.
- 1911: House passed joint resolution approving constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico with qualifications.
- 1911: New public library building in New York formally dedicated.
- 1911: French troops relieved Fez in Morocco.
- 1912: United States House of Representatives passed Panama Canal Bill.
- 1912: Chinese estimates for the year showed revenue, \$207,900,000, expenditure \$103,200,000.
- 1912: John W. Hoyt, ex-governor of Wyoming, died.
- 1912: National Board of Fire Underwriters reported \$153,392,630 paid for fire losses in the past year.
- 1912: Presbyterian General Assembly resolved to open its pulpits to women.
- 1912: Twelfth International Congress on Navigation opened at Philadelphia.
- MAY 24**
- Feast-day of: Saints Donatian and Rogatian, martyrs. St. Vincent of Lerins, St. John de Prado, martyr.
- 1089: Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
- 1153: David I., king of Scotland died; Malcolm IV., his grandson, became king.
- 1276: Heretax laid on all Jews in England, who were also made to wear a yellow badge.
- 1357: The Black Prince led the captive John of France through London streets.
- 1430: Joan of Arc taken prisoner.
- 1443: Battle of Hirtzel, Swiss defeated Zurich-Austrian allies.
- 1497: Beoedetto da Majano, Italian architect, died.
- 1522: John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, English theologian, born.
- 1543: Nicholas Copernicus, astronomer, died.
- 1610: Captain-General Gates and 150 immigrants reached Jamestown, Va.
- 1612: Robert Ceril, Earl of Salisbury, minister of James I. died.
- 1613: English Book of Sports published.
- 1634: First Election-day sermon in Massachusetts preached by Rev. John Cotton.
- 1665: Maria de Agripa, Spanish mystic, who wrote a life of the Virgin, died.
- 1689: Act of toleration passed by English Parliament.
- 1707: Linnaeus (Carl von Linné), Swedish botanist, born.
- 1744: Jean Poul Marat, French Revolutionist born.
- 1750: Stephen Girard, American philanthropist, born.
- 1767: Sir Robert Adair, British diplomat, born.
- 1764: Boston took action against taxation by Parliament.
- 1775: John Hancock chosen President of Congress.
- 1777: Colonel Meigs surprised and captured force at Sag Harbor, Long Island.
- 1778: Howe left Philadelphia for England.
- 1778: Clinton took command of British forces at Philadelphia.
- 1794: William Whewell, English scientist and philosopher, born.
- 1795: Irish insurgents routed at Carlow, Ireland.
- 1795: Battle of Naas, Irish rebels defeated.
- 1814: Pius VII. made triumphal entry on return to Rome.
- 1818: Andrew Jackson took Pensacola from the Spaniards.
- 1818: John Henry Foley, British artist, born.
- 1819: Alexandrina Victoria (Queen Victoria) born.
- 1830: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had 24 miles of track in use.
- 1850: The Grinnell expedition sailed from New York to search for Sir John Franklin.
- 1850: Jacob Porter, British novelist, died.
- 1852: Thomas F. Meagher, Irish patriot, reached New York, having escaped from Tasmania.
- 1861: Federals occupied Alexandria and Arlington Heights.
- 1861: Col. E. E. Ellsworth, of New York, Zouaves shot at Alexandria, Va.
- 1862: President Lincoln withdrew McDowell's corps from McClellan to defense of Washington.
- 1862: General Jackson defeated Federals at Winchester, Va.
- 1863: General Banks arrived at Fort Hudson, La.
- 1863: George G. Barnard, American sculptor, born.
- 1864: Severe but indecisive battle at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga.
- 1864: Battle of Wilson's Landing; Confederates repulsed.
- 1865: President and Cabinet reviewed Army of Tennessee and Georgia in Washington.
- 1866: West Virginia disfranchised all who took voluntary part in the Rebellion.
- 1866: Napoleon III. offered his services as mediator between Austria and Prussia.
- 1870: Fire destroyed 500 houses in Quebec.
- 1871: Paris Commune shot Archbishop Darbois with 64 others.
- 1872: Albert Hopkins, American astronomer, died.
- 1873: President Thiers, of France, resigned; MacMahon elected to succeed.
- 1879: William Lloyd Garrison, anti-slavery agitator, died.
- 1880: A statue of Lord Byron unveiled in Hyde Park, London.
- 1881: The Porte and Powers arranged for ceding of Thessaly to Greece.
- 1881: Canadian steamer "Victoria" upset and several hundred drowned.
- 1883: Brooklyn Bridge, costing \$15,000,000, opened for use.
- 1883: French captured Majunga in Madagascar.
- 1883: Edouard Laboulaye, French jurist and historian, died.
- 1884: Jean Pierre Girardin, French chemist, died.
- 1885: Parisian anarchists made a quickly suppressed demonstration.
- 1886: The King of Greece decreed disarmament in compliance with demands of the Powers.
- 1886: Pierre Edouard Frère, French painter, died.
- 1889: Provision for old age and infirmity enacted in Germany.
- 1889: At Saar, in Moravia 10,000 miners struck.
- 1889: Laura Bridgman, educated blind-mute, died.
- 1890: H. W. O'Donovan (The O'Donovan) died.
- 1891: Iquique, Chile lost \$2,000,000 by fire all war-ships burned but two.
- 1892: More than 40,000 farmers in Arkansas river valley lost crops by floods.
- 1892: Sir Alexander Campbell, Canadian statesman died.
- 1892: Prince George of Wales created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney.
- 1894: French editor sentenced to two years imprisonment and fine for defaming the army.
- 1895: Earthquake in Epirus caused great loss of life.
- 1895: Hugh McCullough, ex-Secretary of the Treasury died.
- 1898: Beoedetto Brin, Italian statesman, died.
- 1900: Three men convicted of attempt to blow up Welland Canal.
- 1902: Non-conformists in England opposed Education Bill.
- 1902: Julian Lord Paunrefote, British diplomat died.
- 1903: Paul Blouet, French newspaper correspondent and author died.
- 1904: "Empire Day" first observed in Great Britain as permanent memorial to Queen Victoria.
- 1905: Russian governor of Baku province killed by bomb.
- 1905: Charles H. Webb, American author and humorist, died.
- 1905: William Ziegler, American capitalist and Arctic explorer, died.

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1910: Roswell Otis Stebbins, American arctic explorer, died.  
1911: Rupture of Church and Slate in Portugal became effective.  
1912: Massachusetts Senate passed bill establishing minimum wage scale for women and minors in manufacturing.  
1912: Strikers and police resumed fighting in Budapest, much damage done before suppression.  
1912: Negro uprising in Cuba, railroad and other property near Guatemala destroyed.

# MAY 25

Feast-day of: St Urban, pope and martyr; St. Aldhelm, first bishop of Sherborne, St. Gregory VII (Hildebrand).  
816: Leo III, pope (795-816), died.  
1083: Gregory VII, pope died.  
1261: Alexander IV, pope, died.  
1359: States-General of France rejected the treaty made by King John in England.  
1510: Cardinal Amboise, French Minister of State, died.  
1659: Richard Cromwell resigned the Protectorate.  
1675: Gaspar Poussin, French painter, died.  
1681: Pedro de la Barea Calderon, Spanish dramatist, died.  
1686: Charter government in Massachusetts displaced.  
1726: Plague-ship arrived in Marseilles, France.  
1734: Spaniards defeated Austrians at Blatonto and obtained kingdom of Naples.  
1764: John Mason Good, British medical writer, born.  
1774: John P. Smith, English clergyman and writer, born.  
1776: Congress voted to engage Indians for warfare.  
1777: Switzerland and France formed an alliance.  
1780: Two regiments of Washington's troops mutilated.  
1787: Work of Constitutional Convention began.  
1787: The French king dismissed the Assembly of Notables.  
1802: George Fordyce, English medical writer and teacher, died.  
1807: Ralph Waldo Emerson born.  
1803: Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, born.  
1803: Dr. William Paley, English theologian and philosophical writer, died.  
1818: Franz Eduard Ivanovich Todleben, Russian general and military engineer, born.  
1825: Daniel B. Wesson, American inventor of firearms, born.  
1826: First Bolivian Congress met and approved new constitution.  
1840: Lake Erie rose four feet in a few hours and then subsided.  
1841: British occupied the heights behind Canton.  
1846: Louis Napoleon escaped from the fortress of Ham.  
1848: Riots arose in Vienna, streets barricaded.  
1851: Richard Lalor Shell, Irish patriot and poet, died.  
1851: Revolt of Democrats held a convention at Indianapolis and denounced Kansas-Nebraska Bill.  
1861: Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, issued call for additional troops.  
1861: First regiment of New Hampshire troops left for Washington.  
1861: John Merryman imprisoned for recruiting for the Confederacy in Maryland.  
1863: Confederates defeated Banks at Port Hudson, La.  
1863: Cavalry escort delivered C. L. Valandigham, banished, within the Confederate lines near Murfreesboro.  
1867: The Croats protested against incorporation with Hungary.  
1868: Francis Joseph gave assent to Civil Marriage Bill.  
1870: A band of 500 armed Fenians invaded Canada from Folkestone, Vt.  
1871: Women in Paris set many fires with petroleum.  
1871: Paris Communists evacuated several suburban positions.  
1872: Three Communists executed in Paris.  
1879: St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York dedicated.  
1881: Arabi Pasha resigned from Councils when France and Great Britain sent warships to Alexandria.  
1886: Guatemala removed torture from its law.  
1887: Yale College became a University.  
1887: Opéra Comique in Paris burned; 131 lives lost.  
1888: Stanley started on his return from Africa.  
1889: Portugal and Holland signed a treaty regulating Congo boundaries.  
1890: Newfoundland government protested to Parliament against French encroachment.  
1891: Australia decided to join Postal Union.  
1891: The Maharajah of Manipur abdicated.  
1894: Plot discovered in Buenos Aires to blow up public buildings.  
1894: Slave-traders routed by British on Lake Nyasa, Africa.  
1896: Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu province, China.  
1896: Edward Armitage, English painter, died.  
1896: Louis Frederick Manabrea, Marquis de Val-D'Aur, Italian statesman and general, died.  
1896: Arthur C. Mellette, Ex-Governor of South Dakota, died.  
1899: Rosa Bonheur, French animal-painter, died.

1899: Don Emilio Castelar, Spanish statesman, died.  
1903: Greece sold a monopoly of the current trade to English syndicate.  
1907: Edward Payson Terhune, American author, died.  
1907: Theodore Tilton, American editor and poet, died.  
1911: President Diaz and Vice-President Corral resigned, and Berra was chosen provisional president of Mexico.  
1911: United States battleship "Wyoming" launched at Philadelphia.  
1912: Mexican insurgent Zapata warned the United States Consul-General of an impending attack on Mexico City and requested all Americans to withdraw.  
1912: United States Navy Department ordered mobilization of a fleet at Key West; War Department planned quick movement of troops, both in anticipation of a possible campaign in Cuba.

# MAY 26

Feast-day of St. Quadratus, Bishop of Athens, St. Eleutherius, pope, martyr, St. Augustine, apostle to England, St. Philip Neri.  
735: The Venerable Bede, English historian, died.  
946: Edmund I, king of West Saxons, killed.  
1249: Battle of Fossalta; Ghibellines defeated.  
1349: Gunther, of Schwarzwur, sold his claim as emperor to Charles of Bohemia.  
1391: Charles duc d'Orléans, French poet, born.  
1520: Cortez surprised and captured his rival Narvaez.  
1595: St. Philip Neri, Italian ecclesiastic, died.  
1611: Matthias II, of Hungary, elected king of Bohemia.  
1623: Sir William Petty, English political economist, born.  
1637: Pequots defeated by force under Capt. John Mason.  
1665: General Court of Massachusetts refused to recognize the Royal Commissioners.  
1668: First legislative assembly in New Jersey met at Elizabethtown.  
1679: Charles II. signed the Habeas Corpus Act.  
1689: News of accession of William and Mary received with joy in America.  
1689: Mary Wortley Montagu, English writer, born.  
1700: Count Zinzendorf, German religious reformer, born.  
1703: Samuel Pepys, English diarist, died.  
1762: Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten, German philosopher, died.  
1780: Spaniards at St. Louis (Mo.), attacked by British.  
1781: Congress resolved to establish Bank of North America.  
1786: Congress declared its willingness to accept the western lands of Connecticut.  
1790: Tennessee organized as a Territory.  
1798: Battle of Trair, Irish rebellion.  
1799: James Burnet, Lord Monboddo, Scottish jurist, died.  
1799: Alexander Pushkin, Russian poet, born.  
1805: Bonaparte crowned king of Italy.  
1814: Heinrich Geissler, physicist and maker of apparatus, born.  
1818: Michael Andreas Birelay de Toilly, Russian field-marshal, died.  
1818: A constitution for Bavaria proclaimed.  
1819: Steamship "Savannah" sailed from Savannah, Ga., to Liverpool, arriving there on June 20.  
1824: Capell Lofft, English lawyer, litterateur, and astronomer, died.  
1830: Earthquakes in China killed more than 6,000 persons.  
1831: Battle of Ostrolenka; Russians defeated Poles.  
1836: Dom Miguel, of Portugal, abdicated.  
1836: Congress voted that it had neither power nor wish to interfere with slavery.  
1840: Francisco de Paula Santander, Colombian general and politician, died.  
1840: Sir William Sidney Smith, British admiral, died.  
1844: Jacques Lafitte, French statesman and minister of finance, died.  
1848: Louis Philippe and family condemned to perpetual banishment from France.  
1840: Hubert Herkomer, English painter, born.  
1849: "Alliance of the three kings" formed Prussia, Hanover and Saxony.  
1853: Yellow fever appeared in New Orleans.  
1854: Unsuccessful attempt of a mob in Boston to rescue Anthony Burns a slave.  
1856: Fight at Pottawatomie, Kan.  
1857: Prussia renounced claim to Neuchâtel.  
1857: British under Elliott destroyed fleet of Chinese war-junks.  
1857: Dred Scott and family emancipated in St. Louis.  
1862: Prince Bismarck went as German ambassador to Paris.  
1862: Isaac Babbitt, American inventor, died.  
1863: Dost Mohammed of Afghanistan took Herat from Ahmed, a vassal of Russia.  
1864: Montana organized as a Territory.  
1865: Confederate Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith surrendered 20,000 men.  
1866: France and Spain signed a treaty for regulation of the frontier.  
1868: The Court of Impeachment dropped case against President Johnson as one vote was lacking to impeach.  
1868: Sambrand occupied by Russians under Kaufmann.  
1869: James Rush, American physician and philanthropist, died.

1871: Senate ratified the Washington treaty relating to Alabama Claims.  
1871: Baker Pasha annexed Ismailia to Egypt.  
1879: British signed treaty of peace with Yakub Khan of Afghanistan.  
1880: Chileans defeated allies at Taena, Chile.  
1884: King John of Abyssinia received British envoy.  
1885: Rebel Canadian Indian chiefs surrendered.  
1891: Christian missions at Anking, China, pillaged and burned.  
1892: Steamship reached Chicago from Norway.  
1902: Jean Joseph Benjamin Constant, French painter, died.  
1904: Battle of Nan-Shan, Russo-Japanese war, Japanese victory.  
1905: Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, German financier, died.  
1906: Russian Duma declared the Ministry unfit for office.  
1909: France accepted \$1,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie for hero fund.  
1910: French submarine sank, crew of 26 lost.  
1911: Diaz secretly left Mexico from Vera Cruz.  
1911: Vedrines won the Paris-to-Madrid aerophone-race.  
1911: Isaiah F. Overhart, American naturalist and philanthropist, died.  
1911: Springfield, Mass., celebrated 275th anniversary of its founding.  
1911: Wireless message sent from Glacé Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, to Dakar, West Africa, in one hour.  
1912: Jon Bloekx, Belgian composer, died.  
1912: Berber tribesmen attacked Fez, Morocco, held at bay by French artillery.  
1912: Rioting in Peru led to closing of presidential elections without result.

# MAY 27

Feast-day of St. Julius, martyr, St. John, pope, martyr, St. Bede, father of the Church, St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi.  
1234: Louis IX, of France married Marguerite of Provence.  
1265: Alighieri Dante, Italian poet, born.  
1306: Robert Bruce crowned king of Scotland.  
1411: Council of Salisbury headed.  
1533: Calvin burned Servetus for denying divinity of Christ.  
1564: John Calvin died.  
1586: Guy du Faur, Seigneur de Pibrac, reformer of French bar, died.  
1611: Bohemia and Austria ceded to Matthias II of Hungary.  
1648: Vincent Voiture, French poet and author of letters, died.  
1651: Louis Antoine de Noailles, French cardinal, born.  
1657: Alliance of Vienna signed.  
1661: Duke of Argyll beheaded in Scotland as an anti-royalist.  
1707: Madame de Montespan, mistress of Louis XIV, died.  
1738: Frederick Charles VI and captured Fred. Orsini, Serbia.  
1742: Nathaniel Greene, Revolutionary soldier, born.  
1743: Battle of Dettingen; English defeated the French.  
1755: Ulrich Friedrich Woldemar, Count von Lowendahl, German marshal, died.  
1770: Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, English antiquary, born.  
1775: Israel Putnam defeated British raiders at Hog Island, Mass.  
1781: Giovanni Battista Beccaria, Italian astronomer, died.  
1794: James Monroe sent as Minister to France in place of Gouverneur Morris, recalled.  
1798: King's troops defeated at Oulund Hill, Ireland.  
1799: Jacques Fructos Halévy, French composer, born.  
1813: Americans captured Fort George, near Niagara river.  
1813: British squadron appeared before Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.  
1819: Julia Ward Howe, American author, born.  
1820: Battle of Valtezza; Turks defeated.  
1825: Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres, British commander in America, died.  
1832: Ibrahim of Egypt took Acre from Turkey.  
1835: Charles Francis Adams, American politician, born.  
1836: Jay Gould, American capitalist, born.  
1840: James K. Polk nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats.  
1840: Savannah River rose 35 feet above low-water mark.  
1840: Niccolò Paganini, Italian violinist, died.  
1844: Telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington put into use.  
1844: A convention held in Baltimore nominated Tyler for President.  
1851: Sultan confirmed hereditary succession to ruler of Egypt.  
1854: Massachusetts in mourning over the Anthony Burns incident.  
1860: Garibaldi stormed Palermo.  
1861: President Lincoln and General Butler ignored habeas corpus writ issued by Chief Justice Taney.  
1861: Massachusetts amended Union Fund (May 14) so as to raise \$7,000,000 to loan to the Federal government.  
1861: General Butler refused to return fugitive slaves, holding them as "contraband of war."  
1861: General McClellan took Hanover Court-House, 16 miles north of Richmond.  
1862: Federal troops occupied Baton Rouge, La.

1863: General Banks again repulsed at Port Hudson, La., began a siege.  
1863: The Powers declared the throne of Greece to be vacant.  
1863: Admiral Porter attacked forts in front of Vicksburg.  
1864: Josiah Reed Giddings, American anti-slavery leader, died.  
1868: Monument to Thomas H. Benton unveiled in St. Louis.  
1871: Communist troops driven from Paris, La. Chaise.  
1874: William B. Shubrick, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.  
1875: Fire-pan in a Catholic church of Holyoke, Mass. killed 75 persons.  
1882: Sodium rays found in a comet's spectrum.  
1883: The Czar and Czarina crowned at Moscow.  
1884: Mahdists began attacks on Suakin.  
1886: Chicago grand jury indicted 22 anarchists for murder.  
1889: German government forbade meetings of striking miners.  
1891: Canadian Upper House renewed modus vivendi with the United States.  
1891: Henry J. Van Dyke, American clergyman, died.  
1892: Austria passed currency reform bill.  
1893: Body of Jefferson Davis taken to Richmond, Va.  
1894: Coal-miners in Indiana went on strike.  
1896: Cyclone swept St. Louis, Mo., followed by fires.  
1897: New Russian bank opened at Peking, China.  
1900: Chinese Boxer Insurrection spread, railroads destroyed, employees killed.  
1903: David Smith, rear-admiral United States Navy, died.  
1907: A murderous outbreak occurred at Wankang, China; 3,000 burned.  
1907: Prof. Albert Harkness, American educator, died.  
1908: Arent S. Crowninshield, rear-admiral, United States Navy, died.  
1910: Irish political factions fought at Cork.  
1910: Prof. Robert Koch, German bacteriologist, died.  
1911: "Dreamland" and adjoining resorts at Coney Island burned.  
1911: British ships "Bellerophon" and "Indefatigable" in collision.  
1911: Prince John, of Denmark, died.  
1912: Matthew C. D. Borden, American manufacturer, died; Alejandro L. de Romano, ex-President of Peru, died.  
1912: Berber tribesmen attacked Fez hut were repulsed by the French.  
1912: A Welsh male choir won President's challenge prize at the Paris Musical Festival.  
1912: Eight-hour law for coal-mining for the United States Navy adopted by the House of Representatives.

# MAY 28

Feast-day of: St. Carannus, martyr, St. Germanus, Bishop of Paris.  
328: Empress Helena claimed to have found the true cross at Jerusalem.  
1008: St. Bernard, of Savoy, died.  
1036: Milan forced Conrad to acknowledge the hereditary nature of all fiefs.  
1199: John of England, called Lackland, crowned.  
1588: Spanish Armada, 130 vessels and more than 50,000 men, sailed from Lisbon.  
1672: First declaration of war among the colonists in America, Boston against the Dutch.  
1672: Battle of Southwold or Solebay, England, defeated the Dutch.  
1672: Edward Montagu, English admiral, died.  
1672: Sir Richard Nicolls, first English colonial governor of New York, died.  
1701: Admiral de Tourville, of the French navy, died.  
1738: Joseph Ignace Guillotin, reputed inventor of the guillotine, born.  
1754: Washington commanded a force that fought the French at Great Meadows, Pa.  
1758: General Amherst and troops sailed for Louisburg.  
1759: William Pitt, Minister of George III., born.  
1777: Washington moved from Morrisstown, N. J., to Middlebrook.  
1779: Thomas Moore, Irish poet, born.  
1794: French commander of Verdun executed 14 ladies for asking clemency from King of Prussia.  
1804: General Moreau sentenced to banishment to America.  
1807: Louis Jean Rudolphe Agassiz, Swiss-American naturalist, born.  
1808: Reburial in New York of remains of Revolutionary soldiers who died as British prisoners of war.  
1808: Richard Hurd, English prelate and writer, died.  
1811: Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, English statesman, died.  
1812: Treaty of Bucharest defined the boundary between Russia and Turkey.  
1814: William Eden, Lord Auckland, died.  
1818: First steamboat on Lake Erie, "Wall-in-the-Water," launched at Black Rock, N. Y.  
1819: Frederick Dan Huntington, American Episcopal bishop, born.  
1825: A Spanish royal decree authorized governor-general of Cuba to exercise unlimited discretion.  
1829: Sir Humphry Davy, British physicist, died.  
1843: Noah Webster, American lexicographer, died.  
1845: Quebec lost 1,650 houses by fire.  
1853: Capital punishment restored in France for political assassins.



1856 Strained relations between the United States and Great Britain over interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.  
 1858 China ceded to Russia all the left bank of the Amur river.  
 1863: First negro regiment left Boston for the war.  
 1863: Federals defeated near Doniphan, Mo.  
 1864: Confederates prevented McPherson from joining Hooker.  
 1864: Johnston retreated to Lost Mountain, Ga.  
 1864: A new constitution adopted in Roumania.  
 1867: Good Templars favored political action on temperance in United States.  
 1869: Spanish Protestants held public worship in Madrid.  
 1871: Jews in Great Britain relieved from forced observance of Sunday.  
 1871: French national troops suppressed the riotous Commune in Paris.  
 1872: Archduchess Sophia, mother of Austrian emperor, died.  
 1880: Storm in Fannin county, Tex., killed or injured 123 persons.  
 1881: Arabi Pasha resumed his office, and anarchy followed in Egypt.  
 1884: General Gordon made a sally from Khartum.  
 1885: Rebellious Canadian Indians driven from camp at Fort Pitt.  
 1885: Peruvian Insurgents defeated at Huancayo.  
 1886: Anglo-Turkish convention concerning Egypt signed at Constantinople.  
 1890: Anarchistic conspirators against the Czar arrested in Paris.  
 1891: French Chambers passed high-tariff bill.  
 1891: British troops defeated Portuguese on Bombar river, southeast Africa.  
 1892: Canada removed duties laid on fish from Newfoundland.  
 1893: Chicago World's Fair first opened all day Sunday, in spite of protests.  
 1894: Swarms of locusts appeared in Illinois.  
 1894: Destructive floods in Fraser river valley British Columbia, caused loss of life.  
 1895: Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State, died.  
 1899: Frederick W. M. Holliday, ex-Governor of Virginia died.  
 1900: Orange Free State, conquered, made a British crown colony as Orange River Colony.  
 1904: Mathew S. Quay, U. S. Senator and political "boss" of Pennsylvania, died.  
 1905: Russian fleet under Rozhdestvensky destroyed in Tsubushima Strait by the Japanese under Admiral Togo.  
 1908: Walter Satterlee, American artist, died.  
 1908: Stephen D. Lee, lieutenant-general (Confederate), died.  
 1911: Twelve started to a race of aeroplanes from Paris to Turin.  
 1911: A Chilean mob destroyed Peruvian flag to avenge an insult.  
 1912: United States Senate Committee of inquiry into the "Titanic" disaster reported its findings and recommendations for safeguarding life at sea.  
 1912: United States landed 700 marines to Cuba to protect American interests.  
 1912: Ohio Constitutional Convention passed Woman's Suffrage provision.

## MAY 29

Feast day of St. Cyril, martyr, St. Conon and his son, martyrs St. Maximinus; Sts. Sisinus, Marcellus, and Alexander, martyrs in Trent.  
 30: The baptism of the Holy Ghost.  
 1176: Battle of Legnano; Italians defeated the Emperor.  
 1379: Venetians defeated by Genoese, off Pola.  
 1453: Constantinople capitulated to Mahomet II.  
 1456: University of Greifswald, in Pomerania, established.  
 1500: Bartolomeu Diaz, Portuguese navigator, died.  
 1535: Jacques Cartier sailed to colonize Canada.  
 1546: Cardinal Beaton, Scottish churchman, assassinated.  
 1553: John Henry, English Brownist, executed for writing against Elizabeth.  
 1627: Duchesse de Montpensier (La Grande Mademoiselle) born.  
 1630: Charles II., of England, born.  
 1650: Cromwell returned to England from Ireland.  
 1658: Stephen des Courcelles, Protestant theologian died.  
 1660: Charles II. entered London.  
 1660: The new conduit in London ran with wine.  
 1660: Sarah Jennings, duchess of Marlborough born.  
 1664: Sir John Yeamans landed English colonists on Cape Fear river, N. C.  
 1676: Nathaniel Bacon proclaimed a traitor by Governor Berkeley of Virginia.  
 1691: Cornelius van Tromp, Dutch admiral, died.  
 1715: Whig and Tory mobs rioted in England.  
 1716: Louis Daubenton, French naturalist, born.  
 1736: French under Bienville defeated by Indians in Mississippi.  
 1736: Patrick Henry, American patriot and orator born.  
 1763: Joseph Fouché, French Minister of Police born.  
 1780: Four hundred Americans massacred at Waxaham Creek, S. C.  
 1785: André Colliée Ducarel, English antiquary, died.

1787: Randolph of Virginia moved in the Constitutional Convention the adoption of a new Constitution.  
 1806: The "delicate investigation" of charges against Caroll, Princess of Wales, began.  
 1813: British repulsed in attack on Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.  
 1814: Josephine, ex-empress of France, died.  
 1825: Charles X. crowned king of France.  
 1828: Gerald Massey, English poet, born.  
 1831: Fire destroyed Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1835: Geelong, Victoria, settled by John Bateman.  
 1843: John C. Fremont started for Oregon and California on second exploration trip.  
 1844: Morse telegraphed from Baltimore to Washington news of the Democratic nomination for president.  
 1847: Marquis Grouchy, French marshal, died.  
 1848: Sir Thomas Dick Lander, Scottish author died.  
 1848: Wisconsin admitted into the Union.  
 1848: Archduke John of Austria elected administrator of German empire.  
 1848: Battle of Goltio; Sardinians defeated Austrians.  
 1854: Allied armies of British and French opened a march at Varna, Turkey.  
 1858: Sepoys routed by British at Jugdepoore.  
 1860: First Parliament of Queensland opened at Brisbane.  
 1861: Joachim Lelewel, Polish historian, died.  
 1862: Jackson began his retreat up the Shenandoah valley.  
 1862: Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Tenn. without a battle.  
 1862: Skirmish at Pocotaligo Bridge, S. C.  
 1863: Dost Mohammed Khan, ameer of Afghanistan, died.  
 1864: Emperor Maximilian landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
 1865: President Johnson proclaimed amnesty toward the late Confederates, with exceptions.  
 1866: Henry Darlow Rogers, American scientist died.  
 1866: Winfield Scott, lieutenant-general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1868: Levi Lincoln, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died.  
 1871: Premier Thiers issued a decree which disbanded Paris and abolished the National Guard.  
 1872: Battle of Oaxaca, during civil war in Mexico Juarez victorious.  
 1875: Grant declined a third term as President.  
 1876: Abdul-Aziz of Turkey deposed by his ministers.  
 1877: Fletcher Harper, publisher, one of the three original Harper brothers, died.  
 1877: John Lathrop Motley, historian and diplomat died.  
 1879: Chicago Academy of Fine Arts incorporated.  
 1892: Anarchy prevailed in Egypt; Europeans left.  
 1892: The "New German People's Party" issued a manifesto.  
 1892: Hermann J. T. Hettner, German historian of literature and art, died.  
 1894: Sir Henry Bartle Frere, British colonial official, died.  
 1894: Greenback Convention nominated B. F. Butler for the Presidency.  
 1894: First cable-railroad in Europe opened in London.  
 1898: H. M. Stanley met Emin Pasha on the Albert Nyanza.  
 1899: Striking miners at Braidwood, Ill., taken prisoners by militia.  
 1899: Canada seized American fishing schooner.  
 1899: Canadian government ordered that whole international boundary be patrolled to prevent smuggling.  
 1899: Long Cuban drought ended by floods.  
 1899: French marines landed on Newfoundland coast and destroyed nets.  
 1891: Bolivia recognized the Chilean rebels.  
 1891: Fordyce Barker, American physician and scientist died.  
 1891: Leonidas C. Hawk, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1895: Cardinal Luigi Sella, Roman Catholic prelate died.  
 1897: Election riots occurred in Hungary, troops fired on the rioters.  
 1898: Cyrus C. Carpenter, ex-Governor of Iowa, died.  
 1898: Kung-Chien-Wang, of China, died.  
 1900: Battle of Senekal, in the Boer war.  
 1900: British advanced to Johannesburg, Boer war.  
 1900: Commander Botha and 100 men captured at Doornkop in the Boer war.  
 1900: British shut up in Coomassie suffered greatly 30 to 40 deaths each day.  
 1900: Sir George Grove, English engineer, died.  
 1901: Boers defeated at Vlakfontein.  
 1903: Señor Legnla elected President of Peru.  
 1909: Count Zeppelin started away in "Zeppelin II.", sailed 37 hours, 40 minutes.  
 1909: Thomas T. Crittenden, ex-Governor of Missouri, died.  
 1910: Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, American military engineer, died.  
 1911: United States Supreme Court adjudged the American Tobacco Company an illegal trust.  
 1911: Sir William Schwenck Gilbert, English composer, died.  
 1912: A committee of "Titanic" survivors presented a gold medal and silver loving cup to Capt. Rostron of the "Carpathia" and medals to the officers and crew.  
 1912: General strike of street railroad employees at Lisbon.

## MAY 30

Feast-day of: St. Felix, pope and martyr, St. Magill, St. Walstan, farm-laborer in England, St. Ferdinand III., king of Castile and Leon.  
 727: St. Hubert, patron of hunters, died.  
 1216: Louis, son of Philip II. of France, came to England with a fleet of 680 vessels.  
 1416: Jerome of Prague, Hussite martyr, burned.  
 1431: Joan of Arc burned at the stake.  
 1434: Battle of Bomlsch-Brod; Hussites defeated.  
 1498: Columbus left Lucar on his third voyage.  
 1525: Thomas Munzer, German fanatic, executed.  
 1527: First Protestant university founded at Marburg, Hesse-Nassau.  
 1539: De Soto landed at Tampa Bay, Florida, with 900 men.  
 1541: De Soto's expedition crossed the Mississippi.  
 1574: Charles IX., of France, died.  
 1596: John Leslie, Scottish priest, agent of Mary Stuart, died.  
 1635: Peace of Prague.  
 1635: Lutherans exempted from benefit of Edict of Restitution.  
 1640: Peter Paul Rubens, Flemish painter, died.  
 1649: The English Commonwealth proclaimed.  
 1652: Subjugation of Ireland completed.  
 1672: Peter the Great, of Russia, born at Moscow.  
 1676: Hatfield, Mass., burned by the Indians.  
 1713: Thomas Sprat, English ecclesiastic, died.  
 1744: Alexander Pope, English poet, died.  
 1757: Henry Viscount Sidmouth, British statesman born.  
 1765: Virginia denied Parliament's right to tax.  
 1765: Patrick Henry delivered one of his famous speeches.  
 1775: Congress adopted the force about Boston as the nucleus for a Continental army.  
 1775: Artemas Ward made commander of the American armies.  
 1775: Worre Hastings accused of receiving a bribe.  
 1778: François M. A. Voltaire, French poet, dramatist, and historian, died.  
 1782: John Charles third Earl Spencer, English statesman, born.  
 1797: Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, received London.  
 1799: Acre relieved by Sir Sidney Smith.  
 1807: Samuel Spaulding, English writer and moralist, born.  
 1808: New United States House of Representatives first occupied.  
 1812: John Alex. McClelland, American general and politician, born.  
 1813: United States privateer "Yankee" captured the British brig "Thames".  
 1813: French under Davout occupied and pillaged Hamburg.  
 1814: First treaty of Paris between France and the Allies.  
 1832: Sir James Mackintosh, Scottish philosopher, died.  
 1842: John Francis tried to kill Queen Victoria.  
 1847: Thomas Chalmers, Scottish divine, died.  
 1851: German Confederate Diet in old form established.  
 1854: President Pierce signed Kansas-Nebraska bill, which provided for organization of Kansas and Nebraska territories.  
 1854: Nebraska organized as a Territory.  
 1854: Kansas organized as a Territory.  
 1857: Sepoys at Lucknow join the mutiny.  
 1857: Sir B. Lawrence fortified the residency.  
 1858: Battle of Palestro, in Italy, began.  
 1861: Federals entered Grafton, Va.  
 1862: Halleck's army of 120,000 men marched on Corinth and found it vacant.  
 1864: McPherson captured a railroad train near Marietta, Ga.  
 1866: United States government seized 1,000 Fenian guns at St. Albans, Vt.  
 1871: Paris put under martial law, many insurgents shot.  
 1871: Insurrection of Paris Commune which before suppression cost over 50,000 lives, and the destruction of one-fourth of Paris.  
 1876: Murad V. installed as sultan of Turkey.  
 1876: New channel of the Danube is opened.  
 1879: A tornado crossed Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, killing 40 persons.  
 1880: Government buildings in Chicago completed.  
 1883: A panic on Brooklyn Bridge, New York, caused 12 deaths.  
 1886: Americans retaliate for enforcement of Canadian fishing laws by seizing the vessel "Sisters."  
 1886: French dynamiters assisted Belgium strikers in demand for suffrage.  
 1887: Benjamin Perley Poore, American journalist, died.  
 1888: Fifth National Prohibition Convention nominated Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.  
 1890: Lower House of Hungarian Parliament declined to restore Kossuth to citizenship.  
 1890: Employers in Germany formed a union to resist strikes.  
 1891: Bolivia recognized the Chilean Insurgents.  
 1891: Dispute between France and Holland over Guiana boundary settled by the Czar in favor of Holland.

1892: Cholera prevailed in Kashmir; 1,600 deaths a week reported.  
 1893: Tornado in Arkansas destroyed town of Hope.  
 1894: Political riots broke out in Sofia, Bulgaria.  
 1895: Frederick Locker, English poet died.  
 1896: France proposed to annex Madagascar.  
 1898: Spaniards in Manila in desperate straits, Aguinaldo commanded the besieging insurgents.  
 1898: Erastus N. Bates, ex-U. S. Senator from Minnesota, died.  
 1900: President Kruger fled from Pretoria.  
 1902: Sylvester Pennoyer, ex-Governor of Oregon, died.  
 1903: Tornado at Gainesville, Ga., killed 64 persons.  
 1903: Manuel Candamo elected President of Peru.  
 1904: American and British men-of-war demanded release of captives in Morocco.  
 1904: Two Chilean warships sold for \$5,000,000.  
 1906: Simplon Tunnel formally opened.  
 1907: Chinese rebels at Wongkong routed.  
 1909: An attempted revolution in Peru proved a fiasco.  
 1910: Sidney Webster, American expert on international law, died.  
 1911: Hotel fire at Silvertown, B. C., caused five deaths.  
 1912: Wilbur Wright, American aeroplane inventor and aviator died from pneumonia.  
 1912: Walters strike in New York.  
 1912: United States Senate passed Steel Bill with amendment repealing the Canadian Reciprocity Act.  
 1912: Regnier's painting "Salomé" sold for \$105,600 in Paris.

## MAY 31

Feast-day of St. Petronilla; Sts. Cantinus and Cantianus, brothers, and Cantianilla, their sister, martyrs.  
 987: Louis V., 'the sluggard,' king of France, died.  
 1076: William the Conqueror beheaded Waltheof, an English earl who opposed him.  
 1349: University of Florence, Italy, chartered.  
 1358: Peasants of France began a war of extermination against the nobles.  
 1399: Richard II., of England, invaded Ireland.  
 1495: Cecily, duchess of York, "mother of kings," died.  
 1549: Paitu Inca, a Christian Peruvian chief, died.  
 1592: The Second Covenant was signed at Perth, Scotland.  
 1594: Tintoretto, Venetian painter, died.  
 1664: Cardinal Alberoni, Italian prince of the church and minister of state to King Philip V. of Spain, born.  
 1717: Sir William Keith, proprietary governor, arrived in Pennsylvania.  
 1731: Philip, duke of Wharton, English politician died.  
 1740: Frederick William I., of Prussia died.  
 1747: Count Andre Ostermann, Russian diplomat, died.  
 1759: Karl August von Hardenberg, Prussian statesman, born.  
 1756: Dr. James Currie, British writer, born.  
 1773: Ludwig Tieck, German poet and dramatist, born.  
 1778: Ethan Allen was returned to American army after thirty months imprisonment.  
 1779: Americans abandoned Stony Point on the Hudson.  
 1785: Governor Bowdoin started movement to revise Articles of Confederation.  
 1790: First copyright act of the United States passed.  
 1791: Punishment by the wheel abolished in France.  
 1802: French regained Milan, Italy.  
 1809: F. Joseph Haydn, Austrian composer, died.  
 1809: Jean Lannes, duc de Montebello, French marshal died.  
 1810: Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York, born.  
 1819: Walt Whitman, American poet, born.  
 1830: Carthage, Tenn., destroyed by cyclone.  
 1832: First Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md., nominated Jackson and Van Buren.  
 1837: Joseph Grimaldi, English clown, died.  
 1839: The steamship "Great Western" reached New York from Bristol, England, in 13 days 8 hours.  
 1841: Congress met in special session; sub-treasury bill repealed, and general bankruptcy law enacted.  
 1841: Chinese paid \$6,000,000 to ransom Canton, and first Opium War ended.  
 1850: French assembly restricted suffrage to residents of three years.  
 1852: Urquiza elected provisional president of the Argentine Republic.  
 1853: The Grinnell expedition to search for Franklin sailed from New York.  
 1853: William H. Low, American artist, born.  
 1854: President Pierce warned against filibustering in Cuba.  
 1854: Livingstone, having crossed Africa, reached St. Paul de Loanda on the west coast.  
 1855: Kane Arctic Relief expedition sailed from New York.  
 1855: Charlotte Brontë, English novelist, died.  
 1856: Daniel Sharpe, F. R. S., British geologist, died.

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1861: United States Treasury sold bonds at 85 to 93 per cent., and notes at par  
1861: Beauregard placed in command of Confederate troops in Virginia  
1862: Confederates defeated in fight near Washington, N. C.  
1862: Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va., Confederates under Johnston defeated  
1862: Returns from Army of the Potomac showed 95 000 effective men and 280 cannon  
1863: Jnarez moved capital of Mexico to San Luis Potosi  
1863: Gordon captured Quinsan from Chinese rebels  
1864: Sheridan drove Confederates from entrenchments at Cold Harbor, Va.  
1864: Radical Republicans nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency  
1865: Hood surrendered last Confederate army of Natchez, Miss.  
1865: Congress relieved oil manufactured articles of Internal tax except liquors and tobacco  
1872: Reporters were excluded from the House of Commons.  
1872: Friedrich Gerstaecker, German writer and traveler, died.  
1878: German war-ships in collision; one sank with over 300 men  
1878: Spain announced having lost in ten years of war in Cuba 8,000 officers and more than 200,000 private soldiers and about 5700,000,000  
1880: League of American Wheelman organized at Providence, R. I.  
1889: Johnstown (Pa.) flood; total loss of

life, 2,142 old contributions amounted to \$2,912,000  
1891: Convention concluded between Spain and United States  
1891: Spanish troops dispersed riotous strikers at Bilbao  
1891: International Peace Congress met in Milan  
1891: David Brooks, American electrical inventor, died.  
1891: Sir A. A. Dorlon, Chief Justice of Ottawa, died.  
1892: Chicago corn "corner" broke, and price dropped from \$1.00 to 49 cents  
1893: President Sacaza, of Nicaragua, forced from office.  
1894: Escaped Brazilian Insurgents reached Lisbon, Portugal  
1895: In Ireland, 271 agrarian offences during May reported  
1897: Ancient Irish musical festival at Tara revived  
1898: Fire at Peshawar, India, destroyed 4,000 buildings  
1898: Revolution in Uruguay, under Lamus, suppressed and leader killed  
1900: Foreign marines arrived in Peking to protect consulates  
1900: British flag hoisted at Johannesburg, South Africa  
1901: In India more than 6,000,000 persons were employed on government relief-works in consequence of famine  
1901: Laager at Pienaar's River rushed by Lord Kitchener  
1902: Boers accepted British terms and signed a peace treaty at Pretoria

1904: Reported that 39,759 natives of Ireland emigrated in 1903  
1905: Attempt to assassinate the King of Spain by bomb-explosion  
1905: An overflowing reservoir at Pine-town Natal, killed 200  
1906: Marriage of Alfonso XIII., of Spain, to Princess Victoria of Battenberg  
1906: Michael Davitt, Irish home rule advocate, died  
1907: Glut of wine in southern France caused commercial distress  
1907: Second strike of French seamen  
1907: Insurrections in Amoy, China; 30,000 men under arms  
1907: Kori Blind, German politician, died.  
1908: Jackson McElwain, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.  
1910: Railroad strike in France 10,000 men out  
1910: Charles H. Treat, former United States Treasurer, died  
1912: United States Senate passed 8-hour law applying to all Government contract-work.  
**DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN**  
415 B. C.: All the statues of Hermes in Athens mutilated at night  
1094: Duncan II. became King of Scotland, murdered same year  
1503: Vesputri sailed from Lisbon and met disaster  
1518: Expedition of Grijalva discovered the coasts of Mexico  
1562: Ribault founded first Protestant settlement at Port Royal, S. C.

1577: Mortio Frobisher, English navigator reached northeast coast of America  
1579: Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition returned to England  
1607: Henry Hudson sailed to find north-west passage  
1607: Edward Wingfield elected first governor of Jamestown colony  
1613: Short-lived French colony formed on Mount Desert Island, Me.  
1620: Protestant Union of Princes held its last meeting  
1626: Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island for trinkets worth less than \$25  
1630: Province of Laconia changed to New Hampshire  
1634: Massachusetts substituted the ballot for a show of hands  
1677: Maine bought by Massachusetts for £12,500.  
1683: All French in Algiers murdered.  
1689: Titus Oates released by Parliament from prison and given a pension  
1712: Detroit besieged by Indians.  
1716: John Law projected the Mississippi scheme in France  
1814: Prairie du Chien, Wis., occupied by an American force  
1827: Gravity railroad for coal transport built at Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
1850: Great Britain recognized the Dominican Republic and arranged a treaty  
1854: British war-ship "Lad," "Nugent" lost with 400 men  
1891: Great Britain sent war-vessels to prevent Boers forming the proposed Republic of the North

## JUNE

### JUNE 1

Feast-day of St. Justin, the philosopher St. Pamphilus; St. Caprias; St. Wistan, Prince of Mercia St. Peter of Pisa.  
674 A. D.: Vespasian destroyed Jotopata, in Judea, killing over 40,000 Jews  
193: Julianus (Marcus Didius), Roman emperor, slain after a reign of two months  
1377: Scots under Douglas and Randolph, earl of Moray, invaded England and ravaged Cumberland  
1543: Philippe de Chabot, admiral of France, died.  
1560: Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury born.  
1579: Matthew Hammond burned as a heretic in England  
1593: Christopher Marlowe, British dramatist, died.  
1594: Nicolas Poussin, French painter, born  
1628: Sir John Dugdale, British antiquarian, born.  
1637: Severe earthquake in New England  
1660: Mary Dyer, Quaker, hanged in Boston  
1679: Battle of Drumlog; Covenanters defeated Claverhouse  
1689: Jacob Lelster assumed temporary command in New York for William III.  
1691: William III. seized Maryland for a royal province  
1774: Boston Port Bill went into effect  
1774: Patriots in New England observed a day of mourning.  
1777: Burgoyne invaded New York from Canada  
1779: British occupied Stony Point and Verplanck's Point on the Hudson  
1785: John Adams, first American ambassador, met George III.  
1790: Theodor Bland, American patriot, died  
1791: American troops surprised and destroyed an Indian town on the Wabash  
1792: Kentucky admitted to the Union  
1794: English fleet under Howe defeated French under Jervis  
1796: Tennessee admitted into the Union  
1801: Brigham Young, Mormon apostle, born.  
1805: Detroit, Mich., devastated by fire.  
1812: Congress received a war-message from the President  
1813: British frigate "Shannon" captured the American "Chesapeake."  
1815: Alexandre Berthier, Prince of Wagram, French marshal, died  
1815: James Gillray, English caricaturist, died  
1823: Louis Nicolas Daron, Duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl French marshal, died  
1830: Sir John Pies discovered Boothia Felix  
1831: Magne's North Pole discovered by James Clarke Ross  
1832: Thomas Sumter, Revolutionary general, died.  
1833: Clotilda appeared at Lexington, Ky.  
1841: British withdrew from Canton, China  
1841: Sir David Wilkie, Scottish painter, died.  
1846: Convention met at Albany to revise State Constitution  
1846: Pope Gregory XVI. died.  
1852: Through telegraph line from London to Dublin opened  
1857: British completed destruction of Chinese war junks.  
1860: Total number of slaves in the United States reported at 4,002,996  
1861: Communication by mail with the Southern States prohibited  
1861: Confederate capital removed to Richmond, Va.  
1861: Confederate dollar valued at 90 cents  
1862: Battle of Seven Pines, Va., renewed  
1863: Democratic convention held in Philadelphia to express sympathy with C. L. Vallandigham.

1863: Burnside suppressed Chicago Times for one day  
1864: Federals carried first lines in fight at Cold Harbor  
1864: An army corps under General Smith reinforced Grant.  
1864: Battles of Cold Harbor began  
1865: A national fast-day held in recognition of Lincoln's death  
1866: Austria proposed to refer Duchy dispute to Confederate diet  
1866: Canada invaded from Buffalo by 1,500 Fenians, who retired after a skirmish  
1868: James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States, died.  
1870: Koreans fired upon an American vessel  
1872: Strikes and lockouts in London building trades  
1872: James Gordon Bennett, founder New York Herald, died.  
1872: Charles James Lever, Irish novelist, died  
1874: Pullman cars introduced into England  
1879: Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Napoleon III., killed in a Zulu skirmish  
1881: Use of tobacco forbidden at West Point  
1881: Strike of Kentucky iron-workers began  
1882: Pittsburgh iron-workers began a four-months unsuccessful strike.  
1886: John Kelly, leader of Tammany Hall, New York, died.  
1889: S. P. Moore, surgeon-general (Confederate), died.  
1889: Germany declared war against revolting tribes in German East Africa  
1889: A cyclone at Wilkesbarre, Pa., killed 14 and hurt 180  
1890: Part of Sofia, Bulgaria, wrecked by hurricane  
1891: Baccarat scandal caused an upheaval in English society  
1891: Part of the Trans-Siberian railroad opened  
1892: A confessed incendiary started a mine-fire at Birkenburg, Bohemia killing over 400 persons  
1892: Floods in Indiana did damage aggregating \$50,000,000  
1894: Civil war broke out in Bulgaria.  
1895: Sir James Bacon, English jurist, died.  
1897: Charles H. Andrews, American journalist, died  
1897: Daniel Ruggles, American soldier, died  
1898: Trans-Mississippi Exhibition opened at Omaha  
1898: Thomas W. Keene, American actor, died  
1899: John Smart, English painter, died.  
1900: Lord Methuen defeated the Boers at Lindley  
1903: Tornado at Gainesville, Ga., caused loss of life and property  
1903: Julius, prince of Schleswig-Holstein, died  
1905: Anarchists in Paris attempted to kill King Alfonso  
1905: Two-cent postage-rate established between United States and Great Britain  
1905: Eugene Jepson, American actor, died.  
1909: Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition opened at Seattle  
1910: A British Antarctic expedition sailed from London  
1911: Rebelious Arabs captured Adha and made 3,000 prisoners  
1911: An explosion in a fort in Nicaragua killed 120 soldiers  
1912: The German dirigible "Zeppelin III" traveled from Friedrichshaven to Hamburg, 450 miles, in 10 hrs. 25 m.  
1912: Daniel H. Burnham, American architect, died.  
1912: American residents at El Cobre, Cuba called for help The United States gunboat "Paducah" was sent to their aid

### JUNE 2

Feast-day of Saints Pothinus, Sanctus, Attalus, Blandina, and other martyrs of Lyons St. Erasmus, martyr, Saints Marcellinus and Peter, martyrs  
597: Ethelbert, King of Saxons, was baptized  
1296: Edmund, earl of Lancaster (Crouch-back) died  
1420: Henry V., of England, married Princess Catherine  
1424: Battle of Agnilla; Italians defeated Aragonese  
1472: Charles the Bald declared war against France  
1572: Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, executed for conspiring to liberate Mary Queen of Scots  
1581: James Douglas, earl of Morton, executed  
1581: Orlando Lassus, musical composer, died.  
1584: John III., King of Poland (1674-1696), born  
1612: Parliament submitted 19 propositions which King rejected  
1660: Louis XIV. married Maria Theresa of Spain  
1665: First New York Legislature met.  
1665: First North Carolina Legislature met.  
1671: Edward Leigh, Puritan theologian, died  
1676: Battle with Indians at Mount Hope, Mass.  
1681: Edward Young, English poet, born.  
1701: Madeline de Seuderic, French authoress, died  
1705: British under Lord Galway took Madrid, Spain  
1739: Royal Swedish Academy founded  
1752: Duke of Norfolk executed  
1754: Ebenezer Erskine, first Scottish dissenter, died  
1773: John Randolph, of Roanoke, born  
1776: Thomas, in command in Canada, died  
1782: Battle of Arnee, Coote defeated Hyder  
1788: All American soldiers were furnished  
1793: Reign of Terror in French revolution began.  
1793: Fall of the Girondists followed by the Paris commune  
1802: Parliament gave Dr. Jenner grant of \$50,000  
1815: Philip Kearney, general U. S. Army, born  
1835: Boston and Providence railroad began operation  
1846: Thomas Hardy, English novelist, born  
1848: Slavonic Congress met at Prague  
1851: Governor of Maine signed prohibition law  
1853: Lucas Alamán, Mexican historian, died.  
1853: Anti-prohibition riot in Portland, Me.  
1856: Fight at Palmyra, Kan.; local civil war prevailed  
1858: Donati's comet discovered  
1861: Privateer "Savannah" escaped from Charleston S. C.  
1864: Grant repelled attack on right at Cold Harbor.  
1864: Morgan entered Kentucky on his second raid  
1864: Federal gunboat "Water Witch" captured in Ossabaw Sound Ga.  
1864: Uruz, brother of Shere Ali, sided with British.  
1864: Geo. P. Doles, general (Confederate), killed in battle  
1865: Confederate governor of Louisiana resigned  
1865: England rescinded recognition of the Confederacy  
1866: Open rupture between Austria and Prussia

1880: Republican National Convention nominated Garfield and Arthur.  
1884: Maximilian P. E. Litré, French philosopher, died  
1882: Giuseppe Garibaldi died  
1884: Woman suffrage proposal defeated in Oregon  
1884: Orville E. Babcock, general U. S. Army, died.  
1886: President Cleveland married Frances Folsom at the White House  
1888: A waterspout in China killed more than 6,000 persons  
1889: A bridge at Williamsport, Pa., fell and 80 persons were drowned  
1890: Emperor William II. warned Dismarek to cease talking  
1892: "The high water mark" monument of Gettysburg dedicated  
1892: Michael Davitt, Irish leader, wounded in a riot in London  
1893: Henry sailed from New York to search for North Pole  
1894: Conspiracy to remove Ferdinand of Serbia reported.  
1895: Eugene V. Debs, instigator of railroad riots of 1894, sentenced to six months imprisonment  
1897: Canovas ministry resigned  
1898: Eric Mackay, English author, died  
1899: Eliza Baxter, ex-Governor of Arkansas, died  
1899: William H. Ellerbe, Governor of North Carolina died  
1900: Clarence Cook, American art critic and author, died.  
1901: James A. Herne, American actor and playwright, died  
1901: Richard C. McCormick, ex-Governor of Arizona, died.  
1902: Telford Canal in Germany opened connecting oil systems  
1906: Zulu rebels in Natal caused trouble  
1907: William Paine Sheffield, jurist ex-Senator from Rhode Island, died  
1908: Sir Redvers Buller, British lieutenant-general, died.  
1909: Theodore Barth, German Liberal leader, died  
1910: John Mickey, ex-Governor of Nebraska, died.  
1911: Bill to revise wool schedule introduced into the House

### JUNE 3

Feast-day of St. Ceallus; St. Clotilda, Queen of France St. Liffard, St. Kevin of Ireland St. Gnesius  
923: Battle of Solissons, France King Robert I. killed  
1083: Henry IV. stormed Rome  
1093: Antioch, Syria, captured by crusaders  
1549: Juan de Zumarraga, first bishop of Mexico, died.  
1594: John Aymer, bishop of London, died.  
1620: Dutch West India Company received a charter for New Netherlands  
1657: William Harvey, discoverer of blood circulation, died  
1665: Admiral Opdam, British navy, blown up at sea.  
1724: John Gregory, Scottish physician, born  
1720: James Hutton, Scottish geologist born  
1732: Dr. Edmund Calamy, English non-conforming theologian died  
1740: Jethro Tull, British agriculturist and reformer died  
1743: William I., Elector of Hesse born.  
1770: Mission of San Carlos founded at Monterey, Cal.  
1774: Robert Tannahill, Scottish poet, born  
1780: Thomas Hutchinson, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died  
1794: Sir William Ross, British artist, born.  
1796: French under Massena took Verona, in Italy

- 1801: Richard Cobden, English political economist born.
- 1814: Ex-Empress Josephine buried at Malmaison.
- 1819: Thomas Ball, American sculptor, born.
- 1831: Norwich, England, canal and port opened.
- 1832: Alexander Charles Lecocq, French composer, born.
- 1844: Louis de Bourbon, Duc d'Angoulême, died.
- 1850: A disunion convention met at Nashville, Tenn., and died in ridicule.
- 1852: "Tenant right" demonstrations in Ireland.
- 1853: W. M. Flinders Petrie, English Egyptologist, born.
- 1854: Military called out in Brooklyn to suppress anti-street preaching mobs.
- 1857: Indian mutiny partially suppressed at Benares.
- 1861: Border-State Convention met at Frankfort, Ky.
- 1861: Skirmish at Philippi, W. Va.
- 1861: Privateer "Savannah" captured by brig "Perry."
- 1861: Stephen A. Douglas, American statesman, died.
- 1862: Federal troops landed on James Island, Charleston, S. C.
- 1862: Robert E. Lee took command of Confederates at Richmond.
- 1863: Peace Party convened in New York city.
- 1864: President Lincoln signed National Bank Tax bill.
- 1864: Federal army made general attack at Cold Harbor.
- 1865: George V. of England, second son of Edward VII. of England, born.
- 1869: John Cam Hobhouse, English writer and politician, died.
- 1872: Geo. M. Colvocoresses, captain U. S. Navy, died.
- 1875: National Temperance Union met in Chicago.
- 1879: Baron Lionel Rothschild, English banker and statesman died.
- 1889: Work on Nicaragua Canal began. It continued three years.
- 1890: France, Germany, Russia and Switzerland signed a convention for the repression of anarchists.
- 1890: German factory bill, closing workshops on Sunday passed.
- 1891: Benson J. Lossing, American historian, died.
- 1891: French Chamber of Deputies passed a 12-hour law.
- 1892: Florida observed Jefferson Davis's birthday as a legal holiday.
- 1894: Quiet restored in Bulgaria.
- 1894: Rebellion in Salvador against General Ezeta.
- 1895: Attempt to assassinate Capt. General of Madrid.
- 1895: Emily Faithfull, English philanthropist and author, died.
- 1895: Gerard Robb, German explorer died.
- 1898: Samuel Pillsbury ("the Salters' Friend"), English statesman died.
- 1899: Johann Strauss, Austrian composer, died.
- 1902: John Henry Barrows, American clergyman and educator, died.
- 1903: Henry Van Ness Boynton, American general, historian, died.
- 1903: Edward Wilson, American (Reformed Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.
- JUNE 4**
- Feast-day of St. Quirinus, martyr. St. Optatus, St. Ercia of Ireland, virgin. St. Nennocae, St. Walter of Fontenelle, St. Walter, abbot in San Serviano.
- 1137: Devastating fire destroyed the larger part of the buildings in York, England, including the cathedral.
- 1341: David Bruce returned to Scotland from France whither he had fled to escape usurpation of Balliol.
- 1472: Charles the Bold laid siege to Beaulieu.
- 1494: Convention of Tordesillas in Spain.
- 1541: Pedro de Alvarado, companion of Cortez, died.
- 1550: Amy Robsart married Robert Dudley, Lord Leicester.
- 1555: Marc Antoine Muret, classical scholar, died.
- 1640: Pedro Tellesira, Portuguese soldier in Brazil, died.
- 1647: Cromwell joined the army to escape his Presbyterian foes.
- 1647: Charles II. moved from Halmby House to the army.
- 1657: Congregational ministers adopted the "halfway covenant."
- 1663: Archbishop Juxon, English prelate died.
- 1666: Moliere as Le Misanthrope appeared.
- 1684: Luxembourg captured by the French.
- 1738: George III., king of England, born.
- 1743: Sir Charles Vager, British admiral, died.
- 1745: Battle of Hohenfreiburg; Frederick II. victor.
- 1746: Battle of St. Lazaro; Sardinians defeated the French.
- 1751: John Scott, Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor, born.
- 1776: British fleet appeared off Charleston, S. C.
- 1776: American and British forces began to throw up entrenchments at Charleston, S. C.
- 1778: Peace Commissioners from Parliament reached America.
- 1792: First Kentucky Legislature met.
- 1792: John Burgoyne, English commander in America died.
- 1796: Battle of Altenkirchen; Austrians defeated.
- 1798: Battle of Gorey, or New Ross, in Irish rebellion.
- 1798: Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Irish revolutionist, died in prison.
- 1800: Marshal Massena surrendered Genoa to England.
- 1801: James Pennethorne, British architect, born.
- 1803: Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli; American prisoners liberated and tribute ended.
- 1814: New French king proclaimed a liberal constitution.
- 1831: Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, elected king of Belgium.
- 1833: Sir Garnet Wolseley, British general, born.
- 1847: The Parliamentary army took an oath not to dishonor until liberty of conscience was secured.
- 1849: Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, died.
- 1853: English and French fleets ordered to the Dardanelles.
- 1859: Battle of Magenta; Austrians defeated by the French.
- 1862: Artillery battle at New Bridge, near Richmond.
- 1862: Skirmish occurred at Trenton's Creek, N. C.
- 1863: Confederates evacuated Fort Pillow, Tenn.
- 1863: Confederates suffered heavily at Trilune, Tenn.
- 1864: Sheridan started on a second raid.
- 1864: Confederates abandoned Allatoona, Ga.
- 1864: A meeting held in New York to thank General Grant and his army.
- 1865: Cholera raged in Egypt.
- 1872: Jean Baptiste Vallant, French marshal, died.
- 1876: Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, assassinated.
- 1878: England and Turkey made a secret convention.
- 1878: Cyprus given over to be administered by England.
- 1878: First investiture of the Order of St. Catherine.
- 1879: French Chamber of Deputies annulled election of Blanqui, a convict.
- 1880: British waged war on insurgent natives in Cape Colony, Africa.
- 1887: William A. Wheeler, 19th Vice-President of the United States, died.
- 1891: Chilean insurgent transport "Itata" surrendered in Rear Admiral McCann, United States Navy.
- 1894: Portland, Oregon, widely inundated.
- 1893: Henry Martyn Scudder, American missionary, died.
- 1896: Austin Corbin, American financier and lawyer, died.
- 1896: Ernesto Rossi, famous Italian actor, died.
- 1898: Charles Vernon Gridley, captain U. S. Navy, died.
- 1899: Anti-Dreyfus rioters in France assaulted President Loubet.
- 1900: Edwards A. Park, American theologian, died.
- 1906: Arthur Pue Gorman, Senator from Maryland, died.
- 1906: John Chalfont New, ex-United States Treasurer and journalist, died.
- 1905: Assassination of Major Dreyfus attempted at Paris.
- 1910: Peru and Ecuador accepted mediation of Brazil and the United States.
- 1911: Rebels at Cape Haitien defeated government forces.
- 1911: Rodolf B. Brinkerhoff, American general and penologist, died.
- JUNE 5**
- Feast-day of St. Dorothea and Tyre martyr. St. Dorothea, the Theban St. Illudius; St. Boniface, apostle of Germany and martyr.
- 469 B. C. (?): Socrates, Grecian philosopher, born.
- 753: St. Boniface killed at Trebet by Frislanders.
- 1249: Crusaders invaded Egypt and captured Damietta.
- 1305: Philip IV., of France, recognized independence of Flanders.
- 1316: Louis X., king of France (1314-1316), died.
- 1341: Edmund de Langley, first duke of York, born.
- 1415: Huss required to recant before Council of Constance.
- 1568: Counts Horn and D'Egmont beheaded.
- 1625: Orlando Gibbons, English composer and organist died.
- 1629: Electoral Assembly at Ratissham demanded dismissal of Waldstein.
- 1646: Battle of Benburb; O'Neill defeated the English.
- 1653: Joseph Pittin de Tournesfort, French botanist born.
- 1667: Johann Heinrich Hottelinger, Swiss Orientalist died.
- 1716: Roger Cotes, English mathematician, died.
- 1723: Adam Smith, political economist born.
- 1724: Henry Sacheverell, English Tory politician, died.
- 1744: Frederick II. and France made secret treaty against Austria.
- 1749: British government sent immigrants to Nova Scotia, who subsequently founded Halifax.
- 1771: Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover born.
- 1809: Clinton embarked for the North with most of his army.
- 1811: Americans captured Angusta, Ga., from the English.
- 1833: The Minstgolfier brothers made a second balloon ascent at Annamay France.
- 1790: John Fitch's steamboat made a trip from Philadelphia to Trenton and returned.
- 1795: United Irishmen defeated at New Ross 221 prisoners executed.
- 1799: Battle of Zurich, French defeated.
- 1805: Bonaparte instituted Order of the Iron Crown of Italy.
- 1806: Holland made a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte.
- 1809: Christoph Gottfried Bardill, German philosopher, died.
- 1816: Giovanni Paisiello, Italian composer, died.
- 1826: Karl Maria von Weber, German composer, died.
- 1835: The insurgents in the Papineau rebellion in Canada were defeated near Toronto.
- 1842: Thomas Henry Lister, English novelist, died.
- 1846: Telegraph line completed between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
- 1851: First chapter of Uncle Tom's Cabin published.
- 1854: Canada and the United States signed a 10-year reciprocity treaty.
- 1854: England and the United States concluded a fisheries and reciprocity treaty.
- 1857: Stamp dues on English newspapers abolished.
- 1858: San Francisco declared to be in a state of insurrection.
- 1859: A frost in Ohio destroyed wheat crop.
- 1862: Congress recognized independence of Haiti and Liberia.
- 1863: Lee concentrated his army at Culpeper, Va.
- 1863: French entered Mexico City.
- 1864: Confederates defeated by Hunter at Piedmont, Va.
- 1864: William E. Jones, major-general (Confederate) died.
- 1865: Galveston surrendered to Federals.
- 1865: Missouri ratified a new constitution.
- 1867: National Brewers' Congress of the United States voted for political action.
- 1868: A Chinese embassy received at Washington.
- 1877: Sixth Avenue elevated railroad in New York opened to Fifty-ninth Street.
- 1881: Rioting and Fenian outrages began in Ireland.
- 1885: Sir Julius Benedict, English musical composer, died.
- 1889: John Hamilton Gray, Justice of Supreme Court of Canada, died.
- 1894: Suez Canal Company made Charles de Lesseps a director and pensioned the widow and children of Ferdinand.
- 1894: Maryland militia called out to keep order at the coal mines.
- 1894: Great floods in Fraser river valley, British Columbia.
- 1895: Abu Bakr, Sultan of Johore, died.
- 1897: Samuel Phillips Lee, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1898: New South Wales rejected the Federation Constitution.
- 1899: Parliament voted £150,000 to Lord Kitchener.
- 1899: John H. Copleston, English journalist, died.
- 1900: Stephen Crane, American author, died.
- 1900: Richard Salter Storrs, American clergyman orator, and author, died.
- 1903: Alfonso XIII. of Spain visited England.
- 1905: Whitelaw Reid presented at the English court as American ambassador.
- 1910: William Sydney Porter ("O. Henry"), American novelist, died.
- 1910: Stephen Van Rensselaer Ford, American composer and critic, died.
- 1911: Marquis Emilio de Ojeda, Spanish diplomat, died.
- JUNE 6**
- Feast-day of St. Philip, the deacon St. Clander; St. Norbert, founder of the Premonstratensian order.
- 1329: Edward III. of England humiliated by Philip VI. of France.
- 1517: Battle of Navara; Swiss defeated French.
- 1533: Ludovico Ariosto, Italian poet, died.
- 1599: Diego de Silva Velasquez, Spanish painter baptized.
- 1606: Pierre Corneille, French dramatist, born.
- 1673: Louis XIV. and Elector of Brandenburg signed treaty of Vossem.
- 1684: Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, English theologian, born.
- 1703: Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, died.
- 1706: Antwerp surrendered to the Allies.
- 1710: Duchess de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., died.
- 1756: John Trumbull, American artist, born.
- 1758: Ahmed Hale, American patriot, born.
- 1761: Ahmed, of Afghanistan won a great victory at Panipat over the Marathas.
- 1762: George, Lord Anson, English admiral, died.
- 1763: Massachusetts called for a Colonial Congress.
- 1780: British burned Connecticut Farms (now called Union), N. J. driven away by militia.
- 1799: Patrick Henry, American patriot and orator, died.
- 1803: Many public buildings destroyed by fire at Montreal.
- 1810: Bonaparte crossed the Vistula and defeated Russia.
- 1813: James Lawrence, captain, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1813: Americans repulsed British at Burlington Heights, Canada.
- 1813: Battle of Stony Creek, Canada; Americans defeated.
- 1818: Jan Henryk Dombrowski, Polish general, died.
- 1820: Queen Caroline returned to London.
- 1831: Rudolf Krentzer, French violinist and composer, died.
- 1832: Jeremy Bentham, writer on economics, died.
- 1837: Diego José Victor Portales, Chilean statesman, died.
- 1844: Parent society of Young Men's Christian Association organized in London.
- 1846: Manuel Aguilar, South American statesman, died.
- 1847: José Fernandes Pinheiro, Brazilian statesman, died.
- 1853: Riots in Quebec caused by an apostate priest's lecturing.
- 1859: An armistice between Austria and Sardinia.
- 1861: Count di Cavour, Italian statesman, died.
- 1861: Governor of South Carolina denounced as traitors those who paid debts to Northern creditors.
- 1862: Battle of Memphis; Federal troops took the city.
- 1863: King of Denmark accepted throne of Greece for his son.
- 1864: Federals occupied Staunton, Va.
- 1864: Sher Ali, amir of Afghanistan, defeated his brother.
- 1865: France rescinded recognition of the Confederacy.
- 1866: Pension bill giving \$25 a month to all helpless soldiers became a law.
- 1866: Bank failures in London caused great excitement.
- 1869: A new Constitution promulgated in Spain.
- 1871: Alsace annexed to Germany.
- 1872: Congress reduced tariff ten per cent. and cut internal revenue.
- 1872: Republican National Convention nominated U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson.
- 1872: Joseph H. Scrantom, American capitalist, a founder of Scrantom, Pa., died.
- 1873: Congress made further reductions in import duties.
- 1873: Heinrich Wilhelm Adelbert, brother of Frederick William III., died.
- 1874: Carlists defeated at Godesa Spain.
- 1884: Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated J. G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
- 1886: Bismarck defeated by British at Tlape.
- 1888: Democratic National Convention at St. Louis nominated Cleveland and Thurman.
- 1889: Fire at Seattle, Wash., did damage above \$15,000,000.
- 1889: Italians occupied the Keren district in Abyssinia.
- 1891: Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, died.
- 1893: Russian extradition treaty announced by President Cleveland.
- 1893: Fargo, N. Dak., lost \$2,500,000 by fire.
- 1895: Henry Phillips, Jr., American archeologist and philologist, died.
- 1896: Rafael de Quesada, Cuban statesman, died.
- 1898: Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson sank the "Merrimack" in Santiago Channel.
- 1899: Porto Rico ports bombarded.
- 1900: British flag raised in Pretoria.
- 1900: Civil government enacted for District of Alaska.
- 1900: Boers defeated and captured the British at Rooval.
- 1901: Boers routed by General Elliot at Reitz.
- 1901: Boers captured Jamestown, Cape Colony.
- 1903: Clonduburst at Clifton, S. C., killed 50 and caused loss of over \$3,500,000.
- 1905: Crown Prince of Germany married Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- 1906: Karl von Hartmann, German metaphysician, died.
- 1907: Public Utilities bill in New York signed by the Governor.
- 1907: King and Queen of Sweden celebrated golden wedding.
- 1909: Alexander McCure, American journalist, died.
- 1911: Edward Harrigan, American comedian, died.
- 1912: United States and Panama signed parcel-post agreement.
- JUNE 7**
- Feast-day of St. Paul, Bishop of Constantinople, martyr. St. Colman; St. Godeschale, prince of western Vandals and his companions, martyrs. St. Robert, of Newminster. St. Merlader.
- 218: Marcus Opellius Macrinus, emperor of Rome killed.
- 1329: Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, died.
- 1492: Casimir IV., king of Poland (1447-1492), died.
- 1494: Convention of Tordesillas signed.
- 1520: Opening of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
- 1549: Peace with France concluded. England surrendered Boulogne.
- 1663: Indians attacked settlement at Esopus (Kingston), N. Y.
- 1676: Paul Gerhardt, German sacred poet, died.
- 1700: Charter of Pennsylvania given up.
- 1731: William Alkman, Scottish portrait-painter, died.
- 1755: Braddock set out on his march to Fort Duquesne.
- 1758: An earthquake in Persia killed over 40,000 persons.
- 1761: The English captured Belleisle, France.
- 1761: John Rennie, British engineer, born.
- 1770: Robert Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister, born.



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1773 Earthquake destroyed Santlago, Guatemala, and all its people  
1775 Massachusetts General Court authorized privateers  
1776 Richard Henry Lee offered in Congress a resolution declaring that the colonies should be free and independent  
1776 Congress made a demand for independence instead of constitutional liberty  
1779 William Warburton, English prelate, died  
1780 No popery riots raged in London  
1787 Rev. W. D. Conybeare, English geologist, born  
1791 The Bank of the United States at Philadelphia instituted  
1795 Battle of Antrim, Irish rebellion  
1814 Czar Alexander and Frederick William of Prussia visited London with their officers  
1838 Madame Junot, French author, died  
1840 Frederick William III, king of Prussia, died  
1840 Frederick William IV. ascended the Prussian throne  
1840 Louis Jean Lemercier, French dramatist, died  
1848 Whigs nominated Taylor and Fillmore for President and Vice-President of the United States  
1853 Joseph Cottle, English publisher for Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, died  
1854 Charles Baudin des Ardennes, French naval officer, died  
1855 "Mamelon" hill captured by the French during Crimean war  
1861 British ship "Prince of Wales" wrecked and plundered in Brazil  
1862 W. B. Mumford hanged by General Butler for hauling down a United States flag in New Orleans  
1862 United States and Great Britain agreed to suppress the slave trade  
1863 Battle of Milliken's Bend, La.  
1864 Sanitary Fair opened in Philadelphia  
1866 Fenians again invaded Canada, but retired when met by resistance  
1866 Prussian army entered Holstein  
1870 David Reed, American anti-slavery reformer, died  
1871 Thomas J. Rodman, general U. S. Army, inventor of Rodman gun, died  
1873 Spanish Carlists besieged Irun  
1878 Congress repealed bankruptcy law of March 2, 1867  
1880 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for a memorial to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown  
1880 Chileans took the port of Arica, Peru, by assault  
1884 Charles Fenne Hoffman, American poet, died  
1884 James Watson Webb, American journalist, died  
1886 James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, created a cardinal  
1888 Richard M. Hoe, inventor of revolving printing press, died  
1888 Congress repealed the preemption, timber-culture, and desert-land laws  
1888 Edmond Lehoucq, French marshal, died  
1889 Captain Wissman, German administrator, set fire to Wingo, British East Africa  
1889 A German admiral bombarded Saadani, British East Africa  
1892 Republican National Convention at Minneapolis nominated Harrison and Reid  
1892 Brazilian rebels in Matto-Grosso were routed  
1893 Dam across Colorado river at Austin, Tex., completed  
1893 Edwin Booth, American tragedian, died  
1896 Wyatt Eaton, American painter, died  
1899 Mary Frances Cusack (the Nun of Kenmare), Irish author, died  
1899 Augustin Daly, American dramatist and manager, died  
1901 Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to Scottish Universities  
1901 William R. Nicholson, American (Reformed Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
1902 George Hughes Hepworth, American journalist and clergyman, died  
1905 Norwegian Storching deposed Oscar II of Sweden  
1906 George Carter Barrett, American jurist, died  
1907 Alfred Newton, English ornithologist (Cambridge), died  
1907 Edward John Routh, English mathematician (Cambridge), died  
1910 Earthquake in southern Italy did much damage  
1910 Goldwin Smith, Canadian publicist and historian, died  
1911 Francisco I. Madero enthusiastically received in Mexico City  
1911 Earthquake in Mexico City caused death of 63 lives  
1911 Edward Dunham Roble, ex-chief engineer, U. S. Navy, died  
1911 Maurice Rouvier, ex-premier of France, died  
1912 Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas enjoined Pennsylvania Railroad employees from taking a strike vote

## JUNE 8

Feast-day of: St. Maximinus; St. Gildard or Godard; St. Medard; St. Syra, virgin of Ireland; St. Clou of Metz, St. William of York, confessor  
68 Nero, emperor of Rome, committed suicide  
632 Mohammed, founder of Islam, died  
1012 Harthagenut, king of England died  
1316 Louis X, king of France, died  
1536 Convocation of English clergymen agreed to articles of faith  
1590 Sir Thomas Randolph, minister of Queen Elizabeth died

1618 Ferdinand II crowned king of Hungary  
1645 Giovanni Cassini, Italian astronomer, born  
1655 Feodor III, emperor of Russia, born  
1688 Seven bishops sent to the Tower of London  
1689 A Committee of Safety in New York attempted to revise the government  
1695 Christjan Huygens, Dutch mathematician, died  
1703 Paper money first authorized and issued in New York  
1729 Charles Le Moyne, French commander in Canada, died  
1743 Alessandro di Cagliostro (Giuseppe Balsamo), Italian impostor, born  
1749 Ambrose Phillips, English writer, died  
1755 British fleet attacked French off Cape Race  
1758 Amherst landed his troops near Louisburg, Nova Scotia  
1759 Rev. Thomas Whitaker, English antiquary, born  
1765 Johann Joachim Winckelmann, German antiquary, died  
1772 Robert Stevenson, British engineer, born  
1783 Washington announced to the Governors his intention of resigning as commander-in-chief  
1786 Alexander McDougall, American Revolutionary general, died  
1794 The "Festival of the Supreme Being" held in Paris  
1794 Godfried August Bürger, German poet, died  
1795 Louis XVII died in prison  
1806 George Wythe, American statesman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died  
1809 Thomas Paine, American writer, died  
1813 David Dixon Porter, admiral U. S. Navy, born  
1814 Charles Reade, English novelist, born  
1816 Germanic Confederation established  
1821 Sir Samuel White Baker, African explorer, born  
1829 John Everett Millais, English painter, born  
1831 Sarah Kemble Siddons, English tragic actress, died  
1832 Cholera first appeared in America at Quebec  
1841 Astley's Amphitheater in London burned for third time  
1844 United States Senate rejected the treaty made with Texas  
1845 Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, died  
1857 Siege of Delhi began  
1857 Douglas William Jerrold, English humorous writer, died  
1853 Battle of Melegnano  
1861 Tennessee seceded from the Union by popular vote  
1861 Aggregate of subscriptions for war purposes in the Northern States announced to be \$32,000,000  
1861 Virginia transferred State troops to Confederacy  
1862 Battle of Cross Keys, in Shenandoah Valley  
1863 Grant reported his complete investment of Vicksburg  
1864 Republican National Convention nominated Lincoln and Andrew Johnson  
1864 Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act in Canada caused exodus of Fenians  
1861 Daniel Adams, physician and writer of text-books, died  
1865 Canada organized an army of 35,000 men because of Fenians  
1867 Francis Joseph crowned as king of Hungary  
1873 Spanish Cortes voted for a republic  
1873 The "Great Eastern" began laying the fourth Atlantic cable  
1874 A direct Atlantic cable landed on New Hampshire coast  
1876 George Sand (Baroness Dudevant), French author, died  
1882 First of a series of agrarian murders in Ireland  
1884 Noah Haynes Swayne, Justice United States Supreme Court, died  
1890 Disastrous floods swept the valley of the Danube  
1891 Scottish ship building trades went on strike  
1891 Carlo Maria Curci, Catholic theologian, died  
1892 Oriental Bank in London failed for over \$30,000,000  
1893 A convent near Montreal burned, destroying several lives and \$1,000,000 of property  
1896 Frank Mayo, American actor, died  
1896 Jules Francis Simon, French statesman and author, died  
1898 Benjamin Tyler Henry, inventor of Winchester rifle, died  
1899 Antonio Luna, Filipino general, shot  
1900 Botha's Pass taken by the British in the South-African war  
1903 Building-trades employees in New York went on strike  
1903 French bombarded Zenaga, in Morocco  
1905 Charles Antoine Leopold, prince of Hohenzollern, died  
1906 Lynde Harrison, American jurist, died  
1908 Numerous bomb outrages began to occur in India  
1910 Sir William Francis Butler, British general and diplomat, died  
1911 Birbeck Bank in London failed, with deficiency of \$3,000,000  
1911 Fire in Quito destroyed United States building on exposition grounds  
1911 Strike of dockmen in Liverpool began to prevent sailing of ocean steamships

1911 American wheat crop reported at 754,000,000 bushels  
1912 Monument to Columbus unveiled in Washington, D. C.

## JUNE 9

Feast-day of St. Vincent, martyr, St. Pelagia, St. Columba or Columkille, St. Richard of Andria  
1099 Crusaders laid siege to Jerusalem  
1525 Florian Geyer, leader in Peasants' war, killed  
1572 Jeanne d'Albret, queen of Navarre, died  
1573 William Maitland, Scottish statesman, secretary of state under Mary Queen of Scots, died  
1597 José de Anchieta, "Apostle of Brazil," died  
1640 Leopold I, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, born  
1647 Parliament prorogued because of irreconcilable differences between the two Houses  
1672 Anheim and Deventer surrendered to Turin  
1681 William Lilly, English astrologer, died  
1715 Lord Bollingbroke and Earl of Oxford impeached of high treason  
1756 Francisco Miranda, Spanish-American revolutionist born  
1775 The American army at Cambridge, Mass. numbered 7,644  
1778 George Friedrich Grotendorf, declaimer of famous inscriptions, born  
1778 Dr. William Kenrick, English prelate, died  
1781 George Stephenson, English inventor, born  
1791 John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," born  
1793 The Vendéens defeated French Republicans and captured Samur  
1793 One-fourth of Copenhagen destroyed by fire  
1798 Battle of Arklow, United Irishmen defeated  
1800 Battle of Montebello, Austrians defeated  
1803 Austria issued decree for an army of 300,000 conscripts  
1812 Earl of Liverpool made premier of Great Britain  
1820 Dr. Abraham Rees, English encyclopedist, died  
1820 Hidalgo de Cisneros, Spanish general and statesman, died  
1853 Military called out to suppress religious riot in Montreal, 10 killed 16 wounded  
1855 The Illustrated Times first published in London  
1861 The Secretary of War appointed the United States Sanitary Commission  
1869 Federalists routed at Port Republic, Shenandoah Valley  
1863 Cavalry fight at Brandy Station, Va.  
1863 Battle at Beverly Ford, Va.  
1863 Dost Mohammed, ameer of Afghanistan, died  
1863 Shere Ali became ameer of Afghanistan, 15 brothers opposed him  
1864 Morgan defeated at Mt. Stirling, Ky.  
1864 Lexington, N. C., refused to surrender to Morgan  
1864 Danish-Prussian armistice prolonged one month  
1865 President Moreno of Ecuador seized English mail ship, captured insurgent vessels, and shot the rebels  
1867 Sultan of Turkey designated the Khedive as sovereign  
1869 Francis Joseph granted political amnesty to Hungary  
1870 Charles Dickens, English novelist, died  
1876 Bodies of Louis Philippe and some members of family moved from England to France  
1878 Cuba allowed to elect representatives to Spanish Cortes  
1880 Greenback National Convention nominated Weaver and Chambers  
1883 Body of John Howard Payne, writer of "Home, Sweet Home," moved from Tunis and buried in Washington  
1884 French and Chinese ratified treaty of Tientsin  
1885 China recognized French control of Annam  
1885 Gladstone ministry resigned  
1887 The mutiny of the Ghilzais in Afghanistan suppressed  
1890 Carnegie Library opened in Edinburgh  
1891 French and American ministers in China demanded that the Imperial authorities protect foreigners  
1892 Sidney Dillon, president Union Pacific railroad, died  
1893 Ford's Theater, in Washington, remodeled into government offices, collapsed, 21 killed and 50 injured  
1893 La Cressonnière, French actor, died  
1894 William Dwight Whitney, American philologist, died  
1897 Alvan G. Clark, American manufacturer of telescope lenses died  
1900 Boer commander Cronje surrendered at Klerksdorp  
1901 Sir Walter Besant, English author, died  
1901 Edward Moran, American painter, died  
1904 Levi Z. Latta, American merchant, died  
1905 Norway displayed new flag  
1906 Sir Frederick Peel, English statesman, died  
1907 Julia Magruder, American novelist, died  
1907 American Sugar Refining Company settled customs frauds by payment of \$2,000,000

## JUNE 10

Feast-day of St. Margaret, queen of Scotland, Blessed Henry or Hugo of Treviso, confessor  
1190 Frederick Barbarossa drowned in Syria  
1556 Martin Agricola, German musician, died  
1580 Luis de Camoëns, Portuguese poet, died  
1605 Feodor II, Aleksevitch, emperor of Russia, murdered  
1609 First Dutch settlers reached Manhattan Island  
1610 Virginia colonists sailed for home but, encountering three vessels with reinforcements and supplies, returned to Jamestown  
1622 Tilly defeated Christian of Brunswick at Hoebst  
1646 Boarstall House taken by Parliamentarians  
1647 Army petitioned Parliament on subject of arrears and Irish service  
1651 Alessandro Algardi, Italian sculptor, died  
1661 Massachusetts General Court made a declaration of rights  
1664 The Navigation Acts enforced in colonies  
1678 Edward Randolph arrived in Boston  
1688 Prince James Francis Edward Stuart, "The Old Pretender," born  
1692 Bridge Bishop hanged at Salem as a witch  
1706 Disenfranchising Act of South Carolina annulled by Parliament  
1706 John Dollond, famous London optician, born  
1735 Thomas Hearne, English antiquary and diarist died  
1761 Cherokees in Tennessee defeated by British under Grant  
1768 Customs men broke out in Boston  
1773 British armed vessel "Gaspee" captured and burned in Narragansett Bay  
1776 David Garrick made last stage appearance  
1794 Practically unlimited powers given French revolutionary tribunals  
1807 Battle at Hellsberg between Soult and the Russians  
1809 Bonaparte excommunicated by Pope VI  
1810 Robert Schumann, German composer, born  
1821 Moses Austin, father of Stephen Austin, founder of Texas, died  
1829 First boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge  
1832 Sir Edwin Arnold, English poet, born  
1835 Ferdinand IV, Grand Duke of Tuscany, born  
1836 André Marie Ampère, French physicist, died  
1841 Henry M. Stanley, African explorer, born  
1845 Benjamin Constant, French painter, born  
1850 American Bible Union established in New York  
1853 Dr. Robert Brown, English botanist, died  
1861 Fight at Big Bethel, Va. Federals repulsed  
1861 Theodore Winthrop killed  
1861 Napoleon III proclaimed French neutrality in American Civil War  
1862 Skirmish at James Island, Charleston, S. C.  
1863 Federals won at Morris Island, Charleston, S. C.  
1864 Gen. B. F. Butler made an unsuccessful attack at Petersburg  
1864 Cavalry fight occurred near Trevilian Station, Va.  
1864 Conspiracy to unite Spain and Portugal suppressed  
1864 Battle of Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.  
1865 Lydia Huntley Sigourney, American poet, died  
1866 Prussia assumed control of Holstein  
1866 Bismarck submitted new constitution for Germany  
1868 Michael Obrenovitch, Prince of Serbia, murdered  
1875 A direct cable completed between New York and Ireland  
1875 Francisco Gonzales Vigil, Peruvian scholar and statesman, died  
1878 Januarius A. MacGahan, American war-correspondent, died  
1882 An English aeronaut crossed the English Channel in a balloon, landing 140 miles from the starting-point in 80 minutes  
1884 Mahdists captured Berber, Egypt  
1886 Prince Luitpold declared regent of Bavaria  
1889 Johnstown, Pa., placed under martial law because of rioting by striking coal-miners  
1891 Funeral of Sir John Macdonald at Kingston, largest ever seen in Canada  
1897 Francis Sumner, archbishop of New Orleans, died  
1899 Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch of Russia died  
1900 A state of siege proclaimed in West Prussia because of anti-Semitic riots  
1900 Boers began to evacuate Lang's Nek and Mahaba Hill  
1901 Robert Williams Buchanan, English poet and novelist died

1903: King and Queen of Serbia assassinated.  
 1904: Laurence Hutton, American author and critic died.  
 1906: Vienna mob made demonstration against Hungarian ministry.  
 1907: Franco-Japanese treaty signed at Paris.  
 1908: Marie Louis Gaston Boissier, secretary French Academy, died.  
 1909: Edward Everett Hale, chaplain U S Senate, died.  
 1910: Hermann Vezlin, American actor, died.  
 1911: Prince of Wales made a Knight of the Garter.  
 1911: At Rouen, France, the 1000th anniversary of the landing of the Norsemen was celebrated.  
 1912: William H. Everett, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1912: United States Supreme Court decided that conspiracies against Federal laws are punishable in any state where an overt act is committed.  
 1912: Viscount Haldane became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.  
 1912: The czar of Russia visited Moscow for the first time in nine years.  
 1912: Aeroplane race from Berlin to Vienna was won by Helmuth Rirth, who covered 330 miles in 395 minutes.

## JUNE 11

Feast-day of St. Barnabas, the apostle, St. Tochuma, martyr, of Ireland.  
 1258: The "Mad Parliament" met at Oxford.  
 1294: Roger Bacon, English philosopher, died.  
 1423: Battle of Cravant; English defeated French and Scotch.  
 1488: James III., of Scotland, escaping from Sauchieburn, was killed by the rebel Borthwick.  
 1496: Columbus returned to Spain in great dejection.  
 1509: Henry VIII. married Catherine of Aragon.  
 1509: Domestic animals first sent to America.  
 1535: Luther married the former nun Catherine von Bora.  
 1593: Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed with colonists for America.  
 1598: George Wither, English poet, born.  
 1630: Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, sent an army to help German Protestants.  
 1660: John, first Lord Colepeper, English politician died.  
 1665: Sir Kenelm Digby, English philosophical writer, died.  
 1685: Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., landed in England.  
 1693: English soldiers brought a pestilence to Boston.  
 1712: Duc de Vendôme, French commander, died.  
 1719: Earthquake in China hurled 1,000 people beneath ruins of England, died.  
 1727: George I., king of England, died.  
 1742: Treaty of Breslau and Berlin.  
 1747: Montreal, Canada, ruled by Indians.  
 1776: Congress appointed a committee to prepare a declaration of independence.  
 1776: John Constable, English painter, born.  
 1790: Abel François Villemain, French author, born.  
 1792: First bank in New Hampshire began business at Portsmouth.  
 1793: Dr. William Robertson, British historian, died.  
 1800: Baden Powell, English physicist, died.  
 1816: Pierre F. C. Augereau, French marshal, died.  
 1828: Dugald Stewart, Scottish moral philosopher, died.  
 1832: Senate re-chartered United States Bank.  
 1833: Jonas Lie, Norwegian novelist, born.  
 1848: Archduke John entered Frankfurt, Prussia.  
 1849: A Russian army of 130,000 came to aid of Austria.  
 1855: Smithfield, London, abandoned as a cattle-market.  
 1855: Governor Reeder, of Kansas, charged with irregularities in sale of Indian lands, removed.  
 1859: Metternich, Austrian statesman and diplomat, died.  
 1861: Loyalists in West Virginia formed a state government.  
 1863: Ohio Democrats nominated Vallandigham for governor.  
 1864: Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief-Justice of New Jersey, died.  
 1876: Republican National Convention met at Cincinnati and nominated Hayes and Wheeler.  
 1882: Arabi Pasha began a rebellion in Egypt against foreign control.  
 1882: Riots arose in Alexandria, Egypt, 60 Europeans killed.  
 1883: Leader of riots in Alexandria, in 1882, hanged.  
 1888: Lord Stanley became governor-general of Canada.  
 1891: Anglo-Portuguese convention relating to Africa signed.  
 1891: A whaleback steamer, grain-laden, left Duluth, Mich., for Europe.  
 1891: Natives in Portuguese East Africa rebelled and joined the British.  
 1894: Abdul Aziz proclaimed Sultan of Morocco.  
 1894: Don Frederigo Madrazo, Spanish painter died.  
 1896: Sir George Webb Dasent, English author, died.  
 1899: Theodore W. J. Wille, American religious author and author died.

1899: William Garden Blakie, Scottish theologian, died.  
 1900: Boers defeated at Diamond Hill.  
 1900: Lord Methuen defeated De Wet at Rhenoster.  
 1900: Chancellor of Japanese Legation at Peking murdered.  
 1901: William James Samford, Governor of Alabama, died.  
 1905: Russia and Japan agreed to peace-parley at Portsmouth, N. H.  
 1906: Public schools were opened in the Philippine Islands.  
 1906: Mary Putnam Jacob, American physician and author, died.  
 1907: Clovis Hugues, French publicist, died.  
 1907: John Tyler Morgan, U S Senator from Alabama, died.  
 1908: George Edmunds Merrill, president of Colgate University, died.  
 1908: William Leete Stone, American historian, died.  
 1909: Earthquake in valley of the Rhone killed 55.  
 1911: Seven aviators started in a 1,164-mile race in Germany.  
 1911: France objected to Germany's military movements in Morocco.  
 1911: Plague reported in Amoy district of China.  
 1912: British House of Commons began consideration of the Irish Home Rule Bill in committee.  
 1912: Cuban insurgents fired on United States marines at Guantanamo.

## JUNE 12

Feast-day of Sts. Basilides, Quirinus or Cyrinus, Nahor, and Nazarius, martyrs, St. Eskild of Sweden, St. John of Sahagun.  
 1099: Jerusalem assaulted by Crusaders.  
 1166: Ethelred, English ecclesiastic, died.  
 1367: Wesecians elected king of the Romans.  
 1418: Massacre of the Armagnacs began, 3,500 killed.  
 1429: French, with Joan of Arc, captured Jargeau from English.  
 1494: Columbus made another visit to Cuba.  
 1511: Paolo Manutius, Italian classical scholar and printer, died.  
 1615: Jesuit missionaries reached Port Royal, Nova Scotia.  
 1630: John Winthrop arrived as Governor of Massachusetts.  
 1665: New York city incorporated.  
 1672: A French army led by Louis XIV. invaded Holland.  
 1672: Spreading false news, and speaking ill of state or government, forbidden in England.  
 1676: Indians attacked Hadley, Mass.  
 1683: The Rye House plot disclosed.  
 1701: Parliament passed Act of Settlement.  
 1734: James, Duke of Berwick, French commander, died.  
 1759: William Collins, British poet, died.  
 1775: Gage, in Boston, offered pardon to "rebels" and "traitors" except Hancock and Adams.  
 1778: The "Margaretta" attacked and captured at Machias, Me., by volunteers under command of Jeremiah O'Brien, the first sea-fight of the Revolution.  
 1776: Virginia adopted a Bill of Rights.  
 1792: Ministry of Roland, in France, dismissed.  
 1802: Harriet Martineau, English author, born.  
 1803: Richard Francois P. Bruck, French classical scholar, died.  
 1819: Charles Kingsley, English novelist, born.  
 1837: Magnetic-needle telegraph patented by Cooke and Wheatstone.  
 1838: Iowa organized as a Territory.  
 1842: Santa Anna became practically dictator of Mexico.  
 1842: Thomas Arnold, Master of Rugby, died.  
 1845: Oregon boundary defined by treaty.  
 1848: The Czechs rebelled at Prague.  
 1852: Xavier de Maistre, Savoyard soldier and author, died.  
 1858: Cairo, Ill., flooded by break in levee.  
 1862: Federals advanced on Little Rock, Ark.  
 1862: Confederates defeated near Village Bridge, Ark.  
 1863: Federal cavalry destroyed Darlen, Ga.  
 1863: Hooker retired to the Rappahannock to protect Washington, D. C.  
 1863: Governor of Pennsylvania enlisted the militia and asked support from New York, to repel expected Confederate invasion.  
 1864: Grant began change of base.  
 1864: Battle at Cyathlana, Ky.  
 1866: Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Prussia.  
 1870: National Bank circulation limited to \$354,000,000 secured by deposit of government bonds.  
 1872: First railway in Japan opened.  
 1878: Benj. L. E. Bennerville, American soldier, died.  
 1878: William Cullen Bryant, American poet, died.  
 1878: George V., king of Hanover, died.  
 1880: An Egyptian ohellisk shipped to New York.  
 1885: Henry C. F. Jenkin, British electrical engineer, died.  
 1887: Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, declined reelection.  
 1892: Barcelona, Spain, in state of siege.  
 1894: Plague in Hongkong, China, reported as causing 100 deaths daily.  
 1895: President issued warning against Cuban filibusters.

1895: Daniel Kirkwood, American mathematician and astronomer, died.  
 1897: Earthquakes in India caused widespread ruin.  
 1898: Aguinado proclaimed the independence of the Philippine Islands.  
 1898: Revolution ended in Venezuela by capture of Hernandez.  
 1899: Tornado killed 50 at New Richmond, Wis.  
 1900: Boers declined five days armistice.  
 1900: Buller marched into the Transvaal with an army.  
 1900: Belle Boyd, woman spy in American Civil War, died.  
 1901: British defeated at Wilmansrust, Transvaal.  
 1903: Alexander McDowell McCook, general U S Army, died.  
 1904: Manuel Quintana elected President of the Argentine Republic.  
 1906: O'Connell Bey, governor of Kordofan, defeated Egyptian rebels.  
 1908: Frank C. Bangs, American actor, died.  
 1911: United States Senate passed bill to submit an amendment for direct vote for Senators.  
 1911: France announced that she would deal with Germany alone in the matter of Morocco.  
 1911: Sixth Congress of International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened in Sweden.  
 1911: David C. Wells, American sociologist and educator, died.  
 1912: Czar Nicholas unveiled a statue of Alexander III. at Moscow.

## JUNE 13

Feast-day of St. Anthony of Padua, St. Dambnade of Ireland, virgin.  
 168 B. C.: Battle of Pydna; Romans defeated Perseus.  
 53 B. C.: Battle of Carrhae, Crassus defeated by Parthians.  
 37: Cnaeus Agricola, Roman general, born.  
 1231: Anthony of Padua, Franciscan monk and saint, died.  
 1602: Columbus discovered Martinique.  
 1637: Denonville left Montreal to attack the Seneca Indians.  
 1690: William III. landed at Carrickfergus in Ireland.  
 1752: Madame D'Arblay (Frances Burney), born.  
 1752: Virginia made treaty with Indians to build fort at forks of the Ohio.  
 1757: Pope Benedict XIII. forbade use of the Bible in any language except Latin.  
 1760: Virginians ravaged Tennessee valley to punish Indians.  
 1765: Charles Francis Panard, French dramatist, died.  
 1773: Thomas Young, English physicist, born.  
 1780: Women in Philadelphia organized American Daughters of Liberty.  
 1780: General Gates ordered to take command in the South.  
 1786: Winfield Scott, general, U S Army, born.  
 1790: José Antonio Paez, dictator of Venezuela, born.  
 1793: Antonio José da Sucre, first president of Bolivia, born.  
 1795: Thomas Arnold, famous English educator, born.  
 1798: Battle of Ballinacree, Irish rebellion.  
 1817: Richard Lovell Edgeworth, British educational writer, died.  
 1823: France suppressed Jesuit schools.  
 1838: Governor of Florida offered \$200 for every Indian, dead or alive.  
 1841: First Canadian parliament opened at Ottawa.  
 1842: British squadron entered Kiang River, China.  
 1848: Louis Napoleon elected to French assembly.  
 1853: British and French fleets of observation reached Besika bay, Asia Minor.  
 1854: American ships bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua.  
 1855: American or "Know Nothing" party split, and the anti-slavery element met in Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1859: Sepoy rebels captured Gwalior.  
 1858: United States and China signed a commercial treaty at Peking.  
 1861: Fast-day in Confederate States.  
 1862: French defeated Mexicans at Orizaba.  
 1862: Mormon apostates in Utah resisted the sheriff.  
 1862: General J. E. B. Stuart (Confederate) started on a raid around McClellan's army.  
 1862: McClellan's army reported to number 127,327 effective men.  
 1863: Federal assault on Port Hudson repulsed.  
 1863: Confederates demanded surrender of Winchester, Va.  
 1864: Army of Potomac began crossing the Chickahominy.  
 1864: United States House of Representatives passed bill to repeal fugitive-slave law.  
 1864: Henryk Dembinski, Polish general, died.  
 1865: All disabilities were removed from Tennessee by presidential proclamation.  
 1865: President Johnson proclaimed restoration of civil government in Mississippi.  
 1865: Cleveland J. Campbell, general, U S Volunteers, died.  
 1866: Hanover, ally of Austria, invaded by Prussia.  
 1867: Corumba taken by Brazilians.  
 1872: Great fire at Lisbon, Portugal.  
 1873: British defeated Ashantis at Elmina.  
 1876: First railroad in China opened.  
 1880: Opening of the Congress of Berlin.  
 1880: James A. Bayard, American jurist, Senator for Delaware, died.

1881: The "Jeannette," of the Bennett Polar Expedition, crushed in the ice.  
 1886: Suicide of the king of Bavaria.  
 1889: Tobacco interests of the United States combined, with \$25,000,000 capital.  
 1890: Germany and Morocco signed a commercial convention.  
 1893: Canadian government assented to Anglo-Russian fisheries agreement.  
 1893: Chinese steamer "Nainchow" sank with 414 persons on board.  
 1894: Fire in Panama destroyed property worth over \$1,000,000.  
 1895: Ruiz Zorrilla, republican leader in Spain, died.  
 1896: Alpheus Felck, ex-Governor of Michigan, died.  
 1898: Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Canadian statesman, died.  
 1900: Nicholas Frederick Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, died.  
 1905: Prime Minister of Greece assassinated.  
 1906: Egyptian rebels killed four English officers.  
 1907: Mrs. William G. Jones, American actress, died.  
 1908: Thomas Wiggins ("Blind Tim"), American colored musical prodigy, died.  
 1909: Battle of Djakovitch; Albanians defeated by Turks.  
 1912: Wheat tentatively admitted free into France.  
 1912: Cuban troops defeated insurgents in Santiago.

## JUNE 14

Feast-day of St. Basil the Great, Saints Rufinus and Valerius, martyrs, St. Methodius, Patriarch of Constantinople.  
 510 B. C.: Roman Republic established and first consul elected.  
 1205: Enrico Dandolo, Doge of Venice (1192-1205), died.  
 1381: Wat Tyler's rebellion in England.  
 1645: Battle of Naseby; Charles I. totally defeated.  
 1658: Battle of Dunkirk; Turenne defeated Condé.  
 1662: Sir Harry Vane, English patriot, beheaded.  
 1666: Lutherans opened a place of worship in New York.  
 1674: Martin Le Roy, Seigneur de Gomberville, French romance writer, died.  
 1710: Governor Hunter reached New York with 3,000 Palatines.  
 1726: Thomas Pennant, British naturalist, born.  
 1728: Congress of Solssens.  
 1748: Colin Maclaurin, Scottish mathematician, died.  
 1775: Congress voted to raise an army of 20,000.  
 1777: Congress adopted the national emblem.  
 1800: Battle of Marengo; Bonaparte defeated Austrians.  
 1800: Jean Baptiste Kleber, French general, assassinated at Cairo, Egypt.  
 1800: Louis Desaix, French commander, killed at Marengo.  
 1801: Benedict Arnold, American traitor, died.  
 1801: Robert Anderson, U S Army, hero of Fort Sumter, born.  
 1807: Battle of Friedland; French defeated Russians.  
 1809: Battle of Raab, French defeated Austrians.  
 1812: Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," born.  
 1815: Bonaparte crossed Belgian frontier to attack Wellington.  
 1826: Janizaries revolted at Constantinople and were massacred.  
 1830: Algerians routed by French.  
 1837: Giacomo Leopardi, Italian poet, died.  
 1839: Riots followed rejection of Chartist petition in London.  
 1850: San Francisco lost 300 buildings by fire.  
 1852: Jacques Pradier, French sculptor, died.  
 1854: United States government proposed forcible resistance to collection of sound dues by Denmark.  
 1861: Confederates evacuated Harper's Ferry.  
 1863: Fighting on James Island, Charleston, S. C.  
 1863: "Molly Maguires" active in Pennsylvania coal-regions.  
 1863: Confederates invested Winchester; Federals under General Milroy fought their way out with loss of 3,000 men.  
 1863: Consuls of England and Austria sent from the Confederacy.  
 1863: Confederate cavalry invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania.  
 1863: Fortifications are thrown up around Pittsburg, Pa.  
 1864: General Leonidas Polk (Protestant Episcopal), bishop and soldier (Confederate), killed.  
 1864: Sher Ali entered Kandahar, Afghanistan.  
 1866: Germanic Confederation dissolved.  
 1867: Paraguayans bombarded enemies' camp on Paraná river.  
 1871: Josiah Tattnall, U S Navy, died.  
 1877: Mary Carpenter, English philanthropist died.  
 1879: Johann Karl Rosenkranz, German philosopher, died.  
 1882: The Mahdists reported to have annihilated 6,000 Egyptian troops.  
 1883: The Boers finally defeated the Basutos, who had fought for three years.  
 1883: Edward Fitzgerald, English poet and translator, died.  
 1884: Cholera broke out at Toulon, France.

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1886 Bulgarian National Assembly met  
1888 Australian colonies appealed to home government to restrict Chinese immigration  
1888 José Victorino Lastarria, Chilean publicist and author, died  
1889 Striking workmen rioted throughout Bohemia  
1890 Portuguese Cortes declared Louis Philippe heir to throne  
1891 J. C. Abbott was made premier of Canada  
1892 Socialists began a series of riots in Belgium  
1894 France and Italy agreed to act with Spain in averting civil war in Morocco  
1897. Barnett Isaacs Barnato, African "diamond king," drowned at sea  
1898 Anglo-French treaty signed concerning the Niger basin  
1900 Hawaii organized as United States Territory  
1900 Richard Hooker Wilmer, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
1904 Insurrection in St. Luis, Argentine Republic, governor taken prisoner  
1905 Gen. Abdulla Baird, U. S. Army, died  
1906 Henry O. Houghton, American publisher, died  
1907 Norwegian Storting refused suffrage to women  
1907 Bartolomeo Mino, Cuban insurgent leader, died  
1908 Frederik Arthur Stanley, Earl of Derby, ex-Governor-General of Canada, died  
1909 John Kountz, ex-Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army Republic, died  
1909 Alfonso Moreira Penna, President of Brazil, died  
1911 Jules J. Joseph Lefebvre, French painter, died  
1911 General strike of seamen declared at English and Holland ports  
1911 Johann Svendsen, Norwegian composer, died  
1912 Beef cattle sold in Chicago for \$8.00 a hundred weight, highest price recorded  
1912 A suffragette attacked the British premier at the India office, London

#### JUNE 15

Feast-day of Saints Vitus, Crescens, and Modestus, martyrs, St. Vaughan, St. Landell, St. Bernard, Blessed Gregory Barbarigo of Padua  
763 B. C. Tablets at Nineveh recorded an eclipse  
1246 Frederik II., Margrave of Austria, died in battle  
1330 Edward the Black Prince born  
1363 Wenceslaus crowned king of Bohemia  
1381 Wat Tyler, English leader of peasant revolt, killed  
1389 Battle of Kossovo, Turks defeated Albanians, Amurat I. killed  
1467 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, died  
1467 Charles the Bold followed his father as Duke of Burgundy  
1533 Truce of Nice for ten years signed  
1561 Spire of St. Paul's in London struck by lightning  
1607 Mary Queen of Scots taken prisoner at Carberry Hill  
1605 Thomas Randolph, English poet, born  
1636 Charles de La Fosse, French painter, born  
1718 Sir George Byng sailed with English fleet against Spain  
1735 Rene Aubert de Vertot, French historian, died  
1752 Benjamin Franklin made his electrical experiment  
1752 Abercrombie billeted his soldiers on citizens of Albany  
1755 Antoine Fourcroy, French physiologist, born  
1756 Abercrombie reached New York with several regiments  
1775 Washington accepted command of army, refusing any pay  
1775 Congress made another appeal to George III  
1776 British took Montreal from the Americans  
1781 Congress appointed five commissioners to arrange for peace  
1785 Francis Pilâtre de Rosier, French aeronaut, killed by fall from balloon  
1797: Simon Tissot, Swiss physician, died  
1813 Treaty of Reichenbach between England, Russia and Prussia  
1836 Arkansas admitted to the Union  
1843 Edvard Grieg, Scandinavian composer, born  
1844 Thomas Campbell, English poet, died  
1846 Great Britain and the United States signed Oregon treaty  
1846 Fremont captured Sonoma, Cal.  
1848 Padua, Italy, surrendered to Austrians  
1849 Battle of Stoke-upon-Trent, War of the Roses  
1849 German republicans defeated at Baden  
1858 Republic of New Granada became Granadine Confederation  
1858 Mohammedans at Jidda, Arabia, massacred Christians  
1860 Napoleon III met rulers of Germany at Baden  
1861 First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers started for Washington  
1861 Lyon occupied Jefferson City, Mo.  
1862 Stuart's cavalry completed its raid around Federal army  
1863 President Lincoln announced invasion and called for 200,000 militia  
1863 Confederate cavalry raided Chambersburg, Pa.  
1864 Gen. E. Johnston evacuated Pine Mountain, Ga.  
1864 Grant's army crossed the James river and united with Butler's force.

1864 Federals captured some intrenchments at Petersburg  
1864 House failed to pass Thirteenth Amendment  
1864 C. L. Vallandigham returned to Ohio  
1866 Prussia formally declared war on Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony  
1869 National Peace Jubilee and musical festival held in Boston  
1872 Alabama Claims Commission renewed its sittings  
1874 French National Assembly negotiated a proposition to restore a legitimate monarchy  
1876 A disgraced Turkish officer killed several of the Sultan's cabinet  
1877 Menelek, of Abyssinia, defeated by King John  
1882 Panle prevailed among Europeans in Egypt See June 14  
1882 William Dennison, ex-Governor of Ohio, died  
1885 Arabs defeated in attacks on Kassala, Egypt  
1888 Emperor Frederic III. died after a reign of 98 days, and was succeeded by his son William II.  
1889 Smallpox and yellow fever became very fatal in Brazil  
1891 Monument set up on Watling Island to mark landing-spot of Columbus  
1893 French Court of Cassation set aside sentences imposed on Panama Canal defendants  
1894 An explosion in an Austrian coal mine killed over 200 persons  
1894 Bank panic in Australia, many banks closed their doors  
1896 Tidal wave in Japan drowned thousands  
1896 Thomas A. F. Ribeiro, Portuguese statesman and author, died  
1898 House passed a resolution to annex Hawaii  
1899 Richard Parks Bland, American legislator, author of the Bland free-coinage-of-silver bill, died  
1899 Pierce Crosby, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
1899 Walbridge A. Field, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died  
1899 Locke Richardson, American elocutionist, died  
1900 General MacArthur issued a proclamation of Amnesty to Filipinos  
1901 Thomas Curtis Clarke, American civil engineer, died  
1901 James F. Wambold, American negro minstrel, died  
1901 Anson Judd Upson, Chancellor University of New York, died  
1903 Clonduburn at Heppner, Oregon, killed 600 persons and caused damage of \$1,000,000  
1903 Serbian parliament elected Prince Karagorgevitch king  
1903 Henry C. Jessup, American botanist (Dartmouth College), died  
1904 "General Slocum," an excursion steamer burned in East River, New York, about 1,200 women and children perished  
1904 Battle of Telissu, Russo-Japanese war  
1905 Khedive of Egypt visited England  
1907 Russian Duma dissolved  
1909 The powers determined to continue to occupy Crete  
1909 Samuel W. B. Diehl, ex-Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Navy, died  
1909 Joseph Nimmio, Jr., American statistician, died  
1909 Louis Franz, American lithographer, died  
1909 Lucien Bonaparte Wyse, French explorer, died  
1911 Czar of Russia visited United States fleet at Cronstadt  
1911 Destructive storm in the Adriatic sea  
1911 David W. Brandelle, American economist and historian, died  
1911 Hiram Corson, American scholar and educator, died  
1912 Sloan laboratory at Yale University, dedicated  
1912 William W. Goodwin, American Helenist, died  
1912 "La Provence," a French liner, sailed from Havre manned by French blue-jackets.

#### JUNE 16

Feast-day of Saints Ferréol and Ferjeux, martyrs, St. Aurelian of Arles, St. John Francis Régis  
632 Persian era began, according to the chronology still used by Parsees in India  
956 Hugh Capet of France succeeded to the throne of his father, Hugh the Great  
1247 Papal party, aided by Lombard League, captured Parma  
1487 Battle of Stoke-upon-Trent, War of the Roses  
1514 Sir John Cheke, English Greek scholar, tutor of Edward VI., born  
1644 Henrietta Stuart, Duchess of Orleans, born  
1647 English army demanded impeachment of 11 members of Parliament  
1666 Sir Richard Fanshawe, English diplomatist and author, died  
1674 Turenne defeated Imperialists at Sinsheim  
1675 Louis Duc de St. Simon, French historian, born  
1722 John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, died  
1746 Battle of Piacenza, Austrians defeated the French  
1747 British captured French fleet in the West Indies  
1752 Bishop Joseph Butler, English prelate, author of the *Analogy*, died

1755 Fort Beau Sejour, Nova Scotia surrendered to Col. Monckton  
1760 In England, two old women were thrown into water as a witch-test  
1775 The American soldiers entrenched themselves near Bunker Hill  
1776 Americans abandoned Canada  
1777 Jean Baptiste de Gresset, French poet, died  
1778 French frigates "Licorne" and "Belle Poule" captured by Admiral Kappel  
1807 Königslberg taken by the French  
1815 Battle of Quatre Bras, Ney repulsed, Duke of Brunswick killed  
1815 Battle of Ligny, Blücher repulsed  
1815 Julius Schrader, German historical painter, born  
1824 Charles François Lebrun, French politician, died  
1842 British captured Woosung, the port of Shanghai, China  
1845 Texan Congress agreed to terms of annexation  
1847 Wilhelm Martin L. DeWette, German Protestant theologian, died  
1857 Riots occurred in New York over control of the police  
1858 Prince Gustavus, of Sweden (King Gustavus V.), born  
1860 Philadelphia entertained Japanese ambassadors  
1861 Federals occupied Harper's Ferry  
1861 Skirmish at Seneca Mills, Md.  
1862 Federals were defeated at Secessionville, S. C.  
1863 Confederates from Kentucky sacked towns in southern Indiana  
1864 Lynchburg, Va. besieged by Federals  
1860 Congress submitted Fourteenth Amendment to the States  
1866 Occupation of smaller German states begun by Prussia  
1870 South Carolina established a free school system  
1871 Victorious German armies entered Berlin  
1877 Battle of Tahir, Russians defeated Turks  
1879 Edward Payson Weston began a walk of 550 miles in six days in London  
1881 John Ferguson McLennan, Scottish sociologist, died  
1886 Edward Percy Whipple, American man of letters, died  
1887 Massachusetts established Labor Day  
1887 President Cleveland rescinded order restoring Confederate flags  
1887 Roswell D. Hitchcock, president of Union Theological Seminary, died  
1890 Imperial Russian palace found to be mined by nihilists  
1891 Chilean warships bombarded insurgents at Pisagua and Iquique  
1893 House of Commons passed an arbitration resolution  
1894 An anarchist fired at Italian Premier Crispien  
1894 William Calder Marshall, British sculptor, died  
1896 Steamship "Drummond Castle" wrecked on French coast with loss of 250 lives  
1898 Santiago, Cuba, bombarded  
1900 Baron Klemens August von Ketteler, German minister to China, assassinated by a Borer uprising at Peking  
1901 Russian squadron sank two Japanese transports, off Finland, assassinated  
1904 Nicolai Robrikoff, Russian governor  
1906 The President signed enabling act for Arizona and New Mexico and for State of Oklahoma  
1908 Republican National Convention met  
1908 Storm wrecked Japanese fishing boats and drowned hundreds of persons  
1910 John Austin Stevens, American historian, died  
1911 The \$30,000,000 loan for Chinese railroads was oversubscribed  
1911 Ex-President Diaz officially welcomed at Vigo, Spain  
1912 Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, director French Institute, died  
1912 Thomas P. Ansbutz, American painter, died  
1912 Outbreak of yellow fever at San Juan Bautista, Mexico  
1912 Italian expedition occupied island of Bu Sheifa, Gulf of Suda, Tripoli

#### JUNE 17

Feast-day of Saints Nicander and Marcellus; St. Flor; St. Botolph; St. Molligus of Ireland  
1239 Edward I., "Longshanks" king of England, born  
1490 Claret wine first imported into England  
1533 Pizarro and other conquistadores divided Peruvian empire  
1579 Sir Francis Drake first landed on western coast of America  
1645 Leicester surrendered to the Parliamentarians  
1688 Soldiers in Dutch Gulana mutinied and killed governor  
1696 John Sobieski, John III., of Poland, born  
1703 John Wesley, founder of Methodism, born  
1719 Joseph Addison, English poet and essayist, died  
1734 Louis Hector, Duc de Villars, French commander, died  
1740 Sir William Wyndham, English statesman and author, died  
1745 Louisburg, Nova Scotia, captured by New England colonists  
1762 Prosper Jolyot de Crillon, French poet, died  
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill  
1775 Massachusetts gives authority to raise volunteers

1775 Charlestown, Mass., burned by British  
1775 George Washington elected commander of American armies  
1775 Joseph Warren, soldier at Bunker Hill, died  
1776 British transports captured by American cruisers  
1778 Congress refused to treat with British commissioners until independence was acknowledged  
1780 Bank with capital of \$945,000 opened in Philadelphia  
1784 Andrew Cross, English electrician, born  
1788 New York convention to consider constitution met at Poughkeepsie  
1789 French States-General transformed into National Assembly  
1791 Selma Countess of Huntingdon, English religious leader, died  
1794 Patriots in Corsica proclaimed George III., of England, king  
1799 Battle of Trebia-Parma; French defeated  
1801 Treaty between England and Russia added armed neutrality  
1810 Ferdinand Freiligrath, German poet, born  
1812 The Roxburghe Club, first hook-printing club, formed  
1815 An Algerian frigate captured by United States ship "Guerriere"  
1825 Marquis de Lafayette laid cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument  
1828 David A. Welles, American economist, born  
1839 William Charles Cavendish Bentinck, English soldier, died  
1845 Richard Barham, author *Inglisby Legends*, died  
1850 Steamer "Griffith" burned on Lake Erie 300 lives lost  
1854 Madame Sontag, German singer, died  
1857 Townsend Harris treaty with Japan signed  
1858 The Ranees (Princess) Jhansi killed leading her troops at Gwalior  
1861 Lynn defeated Missouri State troops under Price at Boonville  
1861 U. S. Grant commissioned Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers  
1861 Skirmish at Vienna, W. Va.  
1862 Federal gunboats captured batteries at St. Charles, Ark.  
1862 Confederates defeated in Fleming County, Ky.  
1863 Confederate ironclad "Atlanta" captured  
1864 All-day fight at Petersburg  
1864 Confederate conscripts escaped to the Federals near Atlanta, Ga.  
1864 William Cureton, English Oriental scholar, died  
1865 President Johnson issued a proclamation for reconstruction of Georgia and Texas  
1865 Gen. R. E. Lee and Alex. H. Stephens applied for pardon  
1866 Lewis Cass, American statesman and politician, died  
1867 International monetary conference assembled in Paris  
1867 University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, opened  
1871 C. L. Vallandigham, political exile, died  
1873 Railroad between Adrianople and Constantinople opened  
1877 John Stevens Cahot Abbott, American historian, died  
1877 Robert Dale Owen, American reformer, died  
1880 The National Prohibition Party nominated Neal Dow and H. A. Thompson  
1885 Carl Edwin von Manteuffel, Prussian marshal, died  
1887 Mark Hopkins, president of Williams College, died  
1889 John Gibbs Gilbert, American actor, died  
1889 William Hinsmer, American reformer, died  
1890 England and Germany defined their spheres in Africa  
1890 British government sent 600 troops for service of British East Africa  
1893 Moslem revolt in British East Africa, suppressed  
1894 William Walter Phelps, American diplomat, died  
1895 Harlem Ship Canal opened at New York  
1898 Fierce fighting at Bulacna, Luzon, P. I.  
1898 Senate passed resolution to annex Hawaii  
1898 Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, English painter, died  
1900 Allies captured Taku forts in China  
1900 Johnville, Prince de, son of Louis Philippe of France, died  
1901 Louis Aldrich (Lyon), American actor, died  
1902 Eugene Augustus Hoffman, American clergyman and educator, died  
1903 Liberal Service Constitution of 1885 revived  
1904 James A. Greer, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
1905 Maximo Gomez, Cuban military leader, died  
1906 Harry Nelson Pittsburg, American chess expert, died  
1911 Loan of \$50,000,000 for Panama Canal, oversubscribed three times  
1911 A suffrage demonstration made in London by more than 40,000 women  
1912 President Taft vetoed the United States Army Appropriation bill. He objected to the Army's being made the victim of party legislation



1912. The Notional Packing Company, alleged Meat Trust, notified Federal authorities of expected dissolution by August 1.  
 1912: London dock strike officially ended.  
 1912: International bankers agreed to advance China \$2,000,000 at once to avert crisis.  
 1912: Roland Garros, in Moisant monoplane won grand aviation prize in race of 683 miles, Angers, France.

## JUNE 18

- Feast-day of Sts. Marcus and Marcellianus; St. Amand of Bordeaux, St. Elizabeth of Sconeage.  
 64: Conflagration at Rome attributed to Christians.  
 655: Calif Othman assassinated at Medina.  
 741: Leo III., "The Isaurian," Byzantine emperor, died.  
 1033: Normans captured Pope Leo IX. at Astagnum.  
 1291: Alfonso III., king of Aragon, died.  
 1420: Battle of Patay; Joan of Arc defeated English.  
 1519: Charles of Spain elected emperor, as Charles V.  
 1548: Pascual de Andagoya, Spanish soldier in America died.  
 1588: Robert Crowley, English author, prior, and preacher, died.  
 1616: Thomas Bilson, English prelate and author died.  
 1639: Charles I. met the Covenanter deputies at Dunse, Scotland.  
 1643: Battle of Chalgrove Field; Hampden mortally wounded.  
 1675: Battle of Fehrbellien; Prussians defeated Swedes.  
 1679: Ambrose Phillips, English poet, died.  
 1683: London forced to accept the king's nominations for certain offices.  
 1719: Marshal Berwick captured Fontenoy in Spain.  
 1737: Battle of Kollin; Frederick defeated by Austrians.  
 1764: Sandy Hook lighthouse put into use.  
 1769: Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, premier, born.  
 1772: Gerard van Swieten, Dutch physician and teacher, died.  
 1778: British evacuated Philadelphia on approach of French fleet, more than 3,000 loyalists going with them.  
 1783: Washington issued his last circular to the States.  
 1792: The French Jacobin Club resumed its meetings.  
 1795: Congress made 14 years' residence necessary for naturalization.  
 1799: Revolution of the 30th Prairial against the convention.  
 1799: Johann Andre, German composer and musician died.  
 1805: Arthur Murphy, English dramatist, died.  
 1812: Congress declared war against Great Britain.  
 1815: Battle of Waterloo. Wellington defeated Bonaparte. Blucher assisting, completed the victory.  
 1815: Sir Thomas Picton, British general, killed.  
 1817: Waterloo Bridge in London opened.  
 1821: Weber's *Der Freischutz* appeared.  
 1821: British soldiers first wore trousers.  
 1823: William Coombe, English humorous poet and novelist, died.  
 1824: Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, died.  
 1828: Battle of Brahlrow, Russians and Turks.  
 1829: Metropolitan police of London organized.  
 1831: Rioting occurred at Newtown-Barry, Ireland, 35 killed.  
 1831: Battle of Wlina, Russians and Poles.  
 1832: Battle of Rock River, Wis.; Indians defeated.  
 1832: A London mob attacked the Duke of Wellington.  
 1835: William Cobbett, English political economist died.  
 1838: Edward Sylvester Morse, American zoologist, artist, and Orientalist born.  
 1845: French smothered 500 Arabs in a cave.  
 1849: Austrians bombarded and captured Ancona, Italy.  
 1849: The Rump Parliament at Wurtemberg was dispersed.  
 1855: Attacks made on the "Malakoff" and "Redan" at Sebastopol.  
 1861: Governor of Texas proclaimed the paying of debts to Northern creditors an act of treason.  
 1861: Patterson recrosses the Potomac with 23,000 to Hagerstown, Md.  
 1861: Fight near Warsaw, Mo.  
 1862: Federals take works at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.  
 1862: A skirmish occurred near Smithville, Ark.  
 1863: Controversy between Brazil and England decided in favor of Brazil by the king of Belgium.  
 1863: Federal cavalry attacked the Confederates at Aldie, Va.  
 1864: Sheridan's cavalry skirmished at King and Queen's Court House.  
 1864: Federals left Lynchburg, Va.  
 1864: General assault on Petersburg.  
 1866: Prussia and Italy declared war against Austria.  
 1866: Austrian army occupied Silesia.  
 1869: Henry Jarvis Raymond, founder of *New York Times*, died.  
 1871: George Grote, English historian, died.  
 1873: Susan B. Anthony fined for illegal voting.  
 1876: The business part of St. John, New Brunswick, destroyed by fire.  
 1882: Connell of State revived in Germany.

- 1882: Tornado at Grinnell, Ia.; 60 killed, 150 wounded.  
 1884: Matthew Simpson, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, college president, died.  
 1890: House of Deputies of Chile authorized a forced loan.  
 1890: Somali and Vitis ceded by the German government to Great Britain in exchange for Heligoland.  
 1897: John Morgan Francis, American journalist, died.  
 1901: Hazen S. Pingree, ex-Governor of Michigan, died.  
 1902: Francis McNeece Whittle, American (Protestant Episcopal churchman) bishop, died.  
 1904: Frank Wheaton, general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1905: British government protested to Russia against activities of volunteer fleet of Russia.  
 1906: John M. Pattison, Governor of Ohio, died.  
 1907: French Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted to use force to repress disorders in the wine districts.  
 1907: Alexander Stewart Herschel, English astronomer died.  
 1908: Republican National Convention nominated Taft and Sherman.  
 1908: Mulai Haflid proclaimed Sultan of Morocco.  
 1911: Ex-President Diaz, of Mexico, formally welcomed at Plymouth, England.  
 1911: George Wycliffe McBride, ex-Senator from Oregon, died.  
 1912: Interstate Commerce Commission ordered inquiry into anthracite coal-trade methods.  
 1912: U. S. Senator Elihu Root (N. Y.), elected temporary chairman Republican National Convention, Chicago, over Governor F. D. McGovern (Wis.), 558 to 502, considered a Taft victory.  
 1912: Roosevelt delegates in Republican National Convention failed in the effort to substitute new roll for National Committee's temporary one.  
 1912: U. S. House of Representatives passed bill amending Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit the government to seize 500,000 bags of Brazilian coffee at New York.  
 1912: Cuban insurgents fired Soledad plantation, near Cuanzanomo, U. S. Marines extinguished flames and routed insurgents.

## JUNE 19

- Feast-day of: Sts. Gerasimus and Protasius; St. Die, or Didacus, St. Boniface.  
 325: Second General Council of the Church assembled at Nice.  
 1215: Magna Carta sealed at Runnymede.  
 1299: Treaty of Montreuil-sur-Mer between France and England.  
 1312: Piers Gaveston, favorite of Edward II, was executed.  
 1566: James I., of England, born.  
 1586: English settlers abandoned Roanoke Island, N. C.  
 1604: Alberto Gentili, Italian authority on international law, died.  
 1623: Blaise Pascal, French religious writer, born.  
 1633: Philip van Limborch, Dutch Arminian theologian, born.  
 1707: Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, died.  
 1715: Nicolas Lémery, father of chemistry, died.  
 1747: Nadir Shah (Kouli Khan), usurping shah of Persia, killed.  
 1754: Congress of seven colonies at Albany proposed plan for defense.  
 1773: Battle of Bralla; Russians defeated the Turks.  
 1777: Howe established his headquarters at New Brunswick, N. J.  
 1777: Burgoyne landed at Crown Point, N. Y.  
 1778: Benedict Arnold placed in command at Philadelphia.  
 1781: Gen. Greene abandoned siege of Ninety-six, S. C.  
 1782: Hugues Félicité Robert de Lamennais, French philosopher, born.  
 1787: John Brown, Scottish divine and author, died.  
 1800: Battle of Hochstadt; French defeated Austrians.  
 1803: Alexander Dalrymple, Scottish geographer, died.  
 1812: President made proclamation of war with England.  
 1820: Sir Joseph Banks, English botanist, died.  
 1821: Battle of Dragashani, Roumania, Ypsilanti defeated.  
 1831: Poles defeated at Vienna.  
 1832: An attack made on William IV.  
 1841: Hermann von Holst, German historian, resident in America born.  
 1842: British captured Shanghai.  
 1844: Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire, French zoologist, died.  
 1849: Hungarians outnumbered and beaten at Hermannstadt.  
 1852: Chinese rebels defeated government army, Tai-ping rebellion.  
 1853: Battle at Gwalior, Indian mutiny, Gwalior recaptured by English.  
 1862: Congress passed an act excluding slavery from the Territories.  
 1863: West Virginia admitted to the Union.  
 1864: "Alabama" and "Kearsarge" fought off the coast of France.  
 1866: King of Saxony and his army joined Austria.  
 1867: American Theater, Philadelphia, burned with loss of ten lives.  
 1867: Maximilian, of Mexico, and generals executed.

- 1870: Orleansist princes demanded the right to return to France.  
 1872: German Reichstag voted to exclude Jesuits.  
 1878: F. Kirby Smith, ex-Confederate, relieved of political disabilities.  
 1878: Charles Hodge, American clergyman and professor, died.  
 1885: Statue of Liberty for New York harbor received from France.  
 1886: Burmese defeated British near Tum-moo.  
 1893: The Columbian caravels for the World's Fair reached Toronto.  
 1894: Great Britain announced a protectorate over Uganda.  
 1895: John Evans Hodgson, English palatine, died.  
 1900: First attack made on legations in Peking.  
 1900: Lord Methuen defeated Boers at Hellbron.  
 1901: Boers defeated with heavy loss at Orange Pan.  
 1901: Pierson C. Cheney, ex-Senator from New Hampshire, died.  
 1902: Pro-Boer meeting in London caused disturbances.  
 1902: Albert, king of Saxony, died.  
 1902: John Dalberg-Acton, Baron Acton, English historian died.  
 1903: Herbert Vaughan, cardinal archbishop, head of Roman Catholic Church in England, died.  
 1904: Celia Logan Connelly, American author and playwright died.  
 1904: John T. Sullivan, American actor, died.  
 1910: Henry Neville, American actor and dramatist, died.  
 1911: Constituent assembly in Portugal ratified the republic.  
 1911: United States recognized Republic of Portugal.  
 1911: President and Mrs. Taft celebrated silver wedding.  
 1911: Cipriano Andrade, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1911: Charles W. Larned, Dean U. S. Military Academy, died.  
 1912: Taft interests in Republican National Convention won in test vote, 568 to 510, controlled Credentials Committee, 30 to 18, Roosevelt forces threatened a bolt.  
 1912: Cuban House of Representatives rejected bill granting amnesty to all rebels.  
 1912: San Juan, Porto Rico had fatal cases of bubonic plague.

## JUNE 20

- Feast-day of St. Silverius, Pope, St. Idaberga, or Edurge, St. Baln.  
 840: Louis I., "Le Debonnaire," king of France and emperor of Rome, died.  
 932: Body of King Edward moved to Salisbury Cathedral.  
 1210: King John landed at Waterford, Ireland, with an army.  
 1291: Citizens of Valenciennes revolted and sought aid of France.  
 1339: John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, regent of England, born.  
 1499: Queen Isabella sent home the Carib Indians brought as slaves to Spain.  
 1530: Diet of Augsburg opened.  
 1533: Terobanne, France, surrendered to the Imperialists.  
 1535: Earl of Northumberland found dead in the Tower, London.  
 1628: William Cavendish, second Earl of Devonshire, died.  
 1632: Cecil Calvert, 3d Lord Baltimore, received a patent for Maryland.  
 1642: George Hicke, English non-juring divine and philosopher born.  
 1649: Richard Brandon, supposed executioner of Charles I., died.  
 1662: Three women condemned as witches at Hartford, Conn.  
 1670: Henrietta Stuart, Duchess of Orleans, died.  
 1685: Duke of Monmouth proclaimed himself king of England.  
 1723: Adam Ferguson, Scottish philosopher, born.  
 1723: Theophilus Lindsey, one of the earliest English Unitarian clergymen, born.  
 1731: William Legge, Earl Dartmouth, English Secretary of State for the colonies during the American Revolution, born.  
 1743: Lord Anson captured Spanish treasure-ship.  
 1743: Anna Letitia Barbauld, poet, born.  
 1756: Calcutta captured by Surajah Dowlah.  
 1757: Loudoun took an army of more than 11,000 to Halifax.  
 1760: Marquis of Wellesley, British statesman, born.  
 1767: Parliament imposed the tea and other duties.  
 1776: Connecticut General Assembly issued a declaration of independence.  
 1779: Americans repulsed at Stono Ferry, S. C.  
 1782: Congress adopted the great seal of the United States.  
 1787: Carl Friedrich Abel, German composer, died.  
 1791: The French royal family fled from Paris.  
 1792: A Paris mob followed a redcap to the Tuilleries.  
 1793: Gilbert White, English naturalist, died.  
 1796: Fire in Charleston, S. C.; 300 houses burned.  
 1807: Ferdinand Berthoud, Swiss watch-maker, died.  
 1810: Comte de Fersen, Swedish marshal, died.  
 1815: Bonaparte returned to Paris after Waterloo.  
 1819: First steamer to cross Atlantic reached Liverpool.

- 1821: Clemeote Bondi, Italian poet, died.  
 1826: Miguel José de Azanza, Spanish soldier and statesman died.  
 1833: Leon Joseph Bonnat, French painter, born.  
 1836: Stamp-tax on English newspapers reduced to one penny.  
 1836: Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, French statesman and abbé, died.  
 1837: William IV, king of England, died, succeeded by Victoria.  
 1837: Hanover separated from crown of England, and Duke of Cumberland became king.  
 1840: Battle of Pered, Russians defeated Hungarians.  
 1857: Race riots arose in Washington between Irish and Americans.  
 1861: Union Convention at Greenville, Pa., declared grievances.  
 1862: McClellan reported his force to be 105,445.  
 1862: Confederate force under Lee reported at 80,762.  
 1862: Senate passed the Pacific Railroad Bill.  
 1867: Barbu Catargiu, Roumanian premier, assassinated.  
 1864: Japanese ambassadors in Paris signed treaty with France.  
 1866: Italy, as ally of Prussia, declared war against Austria.  
 1867: Alaska sold to United States by Russia.  
 1868: President Johnson vetoed bill readmitting Arkansas.  
 1868: Helen M. Gould, American philanthropist, born.  
 1870: Lenox Library incorporated in New York.  
 1870: Brazil and Paraguay signed peace treaty.  
 1871: Theaters and public places reopened in Paris.  
 1874: Congress abolished electoral territorial government of District of Columbia.  
 1874: Congress authorized the establishment of public marine schools.  
 1876: Santa Anna, Mexican soldier and ruler, died.  
 1878: Rock-salt discovered at Warsaw, N. Y.  
 1879: The powers recommended the Khedive of Egypt to resign.  
 1883: John William Colenso, bishop of Natal, died.  
 1885: Moravian missionaries established a mission in Alaska.  
 1887: Queen Victoria's jubilee observances began.  
 1889: Johann Hermann Zukertort, Russian chess-player, died.  
 1889: The people of Rhode Island, by popular vote, rescinded the prohibition amendment.  
 1889: A. C. Myers, quartermaster-general (Confederate), died.  
 1893: Leland Stanford, ex-Governor of California, died.  
 1894: An anti-Lords' conference in Leeds demanded the removal of the Lords' veto-power.  
 1895: Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, from Kiel to the Elbe, Germany, opened.  
 1899: United States cruiser "Charleston" seized Guam.  
 1899: Charles W. A. Hermann, American mineralogist, died.  
 1900: Railway from Pretoria to Cape Town reopened.  
 1904: Joseph A. Selss, American clergyman and author died.  
 1905: Herbert W. Bowen, U. S. Minister to Venezuela, dismissed by the President.  
 1907: Construction of Catskill water-supply system began.  
 1907: Floods in Thessaly destroyed over 300 lives.  
 1911: Bill revising the tariff on wool passed the House, 221 to 100.  
 1912: Gen. Edward S. Bragg, American soldier and diplomat died.  
 1912: William Butler Duncan, American railroad magnate, died.  
 1912: Michael Kerrin, American soldier and politician, died.  
 1912: United States government completed great strawberry irrigation tunnel through the Wasatch mountains, Utah.  
 1912: Bubonic plague in Porto Rico spread, Puerta de Tierra involved.  
 1912: President Taft notified supporters at Chicago that he would neither compromise nor release his delegates.  
 1912: Ex-President Roosevelt informed his followers that he would accept nomination from an honestly elected majority of the Republican National Convention or from Progressives.

## JUNE 21

- Feast-day of: St. Eusebius; St. Lenfredus; St. Ralph; St. Aloysius, or Louis Gonzaga.  
 540 B. C.: Thales, Grecian philosopher, died.  
 840: Lothaire assumed imperial power in Germany.  
 1092: Leo IX., Pope (1049-54), born.  
 1208: King Philip, of Bavaria, assassinated.  
 1377: Edward III., king of England, died.  
 1529: John Skelton, poet laureate of England, died.  
 1547: Fra. Sebastiano del Piombo, Venetian painter, died.  
 1607: Holy sacrament administered in improvised chapel at Jamestown.  
 1611: Henry Hudson and six companions set adrift by mutinous crew.  
 1631: Captain John Smith, colonizer, died.  
 1632: Sir Inigo Jones, English architect, died.  
 1678: Anthony Collins, English deist and author, born.  
 1684: English Court of Chancery declared Massachusetts charter forfeited.

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1715 Duke of Ormonde impeached of treason, died to France.  
1759 English fleet anchored near Quebec.  
1759: Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, born.  
1770 William Blefford, Lord Mayor of London, died.  
1775: Washington left Philadelphia for Cambridge, Mass.  
1777: Burgoyne made alliance with Indians.  
1784: Cornwallis evacuated Richmond, Va.  
1783: American troops with arms surrounded Congress in Philadelphia and demanded redress of grievances.  
1783: The demonstration of unpaid soldiers forced Congress to adjourn to Princeton from Philadelphia.  
1788: New Hampshire ratified the Constitution.  
1791: Louis XVI. captured and brought back to Paris by a mob.  
1792: Ferdinand C Baur, German theologian, born.  
1797: John Armstrong, English poet, died.  
1798: Battle of Vinegar Hill, Irish rebellion.  
1807: Russia signed a truce with France.  
1813: Battle of Vittoria; Wellington victorious.  
1813: William E Aytoun, Scottish poet, born.  
1814: Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, statesman, died.  
1817: Antonio Araujo de Azevedo, Portuguese statesman, died.  
1826: Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, British administrator, born.  
1831: Cholera first appeared in New York.  
1852: Mary Ann Clarke, mistress of Duke of York, died.  
1852: Friedrich Froebel, founder of the kindergarten system, died.  
1853: Martin Kostka, a Hungarian-American, arrested at Smyrna was taken forcibly from the Austrian authorities by Captain Ingraham of the "St. Louis," U S Navy.  
1862: Charles Ellet, Jr, first builder of iron bridges, died.  
1863: Cavalry fight occurred near Middleburg, Va.  
1864: Federal attempt to capture Weldon Railroad defeated.  
1864: Sheridan engaged in a cavalry fight at White House, Va.  
1865: Submarine telegraph laid from Sicily to Algeria.  
1866: The Homestead Act became effective.  
1867: Juarez took Mexico City from the French.  
1870: Chinese rioters at Tientsin killed 21 foreigners and many native Christians.  
1871: Civil war broke out in Abyssinia.  
1872: Liberal Republican Revenue Reformers nominated for presidential offices, W S Groves and F L Olmsted.  
1873: Lewis Tappan, New York merchant, founder of *The Journal of Commerce*, died.  
1874: Anders Jonas Angstrom, Swedish physicist, died.  
1877: Ten "Molly Maguires" hanged, and the order suppressed.  
1878: Fitz Henry Warren, major-general U S Volunteers, died.  
1878: Zululand annexed by Great Britain.  
1880: Celebration of 450th anniversary of printing opened at Mainz.  
1892: Seditions arose in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.  
1892: Democratic National Convention at Chicago nominated Cleveland and Stevenson.  
1894: Hungarian House of Magnates passed Civil Marriage Bill.  
1895: Rosebery ministry in England resigned.  
1895: George Smith, American philanthropist, died.  
1897: James Boycott, Irish land-agent died.  
1900: Count Mikhail Nikolaevitch Muraviev, Russian premier, died.  
1901: Loch Katrine water supplied to Glasgow.  
1901: Japanese liberal leader, M Hoshi Toru, assassinated.  
1902: Textile strike in Lowell, Mass., ended; employees lost \$1,300,000 in wages.  
1903: James B Pond, American lecturer-manager, died.  
1905: United States gunboat "Bennington" blew up at San Diego, Cal.  
1906: Marcus W Acheson, United States Circuit Court judge, died.  
1908: Martial law proclaimed in Persia.  
1908: Shah of Persia died from Teheran.  
1908: Albert Hartuff, general, U S Army, died.  
1909: Reyes became a fugitive from Colombia.  
1911: German Emperor visited American fleet at Kiel.  
1911: Anselmo Braamcamp elected President of Portugal.  
1911: United States Circuit Court ordered dissolution of the Powder trust.  
1912: Direct tax on incomes of public service corporations voted by New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.

## JUNE 22

Feast-day of: St Alban, protomartyr of Britain, St. Paulinus of Nola.  
431: Third general Church Council opened at Ephesus.  
1177: Pope Alexander, the Emperor, and Lombard League signed a six-year truce.  
1276: Innocent V, Pope, died.  
1475: Edward IV., of England landed in France with a large army.  
1476: Battle of Moritz; Swiss defeated Charles the Bold.  
1497: Battle of Blackbent; Cornish rebels defeated.

## JUNE 23

Feast-day of: St Etheldreda, or Audry, of Ely. St Mary of Oignies.  
217 B. C.: Battle of Lake Trasimenus (modern Trasimeno), Italy, Romans annihilated.  
217 B. C.: Caius Flaminius, Roman general, killed at Trasimenus.  
1314: Scots besieged Stirling Castle.  
1485: Richard III issued a proclamation against Henry Tudor.  
1504: Mary Tudor, Duchess of Suffolk, died.  
1558: Duke of Guise captured Thionville.  
1567: Mary Queen of Scots forced to abdicate in favor of her infant son.  
1625: John Fell, English prelate and scholar, born.  
1650: Charles II. landed in Scotland.  
1658: Dunkirk surrendered to French.  
1683: Penn made a treaty with the Indians.  
1752: Georgia became a royal province.  
1757: Battle of Plassey, Clive victorious.  
1758: Battle of Creveldt; Ferdinand defeated the French.  
1763: Josephine, empress of France, born.  
1770: Mark Akenside, English poet, died.  
1775: First English regatta held on Thames.  
1775: Karl Ludwig von Pöllnitz, Prussian memoir writer, died.  
1780: Battle of Springfield, N. J.; British repulsed.  
1782: John Jay renounced Paris as American minister.  
1789: Louis XVI. ordered the three estates of the Assembly to separate.  
1795: English and French royalists landed at Quiberon.  
1836: James Mill, English philosopher, died.  
1839: Lady Hester Stanhope, English traveler and writer, died.  
1848: First of the two "days of June" in Paris.  
1848: Rise of the Red Republicans in Paris, barricades erected.  
1848: Cavaignac made dictator of France.  
1849: Prussian army entered Karlsruhe.  
1854: Urquiza declared himself dictator of the Argentine Republic.  
1854: Manteno, Ill swept by cyclone.  
1861: John Campbell, Baron Campbell, English jurist, died.  
1863: Approach of Confederates caused business paralysis in Philadelphia.  
1863: Confederates captured Brashear City, La.  
1863: Federals captured Confederates at South Anna, Va.  
1864: Senate passed repeal of fugitive-slave law.  
1864: Hood failed to break Sherman's line at Kulp House.  
1865: President proclaimed removal of all blockades.  
1865: Samuel Francis Dupont, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
1866: Chestnut Street Bridge in Philadelphia, begun in 1861, completed.  
1866: Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, died.  
1870: Francisco José Furtado, Brazilian statesman, died.  
1874: Cadets at Annapolis warned against hazing.  
1875: Toulouse, France, devastated by floods, 1,000 lives lost.  
1877: Supreme Council of the Royal Armenian organized.  
1878: Sir George Back, English admiral and explorer, died.  
1880: Charles Bradlaugh claimed the right to take the oath in the House of Commons, refused to withdraw, and was imprisoned.  
1883: Cholera broke out in Damietta, Egypt.  
1884: Shinwaris in Afghanistan accepted peace.  
1884: Chinese defeated the French in assault on Langson, Tonkin.  
1885: French evacuated Formosa.  
1890: New liberal constitution in Brazil.  
1894: Marietta Albani, contralto singer, born.  
1895: Prince Albert Christian of York, born.  
1895: James Renwick, American architect and engineer, died.  
1896: Benjamin Helm Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, died.  
1896: Joseph Prestwich, English geologist, died.  
1897: Serious riots occurred in Algiers over the Dreyfus case.  
1899: Henry B Plant, American railroad builder, died.  
1900: Deaths from cholera in India averaged 6,669 a week.  
1902: Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated Roosevelt and Fairbank.  
1904: Marshal Oyama, Japanese commander-in-chief, died.  
1906: Duke of Almodovar, Spanish statesman, died.  
1908: United States minister left Caracas, Venezuela.  
1911: John Henry Thury, originator of school savings-banks, died.  
1912: Census Bureau reported that cotton-goods trade ranked seventh among United States industries, value of annual products, \$625,391,813.  
1912: French liner "La Provence" reached New York from Havre with crew of 280 dead sailors in place of strikers.  
1912: Authorities reported 19 cases of bubonic plague and 7 deaths to date.

## JUNE 24

Feast-day of: Nativity of St John the Baptist, martyrs of Rome under Nero, St Bartholomew of Dune.  
64: Nero began his persecution of the Christians.  
70: Vespasian, emperor of Rome, died.  
833: Louis I., emperor, was again de-throned.  
1292: Adolf of Nassau elected emperor of Germany.  
1314: Battle of Bannockburn, Bruce defeated the English.  
1440: Pope V entered Rome as antipope at Severac.  
1450: Jack Cade defeated the King's troops at Sevenoaks.  
1495: Columbus sent five shipsloads of Indians to Spain to be sold as slaves.  
1497: John Cabot sighted the American continent at Cape Breton.  
1509: Henry VIII and Catherine crowned.  
1519: Theodore Beza, reforming divine, born.  
1520: Lucrezia Borgia, Countess of Ferrara, died.  
1520: Cortez entered Mexico City.  
1529: The use of prayer-books made compulsory in churches.  
1573: Peace of La Rochelle in France.  
1612: Matthias crowned German emperor.  
1648: Oxford surrendered to Lord Fairfax.  
1650: Charles II. proclaimed King of Scotland.  
1650: John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, born.  
1661: David Gregory, Scottish astronomer, born.  
1675: King Philip's war began at Swansea, Mass.  
1724: Riot in Glasgow because of tax on malt.  
1734: Coal-mines near Valenciennes, France, first opened.  
1736: English laws against witchcraft repealed.  
1736: Alexander Adam, Scottish educator, born.  
1750: Déodat de Dolomieu, French mineralogist, born.  
1768: Adrien Maurice, Duc de Noailles, French statesman and soldier, died.  
1774: Dr Thomas Amory, English Presbyterian theologian, died.  
1777: Sir John Ross, English rear-admiral, born.  
1795: The Jay treaty ratified by Congress.  
1795: William Smellie, Scottish printer and author died.  
1800: Irish Legislative Union bill passed.  
1831: Lord John Russell again introduced the Reform bill.  
1835: Special Act allowed David Salomons, a Jew, to serve as Lord Mayor of London.  
1839: Abdul-Mejid beaten by Mehmet Ali at Nish.  
1839: Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks on the Euphrates.  
1846: Gaston C C Maspero, French Egyptologist, born.  
1850: French Assembly gave President Napoleon 2,160,000 francs per annum.  
1859: Battle of Solferino; allies victorious.  
1861: Governor of Tennessee declared the State out of the Union.  
1863: Confederates captured Berwick Bay, S. C.  
1863: Federals defeated Confederates at Hoover's Gap, Tenn.  
1863: General Rosecrans began an advance southward.  
1863: Twenty ports in Japan to be closed.  
1864: All restrictions on trade between ports of the United States removed.  
1864: General Escalado captured Matanzas, Cuba.  
1866: Bohemia became seat of war between Austria and Prussia.  
1866: Battle of Custoza; Austrians defeated Italians.  
1869: Parliament repealed fire-insurance and hair-powder taxes.  
1871: State of siege in Algiers raised by France, which fined \$6,000,000.  
1871: Convention of New York Capitol held at Albany.  
1872: David Davis declined nomination for President on Labor Reform ticket.  
1880: A conference of the powers assembled at Constantinople to consider the Arabi Pasha rebellion in Egypt.  
1891: Secretary Blaine declared that the United States would look with disfavour on any joint guaranty of the Panama Canal.  
1897: Agricultural and mechanical colleges of Alabama burned.  
1891: British subjects forbidden to catch seals in Bering Sea.  
1893: Nansen sailed on an Arctic expedition.  
1894: Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, President of France, assassinated.  
1894: A mine-explosion in Wales cost 250 lives.  
1895: William C Williamson, English biologist and geologist, died.  
1898: Norwegian Arctic expedition on the "Fram" sailed.  
1900: General Clements drove the Boers north of the Rand.  
1902: King Edward operated on for appendicitis.  
1904: Raskull, the Moroccan bandit released his captives.  
1907: United States signed a treaty with Santo Domingo.  
1907: Joseph Knight, English editor of *Notes and Queries* died.  
1911: Charles S Norton, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
1912: U S Supreme Court again found Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, guilty of contempt.  
1912: Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, English painter, died.

- 1912: Sir George S. White, British field-marshal, died.  
 1912: Julia Richman, American educator, died.  
 1912: Democratic National Committee selected Alton B. Parker as temporary chairman (31 to 22) of the National Convention, Baltimore.  
 1912: Russia won King Edward VII gold cup for teams with military riders at London Horse Show.

## JUNE 25

- Feast-day of St. Prosper of Aquitaine, St. Maximus, bishop of Turin, St. Moloc, bishop in Scotland, St. Adelbert; St. William of Monte-Vergine.  
 841: Battle of Fontenoy; Lothaire defeated.  
 1215: English barons left Runnymede after appointing a number to see that the king observed the charter.  
 1483: Edward V. of England deposed by Richard, Duke of Gloucester.  
 1503: Prince Henry (Henry VIII) betrothed to Catherine of Aragon.  
 1525: Swabian League defeated 23,000 peasants in Upper Swabia.  
 1530: Augsburg Confession (Lutheran), read before the Diet of Augsburg.  
 1535: Anabaptists at Munster routed after siege of 14 months.  
 1559: Scottish reformers captured Perth.  
 1564: French expedition landed at mouth of St. Johns River, Fla.  
 1634: John Marston, English dramatist, died.  
 1647: The Parliamentary army marched on London.  
 1669: François de Vendôme, Duc de Beaufort, French admiral, killed.  
 1694: Robert Leighton, Scottish prelate, died.  
 1736: John Horne Tooke, English political essayist, born.  
 1744: Roger Gale, English antiquarian, died.  
 1768: Lazare Hoche, French Revolutionary general, born.  
 1776: British fleet with Howe's troops from Boston reached Sandy Hook.  
 1792: Records of the French nobility burned.  
 1794: Charles Barbaroux, French revolutionist, executed.  
 1798: Thomas Sandby, English artist, died.  
 1803: Robert Scott Lauder, Scottish artist, born.  
 1807: Bonaparte and the Czar held interview at Tilsit.  
 1807: Prussia signed a truce with France.  
 1815: Bonaparte made farewell address to soldiers.  
 1835: Antoine Jean Gros, French painter, died.  
 1841: Alexander Macomb, major-general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1842: Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island, rioters dispersed by troops.  
 1842: J. C. L. de Sismondi, Swiss historian, died.  
 1848: Paris declared under martial law.  
 1857: Pennsylvania sold its railroad and canals for \$7,500,000.  
 1857: Prince Albert is titled Prince Consort.  
 1858: Commodore Tatnall assisted British ships against the Chinese.  
 1859: British fleet failed to pass Taku forts in China.  
 1861: Abdul-Mejid, Sultan of Turkey, died.  
 1862: First of the Seven Days' Battle on the Chickahominy.  
 1862: Lee repulsed at Oak Grove, Va.  
 1862: Longstreet repulsed at Beaver Dam Creek, Va.  
 1862: General "Stonewall" Jackson reached Richmond.  
 1862: Admiral Farragut reached Vicksburg with mortar-boats.  
 1863: Lee, with about 80,000 men, crossed Potomac at Harper's Ferry.  
 1863: Confederates defeated at Liberty Gap, Tenn.  
 1863: Grant fired a mine at Vicksburg.  
 1864: Confederates under Pillow defeated at Lafayette, Tenn.  
 1864: William I., king of Württemberg (1816-64), died.  
 1867: Vera Cruz, Mexico, taken from the French.  
 1868: Congress voted to readmit Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina.  
 1868: Congress overrode President Johnson's vetoes and closed the reconstruction contest.  
 1868: Congress extended amnesty to about 1,000 ex-Confederates.  
 1868: Congress made eight hours a legal day's work.  
 1869: The United States accepted the Stevens Battery, bequeathed by E. A. Stevens of New Jersey.  
 1869: Camden and Amboy Railroad and Raritan Canal companies of New Jersey surrendered their monopolistic rights.  
 1870: Isabella II, of Spain, abdicated.  
 1872: Lord Dufferin inaugurated governor-general of Canada.  
 1874: Carlisle victorious at Estella and Peña Mura Spain.  
 1875: Antoine Louis Barye, sculptor of animals, died.  
 1876: George A. Custer, major-general, U. S. Army, killed by Indians.  
 1884: James Goddard Francis, Australian politician, died.  
 1888: Sydney Howard Gay, American anti-slavery editor, died.  
 1888: Republican Convention at Chicago nominated Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.  
 1889: The potteries of New Jersey combined interests.

- 1889: Lucy Webb Hayes, wife of ex-President Hayes, died.  
 1889: George Loring Brown, American artist, died.  
 1891: French plans of defense sold to Germany.  
 1891: England annexed Sabutan Island claimed by Spain.  
 1891: Marriage of Charles S. Farnell and Mrs. O'Shea announced.  
 1893: France occupied Siamese Islands without resistance.  
 1894: Anti-Italian riots broke out in France.  
 1895: Prince of Aosta and Princess Helene, of Orleans, married.  
 1895: Philip Phillips, American evangelist and composer, died.  
 1896: Duc de Nemours, son of Louis Philippe, died.  
 1896: Gustavus W. Smith, Confederate general, died.  
 1896: Sir Samuel L. Tilley, Canadian statesman, died.  
 1896: Lyman Trumbull, ex-Senator from Illinois, died.  
 1897: Alice Dunning Lingard, English actress, died.  
 1897: Margaret Oliphant, English novelist, died.  
 1897: William L. Winans, American railroad contractor, died.  
 1899: Count Franz von Schönbörs, Austrian cardinal archbishop, died.  
 1900: Princess Clotilde, mother of Victor Napoleon, died.  
 1901: Banks failed in Leipzig and Berlin, Germany.  
 1901: Joseph Cook, American lecturer and author, died.  
 1902: Walter S. Cox, American jurist, died.  
 1904: Clement Scott, English dramatic critic, died.  
 1906: Stanford White, American architect, assassinated by Harry Thaw.  
 1909: John Crosby Brown, American banker and philanthropist, died.  
 1911: Sarah Orne Jewett, American author, died.  
 1912: Oscar L. Lenz, American sculptor, died.  
 1912: U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer "Paulding" made record for fastest time of any vessel in the navy, 32 7 knots.  
 1912: China, unwilling to submit to foreign supervision of expenditures, rejected six-power loans of \$300,000,000.  
 1912: Imposition of sentence on four Mexican revolutionary leaders for violating neutrality laws led to rioting, Los Angeles, Cal.

## JUNE 26

- Feast-day of: Sts. John and Paul, martyrs in Rome. The Venerable Balfargarda of Auvergne. St. Anthon of Bellay.  
 253 B. C.: Dionysius of Alexandria began his astronomical era.  
 363: Julian killed in battle, Jovian became emperor.  
 632: The Persian era began.  
 1380: Duke of Gloucester usurped English throne as Richard III.  
 1519: Luther began disputation with Eck.  
 1520: Luther issued address to the nobles, and advocated "Germany for the Germans."  
 1526: Opening of Diet at Speyer.  
 1541: Francisco Pizarro assassinated.  
 1541: Alcántara, Spanish soldier, half-brother to Pizarro, killed.  
 1628: Charles I. assented to the Petition of Rights.  
 1644: Prince Rupert took Liverpool for the King.  
 1647: The obnoxious members retired from Parliament on approach of an army.  
 1657: Oliver Cromwell inaugurated as Lord Protector for second time.  
 1666: Sir Richard Fanshawe, English diplomat, died.  
 1688: Ralph Cudworth, English philosopher and divine, died.  
 1702: Dr. Philip Doddridge, English theologian, born.  
 1747: Indians defeated at Marlborough, Vt.  
 1752: Giulio Alberoni, cardinal and prime minister of Spain, died.  
 1763: George Morland, English artist, born.  
 1788: Virginia ratified the Constitution.  
 1792: First coalition against France formed.  
 1795: Battle of Fleurus, Belgium, Austrians defeated by French.  
 1796: David Rittenhouse, American astronomer, died.  
 1802: Construction of London Docks commenced.  
 1826: Adolph Bastien, German ethnologist, born.  
 1827: Samuel Crompton, inventor of the spinning-mule, died.  
 1830: George IV., of England, died.  
 1830: William IV., brother of George IV., became king.  
 1836: Allbuid attempted to take the life of French king.  
 1847: Portuguese Junta at Oporto capitulated to Pedro.  
 1848: Archbishop of Paris assassinated.  
 1849: Great crevasse in levee of the Mississippi in Louisiana closed.  
 1854: Russia issued a manifesto against Turkey.  
 1858: Two steamers starting from mid-ocean began to lay the Atlantic Cable.  
 1858: China forced to open ports and tolerate foreigners.  
 1860: Francis II., of Naples, proclaimed a constitution.  
 1861: Paul Joseph Schafarik, a Slovenian philologist, died.

- 1862: Confederates destroyed their gunboats on Yazoo river.  
 1863: Federal army under Hooker crossed Potomac.  
 1863: Federals under Rosecrans defeated Bragg at Shilohville, Tenn.  
 1863: Confederates burned Susquehanna bridge.  
 1863: Andrew Hull Foote, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.  
 1864: Peace negotiations between Denmark and Prussia failed, hostilities resumed, and Alsen bombarded.  
 1866: Prussian army victorious at Liebenau, Turnau, and Podol in Bohemia.  
 1869: Ryan's filibustering expedition sailed for Cuba.  
 1871: Subscriptions to pay French war indemnity exceeded twice the sum needed.  
 1872: France and Germany signed new convention for payment of indemnity.  
 1873: Carlisle defeated at Castanor, Spain.  
 1877: Most notable eruption of Cotopaxi, in Ecuador.  
 1878: Mercedes, queen of Spain, died.  
 1879: Sultan removed Khedive of Egypt and appointed his son.  
 1879: Richard H. Anderson, lieutenant-general (Confederate), died.  
 1880: David Davis, justice Supreme Court, died.  
 1889: France demanded the annulment of the 1857 Anglo-Turkish Convention.  
 1889: Simon Cameron, Secretary of War under Lincoln, died.  
 1891: French government sequestered Chilean war-ships being built.  
 1892: An Anti-Home-Rule Convention met in Belfast.  
 1893: Government of India suspended free coinage of silver.  
 1894: Ezeta overthrown in Salvador.  
 1895: Great Britain held naval review at Spithead.  
 1898: Clifton House at Niagara Falls destroyed by fire.  
 1902: William Lidderdale, English financier, died.  
 1904: Japanese captured some outer works at Port Arthur.  
 1904: Monsignor Guidi, papal delegate at Manila, died.  
 1905: Warsaw, Poland, in a state of siege.  
 1906: Nathaniel Shipman, ex-judge United States Court of Appeals, died.  
 1911: J. Pierpont Morgan decorated by Emperor William.  
 1911: Julian W. Baird, American chemist, died.  
 1912: General Federation of Women's Clubs, at San Francisco meeting, advocated teaching of sex and personal hygiene in public and normal schools.  
 1912: On "Alexandra Day," in honor of former Queen Alexandra, 12,000 women and children sold wild roses in London streets, realizing \$200,000 for charity.  
 1912: British Home Secretary McKenna, in company of the king and queen at Cardiff, Wales, was attacked by a suffragette.  
 1912: By influence of William J. Bryan, business of nominations was placed ahead of adoption of platform in the Democratic National Convention's order of business.

## JUNE 27

- Feast-day of: St. John of Montier and Chiron. St. Ladislaus I., king of Hungary.  
 678: Saint Agatha became Pope.  
 1458: Alfonso V., king of Aragon, died.  
 1462: Louis XII., the Just king of France, born.  
 1550: Charles IX., king of France, born.  
 1574: Giorgio Vasari, Italian artist and writer, died.  
 1634: Johann Valentin Andrea, German Lutheran theologian, died.  
 1681: Lord Baltimore annulled liberal franchise act.  
 1682: Charles XII., king of Sweden, born.  
 1689: French and Indians devastated Dover, N. H.  
 1720: Guillaume de Chaulieu, French poet and ecclesiastical, died.  
 1736: Arent Schuyler De Peyster, Royalist officer in American Revolution, born.  
 1743: Battle of Dettingen, Bavaria, French defeated by English.  
 1759: Wolfe landed 8,000 troops below Quebec.  
 1776: Serjeant Jasper replaced flag shot away at Charleston.  
 1776: British bombarded fort on Sullivan's Island, Charleston, S. C.  
 1777: Rev. Dr. William Todd hanged for forgery.  
 1778: Congress adjourned from York, Pa., to Philadelphia.  
 1789: Louis XVI. yielding, the Three Estates of France united again in legislative meeting, Mirabeau chief spokesman for the Third Estate.  
 1800: Latour d'Auvergne, "First grenadier the Republic," killed in battle.  
 1801: British and Turks captured Cairo, Egypt.  
 1803: St. Lucia, West Indies, acquired by Great Britain.  
 1806: Buenos Aires taken by Popham.  
 1806: Augustus De Morgan, English mathematician, born.  
 1829: James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, died.  
 1834: Constantine Pavlovitch, Russian grand duke, died.  
 1835: Railroad from Boston to Lowell opened.  
 1836: Claude Rouget de Lisle, author of the "Marseillaise" died.  
 1839: Runjeet Singh, ruler of Lahore, died.  
 1843: John Murray, 2d, British publisher, died.  
 1844: Joseph Smith killed by anti-Mormon mob at Carthage Ill.

- 1845: Thomas W. Dorr was released from perpetual imprisonment by act of general amnesty.  
 1847: First telegraph messages passed between New York and Boston.  
 1857: Nana Sahib massacred 450 Europeans.  
 1861: Peace Convention at Dover, Del.  
 1862: Battles of the Chickahominy and Gaines' Mill in Seven Days' Battle.  
 1862: Farragut's mortar-boats bombarded Vicksburg batteries.  
 1862: Federals began to cut a canal opposite Vicksburg.  
 1863: Meade superseded Hooker in command.  
 1863: Lee's army encamped near Chambersburg, Pa.  
 1863: Morgan, with 3,500 Confederates, started raid across Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana.  
 1863: A naval action at Donaldsonville, La.  
 1864: Sherman's attack at Kennesaw repulsed.  
 1864: Charles G. Harker, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, killed in battle.  
 1864: Daniel McCook, major-general U. S. Volunteers, killed at Kennesaw.  
 1865: Cattle plague broke out in England.  
 1866: Hanoverians defeated Prussians at Langensalza.  
 1866: Prussians defeated Austrians at Nachod.  
 1866: Austrians defeated Prussians at Trantenau.  
 1866: Prussian army under Prince Frederick victors at Hühnerwasser.  
 1873: Hiram Powers, American sculptor, died.  
 1876: Democratic National Convention at St. Louis nominated Tilden and Hendricks.  
 1876: Lacrosse played before Queen Victoria.  
 1876: Harriet Martineau, English author, died.  
 1880: Cholera appeared at Marseilles, France.  
 1880: Sultan of Zanzibar ceded coast to Germany.  
 1893: International French Congress at Montreal favored political union of Canada with the United States.  
 1894: Casimir Perier elected President of France.  
 1894: Brazilian rebels at Rio do Sol defeated 1,000 killed.  
 1898: Japanese Cabinet under Ito resigned.  
 1901: Yale defeated Harvard in annual boat-race.  
 1902: Revolution arose in Haiti in favor of Firmian.  
 1902: Charles D. Long, American jurist, died.  
 1909: Railroad strike in Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1911: United States filed suit against the magazine trust.  
 1911: French military aviator covered 177 miles in 104 minutes.  
 1912: British government agreed to pay Marconi Company \$3,000,000 for five wireless stations for direct round-the-world communication.  
 1912: Failure of United States Congress to pass appropriations bills threatened temporary suspension of \$800,000 government employees.  
 1912: George Westinghouse received at Boston the Edison gold medal for achievements in electric lighting.  
 1912: Vermont Republican Convention declared against recall of judiciary.

## JUNE 28

- Feast-day of: St. Leo II., Pope.  
 323 B. C.: Alexander the Great died.  
 1245: Innocent IV. deposed Frederick II. and called Council of Lyons.  
 1491: Henry VIII., king of England (1509-54), born.  
 1598: Abraham Ortelius, Dutch geographer, died.  
 1629: Edict of Grace ended religious wars in France.  
 1646: Carlisle, England, surrendered to the Parliamentarians.  
 1650: Jean Rotrou, French dramatist, died.  
 1675: Plymouth colonists routed King Philip.  
 1709: Saxony, Denmark, and Russia made Alliance at Dresden.  
 1712: Jean Jacques Rousseau born.  
 1719: François, Duc de Choiseul, born.  
 1763: Cities in Hungary damaged by earthquake.  
 1776: British force under Howe arrived at New York.  
 1776: Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence submitted to Congress.  
 1778: Battle of Monmouth.  
 1801: Francis Wheatley, English painter, died.  
 1806: Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, British administrator in India, born.  
 1818: American ship "Wasp" captured British brig "Reindeer."  
 1814: Duke of Wellington first attended House of Lords.  
 1830: José Fernandez Madrid, South-American statesman, died.  
 1835: Charles Mathews, English comedian, died.  
 1838: Queen Victoria crowned.  
 1840: British fleet of 15 ships blockaded Canton; first opium war.  
 1848: The troops stormed last barricade in Paris and ended the insurrection.  
 1848: Cavour resigned dictatorship of France made president of the Council.  
 1849: Raah, Hungary, taken by the Austrians.  
 1854: O'Donnell headed a military revolt at Madrid.  
 1855: James Fitzroy, Lord Baglan, British commander in Crimean war, died.



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1862: Farragut's fleet passed the Vicksburg batteries  
1863: Federals assisted by gunboats repulsed a great force at Donaldsonville, La.  
1863: Confederate forces concentrated at Chambersburg, Pa., and advanced within four miles of Harrisburg.  
1864: Lincoln signed repeal of fugitive-slave law.  
1866: Prussians victorious at Muenchengratz  
1866: Austrians defeated with heavy loss at Skallitz  
1866: Prussians successful at battle of Soor, Bohemia  
1869: Mississippi rejected a new constitution.  
1869: New legislative chamber in France met  
1871: The United States Civil Service Commission made G. W. Curtis its first president  
1875: International Court of Justice opened in Egypt.  
1879: Congress provided for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River  
1880: Pierola, dictator of Chile, ordered a levy en masse to fight Bolivia and Peru  
1882: The Sultan decried Arabi Pasha, Egyptian rebel  
1884: A conference of the powers assembled to consider Egyptian affairs  
1889: French chambers passed Panama Canal Bill  
1889: Maria Mitchell, American astronomer, died  
1891: Triple Alliance renewed for six years  
1891: Major Panitz, Bulgarian conspirator, executed  
1895: Yale won the Yale-Harvard boat-race of New London, Conn.  
1899: Sir Windham Hornby, British admiral, died  
1902: Triple Alliance renewed for six years  
1904: Steamship "Norge" wrecked off Scottish coast 650 lives lost  
1905: Belgium voted \$21,600,000 to fortify Antwerp  
1906: Mutiny in Russian fleet broke out at Odessa  
1909: Joseph B. Cotter, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
1909: Ernst von Halle, German economist, died  
1910: Henry Harris Aubrey Beach, American surgeon, died.  
1910: Samuel Douglas McEnery, ex-governor and Senator from Louisiana, died  
1910: William Neilson McVickar, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
1911: Marquis of Lansdowne determined to press the Lords veto bill  
1912: United States Interstate Commerce Commission suspended proposed increase in excess baggage charges by railways  
1912: Militant suffragettes began a window-smashing campaign in British post-offices  
1912: Zeppelin dirigible "Schwaben I," broke from moorings, exploded, and burned

#### JUNE 29

Feast-day of St. Peter, the apostle, St. Hemma  
833: Louis I. deserted by his troops near Colmar in Alsace  
922: Robert, Duke of France, proclaimed king  
1033: An eclipse of the sun observed in Europe  
1313: Henry VII (Count of Luxemburg), crowned king of Italy and emperor of Holy Roman Empire  
1457: French troops occupied Bordeaux  
1509: Margaret Beaufort Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, died  
1544: Thomas Flenes, ninth baron Daer, executed  
1566: Sir Henry Yelverton, English jurist, born  
1577: Peter Paul Rubens, Flemish artist, born.  
1635: Queen Elizabeth was offered sovereignty of the Netherlands  
1612: A lottery was drawn in London for the benefit of the Virginia plantations  
1613: Shakespeare's Globe Theater burned  
1614: Royalists defeated Parliamentarians at Cropredy Bridge  
1646: Courtrai, in Belgium, surrendered to France  
1662: Pierre de Marca, French historian, died  
1679: Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye  
1855: Grenadiers introduced into England's army

#### JULY 1

Feast-day of Saints Julius and Aaron, St. Calais, or Carlephus St. Gal, St. Simeon Salus, St. Rumold; St. Theobald, or Thibault confessor  
776 B. C. Choresus received the prize in first recorded Olympic games  
982: Hugh Capet became king of France  
1097: Battle of Dorylæum; Crusaders defeated Turks  
1270: Louis IX of France sailed at head of Seventh Crusade  
1346: Battle of Zara, in Austria Venetians victorious  
1502: Columbus entered the Caribbean sea  
1515: Tr. Giovanni Giocondo, Italian architect, died  
1555: John Bradford, English Protestant martyr, burned.

1691: John Flavel, English devotional writer, died  
1693: French defeated English fleet off Cape St. Vincent  
1761: Ralph Allen, English philanthropist, died  
1796: Rev. John Williams "Apostle of Polynesia," born  
1798: Count Giacomo Leopardi, Italian poet, born.  
1799: Admiral Caracciola executed by junta of the Prithenopean Republic  
1801: Frederic Bastiat, French political economist, born  
1813: Valentine Green, English mezzotint engraver, died  
1815: Bonaparte, at Roebefort, tried to escape to America  
1816: Rev. David Williams, founder of Royal Literary fund, died.  
1830: John Q. A. Ward, American sculptor, born  
1835: Joseph Mantou, English gunmaker, died.  
1845: Second fire in Quebec within a month destroyed homes of 12,000 people  
1848: High Bridge, over Harlem River of New York, finished  
1850: Part of Fobke Boek at Niagara fell.  
1852: Religious riots arose in England; several killed, and churches burned  
1852: Henry Clay, American statesman and orator died  
1854: Russian batteries at mouth of Donube river destroyed by Dutch vessels  
1855: Walker, the filibuster, defeated Nicaraguans at Nivas  
1855: Third and successful attempt to lay an Atlantic cable  
1890: President Buchanan vetoed the pre-emption bill  
1861: José Maria Obando, South-American general, died  
1861: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, English poet, died.  
1862: Lee attacked Federal rear-guard, battles of Savage Station and White Oak Swamp, in seven days' fight  
1863: Confederate main army turned toward Gettysburg.  
1863: Gen. Meade moved northward, covering 30 miles of front  
1863: Confederate privateer "Archer" captured the revenue-boat "Caleb Cushing" off Portland, Me.  
1863: Privateer "Archer" was captured  
1864: Railroad accident at St. Illaire, Canada, killed 83 and wounded 200  
1864: Joseph E. Taylor, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, died  
1804: Battle of Alsen; Prussians victorious over Danes  
1865: Catholic Cathedral at Sydney, New South Wales, burned.  
1866: Austrians defeated at Gitschlin.  
1866: Russians obliged Hanoverians to capitulate at Langensalza.  
1871: Parliament authorized Canada to establish new provinces.  
1871: Severe trades union Act passed Parliament  
1872: Thomas Crabbe, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died  
1875: Ferdinand I, emperor of Austria, died.  
1880: Tohiti, the largest island of the Society group, annexed to France  
1889: Greater Chicago established by inclusion of suburbs  
1890: Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, died.  
1891: Colorado River sent a brooch into Salton desert  
1892: Prohibition Party nominated Bidwell and Cranfill  
1892: Theodore W. Dwight, American jurist and teacher, died.  
1895: Thomas Henry Huxley, English anatomist and zoologist, died.  
1895: Florina Velra Peltozo, ex-president of Brazil, died.  
1895: Green Clay Smith, general, U. S. Army, prohibitionist died  
1897: William F. Hoey, American actor, died  
1899: Harvard defeated Yale in annual boat-race  
1899: Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, American novelist died  
1899: Chevalier von Blumencorn, Austrian soldier, musician, and diplomat, died  
1901: William Allan Woods, District Court judge, died.  
1901: Daniel Deatur Emmett, American negro minstrel, died  
1905: Louis J. Allen, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1908: Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, British diplomat, died.

1574: Bishop Joseph Hall, English prelate, born  
1607: "God Save the King" first sung by choir of royal chapel  
1614: Isaac Casaubon, classical scholar and Protestant theologian died  
1626: Chaplains first appointed to British naval vessels  
1643: Westminster Assembly began its sessions  
1654: Louis Joseph, Due de Vendôme, French general, died  
1676: New Jersey divided into East and West Jersey  
1691: Oliver Plunkett, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, executed  
1690: Battle of Fleurus, Luxembourg victor  
1690: Battle of the Boyne, William III victor  
1690: Duke of Schomberg killed at battle of Boyne

1910: Samuel Aldrich Crozer, American philanthropist, died.  
1910: John Worwick Daniel, Senator from Virginia, died  
1911: Russia's first Dreadnought launched at St. Petersburg  
1911: Iquique, Chile, devastated by a cyclone  
1911: Paul de Longpré, French painter, died.  
1912: Eight lines of coastwise vessels at New York were prevented from sailing by the strike  
1912: New York Court of Appeals upheld preferential clauses in pending New York city subway contracts, declared Wagner law unconstitutional  
1912: Massachusetts Progressives opposed formation of a third party, would support Roosevelt as Republicans

#### JUNE 30

Feast-day of St. Paul, the Apostle, St. Martial of Limoges, St. Otto of Bamberg  
1368: French lords appealed to king of France against English exactions  
1462: Battle of Seekenhelm, Frederick of the Palatine victor  
1503: Johann Frederik ("the Magnanimous"), elector of Saxony, died.  
1520: Mexicans revolted, killed Montezuma, and attacked Spaniards  
1607: Cardinal Bronius, ecclesiastical writer, died  
1629: Additional emigrants reached Massachusetts and founded Charlestown  
1641: Battle of Atherton Moor, Royalists victors  
1666: Alexander Brome, English attorney and royalist poet, died  
1673: The French captured Maestricht, Holland  
1685: Archibald Campbell, ninth earl of Argyll executed  
1688: Secret invitation sent to William of Orange to intervene with arms to prevent destruction of Protestantism  
1690: Naval engagement off Beachy Head; the French defeated the English and the Dutch  
1691: Athlon taken by Gineckel.  
1692: Massachusetts General Court condemned four women to death as witches  
1748: Jacques Dominique Cassini, French astronomer, born  
1759: Wolfe erected batteries on Point Levi, near Quebec  
1771: British occupied Staten Island, N. Y.  
1789: Jacques Verné, French painter, born.  
1796: French seized Milan  
1805: Genoa incorporated with France.  
1812: Dey of Algiers forced to give up prisoners and relinquish claims for tribute  
1817: Abraham Gottlob Werner, German geologist, died.  
1819: Mexico and Colombia made alliance  
1819: William Almon Wheeler, vice-president (1877-1881), born  
1823: Jesse Lee Reno, major-general, U. S. Army, born  
1829: Battle of Silistria, Russians defeated Turks  
1834: Indian Territory set aside exclusively for Indians  
1837: Act of Parliament abolished the use of the pillory in the United Kingdom  
1840: Johan Olof Wallin, Swedish poet, died  
1840: House passed the Independent Treasury bill  
1840: U. S. National debt \$15,550,202  
1845: U. S. National debt \$45,044,862  
1848: Edward Burgess, American yacht designer, born  
1850: U. S. National debt \$63,452,773  
1852: Chile and France concluded a treaty of commerce  
1852: U. S. National debt \$66,199,341  
1854: U. S. National debt \$42,242,223  
1855: Yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, La.  
1855: James Silk Buckingham, English traveler and author, died  
1857: Parliament rejected the secret ballot  
1859: U. S. National debt \$44,911,881  
1859: Blondin crossed Niagara Falls gorge on tight-rope  
1859: U. S. National debt \$58,496,837  
1860: U. S. National debt \$64,842,287  
1861: U. S. National debt \$90,530,873  
1862: Battle of Glendale, or Fraser's Farm, in the seven days' fight  
1862: U. S. National debt \$524,176,412  
1863: Maryland put under martial law  
1863: Rosecrans reached Chattanooga, on Tennessee river  
1863: U. S. National debt \$1,119,772,138  
1863: Confederate dollar worth 8 cents.

#### JULY

1692: French took Namur in Belgium  
1725: Jean Baptiste, Comte de Rochambeau, French soldier born.  
1731: Adam Duncan, first Viscount Camperdown, British admiral, born  
1739: Debate estimated at this date to hold 20 times as much territory in North America as England  
1759: Fortress of Glatz captured by General Laudon  
1763: Present site of Lansingburg, N. Y., purchased  
1771: Debate began on Declaration of Independence  
1781: Battle of Porto Novo; Coote defeated Hyder Ali  
1784: Friedmann Wilhelm Boeh, eldest son of J. S. Bach died  
1791: Erection of first building of Hamilton (Colgate) College began

1864: Congress passed an internal revenue law that was almost universal  
1864: Congress established Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big-tree Grove as public parks  
1864: Congress authorized issue of bonds and notes to extent of \$400,000,000  
1864: France and Switzerland signed treaty of commerce  
1864: Salmon P. Chase resigned as Secretary of the Treasury  
1864: Hung-tsiuen, rebel Chinese emperor, committed suicide  
1864: U. S. National debt \$1,815,784,370  
1865: Trial of Lincoln's assassins closed  
1865: U. S. National debt \$2,680,647,869  
1866: Connecticut (first State) approved 14th amendment  
1867: U. S. National debt \$2,773,236,173  
1867: U. S. National debt \$2,678,126,103  
1869: U. S. National debt \$2,611,687,851  
1869: U. S. National debt \$2,588,452,213  
1870: Senate rejected treaty for annexation of Santo Domingo  
1870: Congress began reducing the taxes  
1870: U. S. National debt \$2,480,672,561  
1871: U. S. National debt \$2,353,211,332  
1872: U. S. National debt \$2,253,251,328  
1873: U. S. National debt \$2,234,482,993  
1874: Henry Grinnell, American philanthropist, died  
1874: U. S. National debt \$2,251,690,468  
1875: U. S. National debt \$2,232,284,531  
1876: U. S. National debt \$2,180,395,067  
1877: U. S. National debt \$2,205,301,392  
1878: U. S. National debt \$2,256,205,592  
1879: The completion of Sutro tunnel celebrated in the Carson river valley, Nev.  
1890: U. S. National debt \$2,340,232,000  
1890: Egypt and Abyssinia sign peace treaty  
1890: U. S. National debt \$2,126,791,054  
1890: Jesuits expelled from France  
1891: U. S. National debt \$2,077,389,253  
1892: Gultean, assassin of Pres. Garfield, was hanged.  
1892: U. S. National debt \$1,926,688,678  
1893: U. S. National debt \$1,892,547,412  
1894: Charles Bradlaugh found guilty of voting without an oath  
1894: Andreas Munch, Norwegian poet and dramatist, died  
1894: U. S. National debt \$1,838,904,607  
1895: U. S. National debt \$1,872,340,557  
1896: New Croton aqueduct for New York completed  
1891: U. S. Weather Bureau transferred from War to the Agricultural Department  
1891: Lady Macdonald, widow of late premier of Canada, raised to the peerage  
1891: Banks in Buenos Aires resumed business after revolt  
1891: Triple Alliance of Austria, Germany, and Italy renewed  
1897: George Martin Lane, Harvard professor of Latin, died  
1899: Delaware Kemper, American diplomat, died  
1900: Fire at Hoboken, N. J. burned docks, steamships, and caused \$10,000,000 loss of property and several hundred lives  
1900: John Woodward Phillip, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
1901: Byron Sunderland, ex-chaplain, U. S. Senate, died  
1903: Coal mine explosion in Wyoming killed over 200  
1904: National Prohibition Convention nominated S. C. Swallow and G. W. Carroll  
1905: J. D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000 to help small colleges  
1905: John F. Stevens became chief engineer of Panama Canal  
1907: The U. S. government's fiscal year closed with a surplus of \$87,000,000  
1907: Francis Murphy, temperance reformer, died  
1908: W. H. Taft resigned as Secretary of War  
1909: State-wide prohibition went into effect in Tennessee  
1911: Harvard defeated Yale in annual boat-race  
1911: New York Socialist Convention nominated Charles E. Russell, of New York, for governor, and Carrie W. Allen, of Onondaga, for Secretary of State  
1912: Tornado at Regina and Qu'Appelle, Canada, killed 50 persons and did \$1,000,000 damage  
1912: Seamen's and stokers' strike in New York became serious, 1,000 longshoremen voted to join strike  
1912: Dr. Belisario Porras was unanimously reelected President of Panama  
1912: General Federation of Women's clubs, in convention at San Francisco, started \$100,000 endowment fund  
1801: A double-hulled or Catamaran steamboat exhibited on the Thames  
1802: Cideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln born  
1806: The Fort sent troops to Egypt to subdue the Bedouins  
1520: First toll collected on Erie Canal  
1821: Spain surrendered Florida to the United States  
1823: Costa Rica became part of the Federation of Central America  
1820: Battle of Kalini, Turks defeated  
1830: Congress accepted the Smithsonian bequest  
1839: Abdul Medjid, 16 years old, resigned at Constantinople, protected by the powers  
1819: Sioux Indians massacre Chipewas at Falls of St. Anthony, Minn.  
1819: Mahmud II, Sultan of Turkey, died.

- 1840: Robert Stawell Ball, English astronomer, born.
- 1851: Port Phillip and New South Wales, Australia, separated. Victoria became a province of the Empire.
- 1852: A plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon discovered.
- 1853: Representative government established in Cape Colony, Africa.
- 1854: First Colonial parliament met at Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1856: Battle with the Seminole Indians.
- 1857: Federal troops began quelling disturbances in Kansas.
- 1859: Prof. Wise and three companions traveled by balloon from St. Louis to Jefferson county, N. Y., 1,150 miles in 19 hours and 15 minutes.
- 1860: Gottfried von Schubert, German philosopher, died.
- 1861: Confederate privateer "Sumter" ran the blockade at New Orleans.
- 1861: Steel cannons first made at Trenton, N. J.
- 1861: First daily overland mail route from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast established.
- 1861: The United States army list showed 153,558 men present for duty.
- 1862: Fight at Boonville, Mo.; Confederates routed.
- 1862: Federal gunboat fleets on Mississippi united.
- 1862: President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers.
- 1862: Congress established the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
- 1862: The Internal Revenue Law "taxed everything outside the grave."
- 1862: United States Senate voted to admit West Virginia as a State.
- 1862: Price of cotton in New York market 38½ cents a pound.
- 1863: A cavalry battle fought at Carlisle, Pa.
- 1863: Battle of Gettysburg began.
- 1863: A mine fired under the fortifications at Vicksburg, Miss.
- 1863: Federal and Confederate cavalry fought at Hanover Junction, Va.
- 1863: Price of cotton in New York, 7½ cents, premium on gold, 144½.
- 1863: Unionist Convention met in Tennessee; 40 counties represented.
- 1863: Missouri Convention adopted an ordinance ending slavery on July 4, 1870.
- 1863: John Fulton Reynolds, major-general of Volunteers, U. S. Army, killed at Gettysburg.
- 1864: Sherman occupied Marietta, Ga.
- 1864: General Early started on a raid to Washington.
- 1864: Josiah Quincy, ex-president Harvard College, died.
- 1864: Federal tax on spirits made \$1 50 a gallon.
- 1864: Convention met in Carson City, Nev., to form a State Constitution.
- 1864: Price of cotton in New York \$1 52; premium on gold, 245.
- 1865: Price of cotton in New York, 43 cents; premium on gold, 125.
- 1865: Chile passed an act of religious toleration.
- 1866: Price of cotton in New York, 42 cents; premium on gold, 153.
- 1867: Thomas Francis Meagher, Irish-American general, died.
- 1867: Act of Canadian Confederation took effect.
- 1871: La Salle Street tunnel in Chicago opened.
- 1875: Public worship act for prevention of ritualism in English churches went into effect.
- 1875: Final estimate of cost to France of war with Germany, \$1,775,000,000.
- 1875: International postal laws became effective.
- 1876: Michael Bakunin, Russian socialist and agitator, died.
- 1876: Serbian war began.
- 1879: Leopold II of Belgium sanctioned public instruction law.
- 1881: Rudolf Hermann Lotze, German psychologist, died.
- 1884: Franz Eduard Ivanovich Todleben, Russian general and military engineer, died.
- 1884: Allan Pinkerton, American detective, died.
- 1884: Chinese in Tonkin refused to ratify treaty with France.
- 1886: Prohibition became effective in Rhode Island.
- 1888: Italy formally annexed Massowah in Abyssinia.
- 1889: Durango, Colo., almost destroyed by fire.
- 1889: Theodore Dwight Woolsey, American educator, died.
- 1889: Millet's painting, *The Angelus* sold for \$111,000.
- 1890: Congress passed the Idaho admission bill.
- 1890: Anglo-German agreement concerning African possessions signed.
- 1891: Australian ballot law became effective in California.
- 1891: Provincial revolutionists in the Argentine Republic suppressed.
- 1891: Trieste, Austria, ceased to be a free port.
- 1891: Strikers in Paris prevented all public vehicular traffic.
- 1892: Yale defeated Harvard in boat-race at New London, Conn.
- 1892: Free trade zone of Kongo Basin in British East Africa extended to the coast.
- 1893: Statue of Victory unveiled at Gettysburg.
- 1893: President Carnot's body placed in Pantheon with imposing funeral services.
- 1896: Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, died.
- 1897: Derivishes defeated the Jaalin in the Sudan, 2,000 killed.
- 1898: Shafter began attack on Santiago.
- 1898: Battle of El Caney, Spanish-American war.
- 1898: Victorious charge on the San Juan blockhouse (Santiago fortifications) led by Major-General H. S. Hawkins.
- 1898: Hamilton Fish, of the Rough Riders, killed at Santiago.
- 1898: Insurgents in Philippines captured Spanish governor of Bulacan.
- 1898: India voted to loan \$50,000,000 to make good losses by earthquakes, famine, and flood.
- 1898: China leased Wei-hai-wai to British.
- 1898: Dominion Day observed throughout Canada.
- 1899: Victor Cherbuliez, French novelist, died.
- 1899: Anti-budget riots in Spain.
- 1901: Chinese government partly resumed at Peking.
- 1901: French Religious Associations law promulgated.
- 1902: Filipinos accepted American authority; amnesty proclaimed.
- 1903: Bulgaria asked the powers to force Turkey to withdraw troops from the frontiers.
- 1904: G. F. Watts, English artist, died.
- 1905: Serious rioting in all parts of Crete.
- 1905: Official celebration of 75th anniversary of Belgian independence in Brussels.
- 1906: Sir Wilfrid Lawson, British politician, died.
- 1906: Railway wreck at Salisbury, England, killed 23 American passengers.
- 1907: Mine explosion at Jussorka, Russia, killed more than 300 miners.
- 1909: Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie shot by Hindu fanatic.
- 1910: Pollak and Rubenhan students at Lemberg University fought with firearms.
- 1910: Port Arthur opened to all nations.
- 1911: Smith Ely, Mayor of New York (1876), died.
- 1911: German troops landed at Agadir, Morocco.
- 1911: William J. Thompson, American political boss, died.
- 1912: Harriet Quimby, American aviator, and W. A. P. Willard, passenger, killed by fall of aeroplane in Boston Harbor.
- 1912: Rigid quarantine against Irish cattle established throughout England because of foot and mouth disease; holding of annual cattle shows in England prohibited because of spread of the disease.
- 1912: William Marshall Bullitt, Louisville, Ky., appointed U. S. Solicitor-general.
- 1912: U. S. Congress extended appropriations for last fiscal year through July, preventing tie-up in government departments.

## JULY 2

- Feast-day of: Visitation of the Blessed Virgin; Saints Procopius and Martinian, St. Monogednos; St. Odoceus.
- 936: Henry I. (The Fowler), emperor of Germany, died.
- 1295: Battle of Gollheim; Adolphus of Nassau defeated.
- 1447: The Archbishop of Cologne besieged Soest with 60,000 men.
- 1450: Cade entered London in triumph.
- 1489: Archbishop Cranmer, English prelate, born.
- 1502: Francisco Roldan, Spanish adventurer, died.
- 1525: Battle of Konigshefen, Baden, in Peasants' War.
- 1549: Vicar Welsh of Exeter, England, hanged on his own church tower as a rebel.
- 1566: Michel Nostradamus, notorious charlatan, died.
- 1596: Earthquake in Japan killed thousands.
- 1644: Battle of Marston Moor, English civil war; Parliamentarians defeated Royalists.
- 1645: Battle of Alford, Scotland, English Civil War.
- 1652: Turenne defeated Condé near Paris.
- 1681: Earl of Shaftesbury, imprisoned for treason, escaped from Tower.
- 1685: The Massachusetts charter expired through action of English Court of Chancery.
- 1704: Battle of Denauwhut; Bavarians and French defeated by Marlborough and Prince Louis of Baden.
- 1706: British killed 600 rebellious natives in Natal.
- 1724: Frederick Theophilus Klopstock, German poet, born.
- 1743: Spencer Compton, Earl Wilmington, died.
- 1747: Battle of Lawfeldt, Saxe defeated Cumberland.
- 1760: All Canada came into possession of England.
- 1775: Washington arrived at Cambridge, Mass.
- 1776: Colonial Congress adopted a resolution of independence.
- 1778: Jean Jacques Rousseau, French essayist, died.
- 1780: Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, third Marquis of Lansdowne, born.
- 1783: English order in Council prohibited American ships in West Indian trade.
- 1806: Sir Home Popham took Buenos Aires without authority.
- 1807: British men-of-war ordered to leave United States waters.
- 1809: Civil War broke out in Bolivia.
- 1812: Capt. David Porter sailed in the "Essex" against British commerce.
- 1823: Brazilian patriots drove Portuguese troops from Bahia.
- 1824: Kamehameha II, King of Hawaii (1819-1824), died.
- 1833: Reaping-machine first used in public at Hamilton County Agricultural Society, New York.
- 1837: Obed Hussey, patentee of the "Essex" against British commerce.
- 1840: Chinese at Amoy fired on British flag of truce.

## JULY 3

- Feast-day of: St. Procopius; St. Guntthar; St. Sertram, St. Gnthagon of Oostker.
- 323: Battle of Adrianople, Constantine defeated Licinius.
- 1187: Battle of Tiberias; Saladin defeated the Crusaders.
- 1423: Louis XI, King of France, born.
- 1437: A sacred play called "The Passion" was shown in Paris.
- 1525: Battle of Salzbürg, Peasants' war.
- 1608: Champlain reached New France and laid foundations of Quebec.
- 1620: Treaty of peace signed at Ulm, Wurtemberg.
- 1642: Maria de Medici, wife of Henry IV of France, died.
- 1675: Governor Andros, with armed vessels, began a contest to establish his authority to mouth of Connecticut.
- 1676: Battle with Indians near Narragansett, R. I.

## JULY 4

- Feast-day of: St. Finbar; St. Bolcon; St. Sisoy; St. Bertha; St. Ulric, St. Odo of Canterbury.
- 1450: James Flennes Lord Say and Sele, beheaded by Jack Cade and his followers.
- 1546: Pope Paul announced a religious war to extirpate heresy.
- 1623: William Byrd, English composer of sacred music, died.
- 1636: Roger Williams settled Providence, R. I.
- 1653: Cromwell's new parliament ("Barebones" parliament) met.
- 1676: Reform legislation in Virginia completed.
- 1683: Turks and Hungarians began a siege of Vienna.
- 1715: Christian Gellert, German poet, born.
- 1726: Henry Bentinck, second Duke of Portland, died.
- 1743: Emperor Charles VII became a refugee in Frankfurt.
- 1744: British pay Indians \$2,000 for land between Alleghenies and Blue Ridge.
- 1754: Plan for a Colonial Congress proposed by Franklin.

- M** 1754: Washington defeated at Fort Mifflin.  
 1756: William Rush, American sculptor, born.  
 1759: Dresden was bombarded by Frederick.  
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 1864: Congress voted a bounty for drafted men.  
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 1866: Battle of Dermbach, Saxo-Eisenach, in the Seven Weeks War.  
 1866: Austria ceded Venetia to France.  
 1868: The Burlingame treaty with China signed.
- N** 1668: President Johnson proclaimed a general amnesty.  
 1868: The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis Blair for President and Vice-President.  
 1870: Congress refused citizenship to Chinese.  
 1870: International yacht-race between "Cambrin" and "Dauntless".  
 1870: Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, accepted the Spanish throne.  
 1874: The Eads Bridge, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis, opened.  
 1874: Girard Avenue bridge at Philadelphia opened.  
 1874: Cornerstone of Philadelphia Public building in Penn square, laid.  
 1874: Ground broken in Philadelphia for the Centennial Exhibition.  
 1876: Imposing celebration of Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.  
 1870: New constitution went into effect in California.  
 1879: Lord Chelmsford defeated 23,000 Zulus at Ulundi.  
 1882: Arabi Pasha erected fortifications near Alexandria, French and English protested.  
 1884: Prohibitory liquor law became effective in Iowa.  
 1884: Bartholdi's statue of Liberty exhibited in Paris before being sent to America.  
 1887: Bulgarian Sobranje elected Ferdinand of Saxo-Coburg king.  
 1888: Centennial Exhibition of Ohio Valley opened at Cincinnati.  
 1889: Ellensburg, Wash., burned, loss \$2,000,000.  
 1890: Manuel Ramos, Cuban brigand, captured.  
 1891: The "Naval Order of the United States" established at Boston.  
 1891: Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President (1861-1865), died.  
 1892: Brazilian Congress extended term of President Peixoto.  
 1893: The Argentine Republic sent a representative to the Pope.  
 1893: New constitution for Natal proclaimed.  
 1893: Streets in Paris barricaded by rioters.  
 1893: Hawaiian Republic proclaimed; S. B. Dole, President.  
 1894: Violence by striking miners in California.  
 1897: British superintendent of Shan states in Burma ambushed by hostile natives.  
 1898: French steamer "La Bourgoigne" collided with the British bark "Cromary" at sea and sank with 446 persons.  
 1898: Holland passed a personal military service act.  
 1898: Combatants at Sanlago, Cuba, arranged a two-day truce, pending surrender of the town.  
 1899: Floods in Texas drowned more than 400.  
 1900: An edict from Peking ordered extermination of foreigners in China.  
 1900: Statue of Lafayette, gift of American school children, unveiled in Paris.  
 1901: W. H. Taft appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands.  
 1901: British formed a corps of consulars for South Africa.  
 1901: John Fluke, American historian and philosopher, died.  
 1902: Swami Vivekananda, Hindu reformer, died.  
 1903: Pacific cable completed.  
 1905: Jean Jacques Etienne Reclus, French scientist, geographer, educator, socialist, died.  
 1905: Christ College, Cambridge, celebrated 400th anniversary.  
 1906: International agreement signed covering Abyssinia.  
 1907: Ernest Kuno Fieher, German historian of philosophy, died.  
 1908: Revolution in Paraguay succeeded by the election of Naveiro as President.  
 1910: Russia and Japan signed a treaty of commerce.  
 1910: International Railway Congress opened at Bern, Switzerland.  
 1912: Railway accident near Corning, N. Y., killed more than forty and injured 50 to 60 persons.  
 1912: Two stars were added to the American flag for New Mexico and Arizona, making 48 in all.  
 1912: Democratic National Committee formally vested the leadership of the party in Woodrow Wilson.
- O** 1777: Americans abandoned Fort Mifflin.  
 1779: New Haven, Conn., pillaged by the British.  
 1785: Expulsion of nuns from their convents in Germany began.  
 1787: New York representatives retired from constitutional Convention.  
 1792: Sir Robert Strange, prince of British envoys, died.  
 1795: Peace of Basel concluded between France and Spain.  
 1796: Battle of Radstadt; Austrians defeated.  
 1798: Bonaparte took Alexandria, Egypt, by assault.  
 1801: David G. Farragut, first U. S. Admiral, born.  
 1803: George Borrow, English traveler and philologist born.  
 1807: Battle of Buenos Aires, Whitlock defeated.  
 1809: Battle of Wagram, Austrians defeated.  
 1814: Battle of Chippewa, Ontario, Americans defeated British.  
 1817: English gold sovereign first put into circulation.  
 1826: Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, governor of Java (1811-1816), died.  
 1830: French deposed the Dey of Algiers and occupied the city.  
 1840: British occupied islands of Chusan, chief island in the Chusan Archipelago, China Sea.  
 1841: British bombarded Tientsin, China.  
 1846: Aubrey De Vere, Irish poet, died.  
 1852: Steamer "St. James" blew up on Lake Pontchartrain.  
 1852: Bismarck went as an envoy to Austria.  
 1854: National Theater in Philadelphia burned.  
 1856: The French army left the Crimea.  
 1858: Valentin Gomez Farias, Mexican Vice-President, died.  
 1859: Kansas Proslavery Convention at Wyandotte prepared a constitution.  
 1860: New constitution granted to Hamburg.  
 1861: Battle of Carthage, Mo., Federals defeated.  
 1862: Etienne Pasquier, French politician, died.  
 1863: Sherman captured rear-guard of Confederate army at Bolton, Miss.  
 1863: Morgan's troopers burned Lebanon, Ky.  
 1864: Federals drove Confederates from Jackson, Miss.  
 1864: Early, with 20,000 Confederates, crossed into Maryland.  
 1864: Sherman besieged Johnston on the Chatahoochee.  
 1864: Lincoln declared Kentucky under martial law.  
 1864: Andrew H. Reeder, ex-Governor of Kansas died.  
 1865: Cholera broke out at Marseilles.  
 1865: Salvation Army, founded by William Booth and his first "Christian Mission" in the open air at Mile End, London.  
 1866: Battle of Hunnfeldt, Seven Weeks War.  
 1867: Karl Johan Andersson, Swedish explorer in Africa, died.  
 1867: Sir William Lawrence, English surgeon, died.  
 1872: Bismarck declared the Ultramontanes a menace to the German empire.  
 1876: A reward of \$50,000 was offered in France for a remedy for the vine disease.  
 1877: Biela, Bulgaria captured by Russians.  
 1883: French repulsed Chinese at Haiphong, Tonkin.  
 1884: Victor Massé, French composer, died.  
 1885: Regent of Anam captured by the French.  
 1887: Explosion of dynamite at Jasz. Jany, Hungary, killed 27.  
 1888: Bulgarian railroad opened for international traffic.  
 1891: Railroad strikes began with rioting, in France.  
 1893: Stuhorn fighting in Paris between soldiers and rioters many killed.  
 1893: Somalis, in British East Africa, killed by British marines.  
 1894: Sir Austen Henry Layard, English archaeologist died.  
 1894: President Casimir-Perier pardoned 374 political French prisoners.  
 1894: Native chiefs in Nicaragua revolted and captured Bluefields.  
 1895: Spanish warship "Alfonso XII." destroyed near Havana.  
 1899: Delimitation of border between China and Burma settled.  
 1899: Sir Alexander Armstrong, Arctic explorer, died.  
 1900: British government warned Peking authorities they would be held responsible for injury to foreigners.  
 1900: National Democratic Convention nominated Bryan and Stevenson.  
 1901: President Kruger ordered General Botha to continue fighting.  
 1901: Jacob Rogers, locomotive manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., bequeathed \$5,000,000 to Metropolitan Museum in New York.  
 1901: People's Party nominated Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia, and T. H. Tibbals, of Nebraska.  
 1906: American ministry at Constantinople raised to an embassy.  
 1906: Jules Breton, French painter, died.  
 1909: Troops at Barranguilla, Colombia, revolted and proclaimed Valencia President.  
 1909: England, Austria, and the United States refused to sanction the Russo-Chinese railway agreement.  
 1910: Giovanni Schiaparelli, Italian astronomer, died.  
 1911: Chief European powers arranged a conference on Morocco.
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- 1884 Cholera paale occurred at Toulon, France.
- 1887 Fire in the citadel at Quebec did much damage.
- 1889: Bakersfield, Cal., suffered a fire loss of \$2,500,000.
1889. Aa African conference held at Brussels.
- 1890: Governor Nichols of Louisiana vetoed lottery bill.
- 1891: Initiative established in Switzerland; 50,000 petitioners forced attention and action on a measure.
- 1891: Fire in Santiago, Chile, caused a loss of over \$2,000,000.
- 1891: The Brooklyn Bridge was taken over by the cities of New York and Brooklyn.
- 1891: Frederic Louis Ritter, American composer, died.
- 1892: Great strike began in Homestead Iron Mills near Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1893: New York Chamber of Commerce demanded repeal of Sherman Silver Law.
- 1893: Duke of York (George V.) married Mary of Teck.
- 1893: British defeated African slave-dealers.
- 1893: Guy de Maupassant, French author died.
- 1891: Bubonic plague became epidemic at Hongkong.
- 1891: Russia and Austro-Hungary ratified a commercial treaty.
- 1895: French government reduced duties on healthful drinks and increased duty on alcohol.
- 1895: Russia guaranteed a loan to China of \$30,000,000, at 4 per cent.
- 1897: Weyler offered amnesty to Cubans who surrendered.
- 1897: Henri Meilhac, French dramatist, died.
- 1899: Ex-King Milan, of Serbia, shot at.
- 1899: Robert Bonner, American publisher and horseman, died.
- 1900: Powers cooperated in China; Japan gave a free hand.
- 1900: Fierce fighting occurred at Tientsin, China.
- 1901: Philippine General Bellarmino surrendered to United States troops.
- 1901: Prince Hohenlohe, ex-Chancellor of Germany, died.
- 1901: Joseph Le Conte, American physicist, died.
- 1902: The Pope fed 1,500 Roman poor at the Vatican.
- 1907: Goldea wedding of king and queen of Sweden celebrated.
- 1909: Champlain tercentenary celebrated at Ticonderoga.
- 1910: Prince von Hohenlohe, German statesman, and chancellor of the empire, died.
- 1911: Nine aviators crossed English Channel.
- 1912: French seamen's strike prevented sailing of La Savoie from Havre.
- 1912: Anti-republican disorders broke out in northern Portugal, warship sent to Oporto.
- 1912: General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention at San Francisco, refused to endorse woman suffrage.
- 1912: Norwegian Storting voted naval estimates of \$5,000,000.
- JULY 7**
- Feast-day of St. Pantanus, St. Felix; St. Ethelburga of Kent; St. Hedda; St. Willihald, St. Benedict XI.
- 1307: Edward I, king of England, died.
- 1520: Cortez decided fate of Mexico by his victory at Otumba.
- 1586: Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, collector of antiquies, born.
- 1593: Edict of Nemours forbade all modes of worship except the Roman Catholic.
- 1640: Providence, R. I., had a government formed by 40 citizens.
- 1617: Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Conn., died.
- 1660: General Monk created Earl of Torrington and Duke of Alhmarle.
- 1686: Despite the test act James II admitted Catholics to office in England.
- 1689: Robert of Claverhouse raised standard of James II in Scotland.
- 1691: Galway capitulated to the English.
- 1697: John Eekhard, English satirical writer and divine died.
- 1713: Henry Compton, English prelate, died.
- 1718: Alexis, eldest son of Peter the Great, died in prison.
- 1745: Second Jacobite rebellion broke out in Scotland.
- 1754: King's College (Columbia University) New York, opened.
- 1755: Braddock's army defeated near Fort Duquesne.
- 1764: William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, English statesman, died.
- 1777: Americans burned Fort Anne, N. Y.
- 1777: Battle at Hubbardston, Vt.
- 1779: Fairfield, Conn., plundered and burned by British.
- 1791: Thomas Blacklock, Scottish blind poet, died.
- 1795: Congress annulled all treaties with France.
- 1799: Cornelius van Pauw, Dutch author, died.
- 1801: Toussaint L'Ouverture proclaimed independence of Haiti and its government under a constitution.
- 1807: Peace of Tilsit between France and Russia.
- 1807: British evacuated Montevideo, Uruguay.
- 1809: French soldiers seized the Pope and carried him to Grenoble, where he lived on him for three years.
- 1815: The Allies entered Paris.
- 1816: Richard Brinsley Sheridan, British dramatist, died.
- 1819: Agitation began in England for parliamentary reform.
- 1840: Cabrera abandoned cause of Don Carlos in Spain.
- 1844: Race riot in Philadelphia; 50 killed and troops called out.
- 1853: Commodore Perry entered the harbor of Yeddo, Japan.
- 1854: Battle of Glugero, Russo-Turkish war.
- 1862: Confederates defeated at Bayou Cache, Ark.
- 1863: Federal army forced Bragg to cross the Tennessee River.
- 1863: William Mulready, Irish painter, died.
- 1863: Four of the Lincoln conspirators were hanged.
- 1865: Uprising at Loja, Spain, put down.
- 1866: New Hampshire approved the 14th amendment.
- 1866: Insurrections in Spain were suppressed.
- 1867: John Alsop King, ex-Governor of New York, died.
- 1867: Asteroid Undina discovered.
- 1869: First stone of new capitol laid at Albany, N. Y.
- 1872: Military insurrection broke out at Lima, Peru.
- 1890: Dr. Tanner closed a 40-day fast at New York.
- 1894: Survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition reached Newfoundland.
- 1899: Hanger indicted for treason and corruption.
- 1890: First of a series of tornadoes resulted in great loss in Illinois.
- 1890: Financiel panic in the Argentine Republic followed a defalcation in the custom house.
- 1891: Manchester ship canal was opened.
- 1892: State of siege in the Argentine Republic was raised.
- 1893: Tornadoes in Iowa killed many persons.
- 1893: Samuel Blatchford, Justice United States Supreme Court, died.
- 1894: Ex-President Arce, of Bolivia, assassinated.
- 1896: Yalc crew defeated at Henley, England, by the Leander crew.
- 1897: Turkey refused to accept decision of the powers on boundary dispute with Greece.
- 1897: Financial crisis in Chile, banks closed.
- 1898: Parker Pillsbury, abolition agitator, died.
- 1898: Hawaii annexed by the United States.
- 1899: President called for ten regiments to suppress Philippine rebellion.
- 1899: George W. Julian, American abolitionist, died.
- 1900: British captured Bethlehem, South Africa.
- 1903: Sultan of Morocco recovered Tessa from the rebels.
- 1904: Statue of Cecil Rhodes unveiled at Bulawayo, South Africa.
- 1908: Turkish General Shemsi assassinated at Moasair.
- 1909: President Gomez, of Cuba, signed a lottery bill.
- 1910: Alfonso XIII signed decree forbidding new religious orders in Spain.
- 1910: Paa-Slavic Congress opened at Sofia, Bulgaria.
- 1911: International agreement to abolish pelagic sealing in the North Pacific.
- 1911: Edward Miley, English author, died.
- 1912: United States government took precautions at all Atlantic and gulf ports against bubonic plague from Porto Rico and Cuba.
- 1912: Mexican Federal troops occupied Chihuahua, the recent rebel capital.
- 1912: Sarah P. Decker, ex-president of American Federation of Women's Clubs, died.
- 1912: Call issued for Progressive Convention at Chicago, August 5.
- JULY 8**
- Feast-day of St. Procopius; Saints Kilian, Colman, and Foltan, martyrs; St. Willihald, St. Grimbold, Blessed Theobald, St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal.
- 975: Edgar, king of England, died.
- 1115: Peter the Hermit, a preacher of the First Crusade died.
- 1249: Alexander II, king of Scotland, died.
- 1360: King John, of France, released from imprisonment.
- 1376: Edward, the Black Prince, died.
- 1573: Edict of Boulogne favorable to French Protestants.
- 1621: Jean de La Fontaine, French fabulist, born.
- 1623: Gregory XV, pope (1621-1623), died.
- 1663: Charles II renewed charter of Rhode Island.
- 1675: Lord Culpeper made governor of Virginia for life.
- 1709: Battle of Poltava; Charles XII defeated by Peter the Great.
- 1710: Dr. Robert South, English pulpit orator, died.
- 1721: Elihu Yale died.
- 1753: Battle of Ticonderoga; French defeated British.
- 1768: Bostonians seized a schooner laden with molasses.
- 1771: William Tryon became governor of New York.
- 1776: Declaration of Independence read to the American army.
- 1777: Battle near Fort Anne, N. Y.; Americans defeated.
- 1778: French fleet of 18 vessels and 18,000 men reached the Delaware.
- 1784: Torbern Olof Bergman, Swedish physicist, died.
- 1790: Fitz-Greene Halleck, American poet, born.
- 1813: American outposts at Fort George, New York, attacked.
- 1813: Russia and Great Britain signed alliance against France at Peterwardein, Silesia.
- 1815: The Bourbons again restored to throne of France.
- 1818: Remains of General Montgomery hurled in St. Paul's, N. Y.
- 1822: Percy Bysshe Shelley, English poet, drowned.
- 1823: Sir Henry Raeburn, Scottish portrait-painter, died.
- 1832: Ibrahim Pasba with 16,000 Egyptian troops, defeated 30,000 Turks at battle of Toms.
- 1839: John D. Rockefeller, American oil merchant and capitalist, born.
- 1846: Christian VII arbitrarily annexed the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to Denmark.
- 1847: Canal from Duraa to Marseilles opened.
- 1852: Montreal partly destroyed by fire, loss about \$5,000,000.
- 1855: Sir Edward Parry, Arctic explorer, died.
- 1856: Preston Brooks was indicted for assaulting Sumner, and paid a fine of \$500.
- 1858: Francisco Pinto, Chilean general and politician, died.
- 1864: Rousseau started on a raid through Georgia.
- 1864: Confederates under Early entered South Mountain passes.
- 1864: Lincoln asked Horace Greeley to meet Confederate commissioners in Canada.
- 1867: Congress extended right of suffrage to colored men of District of Columbia.
- 1879: The "Jeannette" Arctic expedition sailed from New York.
- 1887: Amir of Afghanistan proclaimed amnesty and two years' remission of taxes.
- 1888: Macedonian brigands seized officials to be held for ransom.
- 1889: An English syndicate began buying American breweries.
- 1889: Germans captured Pangani in British East Africa.
- 1890: Temperature in New York city rose to 101° Fahr.
- 1890: Cable connecting Bermuda with Canada completed.
- 1890: Hurricane at Maskat, Arabia, killed more than 700.
- 1891: Balmaceda, president of Chile, was defeated by insurgents.
- 1892: St. John's, Newfoundland, nearly destroyed by fire, loss over \$20,000,000.
- 1892: Co-spirators against life of Ferdinand of Bulgaria put on trial four hours later.
- 1892: Riotous students arrested at Graz, Austria.
- 1893: Franco-Russian commercial treaty became effective.
- 1893: Rioting in Paris suppressed.
- 1895: Royalist outbreak in Honolulu suppressed.
- 1899: Riots in London, Ontario; troops called out.
- 1899: Volta Centenary Exposition at Como Italy, destroyed by fire.
- 1899: Serbia placed under martial law.
- 1900: Orange Free State officials surrendered to British.
- 1905: "House of Juliet" at Verona, Italy, bought for public property.
- 1906: Hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala.
- 1906: President Castro, of Venezuela, resumed the government.
- 1908: Fire on Cunard docks at Boston did over \$2,000,000 damage.
- 1910: A mob in Newark, Ohio, lynched an anti-slavery detective.
- 1911: Ira Erasmus Davenport, American Spiritist medium, died.
- 1912: Robert Barrett W. Browning, English painter-poet, died.
- 1912: Judiciary Committee, U. S. House of Representatives, presented 13 articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbold of U. S. Commerce Court.
- 1912: Sentences of from 5 to 30 years' imprisonment pronounced upon the camorristas on trial at Viterbo, Italy.
- JULY 9**
- Feast-day of St. Ephrem of Edessa, St. Everilds, Virga of England, the martyrs of Goreum.
- 518: Anastasius I, Emperor of the East (491-518), died.
- 552: Armenian cyclops began.
- 1228: Archbishop Stephen Langton, English statesman, died.
- 1286: Battle of Sempach; Swiss defeated Austrians, and Arnold von Winkelried's heroic sacrifice helped his countrymen to win the day, Leopold III, duke of Styria, killed.
- 1553: Battle of Slevershansen; Maurice of Saxony defeated Albert of Brandenburg.
- 1572: Jean of Navarre died suddenly, poison suspected.
- 1578: Ferdinand II, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, born.
- 1609: Rudolph II, of Bohemia, forced to sign letter of majesty.
- 1627: Dirk Camphuysen, Dutch painter, died.
- 1631: Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory, born.
- 1686: League of Augsburg formed.
- 1699: Alexis Piron, French epigrammatist, born.
- 1701: Battle of Carpi, province of Verona, Italy, Allies defeated the French.
- 1706: Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, explorer, died.
- 1742: John Oldmixon, English historian, died.
- 1716: Philip V, king of Spain, died.
- 1755: Edward Braddock, English general, ambushed by French and Indians near Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh) and mortally wounded.
- 1758: British retreat from Fort Ticonderoga to Fort George.
- 1764: Ann Radcliffe, English novelist, born.
- 1776: New York Provincial Congress met at White Plains and took the name Representatives of New York.
- 1777: Henry Hallam, English historian, born.
- 1778: Delegates of eight States signed Articles of Confederation.
- 1781: Articles of Confederation ratified by Congress.
- 1797: Edmund Burke, statesman and orator, died.
- 1798: Nominal war with France began.
- 1807: Magdeburg annexed to Westphalia.
- 1810: Argentine Republic formally declared independence of Spain.
- 1819: Elias Howe, inventor of sewing machine, born.
- 1821: San Martin led an army from Chile and entered Lima.
- 1828: Adolf Schreyer, German animal-painter, born.
- 1846: United States flag hoisted at Monterey, Cal.
- 1850: Fire destroyed 35 lives and more than \$1,000,000 of property in Philadelphia.
- 1850: Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, died in office.
- 1850: Jean Pierre Boyer, president of Haiti, died.
- 1856: Count Amadeo Avogadro, Italian chemist, died.
- 1860: Christians massacred at Damascus.
- 1861: Confederates driven back at Laurel Hill, W. Va.
- 1863: Morgan's raiders entered Indiana at Brandeburg.
- 1863: Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, surrendered to General Banks.
- 1863: Sherman with three corps reached Jackson, Miss., in pursuit of General Johnston.
- 1863: Federals captured greater part of Morris Island in Charleston harbor.
- 1863: German Diet threatened Denmark because of its action towards Schleswig and Holstein.
- 1864: The Confederates, under Early were checked in their advance on Washington.
- 1864: The Governor of Georgia called into war-service all males between 18 and 45.
- 1864: Prussia assumed the administration of Jutland.
- 1866: Market for sale of horse flesh opened in Paris.
- 1867: The Young expedition to find Livlagstoe, sailed.
- 1871: Alexander Keith Johnston, Scottish geographer, died.
- 1872: Democratic National Convention nominated Horace Greeley and G. Brown.
- 1875: Francis Preston Blair, U. S. Senator from Missouri, died.
- 1878: Alexander of Battenberg took oath to maintain the Bulgarian Constitution.
- 1881: Paul de St. Victor, French critical writer, died.
- 1882: James Craigie Robertson, Scottish historian, died.
- 1886: Amnesty proclaimed for all not murderers concerned in Riel's rebellion.
- 1889: Serious floods in Mohawk Valley, N. Y.
- 1889: Vatican petitioned to canonize Columbus.
- 1889: Captain Wissma attacked Arabs at Pangani, East Africa.
- 1889: Prince Nicholas, of Bulgaria, died.
- 1890: Clinton B. Fisk, abolitionist and Prohibitionist, died.
- 1892: A general railroad strike in the United States began at Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1892: Cholera appeared again in France.
- 1892: Vienna Socialists made a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage.
- 1891: German Bundesrath refused to admit Jesuits to Germany.
- 1891: Swiss referendum refused to put in Constitution the assertion of every man's right to labor.
- 1891: Chinese governor of Shanai ordered murder of 54 missionaries and families at Talyenfu.
- 1900: Royal assent given to Australian Commonwealth's constitution.
- 1900: Porfirio Diaz again elected president of Mexico.
- 1904: Arbitration treaty signed by France, Norway and Sweden.
- 1904: Democratic National Convention nominated Alton B. Parker, of New York for president.
- 1905: Sultan of Morocco defeated the pretenders force at Ujda.
- 1909: Hostile Moors attacked Spanish garrison at Melilla.
- 1912: Charles D. Mills, President Taft's secretary, was chosen chairman of Republican National Committee.
- 1912: Rescue party of 50, seeking 30 victims of coal-mine explosion in England, were killed by second explosion.
- 1912: William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind., re-elected president of National Municipal League.
- 1912: Largest British naval review on record was held at Spithead; 315 British war-ships assembled.
- JULY 10**
- Feast-day of The Seven Brothers, martyrs, Saints Rufina and Secunda, virgins and martyrs.
- 131: Hadrian, Roman Emperor (117-138), died.
- 983: Benedict VII, pope (975-983), died.
- 1024: Benedict VIII, pope (1012-1024), died.
- 1212: London bridge burned, with loss of 3,000 lives.

1414 Henry V, of England claimed throne of France  
 1429 French, under Joan of Arc, captured Troyes  
 1451 James III, king of Scotland, born  
 1460 Battle of Northampton, Wars of the Roses  
 1460 Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, died  
 1509 John Calvin, Protestant theologian, born  
 1538. Almagro executed by Hernando Pizarro in Peru  
 1553 Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen of England  
 1557 Giovanni Ramusio, Venetian statesman, died  
 1559 Henry II. of France died from injuries at a tournament  
 1584 William, first Prince of Orange, assassinated  
 1588 Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, died  
 1604 Arthur Annesley, English statesman, born  
 1648 Pembroke, in Wales surrendered to Cromwell  
 1673 Frederick William of Prussia signed treaty of neutrality with France  
 1682 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, laid out  
 1683 Francois Eudes de Mezeray, French historian, died  
 1686 John Fell, English prelate, died  
 1723 Sir William Blackstone, commentator on law, born  
 1767 Alexander Monro, British anatomist, died  
 1776 On announcement of the Declaration of Independence a mob in New York city destroyed the statue of George III  
 1777 The British general, Prescott, captured in Rhode Island  
 1778 France declared war against England  
 1780 A French fleet and 6,000 men reached Newport, R. I.  
 1790 Congress voted to hold sessions in Philadelphia for 10 years  
 1792 Frederick Marryat, English novelist, born  
 1798 English settlers at Belize, Honduras, successfully resisted Spanish invaders  
 1808 Madras Sepoys mutiny at Vellore, India 800 killed  
 1809 French under Massena captured Ciudad Rodrigo  
 1810 King of Prussia forbade American vessels entering his ports  
 1821 English Privy Council rejected Queen Caroline's claim to be crowned  
 1825 Benjamin Paul Akers, American artist, born  
 1820 Luther Martin, an American lawyer, died  
 1832 President Jackson vetoed bank recharter bill  
 1834 Don Carlos returned to Spain  
 1837 Discovery made that a locomotive could climb a grade  
 1840 Edward Oxford, a lunatic, shot at Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort  
 1840 British blockaded Chinese ports in Opium War  
 1846 Truce of Berlin between Prussia and Denmark  
 1850 Millard Fillmore inaugurated, the 13th President of the United States  
 1861 House passed first war loan  
 1863 Mississippi river opened for full length to the Federals  
 1863 Martial law proclaimed at Louisville, Ky.  
 1863 Clement Clarke Moore, American scholar and poet, died  
 1864 Johnston gathered his Confederate forces at Atlanta, Ga.  
 1864 Confederate cavalry encamped at Rockville, near Baltimore  
 1864 Two army divisions arrived for defense of Washington  
 1866 Theodore of Abyssinia put European prisoners in chains  
 1866 Prussians entered Prague  
 1867 British government decided to send troops to Abyssinia  
 1877 Grand review of new French army held in Paris  
 1874 Live cattle began to be exported to England  
 1874 Gold discovery in Deadwood, S. D., announced  
 1879 The asteroid Byblis discovered  
 1880 President of France granted amnesty to communists  
 1882 José Magalhães, Brazilian poet and diplomat, died  
 1883 Chileans defeated Peruvians at Hunuco, Peru  
 1884 Democratic National Convention nominated Grover Cleveland  
 1884 Lords rejected woman's suffrage bill  
 1886 Henry Kirke Brown, American sculptor died  
 1889 French chambers voted to have government own all telephones  
 1889 Gen Grenfell brought 6,000 British soldiers and 800 camels into Egypt  
 1890 First meeting of trustees of Chicago University  
 1892 Russian fleet in New York  
 1895 Nicolo Piroella elected president of Peru  
 1895 Cornell University crew defeated at Henley by Trinity Hall  
 1895 Fashoda, on the Nile occupied by French under Lieut. Marchand French retired three months later  
 1899 Bombardment of Santiago resumed by United States fleet  
 1899 William Eli Sanford, "wool king" of Canada drowned  
 1900 Canadian parliament passed a Copyright Bill  
 1901 Turkey paid American claims for losses in Armenia

1902: Total cost of Boer War to British 222,974,000 British forces in Boer War aggregated 448,345  
 1905 First Icelandic parliament opened  
 1905 Franco-German treaty concerning Morocco announced  
 1906 French Chambers voted weekly rest-day for workers  
 1912 Admiral Fonseca became President of Brazil  
 1912 Edward T. Fairchild, Topeka, Kan., elected President of National Education Association  
 1912 French Chamber of Deputies adopted government's Electoral Reform Bill  
 1912 Striking dockmen at Havre, France, resumed work  
 1912 Portuguese royalists burned Braga, 35 miles northeast of Oporto  
 1912 National Education Association favored woman suffrage  
 1912 U. S. War Department ordered rifles and ammunition sent to Americans at Hermosillo, Mexico, for their protection

## JULY 11

Feast-day of St. Plus, pope and martyr, St. James of Nisibis, St. Hildulphus, St. Dorastan.  
 472 Emperor Anthemius murdered at Rome  
 1115 Peter the Hermit, preacher of the first Crusade, died.  
 1274: Robert I., king of Scotland, born.  
 1302 Battle of Courtrai, known as "Battle of the Spurs". Flemish burghers defeated French knights  
 1324: Pope at Avignon deposed Louis IV, and put his adherents and territories under the ban  
 1346 Charles of Luxemburg, "parson king," chosen emperor by five revolting electors  
 1553 Maurice, Duke of Saxony, died.  
 1625 English parliament adjourned because of the plague  
 1675 Settlers at Saybrook, Conn., defeated Andros  
 1708. Battle of Oudenarde, Marlborough victor  
 1732. Joseph Lande, French mathematician, born  
 1767 John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, born.  
 1779 British pillaged and burned Norwalk, Conn.  
 1781: Bartolommeo Borghesi, Italian numismatist, born.  
 1782 British evacuated Savannah  
 1789 Necker, Minister of Finance of France, dismissed  
 1790 First Methodist sermon in America preached in Boston  
 1797 Charles Macklin, British comedian, died, aged 107  
 1800 Daniel Boone made commander of Femme Osage district  
 1804: Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr fought a duel, Hamilton mortally wounded  
 1807: George Atwood, English mathematician and physicist, died.  
 1809 Battle of Znaïm, French defeated rearward of the Austrians  
 1810. Bonaparte annexed Holland to France  
 1814 British fleet captured Eastport, Maine  
 1836 President Jackson's "specie circular" issued, ordering that all payments to the government be in specie  
 1859 Emperors of France and Austria met at Villafranca  
 1861 The Senate expelled ten Southern members  
 1861 Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va., Federals victors  
 1862 Legal-tender Act of Congress became a law  
 1862 Gen H. W. Halleck was commissioned as commander of Federal land forces  
 1862: Federal troops occupied Helena, Ark.  
 1863 Military conscription opened in New York city  
 1864 First organized National Bank opened in Philadelphia  
 1864: The Confederates under Gen. Early advanced within three miles of Washington, D. C.  
 1865: Richard Hildreth, American historian, died  
 1867 Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii signed  
 1867: Russia forced a peace treaty on the Bokharians.  
 1868 Civil war in Abyssinia, Gohazy defeated  
 1869 Asteroid Heate discovered  
 1873 Anarchist rising at Alcoy, Spain, resulted in death of mayor  
 1881 Queen Victoria refused petition of Cefeway to be restored to his kingdom  
 1882: Forts at Alexandria bombarded by British  
 1888. Revolt under Dinizulu in Zululand announced  
 1889 Striking spinners at Brünn, Austria, resumed work  
 1890. Wyoming admitted to the Union  
 1890. Floods damaged Melbourne, Australia, over \$2,000,000  
 1892 United States Patent Office decided that J. W. Swan invented electric-light carbons for incandescent lights  
 1893 Brazilian government prohibited chloroform  
 1897 Foreigners fled from Formosa before Black Flags  
 1897 Native chief in Borneo seized Europeans and burned town of Gaja  
 1897: André and two companions started north from Spitzbergen in a balloon  
 1898 General Miles arrived off Santiago, trust extended for five days  
 1898 Daniel Ammen, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.

1900 Lord Roberts repulsed Boers at Eerste Fabricken  
 1900 Boer position near Reitfontein was taken by British  
 1900 At Ultva's Nek British surrendered to Boers  
 1902: Bursting reservoir at Las Palmas, Chile, caused many deaths  
 1904: Porfirio Diaz reelected President of Mexico  
 1904 British steamer "Cheltenham" declared prize of the Russian fleet  
 1904 The "miracle-working" Madonna of Kazan, Russia, stolen  
 1905 Colliery explosion in Wales caused 120 deaths  
 1905 Russian Count Shuvaloff assassinated  
 1909 Great pageant held in Geneva in honor of John Calvin  
 1909 Simon Newcomb, American astronomer, died  
 1909 Persian revolutionists defeated Shah's troops near Teheran  
 1911 Forest fires in Ontario, Canada, cost over 300 lives  
 1911 Japan and Great Britain signed a new treaty of alliance for ten years  
 1911 George G. Rockwood, pioneer New York photographer, died  
 1912 Jonathan Haralson, American jurist (Ia.), died  
 1912 U. S. State Department received British protest against provision for free tolls for American ships in pending Panama Canal Bill  
 1912 Portuguese royalists defeated by Federal troops  
 1912 U. S. House of Representatives voted 222 to 1 for impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbold of U. S. Commerce Court  
 1912 George B. Cortelyou testified that \$1,900,000 was raised by Republican National Committee for 1904 campaign  
 1912 National Progressive party was formally launched in New York State

## JULY 12

Feast day of Saints Nabor and Felix, martyrs  
 St. John Gualbert, abbot  
 100 B. C. Cnusus Julius Caesar, Roman general, statesman, and writer, born  
 1101 They were taken by Crusaders  
 1346 Edward III of England invaded Normandy  
 1429 Jean Charlier de Gerson, French theologian, died  
 1450 Insurrection of Cade suppressed, and leader killed  
 1456 Sancta Maria Alphonso, Spanish historian, died.  
 1536 Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch scholar, died  
 1537 Battle of Alcaney; Almagro defeated Alvarado  
 1543: Henry VIII. of England married Catherine Parr  
 1566 Foundation of the Palace of the Tuilleries was begun  
 1570: Earl of Lennox appointed regent of Scotland  
 1616 Isaac Casaubon, English classical scholar, died  
 1630 Charles Emmanuel II, Duke of Savoy, died.  
 1646 François Duquesnoy, Flemish sculptor, died  
 1691. Battle of Aghrim, Irish and French under St. Ruth defeated by English under Ginkel  
 1691: The Pope condemned Fénelon.  
 1691 Innocent XIII became pope  
 1705 Thus Oates, English impostor and pamphleteer, died  
 1712: Richard Cromwell, ex-protector of the three kingdoms, died  
 1730 Clement XII (Orsini) became pope  
 1776 Dickinson's plan for confederation presented to Congress  
 1776 Sir William Howe landed 9,000 soldiers on Staten Island  
 1777: St. Clair reached Fort Edward, N. Y., after the evacuation of Fort Mifflin  
 1796 U. S. Consul redeemed 94 American prisoners from Algiers.  
 1801: British fleet defeated French and Spanish squadron off Cadiz  
 1808 Alexander Hamilton, American statesman, died  
 1896 Confederation of the Rhine established  
 1807 Bonaparte and Prussia signed treaty of Königsberg  
 1809 Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king of Spain  
 1812 Hussar failed in an attack on Fort Malden, Canada  
 1817 Henry D. Thoreau, American poet and naturalist, born  
 1831 Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg accepted crown of Belgium  
 1831 Vassili Golovin, Russian navigator and explorer, died.  
 1838 John Jamieson, Scottish antiquarian and philologist, died  
 1845 Henrik Wergeland, Norwegian poet, died  
 1846 Mrs. Tonna (pen-name "Charlotte Elizabeth") English writer died  
 1848 Confederate Diet at Frankfurt dissolved  
 1849 Horace Smith, English novelist and humorist poet died  
 1850. Robert Stevenson, English engineer, died  
 1855 Friends of slavery met in Convention at Lexington, Mo.  
 1856 The Allies evacuated the Crimea  
 1857 British defeated Indian rebels at Sealdah, in the Ganges valley  
 1859 The Pope appealed to Europe against Sardinia  
 1859 Peace of Villafranca  
 1861 Skirmish at Harboursville, W. Va.

1861 Pegram surrendered 600 Confederates to McClellan at Beverly, W. Va.  
 1864: Federal assault on Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, failed  
 1863 Federal attack Confederate works at Jackson, Miss.  
 1863 Battle at Rienz, near Jackson, Miss., Confederates defeated  
 1863 Cincinnati, O., put under martial law  
 1863 Morgan raiders fled before a general uprising of the people in Indiana and Ohio  
 1864 The Confederates before Washington were driven back  
 1866 Prussians reached Vienna  
 1870 John A. Dahlgren, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy died.  
 1870 France objected to the appointment of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne and to avoid war, the Prince declined it  
 1871 Orangemen's riots in New York city, more than 100 killed and wounded  
 1876 In an uprising at Nevesinje, Herzegovina, Turks were defeated  
 1877. Fatal Orangemen's riot in Montreal  
 1878 Yellow fever epidemic in Louisiana  
 1880 Henri Rochefort, returned communist, warmly received in Paris  
 1880 Tom Taylor, editor of Punch (1871-80), died.  
 1882 Arabi Pasha abandoned Alexandria, Egypt; mob then fired the city and killed Europeans for several days  
 1882 Sultan of Turkey protested against the bombardment of Alexandria  
 1884 Assuan, Egypt, occupied by the British  
 1888 Boulanger created excitement in the French Chamber of Deputies  
 1888 Hiram Sibley, American financier, died  
 1890 Financial panic subsided in Buenos Aires, and gold premium fell from 353 to 108  
 1891 Edward Burgess, American yacht-designer died  
 1892 Pennsylvania State troops took possession of Homestead Mills, Pa.  
 1892 St. Gervais les Bains, in France, overwhelmed by an avalanche, more than 200 killed  
 1892: Cyrus W. Field, promoter of Atlantic cable, died  
 1894 Germany declared a tariff war on Spain  
 1895 Cuban Insurgents attacked Gen. Campos at Bayamo  
 1901: British captured 29 Orange Free State officials  
 1901: German nobles signed declaration against dueling  
 1904 Meat packing employees numbering 45,000 went on strike in Chicago  
 1904: Arbitration treaty between Germany and Great Britain  
 1906 Captain Dreyfus, of the French army, vindicated by Court of Cassation and restored to the army  
 1906: Rebellious chiefs in Natal surrendered to British  
 1909: U. S. Senate voted to submit an income tax amendment  
 1909 Lord Roberts introduced into parliament a compulsory military service bill  
 1910 Pan-American Congress opened at Buenos Aires  
 1910 British army balloon made flight from Aldershot to London, circled St. Paul's dome and returned  
 1912 Secretary Nagel, Department of Commerce and Labor, decided that foreign-born children of naturalized parents must be admitted to the United States even if in forbidden classes  
 1912 Bread riots in Marseilles, France, many police and rioters injured  
 1912 Zurich, Switzerland had a strike as protest against admission into the country of workmen of bad character  
 1912 National Prohibition Convention at Atlantic City, N. J. nominated Eugene W. Chisolm for president and Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio, for vice-president

## JULY 13

Feast-day of St. Anacleto; St. Eugenius and his companion martyrs, St. Turlaf of Dol, in Brittany  
 373 John III, pope (560-573), died  
 631 Battle of Ajnadin, Saracens victorious  
 982 Battle of Basileto, Otto II defeated by Greeks  
 1024: Henry II, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, last of the Saxon dynasty, died  
 1174: Invading Scots defeated at Alnwick, England, William I taken prisoner  
 1254 First meeting of the Rhensian League held in Virginia  
 1380 Bertrand Duguesclin, Constable of France, died  
 1527 John Dee, English astrologer and mathematician, born  
 1538 Battle of Gravelines; Spanish and English defeated the French  
 1584: Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition landed in Virginia  
 1590 Clement X. (Emilio Altieri), pope, born  
 1636 The Pequod Indians in Connecticut were defeated  
 1641 Regnier de Graaf, Dutch anatomist, born  
 1643 Battle of Devizes, English civil war  
 1671 John Spur expelled from Boston church for heresy  
 1677 Sir William Berkeley, royal governor of Virginia, buried at Twickenham, England  
 1713 Treaty of Utrecht compelled England to furnish Spanish-America 4,800 negroes annually  
 1720 Peace of Fredericksborg signed  
 1730 Elijah Fenton, English poet, died  
 1753 College of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania) chartered

1755: John Conybeare, English prelate, died.  
 1755: General Edward Braddock, English commander, died of wounds received near Fort Duquesne (Pennsylvania).  
 1762: James Bradley, English astronomer, died.  
 1769: Second battle of Khotin; Turks defeated.  
 1787: Ordinance of 1787 passed forbidding slavery north of the Ohio river.  
 1793: Jean Paul Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday.  
 1810: British minister burned in effigy by a mob in Albany, N. Y.  
 1821: Junius Brutus Booth first acted in the United States.  
 1822: Greeks defeated Turks at Thermopylae.  
 1829: Legislative Council of New South Wales held first meeting.  
 1842: Ferdinand Philippe, Duc d'Orleans oldest son of King Louis Philippe, died.  
 1846: Fire at Nantucket, Mass., caused great loss.  
 1854: Opposers of street-preaching created a riot in Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1854: United States sloop-of-war "Cyane" bombarded San Juan de Nicaragua.  
 1855: Branco Manuel Alves, Brazilian statesman, died.  
 1859: Rufus Choate, American jurist and orator, died.  
 1861: At Carrick's Ford, W. Va., Federals victorious.  
 1861: Two senators from West Virginia were sworn in.  
 1861: Jefferson Davis shot threat of retaliation if crew of privateer "Shenandoah" were executed.  
 1861: Robert S. Garnett, general (Confederate), died.  
 1862: Federals at Murfreesboro, Tenn., captured by Confederate cavalry.  
 1863: Federals defeated at Donaldsonville, La.  
 1863: Anti-draft riots began in New York city; 1,000 lives lost and \$2,000,000 of property destroyed.  
 1863: Lee's army recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport Md.  
 1863: Federals won a cavalry fight at Jackson, Tenn.  
 1863: Federals captured Yazoo City, Miss.  
 1863: Morgan's Confederate raiders threatened Cincinnati.  
 1864: A series of five engagements began near Tupelo, Miss.; Confederates retreated.  
 1865: Barnum's Museum in New York burned.  
 1866: Congress reduced internal revenue taxes about \$266,000,000.  
 1866: The "Great Eastern" again attempted to lay the Atlantic cable.  
 1866: Battle of Laufach, Seven Weeks War.  
 1868: Alabama ratified 14th amendment.  
 1869: Harry Lauchouère, Lord Taunton, English politician, died.  
 1870: Congress passed a law reducing tariff taxes.  
 1870: France demanded from Germany assurances concerning the Spanish throne.  
 1870: King William of Prussia refused to receive the French minister, Count Benedetti.  
 1873: Don Carlos entered Spain as Carlos VII.  
 1874: An apprentice tried to kill Bismarck at Kissingen.  
 1874: French Assembly refused to declare the Republic the permanent form of government.  
 1878: Treaty of Berlin disposed of the Balkan principalities.  
 1881: French routed Bon Ameema, Algerian rebel.  
 1881: Bulgarian National Assembly gave Alexander I arbitrary power for seven years.  
 1881: John Clifford Pemberton, general (Confederate), died.  
 1883: Chileans defeated Peruvians.  
 1883: Pearl's relief-steamers "Proteus" was crushed in Smith Sound.  
 1885: Colombian troops defeated insurgents.  
 1887: Ameer of Afghanistan executed the chief of the Herat mutiny.  
 1890: A cyclone capsized a steamer on Lake Pepin, Minn., and drowned more than 100 passengers.  
 1890: John C. Frimont, "the Pathfinder," died.  
 1893: German army on peace footing reported to number 479,229 men.  
 1893: Emile Zola, French novelist, made an officer of the Legion of Honor.  
 1893: Anarchists attempted to burn a new French warship.  
 1893: A change made in Belgian constitution so that the State might acquire colonies.  
 1896: Porfirio Diaz reelected President of Mexico.  
 1897: Lord Kitchener and his army reached Merawi, in the Sudan.  
 1898: Anglo-American league founded in London.  
 1899: Queen Regent of Spain gave up 2,000,000 pesos from the civil list.  
 1900: Earl of Hopetoun became governor of the new Australian Commonwealth.  
 1900: The Allies took Tientsin, China, by storm. Col. Liscum, an American, killed.  
 1906: French Chamber voted to entomb the body of M. Zola in the Pantheon.  
 1906: Gen. Patrick Maxwell, British army, died.  
 1908: M. Milutichitch, Serbian statesman and diplomat, died.  
 1909: Army of Persian insurgents entered Tcheran.  
 1909: Peace restored in Colombia.  
 1909: Moroccan rebels captured Fez, the capital.

1910: Portuguese bombarded the piratical stronghold Colowan.  
 1911: Edward, eldest son of George V., was invested as Prince of Wales.  
 1912: United States Senate, 55 to 28, declared election of William Lorimer (Ill.) invalid because of corrupt practices.  
 1912: United States State Department received second protest from Great Britain against the pending Panama Canal Bill.  
 1912: Helen Craggs, London suffragette, pleaded guilty of plotting to burn Colonial Secretary's country house.  
 1912: Interstate Commerce Commission ordered reduction of express rates and created new "zones."

## JULY 14

Feast-day of St. Idus of Ath-Fadha in Leshster. St. Bonaventure, cardinal and bishop.  
 St. Camillus de Lellis.  
 1223: Philip Augustus, king of France (1180-1223), died.  
 1420: Battle of Prague; Hussites victorious.  
 1454: Angelo Poliziano (Ital. Poliziano), Florentine humanist and poet, born.  
 1479: Peace of Olmutz ended war between Hungary and Bohemia.  
 1514: Christopher Bainbridge, English prelate, died.  
 1538: Six Protestant "heretics" burned in Brentford, Leicestershire.  
 1602: Cardinal Mazarin, French statesman, born.  
 1624: The pacification of Nimes gave toleration to Protestants in France.  
 1675: Mendon, Mass., attacked by Indians.  
 1721: Sir Robert Strange, English line-engraver, born.  
 1729: John Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, born.  
 1742: Richard Bentley, English classical scholar and critic, died.  
 1750: Aaron Arrowsmith, English geographer, born.  
 1766: Grand Junction Canal opened in England.  
 1776: Washington refused to receive a personally addressed letter from Lord Howe.  
 1780: Charles Batteux, French writer, died.  
 1788: The old Continental Congress ratified the new Constitution.  
 1789: Bastille in Paris destroyed by a mob.  
 1790: Baron Gideon Ernst von Loudon, Austrian field-marshal, died.  
 1790: King of France swore to uphold the new constitution.  
 1790: Paris celebrated the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.  
 1796: British troops finally evacuated Oswego, N. Y.  
 1798: Congress passed the last of the alien and sedition laws.  
 1808: French defeated Spaniards at Medina de Rio Seco.  
 1812: Christian Gottlob Heyne, German classical scholar, died.  
 1844: Clement Biddle, Revolutionary officer, died.  
 1847: Madame De Staël, French writer, died.  
 1832: Opposition to new tariff laws in South Carolina approached rebellion.  
 1834: Edmond Charles Genêt, French diplomat, died.  
 1849: Thomas Earle, American writer, died.  
 1851: Irish Tenant League held great meeting on the site of the Battle of the Boyne.  
 1853: An international exhibition opened in the Crystal Palace, New York city.  
 1854: José Maria Vargas, Venezuelan politician, died.  
 1854: Abbas, pasha of Egypt, died.  
 1861: Federals numbering about 20,000 occupied Laurel Hill, W. Va.  
 1861: A Leipzig student shot at King of Prussia.  
 1862: Congress increased duties and forbade the use of tokens as money.  
 1862: Confederates defeated at Fayetteville, Ark.  
 1867: Kilpatrick's cavalry attacked Lee's rear-guard at Falling Waters, Va.  
 1867: New York draft riots continued.  
 1868: A non-Unionist mob attacked an armory in Boston; many killed.  
 1864: Early recrossed the Potomac into Virginia at White's Ford, Va.  
 1865: Benjamin Gompertz, English astronomer, died.  
 1866: Austrians defeated at Aschaffenburg.  
 1867: British troops returned from Abyssinia, captives released.  
 1868: Civil authorities resumed control in Florida.  
 1870: Congress imposed taxes on real estate in District of Columbia.  
 1870: Congress passed a law to refund the national debt.  
 1870: A pension of \$3,000 voted to widow of President Lincoln.  
 1871: A foreign syndicate asked for all the 5 per cent bonds of the U. S. government.  
 1871: France paid 500,000,000 francs of the war indemnity due Germany.  
 1874: Chicago lost 346 buildings and property worth \$4,000,000 by fire.  
 1874: Fire in Goshkosh, Wis., caused damage to the amount of \$1,000,000.  
 1877: Great labor strike occurred in the United States.  
 1880: Troops of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan revolted and joined Ayub Khan.  
 1886: United States Congress directed the Treasury Department to reduce public debt at least \$10,000,000 a month.  
 1887: Alfred Krupp, German iron and steel manufacturer, died.  
 1888: Antoine Etex, French painter and sculptor, died.  
 1890: Sherman bill approved.  
 1892: Disorder in Idaho mines suppressed by United States troops.

1894: A gas company completed a tunnel under East River, N. Y.  
 1898: An attempt was made on the life of President Faure of France.  
 1897: Canada announced retaliatory measures against United States for enforcing alien labor law.  
 1898: Elizabeth Lynn Linton, English novelist, died.  
 1899: French soldiers in the Sudan killed their officers.  
 1902: Marquis of Salisbury resigned as Premier of England.  
 1902: Campanile at Venice fell.  
 1904: Paul Kruger, ex-president of Transvaal, died.  
 1906: Franz Deepagnet, French internationalist expert, died.  
 1908: A Maori Congress of native New Zealanders opened.  
 1909: Prince von Bulow resigned Chancellorship of Germany.  
 1912: Portuguese republican government sent more troops north against royalists.  
 1912: Great Britain and France reported to have notified Spain of her neutrality duties during Portuguese royalist uprising.

## JULY 15

Feast-day of St. Pichelm, apostle of Gunderland. St. Swithin of Winchester, St. Henry II., Emperor.  
 432 B. C.: Meton's cycle began.  
 453: Rome taken and pillaged by Vandals under Genseric.  
 668: Constant II., Emperor of the East (641-668), died.  
 1099: Crusaders took Jerusalem from the Saracens.  
 1194: Battle of Fréteval; Richard I defeated Philip II.  
 1274: Saint Bonaventure, "Doctor Seraphicus," Italian scholastic, died.  
 1291: Rudolph I., German king (1273-1291), died.  
 1351: John Ball, a leader in Wat Tyler's rebellion executed.  
 1410: Battle of Tannenberg; Poles defeated Teutonic knights.  
 1520: The Pope issued a bull condemning 41 of Luther's tenets, ordered his writings burned and threatened excommunication.  
 1529: Cortez arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
 1562: Francisco de Villagra, Spanish soldier in Chile, died.  
 1573: Inigo Jones, British architect, "the English Palladio" born.  
 1606: Rembrandt, Dutch painter and etcher, born.  
 1614: Seigneur de Brantôme, French chronicler, died.  
 1631: Richard Cumberland, English divine and moral philosopher, born.  
 1653: Clayborne seized the government of Maryland.  
 1662: Royal Society of London incorporated.  
 1672: Narragansett Indians made treaty with colonists of Massachusetts.  
 1685: James, Duke of Monmouth, executed.  
 1742: Abraham Sharp, British mathematician and astronomer, died.  
 1742: Spaniards withdrew from attack on Savannah, Ga.  
 1761: Battle of Kirchdenkern; French defeated.  
 1769: Gov. Bernard of Massachusetts prohibited General Court because it would not provide for care of British soldiers.  
 1776: War began with the Cherokee Indians in South Carolina.  
 1779: Anthony Wayne captured Stony Point on the Hudson.  
 1788: Georgia ceded western lands to the United States.  
 1789: Louis XVI promised to recall Necker and dismiss foreign troops.  
 1789: Provisional government set up in Paris.  
 1789: Lafayette organized the French National Guard.  
 1793: French Convention voted Louis XVI. guilty of treason.  
 1806: Aristide of Parsdorf.  
 1809: Bryan Edwards, English historian, died.  
 1801: Bonaparte and Pius VII signed a Concordat to restore religion.  
 1802: Thomas Dermody, Irish poet, died.  
 1808: Henry Edward Manning, English Cardinal, born.  
 1815: Bonaparte surrendered to Captain Maitland of the British ship "Belleroophon."  
 1820: Rising of the Carbonari in Naples forced a promise of a liberal Constitution.  
 1828: Parliament adopted a "sliding scale" tariff.  
 1830: Treaty signed with western Indians at Prairie du Chien.  
 1834: Lord Napier appointed superintendent of British trade in China.  
 1837: Carlists attacked at Valentin.  
 1839: Winthrop Mackworth Praed, English poet, died.  
 1840: Quadruple Alliance formed.  
 1841: Convention of Alexandria gave peace to Egypt.  
 1843: Kariac compelled surrender of Madrid to Christina.  
 1856: Spanish National Guard disbanded.  
 1856: O'Donnell as dictator, suppressed uprisings in Spain.  
 1857: Gen. Havelock defeated Nana Sahib (in Sepoy mutiny) and recaptured Cawnpur, India.  
 1861: Prince Adam Czartoryski, Polish patriot, died.  
 1862: The Confederate ram "Arkansas" emerged from the Yazoo river and went up the Mississippi in Vicksburg.  
 1863: Draft rioters in New York city continued destruction of property.

1863: Anti-draft riots broke out in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island.  
 1863: President Davis issued first Confederate Conscription call.  
 1863: English, French, and United States vessels bombarded the Japanese forts of Prince Negato.  
 1864: Confederate stores burned at Youngstown, Ala.  
 1867: Slam recognized the French protectorate over Cambodia.  
 1868: William T. G. Morton, first to use ether as an anesthetic, died.  
 1870: The army of the United States made 30,000 in time of peace.  
 1870: France declared war on Germany.  
 1871: Prince Jerome Napoleon expelled from France.  
 1873: Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, entered Spain.  
 1877: Nicopolis, Bulgaria taken by the Russians.  
 1883: Charles Stratton (Tom Thumb) died.  
 1885: Niagara National Park opened to the public.  
 1887: Afghan rebels defeated at Mashakal.  
 1888: Bulgarian government seized the Biloava-vakarel railroad.  
 1889: Emperor of China issued edict for construction of railroads.  
 1891: Two students confessed to killing Bulgarian Minister of Finance, and implicated leading citizens.  
 1891: On the anniversary of Bastille day the President of France pardoned 1,314 convicts.  
 1895: M. Stamboloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, attacked by assassins.  
 1897: Martial law proclaimed in Spain.  
 1901: Destructive flood began in China; 10,000,000 reported homeless.  
 1907: Explosion in turret of the battle-ship "Georgia" killed ten.  
 1908: Emir of Hall, Arabia assassinated by his people.  
 1909: Wheat reached \$1.29 a bushel in Chicago.  
 1910: Syed Abdullah murdered in Persia.  
 1912: Strike of New Bedford, Mass. loom-setters and weavers led to shut-down of twelve mills employing 13,000 operators.  
 1912: Flood at Denver, Colo. caused property damage said to be approximately \$5,000,000.  
 1912: Olympic games, Stockholm Sweden closed. American athletes scored 85 points in track and field events, 128 points in all contests. James Thorpe, of Carlisle Indian School (Pennsylvania), greatest all-round athlete, subsequently disqualified as professional.  
 1912: In United States Senate discussion of British protests against certain Panama Canal Bill provisions, it was proposed as a compromise, to collect toll from American vessels and refund it.

## JULY 16

Feast-day of St. Eustathius, patriarch of Antioch, St. Elzer or St. Miller, hermit and martyr.  
 213 B. C.: Carneades, founder of the "New Academy," born.  
 230 B. C.: Gauls under Brennus, defeated the Romans at river Allia.  
 622: The Mohammedan Hegira.  
 1212: Battle of Navas de Tolosa; Moors defeated.  
 1216: Innocent III, pope (1199-1216), died.  
 1238: Electoral meeting at Reuss; the Pope's temporal authority in election of German emperor denied.  
 1539: A terrible pestilence broke out in England.  
 1605: Battle of Monthéry, between Louis XI and his nobles.  
 1646: Anne Askew, a Protestant, burned as a heretic in England.  
 1552: Convention of Passau assembled.  
 1557: Anne of Cleves, consort of Henry VIII of England, died.  
 1641: Comte de Solissons, leading a revolt against Louis XIII, killed.  
 1647: Masaniello, Italian revolutionist, killed at Naples.  
 1661: Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville, explorer, born.  
 1664: Andreas Gryphius, German poet and dramatist, died.  
 1676: Marchioness of Brinvilliers, French poisoner executed.  
 1686: John Pearson, English bishop, died.  
 1691: François Le Tellier, Chancellor of France, died.  
 1696: Fort at Pemaquid, Maine, taken by French and Indians.  
 1723: Sir Joshua Reynolds, English painter, born.  
 1769: Settlement of San Diego, Cal., began.  
 1786: United States and Morocco made a treaty of peace.  
 1790: District of Columbia established.  
 1806: Jean Louis De Lolme, Swiss Constitutional writer, died.  
 1821: Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of "Christian Science" born.  
 1822: Achmet Bey, Turkish commander, died.  
 1824: Maine de Biran, French philosophical writer, died.  
 1828: Jean Antoine Houdon, French sculptor, died.  
 1831: Great damage done in Cape Town by a storm.  
 1841: British trade at Canton renewed.  
 1842: Congress passed a moderate protective tariff.  
 1845: John Adolphus, English barrister and historian, died.  
 1849: First territorial legislature met in Oregon.  
 1849: Frost at Pittsfield, Mass., after a day of extreme heat.  
 1850: Margaret Fuller Ossoli, American author, lost at sea.



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1852: Louis Kossuth sailed from New York under an assumed name  
1855 Parliament gave New South Wales representative government  
1856 Trains collided at Campbell, Pa., killing and wounding 138 persons.  
1857: Pierre Jean de Béranger, French poet, died.  
1861: General McDowell began advance on Manassas with about 28,000 men  
1862: Naval grades of Federal officers arranged in line ranks  
1863: Confederates under Johnston evacuated Jackson, Miss.  
1863: Confederates defeated Federals at Shepherdstown, W. Va.  
1863: Confederate assault on James Island, Charleston, S. C., repulsed  
1863: McDougal attacked and sank Japanese war-junks in Straits of Shimonoseki  
1864: Sherman began his march from the Chattanooga to Atlanta  
1864: Price of the gold dollar reached its highest point, \$2 84  
1866: Prussians entered Frankfurt  
1866: South-American Allies defeated at Tuyuti  
1873: University of California located at Berkeley, Cal.  
1891: A cyclone demolished 100 houses at New Ulm, Minn.  
1890: E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline), American story-writer, died  
1893: The Brazilian insurgent steamer "Jupiter" captured  
1896: William Eustis Russell, Governor of Massachusetts, died.  
1898: Santiago and 20,000 Spaniards surrendered to Americans  
1899: Strike on Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines began  
1900: Russians routed the Chinese on the Amur river  
1903: Russ refused to receive the Kishinev petition from the United States  
1905: Peary sailed from New York for North Pole  
1906: Two sections of Shanghai-Nanking railroad opened  
1906: Japanese seal-poachers were killed in Alaskan waters  
1906: Alfred Beit, South-African millionaire, died.  
1909: American battle-ship fleet reached Honolulu  
1909: Ali Murza, of Persia, deposed, and crown prince proclaimed  
1911: Mutinous Mexican soldiers took control of Cananea  
1912: A committee of the United States House of Representatives agreed on a report declaring the United States Steel Corporation a trust and recommending its dissolution

#### JULY 17

Feast-day of St. Marcellina, sister of St. Ambrose, St. Alexius; St. Ennodius; St. Leo, pope  
1085: Robert Guiscard, the Norman Duke of Apulia died.  
1100: Godfrey of Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, died.  
1134: Battle of Fraga; Moors defeated Spaniards  
1365: Charles VI, of France, married Isabella of Aragon  
1429: Charles VII crowned king of France at Reims  
1453: Battle of Castillon; French defeated English Talbot slain  
1487: Andrea del Sarto, Florentine painter, born.  
1537: Janet, Lady Glamis, burned as a witch in Scotland  
1621: University of Rinteln, Germany, founded by the Emperor  
1674: Isaac Watts, English hymn-writer, born  
1742: William Somerville, English poet, died  
1754: King's College (now Columbia University), New York, opened with ten students in Trinity Church vestry-room  
1761: First great English canal opened, Manchester to Worsley  
1762: Peter III, Czar of Russia, strangled  
1763: John Jacob Astor, American merchant, born.  
1777: Vermont Constitutional Convention met  
1790: First bank in Albany opened  
1791: Martin Dobrizhoffer, Jesuit missionary, died  
1793: Crown revenues of Poland sequestered by Russia  
1793: Charlotte Carday, who killed Marat, executed  
1813: Second attack on Fort George outworks repulsed  
1832: Battle of Four Lakes, Wisconsin, between Wisconsin rangers aided by Illinois troops, and Black Hawk and his Indian followers  
1845: Lord Grey, prime minister of England, died  
1849: Waltzen taken by Russians  
1850: First successful experiment in photographing stars.  
1851: John Langard, Catholic historian of England, died.  
1854: First party of emigrants sent by Massachusetts Emigrant Society reached Kansas  
1856: Stenmer "Northern Indiana" burned on Lake Erie with great loss of life  
1861: Confederates captured Federal officers at Seely town, Va.  
1861: The Loan Act, authorizing the President to borrow \$250,000,000 at 7 per cent, became law  
1862: Congress passed a Confiscation Act.  
1862: Pope assumed command of Federal Army of Virginia.

1862: Morgan and his men fought Kentucky Home Guards at Cynthia, Ky.  
1862: President Lincoln signed Enrollment Act which allowed negroes in the army  
1862: Postage and other stamps made legal tender for fractions of a dollar  
1863: Confederates defeated in affair at Elk's Spring, Ind. T.  
1863: Soldiers recalled from the front suppressed New York riots.  
1863: James Johnston Pettigrew, general (Confederate), died  
1864: Hood superseded Johnston in command of the Confederate Department of Tennessee  
1864: William Jones Boone, American missionary in China, died.  
1867: Russians drove Turks from Shipka Pass, Bulgaria  
1878: Alceardo Alceardi, Italian poet and patriot, died  
1879: Russians evacuated Bulgaria  
1883: United States troops fought with Indians at Big Dry Wash, Ariz.  
1882: About 5,000 British soldiers landed at Alexandria, Egypt  
1885: France imposed a duty of 50 per cent on Roumanian imports.  
1888: French Chambers made military service universal  
1889: A Portuguese attempted to kill Dom Pedro II of Brazil  
1889: Petroleum discovered in city of Vancouver, B. C.  
1889: Yellow Fever broke out at Colon, Colombia  
1890: President of the Argentine Republic asked Congress to issue \$6,000,000 in paper money  
1890: A Guatemalan army invaded San Salvador and was defeated with great loss  
1893: French marines captured two Siamese forts  
1894: President Cleveland signed Utah enabling bill  
1894: Le Comte de Lisle, French poet, died.  
1898: United States flag hoisted at Santiago at noon  
1900: Boers broke through British cordon at Beffelheim  
1901: Expedition marched against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland  
1901: Consul-General of Ecuador assassinated in Chile  
1904: Andreieff, vice-governor of Yelizopol, Russia, assassinated.  
1905: The whole parliament of Ireland visited Denmark as guests of King Frederick  
1906: Carlos Pellegrini, ex-president of the Argentine Republic, died.  
1908: More than 35,000 mill operators in India struck  
1910: Tiflis, in Russia, reported cholera-stricken.  
1912: Jules Henri Poincaré, French mathematician, died  
1912: Chinese government invited Professor J. J. Whipple, of Cornell University, to become its financial adviser.  
1912: Ledger of Columbus found at Palos, Spain, it shows cost of first voyage of discovery to have been \$7,200 (about \$100,000 to-day)

#### JULY 18

Feast-day of St. Symphorosa and her seven sons, martyrs, St. Arnoul, martyr, St. Arnoul of Metz, St. Frederick, St. Odulphe; St. Bruno  
64: Conflagration in Rome began.  
1009: John XVIII., pope (1003-1009), died  
1374: Francesco Petrarca, Italian poet, died.  
1634: Zacharias Ursinus, German theologian, born  
1644: A French armada ravaged coasts of England  
1652: Rudolph II, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, died  
1655: Robert Hooke, English physicist and mathematician, born  
1639: Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimer, German commander, died.  
1658: Leopold, of Austria elected emperor  
1697: Antonio Vieira, Portuguese missionary and publicist, died  
1705: Battle of Tirimant, English successful  
1718: Saverio Bettinelli, Italian Jesuit and poet, born  
1720: Gilbert White, of Selborne, English naturalist, born.  
1721: Jean Antoine Watteau, French painter, died  
1730: François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French general and marshal, died.  
1742: Spanish defeated at Fort William, Georgia  
1759: Some of Wolfe's vessels passed Quebec  
1761: Thomas Sherlock, English prelate, died  
1775: Fort Johnson, N. C., destroyed by militia  
1811: William Makepeace Thackeray, English novelist, born  
1812: United States frigate "Constitution" escaped from British by kedgeing  
1812: British surprised and captured Mankinaw, Mich.  
1817: Jane Austen, English novelist, died.  
1941: United States exploring vessel "Peacock" wrecked at mouth of Columbia river  
1850: Kracow, Poland, nearly destroyed by fire  
1853: Railroad from Montreal to Portland, Maine, opened  
1854: Davenport, Iowa, devastated by a cyclone  
1857: Sepoy mutineers suppressed at Haldarabad and Bithoor  
1861: Confederates defeated at Kansas City, Mo.

1861: Confederates left Shenandoah Valley and sent 9,000 men to Beauregard  
1861: Military balloon ascents made near Washington, D. C.  
1861: Disengagement at Blackburn's Ford, Va.  
1861: First mail-coach from San Francisco reached Kansas after a trip of 17 days  
1861: General Mosquera captured Bogota, Colombia, and deposed President Ospina  
1863: Federals began siege of Fort Sumter, and were repulsed in an assault on Fort Wagner.  
1863: Federals destroyed the railroad at Wytheville, Va.  
1863: Skirmish at Honey Springs, Ind. T.  
1863: William D. Pender, major-general (Confederate), died.  
1863: Robert Gould Shaw, colonel of U. S. Volunteers (colored), killed at Fort Wagner  
1864: Lincoln called for 500,000 volunteers, any deficiency to be made up by a draft after 60 days  
1864: Confederate commissioners and Horace Greeley held a conference at Niagara Falls  
1864: Federal raiders destroyed railroads and stores in Mississippi.  
1861: Confederate raiders from Canada attempted to rob a bank in Malaga  
1865: U. S. government refused to recognize the Maximilian government in Mexico  
1865: Nathaniel Haywood, inventor of rubber cloth, died.  
1867: Imprisonment for debt abolished in France  
1868: Emanuel Leutze, American painter, died.  
1870: Dogma of papal infallibility in matters of faith and morals promulgated  
1871: Illinois and Michigan canal deepened to create a current from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river  
1872: Benito Pablo Juárez, President of Mexico, died.  
1875: Donaldson lost in Lake Michigan from a bull  
1875: Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John, died.  
1877: President Hayes issued several proclamations against disorder in the Middle West.  
1881: Arthur Pearhyn Stanley, English clergyman and historian, died.  
1882: The powers issued an identical note asking the Sultan to support the Khedive against Arabi Pasha  
1887: Robert M. Hunter, Confederate secretary of state, died.  
1889: International labor congress met in Paris  
1890: Eugene Schuyler, American diplomat and author, died.  
1891: French deputies passed a protectionist tariff.  
1892: Rosa Terry Cooke, American author, died.  
1895: Henry Irving, actor, Walter Besant, novelist and William Morris, artist knighted by Queen Victoria  
1895: Carl Schenck, six times President of Switzerland, died  
1898: Americans and Spaniards fought naval battle of Manzanillo, eight Spanish vessels destroyed  
1898: Guantanamo and Calmanera, Cuba, surrendered  
1898: The Turkish government refused compensation to foreigners for losses during Constantinople massacres.  
1898: Riots broke out in Shanghai, China, over sale of cemeteries  
1898: Zola, threatened with arrest, fled to England  
1899: Horatio Alger, American writer of boys books, died  
1905: Four Chinese officials ordered on world-tour to study governmental systems  
1906: Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, died in India  
1907: Heat in Philadelphia prostrated 3,000 among persons taking part in a parade  
1909: Outbreak of cholera in St. Petersburg; nearly half the cases fatal  
1909: Dan Carlos, pretender to Spanish throne, died  
1911: Jersey City voters rejected the commission plan of government  
1911: Revolutionists in Haiti reported successful  
1911: Ex-Shah Mohammed Ali, of Persia, began an attempt to regain the throne  
1911: Hermann Adler, chief rabbi of the United Kingdom, died  
1912: William L. Scruggs, American diplomat, died  
1912: Suffragettes attempted to burn the Theater Royal, Dublin, and attacked Premier Asquith with a hatchet  
1912: Italian war-ships attacked Turkish defensive works at southern entrance to the Dardanelles

#### JULY 19

Feast-day of St. Marcella, virgin, St. Arsenius, St. Symmachus, pope, St. Vincent de Paul, founder of the Lazarites  
711: Battle of Xeres, Saracens defeated Roderick  
1195: Battle of Alarcos, Moors defeated the Spaniards  
1333: Battle of Halidon Hill; Edward III defeated the Scottish  
1539: Lorenzo Campeggio, papal legate in England, died  
1553: Mary ("Bloody Mary") proclaimed queen of England  
1554: Philip of Spain landed in England  
1585: Edict of Union issued by Henry III  
1698: Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, founder of the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford, born.

1620: Protestants were murdered at Valley Forge, Italy  
1692: Rebecca Nurse excommunicated in Massachusetts as a witch  
1701: Iroquois surrendered beaver grounds at Albany, N. Y.  
1702: Battle of Kilsnoo (Russian Poland), Charles XII of Sweden defeated Poles  
1747: Battle of Exilles; Sardinians defeated French  
1763: Nathaniel Hooke, British historian, died.  
1779: West Point, on the Hudson, fortified  
1799: Indians attacked Minnesink settlements, N. Y.  
1789: John Martin, English painter, born.  
1794: Revolution led by Frenchmen broke out at Geneva, Switzerland  
1806: Alexander Dallas Bache, American physicist, born  
1814: Samuel Colt, American inventor, born.  
1814: Capt. Matthew Flinders, Australian explorer, died.  
1819: John Playfair, Scottish mathematician and physicist, died  
1820: Missouri adopted a State constitution  
1821: George IV. crowned at Westminster Abbey  
1824: Augustin de Iturbide, Mexican emperor, shot  
1837: Baltimore and Wilmington railroad opened  
1837: Augustin Ergazaguirre, Chilean statesman, died  
1838: Joel Asaph Allen, American naturalist, born  
1843: Frederick William August, prince of Prussia, died  
1844: Charter of the Bank of England renewed  
1845: Fire in New York burned 302 buildings and property worth over \$6,000,000  
1848: First Woman's Rights Convention held in Andover, Mass.  
1850: Austria issued a call for an assembly of the old confederation  
1854: Chinese imperialists defeated rebels at Anking.  
1854: Baldemero Espartero welcomed as premier in Spain  
1862: Garibaldi called for volunteers under the battle-cry "Rome or Death"  
1863: Morgan abandoned guns, wagons, and prisoners near Parkersburg, W. Va.  
1864: Gordon captured Anking from Chinese rebels and ended the rebellion  
1866: Tennessee ratified 14th amendment  
1866: Danish Rigsdag issued new constitution  
1868: Moses Yale Beach, American inventor, and owner of the N. Y. Sun, died  
1870: North-German states declared war against France  
1870: William T. H. Brooks, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, died  
1872: Fifteen men attempted to kill king of Spain  
1873: Manuel Lozada, Mexican bandit, executed  
1873: Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Winchester, died.  
1875: Great Pan-Presbyterian Congress opened in London  
1877: Beginning of first Russian attack on Plevna; artillery duel  
1879: An international exhibition opened at Munich  
1883: Telegraph operators in the United States struck for more pay  
1883: French made a successful sortie from Nam-Dinh, Annam.  
1883: Second battle at Huamuro; Chileans defeated Peruvians See July 10  
1888: Major Bartelot, in charge of Stanley's rear guard and supplies in Africa shot by an Arab at Banaly, on the Aruwai river, Kongo Free State  
1888: Edward Payson Roe, American clergyman and popular novelist, died.  
1890: Belgian Chambers voted to purchase Kongo within ten years  
1891: Police fired upon and killed striking rioters at Behar, Hungary  
1892: Government of Chile agreed to pay \$75,000 to families of American sailors killed by mob in Valparaiso  
1893: France delivered ultimatum to Siam demanding reparation for alleged outrages  
1902: Chinese government accepted conditions for restoration of Tientsin  
1904: Bishop Verhaeghen (Roman Catholic) and other Belgian missionaries murdered in Hupeh, China  
1905: Chinese officials in Anhwei voted to build their own railroads  
1906: China declared boycott against American goods  
1907: Emperor of Korea abdicated in favor of crown prince  
1909: Second pair of tubes under Hudson river opened  
1909: Moorish tribesmen attacked Spaniards at Meilla.  
1911: United States Senate ratified treaty with Great Britain which provided for arbitration of pecuniary claims  
1911: Charles H. Vanderhoof, American artist, died  
1912: David S. Diamant, American painter, died.  
1912: Dublin police with difficulty prevented mob from throwing suffragettes into river.  
1912: President Taft reported to Congress that Philippines are self-supporting  
1912: The State of Wisconsin completed legislation for establishment on September 1, 1912, of a life-insurance department  
1912: New United States super-drednought "Wyoming" made 22,045 knots on standardization trial, largest and fastest battleship afloat with 12-inch guns.

## JULY 20

Feast-day of St. Joseph Barsabas; Saints Justa and Rufina, martyrs; St. Margaret; St. Aurelius of Carthage, St. Ulmar; St. Ceslas.

1031: Robert the Wise, king of France, died.

1160: Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, died.

1183: The 7,000 mercenaries hired to kill the Aibigenses are massacred by "Capuchins" at Chateaudun.

1242: Battle of Taillebourg; French defeated Henry III of England.

1304: Francesco Petrarca, Italian poet, born.

1332: Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, died.

1369: England and Scotland signed a truce for 20 years.

1402: Tamerlane (Timour) defeated and captured Bajazet I. near Angora, Asia Minor.

1447: Final assault of Cologne besieging forces upon Soest, Westphalia, was repelled on July 2.

1546: Protestants put under the ban of the empire.

1549: The "Norfolk Commotion" in England.

1623: New England divided among original patentees.

1628: Ballot first used in America in electing John Wilson as pastor at Salem.

1709: James Harris, English politician and classical scholar, born.

1740: English Methodists separated from the Moravians.

1774: Auguste de Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, French marshal, born.

1775: Day of fasting, prayer and humiliation in the American colonies.

1777: Leading Quakers arrested in Pennsylvania.

1785: Mahmoud II, sultan of Turkey (1808-39), born.

1792: Marchioness of Fonseca, Italian patriot, died.

1806: John Sterling, English poet, born.

1803: Battle of Baylen; French defeated and their retreat cut off.

1814: American privateer "Gen. Armstrong" returned to New York, having taken 11 prizes.

1842: Governor-General of India ordered an advance on Kabul in Afghanistan.

1847: Exhibition and operation of first electric locomotive.

1848: State of siege ended at Prague.

1852: Funeral services of Henry Clay observed in New York.

1854: Caroline Anne Southey, English writer, second wife of the poet Robert Southey, died.

1860: Garibaldi defeated Neapolitans at Melazzo.

1861: Confederate Provisional Congress opened its third session at Richmond, Va.

1862: Confederate guerrillas defeated at Owensville, Ky.

1862: Farragut passed the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg and reached New Orleans.

1862: Congress provided for 2,000 medals to be distributed among private and non-commissioned officers.

1862: Construction of buildings for Roman Catholic University in Ireland begun.

1863: Principal part of Morgan's Confederate command captured at Burnington Island, O.

1864: Part of General Early's force of Confederates defeated near Winchester, Va.

1864: Battle of Peach Tree Creek; one of the battles fought in defense of Atlanta.

1864: Confederate camp in Florida captured.

1864: First stones of Victoria Embankment (London) laid.

1866: Austrians defeated Italians in naval battle at Lissa.

1866: Preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Austria signed.

1868: Announcement made that three-fourths of the States had ratified 14th amendment.

1870: New harbor and docks inaugurated at Cape Town.

1873: Fire in Baltimore destroyed property worth above \$1,000,000.

1874: Citizens and military killed a band of fanatics at Porto Algere, Brazil.

1877: Baltimore mob attacked soldiers and were fired upon.

1877: Russians under Schilder-Schuldner refused in assault on Plevna fortifications.

1882: Arabi Pasha cut off water supply of Alexandria.

1882: Prospero Fernandez became president of Costa Rica.

1883: Tu Duc, emperor of Annam, died.

1885: Trial of Louis Riel began at Regina, Canada.

1887: Arabs induced King of Uganda to expel a missionary.

1887: Afghan Frontier Commission met at St. Petersburg and settled boundary.

1887: Derivishes defeated near Wady Halfa, Egypt.

1889: Territorial Convention divided Oklahoma into 12 counties.

1889: Alexander Johnston, American historian, died.

1892: First special train with fruit for London left California.

1892: Excessive heat killed 50 in New York in 24 hours.

1892: French Roman Catholic Episcopate asked the Pope to canonize Joan of Arc.

1893: Cuba demanded autonomy under Spain.

1896: Trial of Dr. Jameson and his raiders began in London.

1896: Charles Dickens, son of the novelist, died.

1897: Chile authorized paper money.

1899: Battle of Calamba between United States troops and Philippine insurgents.

1899: Five Italians lynched for murder at Tallulah, La.

1900: Robert Watt-Jones and 12 other Europeans killed by governor's order at Kweihuangcheng.

1901: Intense heat in the eastern United States about 200 deaths in New York city.

1903: Leo XIII, pope (1878-1903), died.

1905: Yellow fever broke out in New Orleans.

1906: Peace treaty signed by Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

1907: Crown Prince Chok proclaimed Emperor of Korea.

1909: The Argentine Republic broke off relations with Bolivia over the boundary.

1912: Andrew Lang, English poet, critic, and novelist, died.

1912: Historic Fort McHenry, Baltimore, officially abandoned, to become a national memorial.

1913: Russian authorities arrested over 100 Koreans in Harbin and vicinity for plotting assassination of Prince Katsura of Japan.

1912: Fire in warehouse district of Vancouver, B. C., did \$2,000,000 damage.

1912: United States Senator Ellison D. Smith (S. C.) declared that the Panama Canal zone being now United States territory there was no necessity to refer the question of tolls to The Hague tribunal.

## JULY 21

Feast-day of St. Praxedes, virgin, St. Zoticus; St. Victor of Marseilles, St. Arbogastus.

330 B. C.: Darius III., king of Persia, murdered.

1061: Nicholas II, pope (1058-61), died.

1403: Battle of Shrewsbury; Henry Percy ("Hotspur") defeated and killed.

1456: Mahomet II repulsed by Hunyady at Belgrade.

1461: Charles VII of France died.

1552: Antonio de Mendoza, Spanish administrator in South America, died.

1583: Spanish armada attacked by Drake.

1605: Capt. John Smith returned to Jamestown from his first trip of exploration.

1664: Matthew Prior, English poet, born.

1669: The John Locke constitution became nominally operative in South Carolina.

1683: Lord Russell beheaded.

1688: James Butler, Duke of Ormond, died.

1690: French fleet defeated by Rhode Island sailors.

1745: Peace of Passarowitz signed between Turkey and Austria.

1762: Battle of Burkersdorf; Frederick defeated Austrians.

1773: Pope signed a brief abolishing the Jesuits.

1780: Wayne had a skirmish with the British at Bull's Ferry, N. Y.

1785: Battle of Quiberon; French royalist emigrants defeated by republicans under Hoche.

1796: Robert Burns, Scotland's poet, died.

1796: Philip Carteret, rear-admiral, British navy, died.

1797: Peter Thelusson, a wealthy London merchant, died; his will occasioned the passage of the Accumulations (or Thelusson) Act by Parliament.

1799: Battle of the Pyramids; Napoleon victorious over Mamelukes.

1799: Russians under Suvaroff took Alessandria, Italy, from the French.

1809: Daniel Lambert, English fat man, died.

1813: British and Indians again besieged Fort Mels, O.

1842: Chinkiang, China taken by British.

1855: Peter Afterhom, Swedish poet, died.

1860: Garibaldi entered Messina.

1860: European powers sent a joint expedition to Syria for protection of foreigners.

1860: Belgian government gained popularity by abolishing octrois.

1861: First Battle of Bull Run or Manassas, Federals routed.

1864: Daniel McCook, brigadier-general U. S. Army, died.

1864: Confederate guerrillas attacked Henderson, Ky.

1865: Harvard held a commemoration day in honor of the members who had died as soldiers.

1866: Cholera in London; 346 deaths reported for the previous week.

1874: Ultramontanes resisted or ignored German laws and were arrested and imprisoned. Roman Catholic associations closed.

1876: Spanish Cortes approved a constitution.

1877: Strikers in Pittsburg, Pa., attacked soldiers, burned railroad property and did damage exceeding \$10,000,000.

1880: Water broke into Hudson River tunnel and drowned 20.

1880: Amir of Afghanistan accepted subsidy from British.

1888: The United States House of Representatives passed the Mills Tariff Bill.

1889: Mrs. Florence Maybrick tried for poisoning her husband sentenced to death. Sentence later changed to penal servitude.

1890: Frost occurred in Connecticut, New York, and Maryland.

1893: New republic of Hawaii recognized.

1896: Philip J. A. Harper, American publisher, died.

1898: Commercial treaty between China and Japan signed.

1898: Provisional native government established in the Philippines; Aguinaldo president.

1899: Sir James Edgar, Canadian statesman, died.

1899: Robert G. Ingersoll, American orator, died.

1902: M. Firman proclaimed President of Santo Domingo.

1903: House of Commons passed Irish Land Bill.

1905: Explosion of a boiler on the American warship "Hennington" killed 28.

1905: An attempt made to kill the Sultan of Turkey.

1906: Car dissolved the Russian Duma.

1909: Anti-war riots occurred in Madrid.

1910: Great forest fires prevailed in Manitoba, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

1910: Indian government seized arms and ammunition at Calcutta.

1912: Zapatist revolutionists killed 84—men, women, and children—in railroad train near Mexico City.

## JULY 22

Feast-day of: St. Mary Magdalen; St. Joseph of Palestine, St. Meuvee; St. Davinus or Davlus of Ireland.

1035: Robert I., Duke of Normandy, died.

1205: Simon de Montfort captured Bezers, and massacred the Aibigenses by the thousands.

1298: Battle of Falkirk; Wallace defeated and Sir John Graham killed.

1376: Simon Langham, English prelate and chancellor, died.

1575: Two Anabaptists were burned in Smithfield, England.

1620: Pilgrims started for America in the "Speedwell," from Delfshaven, Holland.

1621: Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury, born.

1627: English under Buckingham attacked Isle of Ré in France.

1649: Clement XI. (Giovanni Albani) pope (1700-21) born.

1676: Clement X., pope (1670-76), died.

1684: City of Albany, N. Y., incorporated.

1723: Spain acceded to treaty of Vienna.

1730: Battle of Krotzka, Turks defeated Austrians.

1763: John Dalton, English poet, died.

1779: Daniel Brodhead made treaty with Cherokee Indians.

1789: Paris in control of mob law.

1793: Alexander Mackenzie, explorer in Canada, reached the Pacific.

1796: Moses Cleaveland located city of Cleveland, O.

1798: Bonaparte captured Cairo, Egypt.

1802: Marie F. X. Bichat, founder of scientific histology, died.

1805: British fleet captured two out of 20 ships of French and Spanish squadrons, off Teror, Spain.

1808: French under Dupont capitulated to the Spaniards at Baylen, Spain, terms of capitulation broken by Spaniards and 17,000 French sent to galleys at Cadiz.

1809: Wellington made commander-in-chief in Spain.

1812: Battle of Salamauca; Wellington victorious.

1814: Treaty made with Michigan Indians.

1826: Giuseppe Piazzi, Italian astronomer, died.

1839: British captured Ghazni and ended first Afghan war.

1848: First Austrian Reichstag met.

1857: Frank H. Cushing, American ethnologist, born.

1861: McClellan ordered to Washington.

1862: Lincoln authorized military commanders to take and use any property for military purposes.

1862: General Pope ordered to arrest all disloyal persons within the lines of the Army of Virginia.

1862: Confederates defeated an attack on the ram "Arkansas" near Vicksburg.

1862: Convicts escaped from prison in California.

1864: Second battle of Atlanta; General Hood's sortie repulsed.

1864: Confederate raiders reached Strasburg, Va.

1864: Rousseau completed his raid of 450 miles in 15 days, and rejoined General Sherman before Atlanta.

1864: James B. Macpherson, general, U. S. Volunteers, killed before Atlanta.

1869: John Augustus Roebbing, designer of Brooklyn bridge, died.

1870: The New York Times began exposure of the Tweed ring.

1870: Congress authorized coinage of 10,000,000 silver dollars.

1880: British proclaimed Abder-Rahman amir of Afghanistan.

1883: Edward Otto Cresap Ord, major-general U. S. Army, died.

1890: Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala signed treaty of alliance.

1893: Swedish Storthing reduced king's allowance from 335,000 to 256,000 kroner.

1893: John Rae, Scottish Arctic explorer, died.

1893: Spaniards fought with natives in Philippine Islands.

1895: French troops in Madagascar occupied Mvatanana.

1895: Rudolph von Gneist, German jurist, died.

1896: Robert Garrett, American railroad president, died.

1900: Lord Methuen routed Boers at Orlam's Nek.

1904: Wilson Barrett, English actor, died.

1908: United States Court of Appeals set aside \$20,000,000 fine imposed on Standard Oil Company.

1909: Quebec Tercentenary began.

1908: President Castro, of Venezuela, expelled the Dutch minister.

1910: Germany expelled 21 Mormon missionaries.

1911: Charles W. Stefsen, American painter, died.

1912: In Porto Rico 42 cases of bubonic plague and 23 deaths had occurred. Cuban

authorities cleansed Havana and inaugurated shipping to check the plague.

1912: Peru reported to be taking vigorous measures to check atrocities in the Putumayo rubber districts.

1912: Supplementary Naval Bill introduced in British House of Commons, determination expressed to maintain naval supremacy.

## JULY 23

Feast-day of: St. Apollinaris, martyr, St. Liborius, bishop of Mans.

1373: Birgitta, patron saint of Sweden, died.

1411: The last of three councils held at Basel opened.

1532: Religious peace of Nuremberg signed.

1562: Gotz von Berlichingen, a German knight, died.

1637: Tumults in Scotland followed reading of the new liturgy ordered by King Charles.

1645: Bridgewater, Somersetshire, surrendered to Parliament.

1664: The King's commissioners arrived in Boston.

1690: French devastated Teignmouth, England.

1690: Richard Gibson, English artist, died.

1692: Gilles Menage, French philologist, died.

1711: Peace of Pruthi: Turkey and Russia.

1759: Battle of Zullichau; Russians defeated Prussians.

1777: Howe left a garrison on Staten Island and embarked 18,000 men.

1784: Earthquake at Erzingan, near Erzerum buried 5,000.

1785: Frederick II. formed the Germanic Union.

1793: Roger Sherman, American patriot, died.

1793: Mainz recaptured from the French by the allied Prussian, Austrian, and Hessian forces.

1794: Alexandre de Beauharnais, first husband of Josephine, executed.

1800: John Ruffledge, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died.

1803: Emmett's Irish rebellion broke out in Dublin.

1803: Arthur Wolfe, Lord Kilwarden, murdered by mob in Dublin.

1812: Battle of Moxigilic, French defeated Russians.

1816: Charlotte S. Cushman, American actress, born.

1816: Elizabeth Hamilton, British writer, died.

1834: James Gibbons, American cardinal, born.

1839: Chinnee, in India, taken by Keesee.

1839: Sir Isaac Coffin, British admiral, died.

1840: Legislature of Brazil declared Dom Pedro II to be emperor.

1840: Vaccination Act passed by Parliament.

1842: Last stone laid on Bunker Hill monument.

1848: Battle of Custoza; Italians defeated.

1851: The Bloomer costume introduced at a public ball at Lowell, Mass.

1862: Federals defeated at Florida, Mo.

1863: At Manassas Gap, Va., Confederates were defeated.

1864: Laying of second Atlantic cable begun.

1865: David Livingstone returned to England from his second expedition.

1865: Arthur Tappan, American anti-slavery advocate, died.

1866: Congress voted to admit Nebraska as a State.

1869: Sir Garnet Wolseley led 1,200 soldiers into Mautoba to quiet the settlers, who objected to being subordinated to Canada and demanded status as an independent colony.

1870: France was in a delirium of joy over war declaration.

1870: Prussians blew up the bridge at Kehl.

1871: Empress of France made regent.

1873: A railroad connecting Vera Cruz and Mexico opened.

1877: San Francisco Vigilance Committee reorganized.

1881: Chile and the Argentine Republic divided Patagonia.

1881: Zancotti and other Bulgarian liberals arrested.

1882: The Khedive proclaimed Arabi a rebel.

1882: George Perkins Marsh, American diplomat and scholar, died.

1883: Insurrection against foreigners broke out in Korea.

1885: Princess Beatrice of England married Henry of Battenberg.

1885: U. S. Grant, eighteenth President of United States, died.

1889: Belgian Chambers voted 10,000,000 francs for the Congo railroad.

1890: Count Sparre, Danish statesman, died.

1890: Swiss loan of 25,000,000 francs taken by Bern alone.

1891: Khedive's palace at Cairo, Egypt, burned.

1892: Brazilian Chamber of Deputies extended general amnesty.

1893: Insurrection broke out in Santa Catharina, Brazil.

1894: Japanese repulsed Chinese and Koreans at Seoul.

1898: Forest of Zoria in Greece burned.

1900: General Roberts began a general advance against the Boers.

1907: Battle-ship "King Edward VII," largest then built, launched in England.

1904: Belgian Chambers appointed a commission to inquire into Congo conditions.

1904: Sir Michael Biddulph, British official, died.

1905: Daniel S. Lamont, U. S. ex-Secretary of War, died.

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1906: Pan-American Conference opened at Rio de Janeiro  
 1907: New port of Zeebrugge, in Belgium, opened  
 1910: Great woman suffrage demonstration in London  
 1910: Japanese steamer "Tetsurei Maru" wrecked, with loss of 269 lives  
 1910: Terrible storm at Milan, Italy, caused damage and loss of life  
 1910: Turkey demanded recognition of the "Red Crescent" in return for recognizing the "Red Cross"  
 1912: Henry White Warren, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, died  
 1912: Professor Herschel C. Parker (Columbia University) reported that he had attained altitude of 20,000 feet, within 464 feet of the summit in his attempt to ascend Mt McKinley, Alaska  
 1912: Dr. Ethel Smyth, English suffragette, arrested on charge of arson at Colonial Secretary's country residence

## JULY 24

Feast-day of St. Christina; St. Lewine of Britain; St. Declan of Ireland; St. Lupus, St. Cunegundes of Poland; St. Francis Solano  
 1345: Jacob van Artevelde, Flemish patriot, killed  
 1411: Battle of Harlaw, Donald, Lord of the Isles, and Highlanders, defeated by Scottish Lowlanders  
 1485: Richard III. established posts on high-roads for speedy conveyance of news  
 1517: Parliament of Paris refused to ratify the concordat  
 1568: Don Carlos, son of Philip II of Spain died in prison  
 1608: Capt John Smith set out to explore the Susquehanna river  
 1621: Sir Francis Wyatt brought a new constitution to Virginia  
 1647: King Charles rejected all proposals made by the army  
 1679: Royal decree separated New Hampshire from Massachusetts  
 1692: Battle of Steenkerke; William III defeated  
 1701: Detroit, Mich., first settled  
 1704: Gibraltar captured by the British  
 1712: Battle of Denain, allies defeated  
 1725: John Newton, English clergyman and hymn-writer, born  
 1750: John Philpot Curran, Irish lawyer and orator, born  
 1756: George Vertue, English engraver, died  
 1758: John Dyer, English poet, died  
 1768: Nathaniel Lardner, English ecclesiastical divine and author, died  
 1777: Washington marched south from New Jersey  
 1797: Lord Nelson lost his arm in an attack on Canary Islands  
 1798: John Adams Dix, war-governor of New York, born  
 1801: First iron railroad completed in England  
 1802: Alexandre Dumas (the elder), French romancer, born  
 1819: J. G. Holland, American poet and novelist, born  
 1830: Sudden drop of temperature from 95° to 50° in Boston  
 1833: Maria II., aged 15, declared queen of Portugal  
 1836: Nicolas Armand Carrel, French journalist and republican leader, killed in a duel  
 1847: Brigham Young and the Mormon pioneers reached Salt Lake  
 1862: Halleck ordered McClellan to make change of base to Aquia Creek, Virginia  
 1862: Confederates defeated near Decatur, Ala.  
 1862: Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, died  
 1864: Confederates under Early drove the Federals out of the Shenandoah valley  
 1864: British messenger gave Victoria's letter to Theodore of Abyssinia  
 1866: Congress fixed the membership of the Supreme Court at seven in number  
 1866: Congress voted to re-admit Tennessee  
 1867: Christian August Brandis, German historian, died  
 1870: First through railroad train from the Pacific reached New York  
 1871: Asteroid Cassandra discovered  
 1874: Waterspout at Eureka, Nev., drowned 30 persons  
 1892: Arghil Pasha proclaimed a holy war in Egypt  
 1894: Gordon defeated the Mahdists at Khartum  
 1896: Congress authorized the issuing of silver certificates  
 1899: Straw-hat-makers of America formed a trust  
 1891: Census reports showed a population in France of 38,003,150  
 1891: Minaret of a mosque in Alexandria fell killing several hundred persons  
 1893: France gave notice of an intention to blockade the coast of Siam  
 1897: Congress passed the Dingley Tariff bill  
 1898: Jihara captured by Cuban insurgents, Americans occupied Tunis and Za  
 1899: Reciprocity treaty signed between the United States and France  
 1901: The Navy Department ordered an inquiry, requested by himself, into the conduct of Admiral Schley  
 1902: President Roosevelt ordered restoration of civil government in the Philippines  
 1905: Body of John Paul Jones placed in a vault at Annapolis Md.  
 1906: Anti-Semitic riot at Odessa, Russia  
 1907: An editor in India imprisoned for preaching revolt  
 1908: Marathon race at London won by Hayes, an American

1908: Sultan of Turkey proclaimed restoration of constitution of 1876  
 1910: Swiss airship passenger service inaugurated  
 1911: Fire in Stamboul, Turkey, burned over two square miles and destroyed about 5,000 houses  
 1911: Italian government declared a "paper blockade" of the ports of the island  
 1911: Martial law proclaimed in Teheran, Persia  
 1912: John A. Paley, American archeologist and linguist, died  
 1912: Floods following cloudburst in Western Pennsylvania caused over 60 deaths  
 1912: United States Senate passed Sundry Civil Appropriations bill carrying \$116,000,000  
 1912: American Standard Shoe Company, with \$50,000,000 capital, organized in Boston, Mass.

## JULY 25

Feast-day of St. James the Great, the apostle, St. Christopher, martyr, St. Cuenras, Saints Thea, Valentina, and St. Paul, martyrs; St. Nissen of Ireland  
 306: Constantius (Chlorus) Roman emperor died  
 811: Nlephorns I., Greek emperor, killed in Bulgaria  
 1139: Battle of Onrique, Portuguese defeated Moors  
 1261: Revolting Greeks captured Constantinople, putting an end to the Latin Empire  
 1349: Charles IV. crowned emperor at Aachen-Chapelle, all the electors having voted for him  
 1471: Thomas à Kempis, religious writer, died  
 1492: Innocent VIII., pope (1484-92), died  
 1536: Emperor Charles V. invaded Provence  
 1554: Mary of England married Philip of Spain  
 1564: Ferdinand I., emperor of Germany, died  
 1564: Maximilian II. became king of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia  
 1593: Henry IV., of France, changed his faith  
 1667: Naval battle at mouth of Thames, Dutch defeated  
 1684: Virginia became a royal province  
 1689: Religious war in Maryland; Protestant associates seized the government  
 1722: New England declared war against Indians  
 1724: Violent persecution of French Protestants began  
 1750: Henry Knox, American soldier and statesman, born  
 1759: Fort Niagara capitulated to the British  
 1772: First partition of Poland  
 1773: Fort at Benbow, Me., attacked by fleet from Massachusetts  
 1780: Gates took command of Southern army  
 1783: Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator," born  
 1790: Bernhard Basedow, German educational reformer, died  
 1792: Duke of Brunswick, commanding allies against France, issued a foolish and impolitic manifesto  
 1794: Adolphe Marie de Chenier, French poet, guillotined  
 1794: Baron von Trenek beheaded at Paris  
 1799: Battle of Abukir, French defeated Turks  
 1804: Georges and 11 conspirators against Bonaparte executed  
 1805: Lewis and Clarke reached the forks of the Missouri  
 1807: Prince of the Asturias conspired against his father  
 1814: Indecisive battle of Lundy's Lane, Ontario, nearly 900 killed on each side  
 1814: Charles Dibdin, English song-writer, died  
 1824: William Sharp, English engraver, died  
 1843: Esmeralda bombarded Seville, Spain  
 1844: Revolutionists shot in Italy  
 1846: Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, died  
 1846: Francis Maseroni, English inventor and soldier of fortune, died  
 1848: Arthur James Balfour, British statesman, born  
 1849: James Kenney, Irish poet, died  
 1850: Battle of Isidort (begun July 24), Danes defeated Schleswig-Holsteiners  
 1852: Gaspar Baron Gnuiraud, French general died  
 1858: British bombarded Jidda, Arabia, to avenge massacre of June 16  
 1861: Gen. N. P. Banks took command of the army of the Shenandoah  
 1862: Lincoln warned owners of slaves that the emancipation and emancipation acts would be executed  
 1862: Skirmish near Orange Court House, Va.  
 1864: All Confederate prisoners of war released on taking oath  
 1866: Congress created the grade of admiral  
 1866: Congress revived grade of general of the army  
 1868: Wyoming organized as a territory  
 1870: Maxwell Parrish, American artist, born  
 1872: Nordenskiöld sailed from Sweden on an Arctic voyage  
 1872: Alexander William Randall, U. S. Postmaster-general (1866-1869), died  
 1877: Communists made a demonstration in New York  
 1880: The Egyptian obelisk arrived at New York  
 1881: Carl Christian Bruhns, German astronomer, died  
 1882: British government brought troops from India to Egypt

1889: British schooner "Black Diamond" seized for illegal sealing  
 1889: Fire in Soochow, China, destroyed 87,000 buildings and 1,600 lives  
 1891: Dallas, Texas, lost about \$2,000,000 by fire  
 1891: Balmaceda's candidate for President of Chile elected  
 1892: Famous "robber tower" at Znam, Moravia, fell  
 1894: Japanese captured Chinese warship "Tsao King"  
 1894: Sinking of Chinese transport east nearly 1,000 lives  
 1894: Chinese troops occupied the Lashas Islands  
 1895: Federico Errazuriz elected President of Chile  
 1898: Gen. Nelson A. Miles landed at Guanica in Porto Rico  
 1898: Governor of Burma held a durbar at Rangoon  
 1899: Indian monetary commission reported in favor of a gold standard  
 1901: Señor German Elieco became President of Chile  
 1902: President of France signed decree closing certain religious schools  
 1904: Mill operatives in Fall River, Mass., went on strike  
 1907: Japan took control of Korea (Chosen)  
 1907: Japan and Korea signed new convention by which Japan administered Korean affairs  
 1908: Sultan proclaimed a general amnesty  
 1909: Blériot flew across the English channel in a monoplane  
 1912: Griffith Jelen, English missionary (China), died  
 1912: United States marines in Cuba ordered home  
 1912: Mexican government suspended constitutional guarantees to three states and parts of four others  
 1912: Turkish Military League demanded dissolution of Chamber of Deputies within 48 hours

## JULY 26

Feast-day of St. Anne, mother of the Virgin, St. Germanus, bishop of Auxerre  
 1469: Battle of Edgecote or Banbury, Wars of the Roses  
 1470: Paris had its first post-office  
 1471: Paul II., pope (1467-1471), died  
 1546: The emperor and pope, Paul III., made a secret league against the Protestants  
 1560: Jacopo Benfadio, Italian historian, executed at Genoa  
 1592: Epernay taken by Henry IV (France)  
 1592: Armand de Gontaut, Duc de Brion, French general, died  
 1630: Charles Emmanuel, "The Great," Duke of Savoy, died  
 1647: London apprentices assaulted members of Commons  
 1659: Indians massacred more than 1,000 persons at Montreal  
 1678: Joseph I., emperor of Germany, born  
 1683: John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, died  
 1683: Crown issued writ of *quo warranto* against the Massachusetts charter  
 1702: Battle of Santa Vittoria, French victorious  
 1728: John Freind, English physician and writer, died  
 1739: George Clinton, American statesman and vice-president, born  
 1757: Battle of Hastenbeck, Frederick II defeated by the French  
 1758: British took Nova Scotia from the French  
 1759: French abandoned Fort Ticonderoga  
 1775: Congress established a Post-office Department, Benjamin Franklin in charge  
 1775: Maryland Convention resolved to support the Congress, and voted \$266,666 in money and 40 companies of men  
 1788: Federalist mob destroyed opposition newspaper office in New York  
 1788: New York ratified the new constitution  
 1805: Earthquake near Naples killed 6,000  
 1807: British seized fleet of Denmark  
 1829: Russians advanced over Balkans into Roumelia  
 1834: Irish Coercion Act passed by Commons  
 1844: Two shots fired at King of Prussia  
 1848: Hubeus Corpus Act suspended in England  
 1850: Steamship "Elizabeth" wrecked off Fire Island, N. Y., Margaret Fuller lost  
 1850: Baron de Entscheld, a Jew, elected to Parliament, was sworn in in the Old Testament  
 1852: Irishmen attempted to rescue Thomas Kane, alleged fugitive from English justice from United States marshal  
 1863: Morgan and the remnant of his raiders captured near New Lisbon, O.  
 1863: John Jordan Crittenden, American politician, died  
 1867: Sam Houston, president of Texas, Senator and ex-Governor died  
 1864: Federalists under General Stoneman raided about Macon, Ga.  
 1864: Confederate General Wheeler began a raid in Sherman's rear  
 1866: Prussia and Austria signed preliminary peace treaty at Nikolzburg, Moravia, under French mediation  
 1867: Otto I., king of Greece (1835-1802), died  
 1869: Church of Ireland was disestablished  
 1871: "Old Catholics" held first meeting in Vienna  
 1871: French government offered loan of 3,000,000,000 francs subscribed for 12 times, mostly in France

1872: José Balta, Peruvian statesman and soldier, died  
 1873: Spanish government troops took Valencia  
 1874: Floods at Pittsburgh, Pa., destroyed 200 lives and much property  
 1877: Federal troops resisted Chicago police in suppressing Socialistic mobs  
 1877: Aziz Pasha killed near Rasgrad in the Turkey-Russian war  
 1881: Ayod, Afghan rebel, defeated the Afghani troops  
 1883: New quays at Antwerp were opened for traffic  
 1889: The Hwang Ho, in flood, drowned thousands  
 1890: A destructive cyclone at Lawrence, Mass.  
 1890: A revolution broke out in Buenos Aires  
 1891: France annexed Tabiti, compensating the crown her  
 1891: French anarchists received heavy penalties  
 1894: French Parliament passed a drastic anti-anarchist law  
 1897: More than 3,000 Pathans besieged a small British force at Chakdara, India  
 1899: President Heuereux, of San Domingo, assassinated  
 1899: General Figueroa became president of San Domingo  
 1899: Great fire at Marienbad, in Prussia  
 1899: Famine expenditures by the government of India reported at \$65,000,000 yearly  
 1900: Boers twice repulsed at Wakage  
 1901: Chinese indemnity of 420,000,000 taels agreed upon  
 1902: Civil war declared in San Domingo  
 1906: Prince Eugene Murat, of Paris, died  
 1909: Spanish at Melilla defeated 16,000 Moors  
 1909: Martial law proclaimed in Barcelona, Spain  
 1912: Chinese Assembly confirmed President's Cabinet under military pressure  
 1912: United States Senate passed House Excise bill, 37 to 18, which supplements Corporation Tax law  
 1912: Governor Glasscock (W. Va.) summoned militia to suppress mining riots in Paint Creek district  
 1912: Nine Detroit (Mich.) Aldermen and the secretary of the Council Committee resigned on charge of accepting bribes in railroad scandal  
 1912: Harry K. Thaw, convicted murderer, again declared insane and recommitted to asylum

## JULY 27

Feast-day of The "Seven Sleepers," St. Panteleon, St. Lucian, confessor, of Ireland  
 1214: Battle of Bouvines; French defeated Germans  
 1276: James I., king of Aragon, died  
 1298: Albert of Austria elected emperor  
 1610: Sir Thomas Smythe discovered Delaware Bay  
 1643: Bristol, England, surrendered to the Royalists  
 1643: Battle of Gainsborough, English civil war  
 1649: Parliament incorporated a missionary society for work in New England among the Indians  
 1660: Goffe and Whalley, English regicides, reached Boston  
 1661: Site of Seneca Falls, N. Y., purchased from the Indians  
 1675: Battle of Salsbaek, in Badoe, Turin, killed  
 1689: Battle of Killiecrankie, the Scots victorious  
 1689: John Graham, of Claverhouse Viscount Dundee, bitter foe of Scottish Covenanters, killed at battle of Killiecrankie  
 1710: Battle of Almenara, Spanish defeated by the Allies  
 1712: Dutch and French ambassadors indulged in quarrel at Utrecht  
 1757: Franklin reached London as ambassador from Pennsylvania  
 1759: Pierre Louis de Maupertuis, physicist, died  
 1771: Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin, German naturalist, died  
 1775: American army invested Baston  
 1775: Congress established an army hospital  
 1775: Col. Guy Johnson at Montreal sought Indian support against the revolting colonists  
 1777: Indians killed and scalped Jane Mearns near Fort Edward, N. Y.  
 1777: Thomas Campbell, British poet, born  
 1778: French fleet, going to aid of America, driven back to Brest by a British fleet  
 1784: Antonio Bustamante, president of Mexico, born  
 1794: Rubeispiere fell from power and was arrested  
 1801: Sir George Biddell Airy, astronomer-royal, born  
 1809: First day of battle of Talavera, Spain between the French and the English and Spanish  
 1812: Baltimore mob attacked anti-war party  
 1813: War with Creek Indians, about 14,000 men engaged  
 1823: Gilbert Stuart, American portrait painter, died  
 1830: First of the three "Days of July" in Paris  
 1839: Pablo Morillo, Spanish commander in South America, died  
 1840: Destructive earthquake in Mt. Ararat region  
 1843: Port of Canton opened to British  
 1844: John Dalton, English chemist and physicist, born  
 1847: Brigham Young became head of the Mormon church



JULY 30

Feastday of: Saints Abdon and Sennen, martyrs; St. Jullitta, martyr  
1778: Benedict I., pope (574-578), died  
1093: Ladislaus I., king of Hungary, died  
1540: Thomas Abell, English priest executed  
1620: House of Burgesses met in Jamestown, Virginia, first colonial legislature in New World  
1626: An earthquake at Naples destroyed 30 villages and 70 000 lives  
1653: Maria Theresa, consort of Louis XIV., of France, died  
1659: Battle of Newton-Butler, Ireland Jacobites defeated  
1700: The last of Queen Anne's 17 children died  
1711: Colonial army sailed from Boston to take Quebec  
1718: William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania died  
1733: First lodge of Masons opened in Boston  
1760: Three of London's old gates were sold at auction  
1762: Morro Castle at Havana taken by British  
1763: Samuel Rogers, English poet born  
1768: Captain Cook started on his first voyage  
1771: Thomas Gray, English poet, died  
1777: Washington's army occupied Germantown, Pa.  
1777: Burgoyne reached Fort Edward N. Y.  
1778: Washington's army was at White Plains, N. Y.  
1778: Lafayette sent to Rhode Island  
1780: Col. Sumter and his Americans defeated at Rocky Mount, S. C.  
1780: Continental currency worth 10 cents the dollar  
1784: Denis Diderot, French encyclopedist, philosopher, and writer, died  
1812: Battle of Polotsk began between French and Russians  
1830: Duc d'Orleans accepted office as lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France  
1831: Parliament passed a bill to reform the Irish Church  
1846: Congress repealed the tariff of 1842 and adopted a revenue tariff  
1870: Danes overran Schleswig  
1890: Neapolitans agreed to evacuate Sicily, holding Messina only  
1861: Confederate armies reported to number 210 000 men  
1862: Federals drove Morgan's guerrillas from his Ky.  
1862: Federal government refused to clothe and equip negro troops  
1863: Lincoln announced retaliatory measures for all outrages on negro prisoners  
1863: Confederates defeated at Winchester, Tenn.  
1863: George C. Strong, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, died from wounds  
1864: Chambersburg, Pa., burned by Early's men because of refusal of ransom  
1864: A Confederate fort at Petersburg, Va., blown up by a mine, the Federal attack which followed was repulsed  
1864: Daniel Waldo, revolutionary general, died, aged 102  
1866: Prussia granted an armistice to the German states  
1866: Negro Republicans massacred in meeting at New Orleans  
1870: The Austro-Hungarian monarchy became an official title  
1870: Austrian government suspended Concordat with Rome  
1871: Ferry boat "Westfield" exploded in New York harbor, killing more than 100  
1875: George Edward Fickett, general (Confederate), died  
1875: Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, died  
1876: Vicente Herrera became President of Costa Rica  
1881: Afghanistans rebels captured Kandahar  
1881: George Borrow, English philologist, traveler and novelist, died  
1885: Mand S. trotted a mile in 2 08/4  
1886: President Cleveland checked political activity of office holders  
1887: Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine completed  
1890: Revolutionists in the Argentine Republic demanded resignation of Celman  
1890: Quiet restored in the Argentine Republic; government extends amnesty  
1890: Russian government began to enforce anti-Jewish edicts  
1895: Liliuokalani, ex-queen of Hawaii formally renounced her rights to throne  
1895: First exhibition at Regina, N. W. Canada, opened  
1897: Greeks began patriotic subscription to

## JULY 29

- 1895: Prince Bismarck, Germany's "Iron chancellier," died
- 1899: Yellow fever appeared at Hampton, Va.
- 1901: Kitchener captured Boer force near Middelburg
- 1902: Congress ordered out to suppress rioting coalminers in Pennsylvania
- 1902: Disastrous floods occurred in Texas
- 1902: Switzerland and Italy resumed diplomatic relations
- 1904: Diplomatic relations between France and Vatican broken
- 1905: British proclaimed martial law in their part of Crete
- 1906: British troops maintained in fortress of Sveaborg, 500 killed
- 1906: J. L. Toole, English comedian, died
- 1907: Russo-Japanese convention maintaining integrity of China signed
- 1907: Foundation stone of Palace of Peace at The Hague was laid.

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1908. Troops fired on striking rioters at Villeneuve, France.  
1908. Obaldia was elected President of Panama.  
1909. Acapulco, Mexico, nearly destroyed by earthquake.  
1912. Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, died.  
1912. British Board of Trade inquiry into "Titanic" disaster placed blame on excessive speed of vessel.  
1912. Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia received a Chinese bank note over 500 years old for one kwan.  
1912. London dock strikers began to resume work.

## JULY 31

Feast-day of St. Helen of Sweden. St. John Columblini, founder of the Order of the Jesuiti. St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus.  
146 B. C. Carthage burned by order of Roman Senate.  
1358. Mareel, Provost of Merchants, Paris, killed by Jean Mallart.  
1431. The eighteenth Church Council opened at Basel.  
1498. Island of Trinidad discovered by Columbus.  
1556. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, died.  
1602. Charles de Contaut, Duc de Biron, French admiral died.  
1626. Louis XIII., of France ordered demolition of castles.  
1652. Thomas Dudley, colonial governor of Massachusetts, died.  
1667. Treaty of Breda, between England, France, Holland, and Denmark, confirmed Canada to France, New York and New Jersey to England, and Surinam to Holland.  
1674. Philip Carteret returned to New Jersey.  
1719. Peter Schuyler was put in command of New York province.  
1740. Marinus Willett, American soldier and diplomat, born.  
1750. John V., King of Portugal, died.  
1759. Wolfe defeated in assault on Quebec.  
1759. French abandoned the Champlain Valley.  
1760. Battle of Warburg; French defeated by Prussians.

1771. King George disallowed act of Massachusetts oppressing Baptists.  
1777. Marquis de Lafayette, 20 years old, was made a major-general without command by Washington.  
1778. British army in America, 33,000 strong, held only New York and Newport.  
1779. Sullivan began a march through the Indian country of New York.  
1786. A play-booth fell at Montpellier, France, killing 500.  
1790. First patent issued by the United States to Samuel Hopkins for "making pot and pearl ashes."  
1795. Jose da Gama, Brazilian poet, died.  
1803. John Erlesson, American inventor, born.  
1810. Chileans deposed Spanish governor.  
1813. British captured Plattsburg, N. Y.  
1849. William Thomas Lowndes, English bibliographer, died.  
1849. Russians detained Hungarians under Bem at Schässburg.  
1849. Sandor Petusi, Hungarian lyric poet, died.  
1851. Gen U. S. Grant resigned his commission in the U. S. Army.  
1861. Loyalist convention in Missouri deposed fugitive State officers.  
1864. Confederates under Early driven out of Hancock, Md.  
1864. Crude petroleum sold for more than \$12 a barrel.  
1865. Hugh Falconer, Scottish paleontologist, died.  
1868. English Postmaster-General empowered to purchase and manage telegraph lines.  
1871. Phoebe Cary, American poet, died.  
1872. Planetoids Brunhilda and Gerda discovered.  
1870. Austrians entered Bosnia in Russo-Turkish war.  
1881. All slaves in Egypt freed.  
1882. France ordered the withdrawal of its fleet from Egypt.  
1885. Insurrection in Colombia crushed.  
1889. First Sunday newspaper train run in England to distribute the *New York Herald*, London edition.  
1889. Dervishes routed by British at Anahi.  
1890. Socialists caused disturbances throughout Spain.  
1891. New South Wales refused suffrage to women.

1893. John Stephenson, first street-car builder, died.  
1894. Japanese sunk Chinese war-ship "Chen-Yuen" and captured two others.  
1897. Boundary disputes between Chile and Brazil referred to arbitration.  
1899. British North Borneo Company took the Tambunan county at request of natives.  
1901. Parliament voted £100,000 to Lord Roberts.  
1901. Berson and Stirling, aeronauts, in a balloon reached a height of 33,629 feet.  
1902. Final ratification of arbitration treaties between Chile and the Argentine Republic.  
1903. Shen Chien, Chinese reformer, beaten to death.  
1904. Dowager-Empress of China contributed about \$7,500 to Protestant missions for their medical work.  
1904. Sultan of Morocco seized British subjects' goods, and nearly brought on war with England.  
1905. Six powers demanded of Turkey internal financial reform.  
1905. Japanese captured the island of Sakhalin.  
1905. Russia in a state of political and social unrest.  
1905. Official estimate reckoned the cholera death-rate in India at 87.7 in 1,000 population.  
1906. Russian troops mutinied in Finland, costing many lives.  
1907. Anti-European outbreak developed in Morocco.  
1907. Korean army officially disbanded.  
1909. Congress passed a tariff bill as amended in conference.  
1909. Great fire at Osaka, Japan.  
1909. Riots in Barcelona, Spain, caused loss of over 100 lives, and destruction of 36 convents.  
1910. Race-war broke out in Texas, nearly 30 killed.  
1911. Russia began a campaign to oust the American, Wm. Morgan Shuster, who had charge of Persian finances.  
1912. Emperor Yoshihito proclaimed his accession to the Japanese throne.  
1912. Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, adopted Lodge resolution in Magdalena Bay agitation, virtually reaffirming Monroe Doctrine.

## DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

406 B. C. Battle of Arginusae; Spartan fleet defeated.  
1258. "Provisions of Oxford" adopted.  
1415. A conspiracy is formed in England to proclaim Earl of March heir to English crown.  
1499. Robin of Redesdale beheaded an Insurrection in England.  
1537. Henry VIII., of England, invaded France with 30,000 men.  
1515. Spaniards founded San Cristoval de la Havana, on south coast of Cuba, the name transferred in 1510 to the present Havana.  
1552. Peace of Passau signed, granting freedom of religion to Lutherans.  
1566. Bartolome de Las Casas, the Apostle of the Indies, died.  
1570. Diego Cherino became governor of Costa Rica.  
1586. Grenville left fifteen men on Roanoke Island; none of the colony heard of afterward.  
1587. Raleigh's second expedition reached Roanoke Island.  
1609. Samuel Champlain entered Lake Champlain.  
1610. Indians burned Santiago, Costa Rica.  
1619. Church of England established in Virginia.  
1651. Charles II. invaded England from Scotland with 16,000 men.  
1675. Indian hostilities broke out in Virginia.  
1683. Second Turkish siege of Vienna was begun about middle of month, raised by Sobieski, King of Poland, on September 12.  
1685. La Salle landed a colony in Louisiana.  
1812. The Dey of Algiers began piratical warfare on Americans.  
1820. First steamboat on Lake Michigan reached Green Bay.  
1821. Republic of Colombia formed by union of New Granada, Ecuador, and Venezuela.  
1828. Regent of Portugal assumed title of King.  
1836. Adelaide in South Australia founded.  
1851. Great masses of gold found at Merrow Creek in Australia.  
1881. Mohammed Ahmed proclaimed himself a Mahdi, and raised an insurrection in Egypt.

## AUGUST

## AUGUST 1

Feast-day of St. Peter and Vincula, or St. Peter's Chains the seven Machabees brothers, and their mother, martyrs. Sts. Faith, Hope, and Charity, virtues and martyrs. St. Etheldred of Winchester.  
338 B. C. Archelaus III., a Spartan king, died.  
10 B. C. Claudius I. (Tiberius Claudius Drusus), Roman emperor, successor to Caligula, born at Lyons.  
117. Trajan, Roman emperor, died.  
432. Celestine I., pope (422-432), died.  
1137. Louis VI., "Le Gros," King of France, died.  
1291. Men of the Helvetian cantons formed the "Perpetual League," later the Swiss Confederation.  
1457. Lorenzo Valla, Italian humanist and critic, died.  
1461. Cosman de Medici, the elder, died.  
1469. Order of St. Michael, in France, instituted.  
1498. Columbus entered mouth of Orinoco river.  
1502. Columbus first landed on continent.  
1546. Robert Ket led an insurrection in England, with 16,000 followers he took possession of Norwich.  
1589. Jacques Clement, the fanatical monk who killed Henry III., died.  
1604. Battle of St. Gotthard; Turks defeated.  
1689. John Coode usurped government of Maryland.  
1714. Anne, queen of England, died.  
1720. Sir John Leake, English admiral, died.  
1733. Richard Savage, poet, friend of Johnson, died.  
1759. Battle of Minden, French defeated.  
1770. William Clarke, soldier and companion-explorer with Lewis, born.  
1787. British under Clinton reached New York from Charleston, S. C.  
1780. Indians burned Canajoharie, N. Y.  
1781. Cornwallis concentrated British at Yorktown, Va.  
1790. Yellow fever raged in New York.  
1792. The French Assembly became the agent of the Paris Commune.  
1798. Battle of the Nile; Nelson defeated French fleet.  
1815. Richard Henry Dana, Jr., American lawyer and author, born.  
1818. Maria Mitchell, American astronomer, born.  
1819. Herman Melville, American author, born.  
1830. Regent's Canal in England finished.  
1831. Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald, English actress, dramatist and novelist, died.  
1831. New London bridge opened by King William IV.  
1833. Sailors' Snug Harbor opened.  
1834. Slaves in British colonies became "apprenticed laborers," as a first step toward freedom.  
1834. Robert Morrison, first Protestant missionary in China died.  
1835. Utica and Schenectady railroad (78 miles) opened.  
1843. Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War, born.

1848. Denmark blockaded North Sea.  
1849. David Livingstone discovered Lake Ngami.  
1851. Harriet Lee, English novelist, died.  
1853. Austria protested against the conduct of Captain Lagrham (see July 2).  
1854. Cholera in Chicago caused 900 deaths during July.  
1854. Yellow fever pronounced epidemic at New Orleans.  
1861. Virginia declared United States officers of Virginia traitors.  
1861. Office of Assistant Secretary of War created.  
1862. Federals defeated at Newark, Mo.  
1863. Confederates defeated in cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford, Va.  
1863. Juarez captured Tampico from French troops.  
1864. Confederates withdrew from Cumberland, Md.  
1866. Sherman began siege of Atlanta, Ga.  
1865. Fourteen army corps discontinued.  
1873. First cable-car line in America operated.  
1874. Iceland celebrated 1,000th anniversary of settlement.  
1876. Colorado admitted to the Union.  
1882. President Arthur vetoed River and harbor bill.  
1884. Southern Exposition opened at Louisville, Ky.  
1885. Cholera raged at Marseilles.  
1889. Confederate and Federal veterans held friendly reunion at Fort Valley, Ga.  
1889. Pilgrim monument dedicated at Plymouth, Mass.  
1890. Slavery continued in Zanzibar despite Anglo-German treaty.  
1890. A mine explosion in Galicia, Austria, killed 30 miners.  
1891. Japan declared war against China.  
1894. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate General U. S. Army, died.  
1895. English missionaries killed by Chinese at Wahsang.  
1902. Ellybeth Drew Barstow Stoddard, American author, died.  
1903. Hamilton Lamphere Smith, American educator, died.  
1904. Robert Emory Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died.  
1905. Chinese started boycott on American goods.  
1906. Edward Uhl, American journalist and publisher, died.  
1911. First postal savings bank opened in New York city.  
1911. Foreign consuls at Port au Prince, Haiti, negotiated with the insurgents.  
1911. Edwin Austin Abbey, American painter, died.  
1911. Willard Francis Mallahan, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, died.  
1912. British Foreign Secretary stated in House of Commons that Great Britain and United States would jointly investigate Peruvian rubber atrocities.  
1912. Dr. George Ernest Morrison, Peking correspondent of London Times, appointed advisor to President of Chinese Republic.  
1912. Dora Keen, Philadelphia mountaineer, reached Dawson, Alaska, over Skehel and White Passes and Russell glacier.

## AUGUST 2

Feast-day of St. Stephen, pope and martyr; St. Etheldreda or Alfrida, virgin.  
216 B. C. Battle of Cannae, Hannibal victorious.  
9. Quintillus Varus, Roman commander in Germany was defeated by Arminius and killed himself.  
1159. William II (Rufus), of England, killed.  
1137. Louis, son of Louis VI., married Eleanor, heiress of Poitou, Guienne, and Gascony.  
1339. Perth, Scotland, besieged and taken by the Regent.  
1400. English, under Henry IV., invaded Scotland.  
1498. Irish Parliament enacted that English customs laws should apply to Ireland.  
1589. Henry III., King of France, died from an assassin's wounds.  
1589. Henry of Navarre was recognized as king of France.  
1605. Bulstrode Whitelocke, English statesman, born.  
1610. Henry Hudson first entered Hudson Bay and thought it the Pacific.  
1649. Battle of Rathmines, Irish royalists defeated by Parliamentarians.  
1658. Alfonso, Marquis de Bedmar, Spanish diplomat and cardinal, died.  
1659. Insurrection in Cheshire crushed by General Lambert.  
1675. Indians attacked Brookfield, Mass.  
1684. Treaty of Albany, between colonies and the Five Nations.  
1718. Quadruple Alliance formed.  
1759. Dunbar retired to Philadelphia from Fort Cumberland.  
1783. Thomas Gainsborough, English painter, died.  
1788. Joseph John Gurney, English Friend and philanthropist, born.  
1795. Theater opened in Hartford, Conn., by Rodgkinson.  
1800. Irish parliament met for last time.  
1802. Napoleon appointed first Consul for life.  
1802. Nicholas Wiseman, Roman Catholic prelate and cardinal, born.  
1812. Frigate "Constitution" sailed from Boston on her famous cruise.  
1816. Guillaume Marie Anne Brune, marshal of France, killed.  
1817. First steamboat arrived at St. Louis.  
1830. Charles X., of France, and his son died.  
1832. Black Hawk and his Indians defeated at Bad Axe river.  
1834. Last Glasgow lottery drawn in London.  
1837. Eliza Gray, American inventor, born.  
1843. Natal annexed to Great Britain.  
1847. Treaty with Chippewa Indians.  
1849. Mehmet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, died.  
1854. Francis Marion Crawford, American author, born.  
1859. At election in Kansas ordered by Congress, Leecompton constitution (pro-slavery) rejected by vote of 11,300 to 1,788.  
1861. Congress declared all slaves used for military purposes confiscated.  
1861. Battle of Bug Springs, Mo., Confederates defeated.

1861. Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, taken by Confederates.  
1861. Lord Herbert of Lea, British statesman, died.  
1861. Giacobino Ventura, Italian theologian, died.  
1862. Confederates defeated at Newark, Mo.  
1862. France and Prussia signed commercial treaty.  
1864. Gen. Banks enrolled all negroes in his department for United States service.  
1866. Atlantic cable broke when 1,312 miles were laid.  
1870. French bombarded and captured Saarbrück.  
1873. Germans departed from all of France except Verdun.  
1876. Congress appropriated \$200,000 to complete the Washington monument at the capital.  
1877. Chinese government announced prohibition of opium smoking after three years.  
1881. Erasmus Otis Haven, American Methodist Episcopal bishop and educator, died.  
1882. Congress passed River and harbor bill over the President's veto.  
1886. Congress passed Allen Landford's bill.  
1886. Congress laid a special tax of two cents a pound on oleomargarin.  
1888. Gen. Salomon, of Haiti, deposed by a revolution.  
1889. American Art Association paid \$100,000 for Millet's painting "The Angelus."  
1890. A coffee syndicate was organized in Brazil.  
1893. Government of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, surrendered to insurgents.  
1894. Fullman earshops at Chicago were reopened.  
1894. Emperor of China decided upon war with Japan.  
1900. Anarchist attempted to assassinate Shah of Persia in Paris.  
1901. Stallion "Creseus" trotted one mile in 2 02 1/4.  
1901. Isaac Myer, American Egyptologist, died.  
1909. Alabama legislature was first to approve the income tax amendment.  
1909. Pevens restored in Barcelona.  
1909. John George Butler, ex-chaplain United States Senate and House, died.  
1911. Strike of 12,000 dock laborers in London.  
1911. Antoine Simon, president of Haiti, overthrown, and escaped on a cruiser.  
1911. Robert Cole, American song-writer, died.  
1911. Francis Page, bishop of Oxford, died.  
1912. Samuel Macaulay Jackson, American editor and encyclopedist, died.  
1912. The United States Senate passed Senator Lodge's resolution warning foreign nations against encroaching upon the American continent.

## AUGUST 3

Feast-day of St. Nicodemus, St. Gamaliel, The Invention of St. Stephen, or the discovery of his relics, St. Walden.  
1183. Arnoul, bishop of Lisieux, writer, died.

## AUGUST 4

1460: James II., of Scotland killed by bursting of a cannon, succeeded by his son, James III.  
 1492 Columbus sailed from Palos, Spain  
 1546 Stephen Dolet, French scholar, burned at Lyons  
 1554. Battle of Marellano; French defeated by Florentines  
 1623 Ludovico Bertoni, Italian missionary in Peru, died  
 1644. Battle of Freiburg; Conde defeated Bavarians  
 1645 Battle of Allerhelm or Nordlingen. The French under Conde and Turenne defeated the Imperialists  
 1676 Popular convention in Virginia voted to support Nathaniel Bacon.  
 1681. First English council held in Pennsylvania  
 1692. John Henley, eccentric British pulpit orator, born.  
 1692 A Massachusetts court condemned six witches.  
 1712. Joshua Barnes, English classical scholar, died.  
 1720 Richard Caswell, North Carolina soldier, born.  
 1753. Charles, Earl of Stanhope, English statesman and scientist, born.  
 1757. French and Indians under Montcalm besieged Fort William Henry  
 1761. John Matthias Gesner, German scholar, died.  
 1768 Thomas Seeker, English prelate died  
 1770 Frederik William III., of Prussia, born  
 1773. Jeremiah Day, president of Yale College, born.  
 1777. British under Barry St Leger attacked Fort Stanwix, N. Y.  
 1777 Continental Congress accepted services of Count Pulaski.  
 1780 Etienne de Condillae, French author, died  
 1780 Benedict Arnold put in command at West Point  
 1785. Bishop Seabury ordained first deacons in America  
 1792 The sections of Paris demanded the deposition of the king  
 1792. Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of spinning machinery, died  
 1795: Wayne made treaty with Indians at Fort Greenville, Ohio  
 1796 Battle of Lonato and Castiglione; Austrians defeated  
 1804: United States vessels bombarded Tripoli  
 1804 Commodore Preble captured several gunboats at Tripoli.  
 1805 Christopher Anstey, English satirical poet, died.  
 1806 Michel Adanson, French novelist died.  
 1808. Hamilton Fish, American statesman, born  
 1814 Indians in Peru broke into insurrection  
 1821 Uriah S. Stephens, founder of the Knights of Labor, born.  
 1830 First vessel via Welland canal reached Oswego, N. Y.  
 1832 Henry Wolf, American engraver, born.  
 1860 New constitution proclaimed in Sicily.  
 1862 Gen. Hooker drove Confederates from Malvern Hill, Va.  
 1863 Governor Seymour, of New York, protested against certain inequalities of the draft.  
 1863 Kentucky placed under martial law by Federal General Buell  
 1868 Charles C. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly"), American journalist and poet, died.  
 1878 Treaty of Berlin ratified.  
 1879 The Russian evacuation of Bulgaria completed.  
 1881 British troops neepled the town of Suez, Egypt  
 1881 William George Fargo, American expressman, died  
 1880 George C. Haddock, a Prohibitionist advocate murdered in Iowa  
 1888 Italian protectorate proclaimed in Somalia, Abyssinia  
 1890: Battle of Toski; Derwishes defeated  
 1890 A national mortgage bank established in Brazil  
 1893: Insurgents in the Argentine Republic killed vice-governor of Santa Fe  
 1894 Japan declared war against China.  
 1894 Li Hung Chang given full charge in war with Japan  
 1894 Engand, Germany, Italy, and the United States agreed to neutralize the treaty ports in China-Japanese war  
 1894 Chinese newspaper first published in New York  
 1894 Assassins of President Carnot sentenced to death  
 1894 George Inness, American painter, died  
 1896 Calvin E. Pratt, American jurist, died.  
 1901. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1904 Russians at Port Arthur driven into inner defenses  
 1905. Robert Keannon Hargrove, American (Methodist Episcopal, South) bishop died.  
 1907 Standard Oil Company fined \$25,240,000 by United States District Court at Chicago  
 1907 Augustus Saint-Gaudens, American sculptor, died.  
 1911: Permanent Bureau of Peace held first meeting at Berne Switzerland  
 1911: Arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France signed.  
 1911 Forest fires in California raged beyond control  
 1911 Reinhold Begas, German sculptor, died  
 1911: Edward Murphy, ex-Senator from New York, died  
 1912 The cost of the Italian war against Turkey officially stated to be \$51,000,000.

Feast-day of: St. Luanus or Lugid, called Molua of Ireland St. Domnile, founder of the friar preachers  
 1000 Henry I., king of France, died.  
 1265: Battle of Evesham: Barons defeated  
 1265 Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, English statesman, killed at battle of Evesham  
 1306. Wenceslaus III., king of Bohemia, assassinated.  
 1328. Louis IV., Emperor, left Rome  
 1477 Jacques d'Armagne, due de Nemours, executed by Louis XI  
 1526 Juan Sebastian del Cano, Spanish navigator, died.  
 1538 Priory of Walsingham, England, dissolved  
 1578 Battle of Alcazar-keblir, Moors defeated the Portuguese  
 1578 Sebastian, king of Portugal (1557-1578), killed in battle of Alcazar  
 1578: Sir Thomas Stukeley, English adventurer, killed.  
 1589 Henry IV., of France, promised equal freedom for Catholics and Protestants  
 1598 William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, English statesman, died.  
 1633 George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, died.  
 1666: Lord Francis Willoughby, with a fleet of 15 vessels, lost in West-Indian hurricane  
 1689. Iroquois Indians attacked Lachine, Canada  
 1701: French in Canada made a treaty with the Indians  
 1707. Johann August Ernesti, German philologist and theologian, born  
 1718. Scottish emigrants founded Londonderry, New Hampshire  
 1723 William Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, English prelate, died.  
 1727 Victor Maurice, Comte de Broglie, marshal of France, died.  
 1747 Jeddiah Huntington, American soldier, born.  
 1757 Loudoun abandoned his expedition against Louisburg, Nova Scotia  
 1759 British under Amherst neepled Crown Point, N. Y.  
 1781 British banded Isaac Hayne, American patriot  
 1782 British sloop-of-war "Swan" wrecked, with loss of 130 men  
 1789. All privileged classes abolished in France  
 1790 Congress finally passed bill to fund the State debts.  
 1791 Treaty of Sistova required Austria to return all conquests made from Turks  
 1792 Percy Bysshe Shelley, English poet, born.  
 1794 Christian Church organized in America  
 1799 John Bacon, English sculptor, died.  
 1804 Adam Duncan, Viscount Camperdown, British navy, died.  
 1814 Crogan repulsed in assault on Mackinaw.  
 1814 British force besieged Fort Erie, Canada.  
 1810 Russell Sage, American financier, born.  
 1823 Oliver P. Morton, American banker and politician, born  
 1826 Stocks for criminals removed from London  
 1831 First survey and map of Chicago recorded on this date  
 1848 Austrians recaptured Milan.  
 1848 Capital punishment abolished in Germany.  
 1854 Chippewas and Sioux fought a bloody battle  
 1854 Jose Francisco Barrundia, central American statesman, died.  
 1862 Lincoln ordered draft of 300,000 men for nine months' service  
 1864 Federal troops landed near Fort Granger, Mobile, Ala.  
 1865 William Edmondstone, a town, Scottish poet, died.  
 1865 Geronimo Carrlon elected president of Ecuador.  
 1865 Percival Drayton, captain U. S. Navy, died  
 1868 Philadelphia presented League Island to the Government as a site for a navy yard  
 1870 Crown Prince of Prussia entered France and defeated French at Wissembourg and Gelsberg.  
 1870 William I. of Prussia revived the order of the "Iron Cross"  
 1875 Hans Christian Andersen, Danish novelist, died.  
 1877 Federal soldiers restored order at Pittsburg, Pa.  
 1878 Herzegovinians resisted the Austrians at Mostar.  
 1882 Chinese exclusion law became operative in the United States  
 1883 Military insurrection in Spain in favor of republic  
 1886 Samuel Jones Tilden, American statesman and philanthropist, died.  
 1889 United States cruiser "Boston" ran on a rock in Narragansett Bay  
 1889: Special delivery letters first distributed in New York  
 1889 James F. Buckner, Confederate general, died  
 1890 Arabs in Zanzibar approved anti-slavery decree  
 1890 Tolstois *Kreutzer Sonata* excluded from the United States mails.  
 1896 John Duane Park, ex-Chief Justice of Connecticut, died.  
 1900 Allies advanced toward Peking, driving the rebels before them  
 1900 Jacob Dolson Cox, general U. S. Army, governor, and cabinet officer, died  
 1901: Venezuela repelled invading Colombian

1902 Amasa Sprague, American manufacturer, died.  
 1903 Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto elected pope as Pius X  
 1906 Charles J. Train, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1906 Daniel Baird Wesson, American manufacturer, died  
 1908 Forest fires in Kootenay Valley British Columbia, destroyed three towns and over \$6,000,000 of property  
 1908 William Boyd Allison, American statesman, died.  
 1908 James Duncan Hague, American mining engineer, died  
 1909 Gonzales Valencia chosen president of Colombia.  
 1911: Troops and populace clashed in Lisbon, Portugal

## AUGUST 5

Feast-day of: St. Memmius or Menge; St. Afra and her companions martyrs, St. Oswald, king and martyr The Dedication of St. Mary ad Nives  
 465 B. C.: Xerxes I., king of Persia, murdered.  
 832 Louis III., king of France, died  
 1392: Charles VI., of France became insane  
 1520 Margaret of Austria and Louise of Savoy arranged peace of Cambray.  
 1540 Joseph Justus Scaliger, French critical writer, born  
 1553 Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed at St. Johns Newfoundland  
 1600 The Gowrie Conspiracy in Scotland crushed at Perth, its leader, John, Earl of Gowrie, killed  
 1601 John Eliot, American missionary to the Indians, born.  
 1620 The Pilgrims sailed from Southampton, England in the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell"; but returned to Dartmouth because the "Speedwell" was unseaworthy  
 1667 Tartuffe, by Moliere, presented  
 1711 Battle of Arleux; Marlborough victorious  
 1716 Battle of Peterwarden; Turks defeated by Imperialists  
 1740 Thomas Lynch, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born  
 1764 Battle with Indians at Bushy Run, Michigan  
 1768 Jean Baptiste Bessieres, French marshal, born  
 1772 Poland partitioned between Austria, Prussia, and Russia (first partition)  
 1778 French fleet entered Narragansett Bay.  
 1781 Dutch and English fought naval battle on Dogger Bank  
 1792 Frederik, Lord North, British statesman, died.  
 1796 Battle of Medolia; Austrians defeated  
 1798 John Lord Wrottesley, English astronomer, born.  
 1799 Richard, first Earl Howe, British naval hero, died.  
 1810 France revoked some of its edicts obnoxious to Americans  
 1812 British defeated American troops at Brownstown, Mich.  
 1827 Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, first president of Brazil, born  
 1848 Queen Victoria held court in Dublin castle  
 1849 Battle of Szorek, Hungarians defeated  
 1850 Violent struggle began in Congress over bill to admit California as a free state  
 1854 Battle of Kuruk-Derek; Russians defeated Turks  
 1857 Atlantic cable landed at Valencia  
 1858 Atlantic cable laying celebrated in U. S.  
 1860 French troops sent to Syria to punish murderers of Christians  
 1861 Lincoln signed act forbidding liquor traffic with soldiers.  
 1861 Congress authorized issue of "6-20" treasury notes.  
 1861 Congress levied a direct tax of \$20,000,000 annually  
 1861 The Morrill tariff changed to raise more revenue  
 1861 Engagement between Confederates and Federals at Athens, Mo.  
 1861 Skirmish at Point of Rocks, Md.  
 1861 Governor Jackson of Missouri, issued a proclamation of neutrality.  
 1862 Battle of Baton Rouge, La. Confederates defeated  
 1863 County of Berkeley, Va., transferred to West Virginia  
 1864 Federal fleet under Farragut attacked Mobile forts  
 1864 Confederates under Early crossed into Maryland  
 1867 President Johnson requested Secretary Stanton to resign  
 1870 Ethan Allan Hitchcock, major-general U. S. Volunteers died  
 1873 Two days' battle of Elgueta began, Carlists victorious  
 1873 All monarchical French parties united on Comte de Chambord as head of Bourbon family  
 1875 William Bayle Bernard, English dramatist, died.  
 1876 Battle of Gurgusovatz; Turks victorious  
 1884 Cornerstone laid of pedestal for Statue of Liberty at New York  
 1884 The French bombarded Keiung, Formosa.  
 1885 New York honored Gen. U. S. Grant with a great funeral.  
 1889 Philip Henry Sheridan, general U. S. Army, died  
 1899 Chippewa Indians at Gull Lake, Minn., sold 4,000,000 acres of land to the United States Government  
 1899 A fire in Spokane, Wash., caused damage to the amount of \$10,000,000

1899 Egyptian government troops occupied Sarras  
 1899 Nearly all of Abyssinia submitted to Menelik  
 1899 Gold premium in the Argentine Republic, 301  
 1899 Congress voted to pension army nurses.  
 1899 Anglo-French agreement respecting Africa signed  
 1899 President Celman, of the Argentine Republic, resigned  
 1894 Japanese captured three Chinese war-ships  
 1896 George T. Anthony, ex-Governor of Kansas, died  
 1897 A tidal wave on the coast of Japan drowned thousands of persons  
 1900 Cab-drivers of Paris went on strike.  
 1900 James Augustine Healy, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died  
 1900 Lule Pryor, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died  
 1900 Zebulon York, American general (Confederate), died.  
 1901 Dowager Empress of Germany died.  
 1902 William Miller Beardshear, president Iowa State College, died  
 1908 Count Zeppelin's air ship destroyed by fire  
 1908 Katherine Prescott Wormeley, American author died  
 1909 The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill signed by the President  
 1910 Edward Joseph Dunne, American (Roman Catholic) bishop died  
 1910 Walter Keeler Scofield, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
 1910 Joseph Edwards Simmons, American banker, died  
 1911 Battle fought between Peruvian and Colombian troops.  
 1911 Captain Felix, a French aviator, rose 11,330 feet in 63 minutes on a Blériot monoplane, at Etampes, France  
 1911 Oscar Penn Fitzgerald, American (Methodist Episcopal, South) bishop, died.  
 1911 William Cornell Greene, American copper king, died.  
 1912 Eugene Lamb Richards, American mathematician (Yale), died.  
 1912 Danish-born Americans presented to Denmark a Danish-American Park in the Rebild Hills of Jutland to be reserved for Americans on their national holidays and opened to general public on other days  
 1912 Palace of Peter the Great, Petrovsk Island, near St. Petersburg, destroyed by fire  
 1912 First convention of the Progressive Party opened at Chicago, A. J. Beveridge (Ind.) elected temporary chairman

## AUGUST 6

Feast-day of: The Transfiguration of Our Lord, St. Xystus, or Sixtus II., pope and martyr Saints Justus and Pastor, martyrs  
 317 Constantius II., Roman emperor, born.  
 910 Battle of Tettenhall, Danes defeated by English under Edward  
 938 Spaniards defeated Moors at Sunlneas.  
 1221 St. Domnile de Guzman, founder of Dominican order, died  
 1254 Genoese fleet defeated Pisans off Meloria.  
 1492 The "Pinta," one of Columbus's ships, lost her rudder at sea  
 1504 Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, born  
 1623 Tilly victor at Stadtlohn  
 1623 Anne Hathaway, Shakespeare's widow, died  
 1629 John and Samuel Brown set up Episcopal worship in Salem, Mass.  
 1637 Ben Jonson, English dramatist, died.  
 1638 Nicolas Malebranche, French metaphysician, born.  
 1647 Army conveyed refugee members back to London  
 1648 William Stone became proprietary governor of Maryland.  
 1651 Fénelon, French ecclesiastic and writer, born.  
 1660 Velasquez, Spanish painter, died.  
 1697 Charles VII., emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, born.  
 1736 The Virginia Gazette appeared at Williamsburg  
 1746 Christian VI., king of Denmark and Norway, died  
 1766 William Hyde Wollaston, English chemist and physicist, born.  
 1767 Johann Christoph Bartenstein, Austrian statesman, died  
 1777 Battle of Oriskany, New York, Americans ambuscaded  
 1778 Monsieur Gerard, ambassador from France, introduced to Congress  
 1779 John Wreath became head of the state administration of Georgia  
 1780 Col. Sumter fought the British at Hanging Rock, S. C.  
 1786 Guilan C. Verplanck, American author, born  
 1787 First draft of Federal Constitution reported to convention  
 1797 James Pettit Andrews, English historian and antiquary, died.  
 1806 The formation of the Confederation of the Rhine ended the Holy Roman Empire  
 1810 William D. Ticknor, American publisher, born.  
 1819 Congress of Carlsbad met  
 1827 Joint occupation of Oregon by American and British subjects extended by treaty  
 1833 Walter Shirlaw, American artist, born.  
 1840 Kabul, Afghanistan, opened gates to British  
 1840 Louis Napoleon attempted a revolution near Boulogne



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1846 Independent Treasury bill re-enacted by U S Congress  
1855. Riots in Louisville between Irish and Americans  
1855. Boats of Kane's Arctic expedition reached Danish settlements in Greenland  
1861 Confiscation Act passed by Congress  
1862 Confederate ram "Arkansas" blown up by her officers  
1862 Confederates captured 72 prisoners near Mattaponi river, Va.  
1862 Engagement at Kirksville, Mo.; Confederates defeated  
1862- Negro troops were enlisted at Leavenworth, Kan  
1862 Robert L. McCook, brigadier-general U S Volunteers died  
1864 Griffin A. Sedgman, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, died  
1866 Plantoid Julia discovered.  
1867 Edwin F. Cooke, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, died.  
1870 Battle of Forbach, French retreated  
1876 Battle of Worth, French under MacMahon defeated  
1870- French army retreated in the Mnselle  
1875 President Moren, of Ecuador, assassinated.  
1880 William Orlando Butler, American general, died.  
1885 Leopold II took the title of sovereign of the Congo State  
1888 Paris and Marseilles communicated by telephone  
1889 Gentiles elected city officers in Salt Lake City  
1889 Insurrection in Crete, Greek government asked the powers to restore order  
1889. Papers found in the camp of the Derwishes proved widespread treason among leading Egyptians  
1890: England and France made a treaty concerning Zanzibar.  
1890 Chinese mob destroyed railroad to Lutsi  
1890. First electric execution in New York  
1890. New Amer of Afghanistan sent embassy to Russia.  
1891: Samuel B. Axtell, ex-Governor of New Mexico, died.  
1892 Chicago fair opened on Sunday for first time  
1892 President Baptist of Bolivia, inaugurated  
1892 Sir Daniel Wilson, Scottish-Canadian archeologist, president of Toronto University, died  
1894- Li Hung Chang was degraded in rank, but remained in charge of the Chinese army  
1894 Austin Blair, ex-Governor of Michigan, died  
1895 George Frederic Root, American musical composer died  
1896 Samuel Shellabarger, American jurist, died  
1899 Trolley disaster near Bridgeport, Conn 29 persons killed  
1902 John J. Watson, American violinist and composer, died.  
1901 Bulgarian insurgents blew up the governor's palace, killing 50  
1905 Evan P. Howell, American journalist and author, died.  
1905 Roy Stone, American general and good-roads promoter, died.  
1910 Charles Jewett, American gynecologist and author, died  
1912 Patrick R. Ludden, American (Roman Catholic) bishop Syracuse, N. Y. died  
1912. United States Senate authorized President to appoint a governor of Panama Canal zone to have full control  
1912. President Aloisio Disiz, Nicaragua, proclaimed martial law throughout the republic because of spreading revolt  
1912. Sultan dissolved Turkish parliament after Chamber of Deputies voted lack of confidence in the Cabinet

#### AUGUST 7

Feast-day of St. Donatus, bishop of Arezzo, martyr, St. Cajetan of Thiene  
480 B. C. Battle of Thermopylae; heroism of Leonidas and his Greeks  
44 Herod Agrippa, persecutor of the Apostles, died.  
312 Constantine II, Roman emperor, born.  
1078: Papan and anti-papan factions fought in Melrichstadt, Franconia  
1106 Henry IV., "The Great," emperor of Germany, died.  
1479 Battle of Guinegate, Louis XI defeated by Austria  
1485 Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, landed at Milford Haven  
1648 Mary Queen of Scots sailed for France  
1689 House of Guise proclaimed Cardinal de Bourbon king of France as Charles X.  
1760: Garrison of Fort Loudoun, Tenn., surrendered to Cherokees, were massacred  
1781 Naval battle between "Trumbull" and "Iris"  
1783. Princess Amelia, fifteenth child of George III., born.  
1785 John Ayrton Paris, English physician and chemist born  
1821 Caroline of Brunswick, wife of George IV. of England, died.  
1826 Battle of Dodowa, on West-African Gold Coast, Ashantis routed  
1830 Shuja Shah enthroned at Kabul, Afghanistan British under Macnaghten actual rulers  
1846 Democrats of Maine enacted a prohibitory liquor law  
1848 Jons Jacob Berzelius, Swedish chemist, died.  
1857 A bloody riot between members of the American (Know-Nothing) Party and the Irish occurred at St. Louis, Mo  
1855 Mariano Arista, Mexican general, died.

1861 Col U S Grant commissioned a brigadier-general of Volunteers  
1862: Confederates defeated at Fort Philmore, New Mexico  
1863. President Lincoln told Governor Seymour that the draft Act would be executed.  
1863 Indian defeated in battle on Upper Missouri river  
1864 Fort Gaines, near Mobile, surrendered to Farragut  
1864 Confederates lost 400 prisoners at Moorefield, W. Va.  
1864 Maj Gen Sheridan appointed to command the Army of the Shenandoah  
1864 Gen Early retreated from Maryland  
1864: Chung Wang, Tai-ping leader in China, beheaded.  
1864 John B. Francis, Governor of Rhode Island, died  
1865 Atlantic cable again grappled and lost  
1877 Capital of West Virginia located at Wheeling.  
1878 Austrians defeated Bosnians at Zepce and Maglal.  
1886 Alexander renounced the throne of Bulgaria.  
1889. Bozeman was chosen for capital of Montana.  
1890 Carlos Pellegrini became President of the Argentine Republic.  
1890 Miguel Caro took office as President in Colombia.  
1891 Thomas S. Dwock, speaker Confederate House of Representatives, died.  
1893 Fifty-third Congress opened a special session to repeal the silver-purchase law  
1893: Auguste Cain, French sculptor, died.  
1893 British marines and Zanzibar troops captured Witu.  
1894 Russia threatened to intervene between China and Japan if her trade were affected  
1894 James Strong, American theologian, died.  
1895. James Hall, state geologist of New York, died.  
1900 Boers held British for 24 hours at Bergendal Farm, but had to retire on arrival of reinforcements  
1904: The British entered Lassa, in Tibet, the Dalai Lama fled  
1905: Alexander Melville Bell, American scientist, inventor of visible speech, died.  
1907: North tube of Belmont tunnel under East River, New York, opened  
1910 Harvey W. Scott, American journalist, died.  
1910 John B. Studley, American actor, died.  
1912 First national convention of the Progressive Party at Chicago nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President and Gov Hiram Johnson (Cal.) for Vice-President  
1912. United States Senate refused to eliminate from Panama Canal bill toll exemption of American coastwise vessels  
1912. New naval agreement between France and Russia made public  
1912 A Dublin court sentenced to five years' imprisonment Gladys Evans, suffragette, convicted of setting fire to Theater Royal, and Mrs Mary Leigh, suffragette, convicted of throwing a hatchet at Premier Asquith and wounding John Redmond

#### AUGUST 8

Feast-day of: Sts. Cyriacs, Largus, Smaragdus and their companions, martyrs, St. Hormisdas, martyr  
440 "Elder" Council of Ephesus met.  
1570. Peace of St. Germain-en-Laye gave some concessions to the Huguenots  
1647: Battle of Dungan Hill; Irish defeated  
1653 Jacques Basnage de Beauval, French Protestant theologian and historian, born  
1673: The Dutch recaptured New York and New Jersey  
1694: Antoine Arnauld, French opponent of Jesuits, died  
1694 Francis Hutcheson, Irish Presbyterian clergyman and metaphysician born  
1727 James Bawdoin, founder of Bawdoin College, born.  
1765 Joseph II. became emperor of Germany.  
1776 Washington's northern army numbered 10,514 effectives from a total of 17,225  
1776 John Paul Jones commissioned as a captain  
1778 Daniel Banne defended his first in Kentucky against Indians  
1779 Benjamin Silliman, American scientist, born  
1792 The Assembly in France voted against deposing the king  
1794 Cornerstone of the first Methodist church in Boston, Mass., laid  
1802: Thomas Jefferson Ruess, American politician prominent in Texas history, born  
1805 Sir Richard Worsley, English antiquarian and statesman died.  
1815 Bannaparte transferred to the "Northumberland," and sailed for St Helena  
1816 King of Naples prohibited Freemasonry and secret societies  
1810 Charles A. Dana, American editor, born.  
1827: George Canning, English statesman and orator died.  
1829 "Stourbridge Lion," first locomotive in America tried at Honesdale Pa.  
1829: The Martignac Ministry in France dismissed, and Prince Polignac established severe press censorship  
1835 A fatal riot broke in Baltimore about the Maryland Bank  
1839 Nelson A. Miles, general U S Army, born  
1846 Wilmot proviso introduced into Congress

1846 President Polk vetoed French spoliation indemnity bill  
1852 Thiers and other French political exiles allowed to return.  
1854. Thomas Crofton Croker, Irish antiquarian and writer, died.  
1858 Linda Elizabeth Mathews (Madam Vestris), English actress, died  
1862 Habeas corpus suspended throughout United States, discouragement of enlisting hirings arrest  
1863 Gen R E Lee offered his resignation in Jefferson Davis who declined it  
1866 Empress Charlotte of Mexico asked Napoleon and Plus IX to send help to Maximilian of Mexico  
1868 Fdw Augustus Stevens, American engineer, founder of Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, N. J. died  
1870 Germans invested Pfalzburg.  
1870. French troops entirely evacuated Rome.  
1870 English schooner yacht "Cambria" defeated by the American yacht "Magle" for the America cup  
1871: Trial of Paris Communists began  
1878 Steamer "Wavassett" burned on Potomac river, 70 lives lost  
1879 Khan in Sarajevo, Bosnia, left 20,000 people homeless  
1882: Gouverneur Kemble Warren, major-general U S Volunteers, died.  
1883 Robert Moffat, Scottish missionary in Africa, died  
1881 William Adey Whitehead, American historian, died  
1889 Pearls worth \$100 each were found in mussels in Sugar river, Wis  
1890 Congress passed bill to enable States to suppress the "original package" evil  
1890: Garcia's band of Cuban insurgents created a reign of terror  
1890 Strike of the Knights of Labor began on New York Central and Hudson River Railroad  
1891 The price of crude petroleum jumped from 52 to 70 1/2 cents in two hours  
1892 Chinese withdrew from Pamir.  
1894 President Cleveland recognized the Hawaiian Republic.  
1895 Howell E. Jackson, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, died.  
1897 Canovas, premier of Spain, assassinated.  
1898 Frank A. Briggs, Governor of North Dakota, died  
1898: Adolph Heinrich Joseph Sutro, American mining engineer, died.  
1899 Hurricane in Porto Rico reported to have killed 2,000 persons  
1899 William Yates Atkinson, ex-Governor of Georgia, died.  
1899 Charles Marion Lamson, president American Board of Foreign Missions, died  
1900 Cyrus Hamlin, ex-president Robert College, Constantinople, died  
1901 Santos-Dumont flew around the Eiffel tower in Paris  
1901 William Augustus Newell, "Father" of the United States Life-saving Service, died  
1904 Railroad wreck at Pueblo, Col., caused loss of 76 lives  
1909 Edwin Byron Atwood, American general, died.  
1910 Charles H. Shaw, American biologist (Univ. of Pa.), died.  
1911: Senate passed statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico  
1911 Estimated that 70,000 dock-laborers were on strike at London  
1911 Twenty-six Spanish sailors executed for mutiny.  
1911 William Pierce Frye, United States Senator from Maine, president pro tem United States Senate died  
1911 Thomas Patrick Hughes, Anglo-American clergyman and author, died.  
1912 Isaac Nelson Ford, American journalist, died  
1912: Haitian National Palace, Port au Prince, destroyed by gunpowder explosion and fire. President Le Conte and many others killed  
1912 Fire-damp explosion in mine near Beckum, Germany, entombed 100 miners and killed over 100  
1912: United States Senate passed resolution extending Panama Canal toll-exemption to foreign-built vessels owned by Americans

#### AUGUST 9

Feast-day of: St. Romanus, martyr St. Pothus St. David of Ireland St. Felinus, bishop of Kilmore  
48 B. C. Battle of Pharsalia, Caesar defeated Pompey  
378 Battle of Adrianople, Goths defeated and killed Emperor Valens  
870 Treaty of Mersen, between Louis the German and Charles II  
1160 Battle of Carcano, Italian victory  
1165 Henry, king of England, born.  
1492 Columbus and his fleet put in at the Canary Islands  
1593. Isaac Walton, author of *The Compleat Angler*, born.  
1630 Staten Island bought from the Indians by Michael Patu  
1631 John Dryden, English poet, born  
1632 First commencement held at Harvard College  
1653 John Oldham, English agricultural poet, born  
1690 William III began siege of Limerick  
1720 Simon Ockley, English orientalist, died  
1726 James Clinton, American general, born  
1736 Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Cande, French general born.  
1737: Sir John Wentworth, last royal governor of New Hampshire born  
1757 English under Monroe surrendered to Montcalm at Fort William Henry.

1757: Indians, maddened with liquor, massacred the prisoners who had surrendered at Fort William Henry  
1757 Montcalm evacuated Fort William Henry.  
1757: Thomas Telford, English engineer, born.  
1780 Francis Scott Key, American poet author of the "Star Spangled Banner" born  
1787 South Carolina ceded western lands to Federal government  
1788 Adoniram Judson, American missionary, born.  
1792 Municipal authority in Paris usurped  
1796 Admiral Nelson captured Elba in the Mediterranean  
1798 Laurent S. Juncieu, founder of Milwaukee, Wis., born  
1799 Prince Alexander Beshorodko, Russian statesman, died  
1804: Robert Potter, English clergyman and writer, died.  
1805. Expedition left St. Louis to explore sources of the Mississippi river.  
1808. President Jefferson suspended diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain  
1812. Americans under Miller defeated Tecumseh and Indians at Manguaga, Mich  
1812 A hurricane killed in caravan of 2,000 pilgrims returning from Mecca  
1814: British bombarded Scutlingen Conn.  
1830 Louis Philippe, duc d'Orleans, accepted French crown from the legislature  
1832 King Leopold of Belgium married daughter of Louis Philippe of France  
1836 Revolution in Portugal  
1842 Ashburton treaty with England signed at Washington  
1847 Andrew Combe, Scottish physician and writer on phrenology, died.  
1848 Convention of Free soil party met in Buffalo and nominated Van Buren and Adams.  
1849 Austria and Sardinia signed peace of Milan.  
1849 Battle of Temesvar, Hungarian army nearly destroyed  
1862 Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va; Jackson defeated Banks  
1862 Joseph B. Plummer, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, died  
1864 Explosion of an ammunition-heap at City Point, Va., killed and wounded 200  
1870 British Parliament secured a wife's separate earnings for her own use  
1877. About 100 English peers protested against auricular confession in the Church of England  
1890 Russian authorities excluded Sakhalon Army from Finland  
1892. Reported that 4,000 were dying daily of cholera in Russia  
1892 James W. Denver, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, ex-Governor of Kansas, died  
1893 Gold discovered at Coolgardie, West Australia  
1897 Anglo-Egyptian army captured Abu Hamid on the Nile  
1898 William Randall Roberts, American diplomat, died.  
1900 British troops landed at Shanghai  
1900 Boer plot to capture Lord Roberts discovered  
1902 King Edward VII of England crowned  
1902 Edward VII. presented Osborne House to the nation  
1903: William Earl Dodge, American merchant and benefactor, died  
1905 Placide Louis Chapelle, archbishop of New Orleans, La., died.  
1910 Ralph Barlow Page, American historical educator died  
1911 Carlton Hotel, London, burned, James Lee Finney, American actor, killed  
1911 French steamer "Emir" sunk in collision with British ship "Silverton", 86 lives lost  
1911 John Warne Gates, American capitalist, died.  
1911: George Washington Gordon, American general (Confederate), died  
1912. United States House of Representatives passed Administration bill for Federal control of radio (wireless) communications, the President may commiserate all wireless stations in time of war  
1912 United States Senate passed Panama Canal Bill, 47 in 15  
1912 Earthquake, centering in the Dardanelles and affecting entire district between Constantinople and Adrianople destroyed several European towns with large loss of life

#### AUGUST 10

Feast-day of: St. Lawrence, martyr, St. Deusdedit, St. Blaas, bishop among the Picts in Scotland  
911: Northmen routed at Chartres by Richard of Burgundy  
955 Defeat of Hungarians at Lechfeld (near Augsburg) established the Bavarian Ostmark later the duchy of Austria  
1316 Battle of Athenry, Irish defeated  
1338 Battle of Otterburn (Chevy Chase) Scots victorious  
1521 Turks under Solymann annexed Belgrade  
1557 Battle of St. Quentin; French defeated by Spanish  
1610 Garcia Ramon, eminent La Chile, died.  
1622: New Hampshire granted to Gorges  
1640 Arras taken by the French  
1643 French captured Thionville, Germany, after long siege  
1654 Bernard Newwentyt, Dutch mathematician, born  
1675 Construction of Greenwich (Eng) Observatory begun  
1678. Treaty of peace signed at Nimwegen between France and Holland  
1695 Brussels bombarded by French, 14 churches and 10,000 houses destroyed

1703: French and Indians invaded Maine.  
 1723: Cardinal Dubois, French statesman, died.  
 1753: Horatio Sharpe became proprietary governor of Maryland.  
 1753: Edmund Randolph, American statesman, born.  
 1757: Benjamin Hoadly, English physician and dramatist, died.  
 1758: Armand Gensonné, French girondist, born.  
 1759: Ferdinand VI. of Spain died.  
 1760: Philip Embury, the first Methodist preacher in New York, arrived there.  
 1760: Soldiers in New York cut down a citizen's flagstaff.  
 1777: British advanced on Bennington, Vt.  
 1781: R. R. Livingstone was made first Secretary of Foreign Affairs.  
 1782: Sir Charles James Napier, English general, born.  
 1792: A mob in Paris attacked the Tuilleries, the Swiss guard was massacred, and the king was dethroned provisionally.  
 1792: The French revolution began.  
 1793: New French Constitution inaugurated.  
 1793: Abolition of slavery granted in Haiti to appease the mulattoes.  
 1796: Battle of Neresheim; Archduke Charles defeated by French under Moreau.  
 1810: Count di Cavour, Italian statesman, born.  
 1821: Missouri admitted to the Union as a State.  
 1831: France sent 50,000 troops to help Belgium against Holland.  
 1835: Congress prohibited infant schools in Papal states.  
 1841: British resumed offensive operations in opium war in China.  
 1846: A filibuster in Congress prevented action on Wilcox proviso.  
 1846: Smithsonian Institution organized.  
 1850: The Taiping rebellion broke out in Southern China.  
 1851: Legislative Council of South Australia met for first time.  
 1854: King of Saxony killed by fall from carriage.  
 1857: British blockaded Canton, China.  
 1857: John Wilson Croker, English politician and writer died.  
 1860: President Miramon, of Mexico defeated in battle by revolutionists.  
 1861: Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. General Nathaniel Lyon killed.  
 1862: Gen. McClellan reported 113,000 men present for duty in the Army of the Potomac.  
 1867: Extraordinary display of shooting stars in the United States.  
 1864: Confederate cavalry, led by Wheeler, destroyed Sherman a line of communication.  
 1867: Jury disagreed at trial of John H. Surratt for complicity in murder of Lincoln.  
 1872: Bridge over the Nile at Cairo completed.  
 1885: Egyptian rebels defeated at Suakin.  
 1886: Bulgarian soldiers revolted against the provisional government.  
 1887: National League proclaimed under the Crimes Act in Ireland.  
 1887: Excursion train fell through bridge at Chatsworth, Ill., killing 75 and wounding 279.  
 1887: The steamship "City of Montreal" burned at sea.  
 1889: Kumamoto, in Japan, destroyed by earthquake, 8,000 lives lost.  
 1889: A mammoth's skeleton found at St. James Neb.  
 1890: Emperor William of Germany took possession of Heligoland.  
 1890: Demonstration in Brussels in favor of suffrage; 40,000 took part.  
 1890: John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish-American poet and journalist died.  
 1892: Gen. E. Calleja appointed captain-general of Cuba.  
 1894: Stephen D. Hatch, American architect, died.  
 1900: Robert Kingston Scott, ex-Governor of South Carolina died.  
 1903: Fire in Paris subway caused death of more than 100 persons.  
 1904: Russian battleship, escaping from Port Arthur, was driven back by Japanese fleet.  
 1904: Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, French statesman, died.  
 1905: Russian and Japanese peace commissioners met at Portsmouth, N. H.  
 1908: Louise Chandler Moulton, American author died.  
 1909: Richard Golden, American actor, died.  
 1909: Albert Augustus Pope, American manufacturer, died.  
 1911: House of Commons voted salaries to members.  
 1911: House of Lords accepted the Veto Bill by 131 to 114.  
 1911: Heinrich von Pöschinger, German author, died.  
 1912: United States House of Representatives passed bill requiring all sea-going vessels to have sufficient life boat accommodations for every person on board.  
 1912: President Taft appointed Secretary of State Knox a special ambassador and his personal representative at funeral of late Emperor of Japan.

## AUGUST 11

Feast-day of St. Thurlius, martyr, St. Chromatinus, St. Ssanna, martyr, St. Gery or Gaucericus, St. Equitinus.  
 1086: Henry IV., of Germany, defeated near Würzburg by Count Hermann of Luxembourg.  
 1332: Battle of Dnpplin, in Scotland

1433: John I., king of Portugal died.  
 1456: Joannes Corvinus Huniades (Janos Hunyady), Hungarian general died.  
 1635: Thomas Betterton, English actor, born.  
 1673: English defeated Dutch in naval battle off coast of Holland.  
 1673: Richard Mead, English physician, born.  
 1674: Indecisive battle of Seneffe between French and Dutch.  
 1688: Andros became royal governor of New York.  
 1697: The Abnaki Indians in Maine sued for peace.  
 1728: William Sherard, English botanist, died.  
 1737: Joseph Nollekens, English sculptor, born.  
 1761: Jean Victor Moreau, French general, born.  
 1771: Josiah Martin, last colonial governor of North Carolina, took office.  
 1772: Viscount Rowland Hill, British general, born.  
 1798: Ichabod Washburne, American inventor born.  
 1804: Francis II proclaimed himself hereditary Emperor of Austria.  
 1807: Fulton's "Clermont" made a trial trip.  
 1822: Sir Samuel Auchmuty, British general, died.  
 1830: Cuzot, Lafayette, and Broglie consulted the French ministry.  
 1834: Catholic convent burned by mob in Charlestown, Mass.  
 1847: Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina, born.  
 1849: Hungarians defeated at Arad.  
 1849: Kossuth accused Gorgey of treachery, resigned, and went into exile.  
 1850: Lopez landed in Cuba with band of 400 filibusters; his band was soon dispersed and he hanged.  
 1852: Free Soil party, in convention at Pittsburgh, nominated John P. Hale and Geo. W. Julian.  
 1857: First Atlantic cable broke.  
 1860: Garibaldi, American artist, born.  
 1862: Independence, Mo., surrendered to Confederates.  
 1862: Confederates lost 700 prisoners at Helena, Ark.  
 1862: Confederates are defeated in fight at Kinderhook, Tenn.  
 1862: Federals captured 600 prisoners at Clarendon, Ark.  
 1862: Fight at Compton's Ferry, Mo.; Confederates lost 200 prisoners.  
 1865: Atlantic cable grappled the third time, and again lost.  
 1868: Thaddeus Stevens, American politician, died.  
 1870: MacMahon a French army retreated upon the Moselle.  
 1870: France guaranteed neutrality of Belgium.  
 1872: Lowell Mason, American musical composer, died.  
 1876: Canadian schooner yacht "Countess of Dufferin" defeated by "Madeline" in a race for the America Cup.  
 1877: Russians were driven out of Roumelia.  
 1880: British troops withdrew from Kabul, Afghanistan.  
 1883: Vineyard Haven, Mass., almost destroyed by fire.  
 1886: Frank Hastings Hamilton, American surgeon and author, died.  
 1886: Prussia and the Vatican signed a convention.  
 1886: Carlyle D. Graham passed through Niagara rapids in a barrel.  
 1897: Ferdinand assumed office as Prince of Bulgaria.  
 1890: Sultan of Zanzibar defeated by rebel Arabs.  
 1890: New Ameer arrived at Kabul.  
 1890: Charles Loring Bruce, American author and philanthropist, died.  
 1890: Cardinal Newman, English prelate, died.  
 1893: Native troops in Zanzibar revolted.  
 1895: Frank M. Pixley, American journalist, died.  
 1897: King of Benin, Central Africa, surrendered to British.  
 1898: Gardner Quincy Colton, an American chemist and lecturer, who introduced nitrous oxide gas into dentistry, died.  
 1898: Isaac Hill Bromley, American journalist, died.  
 1898: Diego De Viro, Italo-American impresario, died.  
 1899: Amos Perry, American historian, died.  
 1899: Charles Janeway Smith, American educator and historian, died.  
 1899: Jennie Worell, American actress, died.  
 1900: Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, took oath of office.  
 1901: Francesco Crispi, Italian statesman, died.  
 1903: Irish Land Bill passed third reading in House of Lords.  
 1903: Destructive West Indian hurricane.  
 1905: Andrew Elliott Kennedy Benham, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.  
 1908: Alsworth Band Spofford, ex-librarian of Congress died.  
 1910: Judith Ellen Horton Foster, American humanitarian died.  
 1910: Robert Treat Palne, American philanthropist, died.  
 1911: London dock strike ended. The strikers won.  
 1911: Negro burned to death by mob at Coatesville, Pa.  
 1912: Constantinople reported 1,000 dead, 5,000 injured and 15,000 homeless by the Dardanelles earthquake.  
 1912: Mulai Hafid, sultan of Morocco, abdicated; Mulai Youssef, calf of Fes friendly to France, succeeded.

## AUGUST 12

Feast-day of: St. Enflins, martyr, St. Minradach, of Ireland, St. Clare, virgin and abbess (Kalon).  
 1099: Crusaders defeated Egyptians at Ash-  
 1450: The French retook Cherbourg from the English.  
 1484: Sixtus IV., pope (1471-1484), died.  
 1577: Sir Thomas Smith, English scholar and author, died.  
 1652: Parliament passed act for settlement of Ireland.  
 1679: Duchess de Chevreuse, a French political intriguer, died.  
 1689: Innocent XI., pope (1676-1689), died.  
 1712: First stamps used on newspapers.  
 1715: Nabum Tate, English versifier of the Psalms, died.  
 1746: Parliament forbade wearing of Highland dress.  
 1753: Thomas Bewick, English wood-engraver, born.  
 1756: Montcalm laid siege to Fort Ontario.  
 1759: Battle of Kunersdorf; Prussians defeated by Russians and Austrians.  
 1762: George IV., King of England, born.  
 1763: Olof von Dalin, Swedish historian and poet, died.  
 1767: King Philip died and Indian wars ceased.  
 1774: Robert Southey, English poet born.  
 1778: Francis Horner, Scottish statesman, co-founder of the *Edinburgh Review*, born.  
 1778: Gen. Charles Lee suspended from American army.  
 1778: A storm in Narragansett Bay prevented fight between French and British fleets.  
 1790: Second session of first United States Congress closed.  
 1803: The fort at Ahmednagar, India, taken by Wellington after two days' siege.  
 1805: Surrey theater in London burned.  
 1806: Spaniards attacked Buenos Aires and English surrendered.  
 1807: Jerome Bonaparte married Catherine of Württemberg.  
 1812: British entered Madrid, evacuated by French.  
 1813: Austria declared war against France.  
 1815: Guelphic Order of knighthood for Hanover instituted.  
 1822: Robert Stewart Lord Castlereagh, English statesman, died.  
 1827: William Blake, English poet, engraver and painter, died.  
 1830: First American railroad completed (connected Albany and Schenectady, N. Y.).  
 1834: Regency in Brazil reduced to one regent chosen by electors.  
 1838: Joseph Barnby, English composer, born.  
 1842: China and England signed treaty of Nanking.  
 1848: George Stephenson, English engineer, died.  
 1851: Crittenden filibustering expedition sailed for Cuba.  
 1857: Dean Conybeare, English geologist, died.  
 1860: Taiping rebels repulsed by Imperialists and British at Shanghai.  
 1861: Unionist mob at Bangor, Me., destroyed the office of *The Democrat*, a secessionist paper.  
 1862: First Confederate Congress opened its second session.  
 1862: Confederates defeated at Yellow Creek, Mo.  
 1862: Morgan's raiders defeated Federals at Gallatin, Tenn.  
 1863: Gen. R. E. Toombs exposed bankruptcy of the Confederacy.  
 1864: Gen. W. T. Sherman commissioned major-general in regular army.  
 1867: Stanton removed, and General Grant appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*.  
 1869: Lopez defeated in Paraguay.  
 1870: The Bavarians passed the Vosges.  
 1872: William H. Macomb, commodore U. S. Navy, died.  
 1874: A race riot at Anstin, Miss., caused military to be called out, 15 persons killed.  
 1875: Horace Binney, American politician, died.  
 1876: The steamer "Great Queensland" sailed for Australia with 569 persons on board; only wreckage was ever found.  
 1881: Wrangle Land, in the Arctic ocean, taken in the name of the United States.  
 1884: Gen. Gordon repulsed an attack on Khartum.  
 1884: Julia Brace, educated American blind deaf-mute, died.  
 1885: Helen Hunt Jackson, American author, died.  
 1888: Bulgarian railroad opened for traffic.  
 1889: Alex. B. Moff, American physician, died.  
 1890: Minnesota militia ordered out to subdue striking lumbermen.  
 1890: Bulgaria refused to pay claim of Russia.  
 1891: Georgia interdicted sale of liquor within three miles of a schoolhouse.  
 1891: George Jones, proprietor and editor *New York Times*, died.  
 1891: James Russell Lowell died.  
 1893: Minneapolis, Minn., lost \$1,036,500 by fire 15,000 people homeless.  
 1896: Hubert A. Newton, American mathematician, died.  
 1898: Peace protocol between the United States and Spain signed.  
 1899: William A. Kirkland, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1899: Henry M. Recker, ex-Governor of Arkansas, died.  
 1900: William Steinitz, Bohemian-American chess expert, died.  
 1902: International Harvester Company, with \$120,000,000 capital, incorporated in New Jersey.

1902: Martin Luther Holbrook, American hygienist, died.  
 1903: Albert E. K. G. von Lovetzen, ex-president German Reichstag, died.  
 1904: A son was born to the czar of Russia.  
 1904: Samuel Putnam Avery, American art collector and benefactor, died.  
 1904: Gilbert Stanton Carpenter, American general, died.  
 1906: Samuel Lewis Penfield, American mineralogist (Yale), died.  
 1907: Robert Allan Pinkerton, American detective, died.  
 1908: James Halsey Cogswell, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1908: Joshua M. Sears, American millionaire, died.  
 1910: Mrs. Sarah D. Black, American educator, died.  
 1911: Thomas Washington Cowgill, American Hellenist and historian, died.  
 1911: Joseph Israels, Dutch painter, died.  
 1912: John Craig, American horticulturist (Cornell), died.  
 1912: Robt. T. Simpson, American jurist (Ala.) died.  
 1912: United States Senate passed amendment to Post-Office Appropriations bill providing for a zone system of parcel-post.  
 1912: Peru refused establishment of non-Catholic missions in Putuwayo rubber district, constitution bars Protestants.  
 1912: Germany threatened to divert Rhine traffic from Holland by new canal to North Sea unless Holland withdrew opposition to German proposal of tolls on Rhine-horne shipping.

## AUGUST 13

Feast-day of: St. Hippolytus; St. Cassian, martyr; St. Radegundis, queen of France, St. Wilbert.  
 582: Theodosius II., Byzantine emperor, died.  
 634: Battle of Yermuk; Saracens victors.  
 1516: France and Spain signed treaty of Noyon.  
 1520: Spaniards captured Mexico City.  
 1548: Mary Queen of Scots landed at Brest, France.  
 1649: Cromwell embarked for Ireland to suppress Royalist rebellion.  
 1660: Charles II. issued a proclamation against duelling.  
 1666: William Wotton, English clergyman and scholar, born.  
 1667: Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor, British religious writer, died.  
 1691: New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts for the second time.  
 1730: Montgomery charter for New York promulgated.  
 1730: Elijah Fenton, English poet, died.  
 1741: William Shirley became royal governor of Massachusetts.  
 1750: Garrison of Fort Ontario retired to Oswego then.  
 1762: British captured Havana, Cuba.  
 1779: American fleet lost in Pensacola river.  
 1792: Adelaide, consort of William IV of England, born.  
 1812: American ship "Essex" captured British sloop "Alert."  
 1814: Cape Colony to Africa ceded to England by King of the Netherlands.  
 1834: Antiabolition riot broke out in Philadelphia and continued three days and nights.  
 1842: John Banim, Irish dramatist and novelist, died.  
 1848: E. B. Kennedy's first expedition started to explore Cape York peninsula, Australia.  
 1849: Gorgey, dictator of Hungary, surrendered to Russia.  
 1851: Felix Adler, American scholar, born.  
 1861: Confederates routed at Grafton, Va. Va.  
 1864: Grant made a threatening move on Richmond.  
 1864: General Prim exiled from Spain.  
 1867: Emma Eames (Mime de Gogorza), American singer born.  
 1870: German army began investment of Strasburg.  
 1871: E. A. Dnyckinck, American journalist, died.  
 1878: Elizabeth Prentiss, American hymn-writer, died.  
 1888: Parliament passed act for defense of Anstralla.  
 1892: Switchmen at Buffalo struck for a 10-hour day.  
 1896: Sir John Millais, English painter, died.  
 1896: Joshua M. Van Cott, American jurist, died.  
 1898: Manila surrendered to the United States forces.  
 1899: Paul Deroulede and other agitators arrested for plotting against the French republic.  
 1900: Collis Potter Huntington, American railroad magnate, died.  
 1900: James Edward Keeler, American astronomer, died.  
 1905: Vote in Norway for separation from Sweden almost unanimous.  
 1906: Negro soldiers engaged in a riot at Brownsville, Tex.; several citizens killed or wounded.  
 1908: Ira David Sankey, American singing evangelist, died.  
 1910: John Poyntz, fifth Earl Spencer, British statesman, died.  
 1910: Lockout and strikes caused the closing of German shipyards.  
 1910: Floods submerged Tokyo, causing loss of life and property.  
 1910: Florence Nightingale, army nurse in the Crimean war, died.  
 1910: Adoniram Judson Warner, president American Biometrical Union died.  
 1911: Labor riot in Liverpool; police killed and troops called out.

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1911. Forest fires in central France caused heavy losses.  
1911. Frank Pierce Foster, 31 years editor "New York Medical Journal" died.  
1911. Sir Samuel Walker, lord-chancellor of Ireland, died.  
1912. Horace Howard Furness, American Shakespearean scholar, died.  
1912. Jules Emile Frederic Mussenet, French composer, died.  
1912. William G. Fischer, American hymnologist and composer, died.  
1912. Dr Gaston Odlin, Paris, confirmed report that he had identified an isolated encephalitis, and had vaccine that would kill the microbe if the disease was not too far advanced.  
1912. United States Senate passed Post-Office Appropriations Bill, permitting employes to organize a union but not to join outside striking labor-unions.  
1912. United States House of Representatives passed Underwood-La Follette Wool-Tariff Revision Bill over President's veto, 174 to 80.

## AUGUST 14

- Feast-day of St. Eusebius, martyr, St. Eusebius, priest at Rome.  
303 B. C. Eclipse of Agathocles noted.  
1355. Battle of Aljubarrota; Portuguese defeated Spaniards.  
1415. France and England began a war, Henry V. claiming French throne.  
1431. Battle of Taus, Bohemia, Hussites defeated Imperialists.  
1457. Rust and Schoeffer of Mentz issued first dated book.  
1461. Pius IV (Gnea Silvio de Piccolomini), pope (1458-1464), died.  
1502. Columbus took possession of Honduras for Spain.  
1559. Expedition of de Luna left Mexico to settle Florida.  
1566. Protestants in Flanders broke into insurrection.  
1598. Battle of Blackwater in Ireland, Tyrone victor.  
1599. Meric Casaubon, Swiss Protestant theologian, born.  
1670. William Penn arrested for preaching in Grace Church Street, London.  
1702. Battle of Friedlingen, French defeated Germans.  
1737. Charles Hutton, English mathematician, born.  
1756. French captured Fort Oswego, New York.  
1765. Liberty tree dedicated at Boston, Mass.  
1776. Lord Howe's force in Staten Island augmented to 35,000 by arrivals from the southern colonies.  
1779. American fleet under John Paul Jones sailed from France.  
1787. Edmund Law, English ecclesiastic and author, died.  
1788. Thomas Sheridan, English author, father of the dramatist, died.  
1794. George Colman (the elder), English dramatist, died.  
1812. Battle of Krasnol, Smolensk, Russians defeated.  
1813. British brig "Pelican" captured American brig "Argus".  
1821. Funeral of Queen Caroline (wife of George IV) in London.  
1833. Luigi Cagnola, Italian architect died.  
1840. Steam packet "Britannia" crossed from Halifax to Ireland in ten days, then a record.  
1842. Close of Indian war in Florida proclaimed.  
1844. Henry Francis Cary, English poet, died.  
1844. Battle of Isly, Morocco, French defeated Abdel-Kadir.  
1855. Free-State men in Kansas repudiated the Shawnee Mission Legislature and called another convention.  
1856. Free-State men in Kansas captured Col. Titus and 20 men near Leecompton.  
1856. Dr William Buckland, English geologist, died.  
1857. New building of the Louvre at Paris opened.  
1858. George Combe, Scottish phrenologist and author, died.  
1860. Ernest Thompson Seton, American naturalist, artist and writer, born.  
1862. Army of Potomac began a change of base.  
1864. Battles of Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom Run, Va.  
1865. Prussia and Austria signed treaty in Gastein.  
1865. Insurrection in Jamaica suppressed by English.  
1870. French defeated at Coureilles.  
1870. Napoleon III. joined the army under MacMahon at Châlons.  
1870. David G. Farragut, admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1870. William I. of Prussia, as commander-in-chief of the Prussian armies issued an order setting up a government in Alsace-Lorraine, and appointing Count Bismarck, Bohlen as governor.  
1872. Battle with Indians at Pryor Creek, Ind. T.  
1876. First wire of Brooklyn Bridge was drawn over.  
1876. Battle of Medun; Montenegrins victorious.  
1880. Cologne Cathedral, begun 1248, was completed.  
1880. Stratford Canning, Viscount of Radcliffe, English diplomat, died.  
1892. The powers agreed to the international protection of the Suez Canal.  
1893. First international yacht-race near Sand Hook, "Puritan" defeated "Genesta".  
1897. Ayub Khan escaped from Teheran, raised army against Ameer of Afghanistan.

1899. David S. Terry shot in California by United States Marshal Wagle.  
1891. Roumanian troops patrolled borders to keep out Jews eviled from Russia.  
1891. Baron Hirsch gave 10,000,000 pesos to provide for Russian Jews in the Argentine Republic.  
1894. John Quincy Adams, American statesman, died.  
1897. Cuban insurgents defeated Spaniards at Victoria de las Tunas.  
1897. James Zachariah George, United States Senator from Mississippi, died.  
1899. An attempt made to kill Maitro Labori, counsel for Dreyfus.  
1900. Foreign armies entered Peking for relief of legations.  
1900. Chinese court fled from Peking.  
1900. Russia seized both banks of the Amur and massacred 4,800 Chinese.  
1901. Turkey gave American schools equal rights with other foreign schools.  
1907. William Birney, American general, died.  
1908. Reuben Fox, American actor died.  
1909. Mulai Haflid, Sultan of Morocco, defeated the insurgents.  
1910. Fire damaged exhibits at the Brussels exposition.  
1910. Edward Payson Hammond, American evangelist, died.  
1910. General Cincinnatus Leconte elected President of Haiti.  
1912. Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Genoa, grandmother of Victor Emmanuel III, died.  
1912. Mulai Youssef proclaimed Sultan of Morocco.  
1912. Conference of Houses of Congress agreed on Panama Canal Bill.  
1912. United States marines, guarding United States legation and President's palace, Managua, repulsed attack of Nicaraguan rebels.  
1912. President Taft vetoed Steel Tariff Bill; House immediately passed the measure over the veto, 173 to 83.

## AUGUST 15

- Feast-day of. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, St. Allipus; St. Mac-Cartin, of Ireland, St. Arnulphus.  
718. Saracens began a two years' unsuccessful siege of Constantinople.  
1000. Stephen crowned king of Hungary.  
1118. Alexis I. Comnenus, Greek emperor at Constantinople, died.  
1185. Thessalonica captured by the Normans.  
1248. Cathedral of Cologne commenced.  
1369. Philippa, queen of Edward III of England, died.  
1415. Naval battle of Harfleur; French fleet defeated.  
1534. Loyola, with six followers, organized a religious society at Montmartre, Paris. It was the germ of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits).  
1613. Gilles Ménage, French writer, born.  
1635. A great storm and unusual tide occurred on the New England coast.  
1636. Corbie surrendered to the Spaniards.  
1645. Battle of Kilsyth, Covenanters defeated.  
1649. Cromwell reached Dublin with 9,000 foot and 400 horse.  
1656. Maryland "Puritans" arrested Josiah Fendall, deputy governor.  
1673. League of the Hague formed against Spain by Holland, France, and Germany.  
1684. A truce for 20 years between Austria and France signed at Rastibon.  
1688. Frederick William I. of Prussia born.  
1691. Second siege of Limerick by the English began.  
1702. Battle of Luzzara between Imperialists and French under Prince Eugene.  
1705. Edward Nutt became governor of Virginia.  
1735. William Woollett, English engraver, born.  
1761. "Family compact" between Louis XV and king of Spain.  
1761. Edward Preble, commodore U. S. Navy, born.  
1769. Napoleon Bonaparte born.  
1771. Sir Walter Scott born.  
1775. Burgoyne left Fort Edward, N. Y.  
1778. Americans under Sullivan advanced on Rhode Island.  
1780. Americans under Gates and British under Cornwallis started out to surprise each other.  
1782. Indians attacked Bryant's Station, Kentucky.  
1785. Thomas De Quincey, English writer, born.  
1786. Thomas Tyrwhitt, Chaucerian editor and Shakespearean commentator, died.  
1787. Trial trip of Eliza's steamboat on the Delaware river.  
1790. John Carroll, first Roman Catholic bishop of Baltimore, consecrated.  
1796. John Torre, American batanist, born.  
1799. Battle of Novi, Russians and Austrians defeated French.  
1799. Barthélemy Joubert, French general, killed at Novi.  
1812. Indians massacred retreating garrison of Fort Dearborn (Chicago).  
1812. First passenger steamboat appeared on the Clyde.  
1814. British lost over 1,000 in unsuccessful attack on Fort Erie.  
1824. Marquis Lafayette revisited America.  
1834. Parliament passed the South Australian Act.  
1850. A hanquet given to Louis Napoleon at Lyons.

1857. Yellow fever raged in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.  
1857. Battle of Pandoo Nuddee, in the Indian mutiny.  
1862. Confederates defeated at Merriwether's Landing, Tenn.  
1864. Confederates defeated at Palmsville, Mo.  
1863. New York city common council voted \$3,000,000 to buy substitutes for conscripts.  
1864. Federal ship "Niagara" captured Confederate cruiser "Georgia" near Lisbon, Portugal.  
1865. Part of the Suez Canal opened.  
1865. King of Prussia, having purchased Lauenburg, took possession.  
1867. New British Suffrage-reform Bill approved by the Queen.  
1869. Celebration in France of the Centenary of the birth of Bonaparte.  
1870. Algeria under martial law.  
1870. France declared a blockade of German ports.  
1870. Railroad completed from Kansas City to Denver, 638 miles.  
1871. Black Flag in Tunkin defeated the French under Gen. Buet at Hanol.  
1878. Austrians occupied Travnik in Bosnia.  
1882. Khedive surrendered his power temporarily to British.  
1883. Successful strike of telegraph operators in the United States ended.  
1887. Russia protested against Ferdinand of Bulgaria.  
1888. Alceio Aree became president of Bolivia.  
1889. Work resumed on tunnel under Hudson River at New York.  
1889. Elias Loomis, American mathematician, died.  
1890. Railroad construction in China began between Hankow and Peking.  
1891. Pope Leo XIII approved exhibition of "Holy Coat" at Treves.  
1893. State of siege proclaimed in the Argentine Republic.  
1893. Berlin Sea court of arbitration decided technical points against the United States.  
1893. Northern Pacific Railroad went into hands of receivers.  
1891. Steamship "Campania" crossed the Atlantic in five days, nine hours and 29 minutes.  
1895. John D. Imboden, American general (Confederate), died.  
1900. President Sanguineto of Colombia, resigned. Marroquin succeeded.  
1900. Wholesale massacre of missionaries and converts at Fuchuan, China.  
1901. British in Transvaal demanded that Boers surrender before September 15th, on pain of banishment and confiscation.  
1902. Tientsin transferred to China.  
1902. Luther Rawson Marsh, American lawyer and spiritualist, died.  
1902. John H. Kincaid, ex-Governor of Alaska died.  
1907. Joseph Joachim, violinist, died.  
1909. Edwin Franklin Townsend, American general, died.  
1911. President Taft vetoed bill for admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, because of the provision in their proposed constitution for recall of judges.  
1911. Liverpool under military control because of continued labor-strikes.  
1911. Congress passed a bill revising the wool tariff.  
1911. George W. Leslie, American comedian, died.  
1912. Edward M. Hayes, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, died.  
1912. Stromboli volcano in violent eruption. Inhabitants prepared to remove to mainland.  
1912. New York Supreme Court permitted trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to dispose of real estate in New York city, bought in 1790 for \$10,000 now worth \$25,000,000.

## AUGUST 16

- Feast-day of St. Hyacinth, confessor, St. Roch, confessor.  
1379. Gennese forced the Venetian port of Chioggia.  
1410. Wenceslaus, emperor of Germany and king of Bohemia, died.  
1501. Amerigo Vesputiel reached Cape St. Roque, Brazil.  
1513. Battle of Guinegate, French defeated.  
1612. Site of Montreal formally consecrated.  
1647. Governor Kelft, of New Amsterdam sailed on the "Princess" and was wrecked.  
1661. Thomas Fuller, English theologian and author, died.  
1705. Battle of Cassano, French, under Vendôme, defeated Imperialists under Prince Eugene.  
1705. Jacques Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician died.  
1705. Joseph Walton became colonial governor of Rhode Island.  
1717. Battle of Belgrade, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks.  
1734. Matthew Tindal, English deist, died.  
1738. Joseph Miller, English comedian, died.  
1743. Antoine Lavoisier, French chemist, born.  
1744. Pierre François André Méchain, French astronomer, born.  
1745. Battle of Reichenbach; Frederick II defeated Austrians.  
1709. Catharine Cockburn, English dramatist, born.  
1774. Ann Lee and nine followers (Shakers) arrived at New York.  
1777. Battle of Bennington, Stark, with militia, defeated the British.

1780. Americans under Gates terribly defeated at Sander's Creek, S. C.  
1781. Nathan Brownson became governor of Georgia.  
1792. French royal family, imprisoned in the Temple.  
1792. First theater opened in Boston.  
1812. Hull surrendered Detroit without firing a shot.  
1819. Reform mass-meeting near Manchester, England, charged upon by soldiers, called "Peterloo Massacre."  
1824. The Captain Pasha defeated at Samos.  
1844. Henry Clay wrote the "Alabama" letter.  
1851. Spaniards shot W. L. Crittenden for filibustering in Cuba.  
1854. English and French captured from Russians the fortress of Bomarsund, an island of Aland, Baltic sea.  
1855. Battle of Tchernaya or Bridge of Traktis, Russians defeated.  
1858. First cable-messages to cross Atlantic exchanged between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan.  
1861. President Lincoln proclaimed a state of insurrection in the Confederate States and forbade any business intercourse.  
1861. Gen. Wm. Nelson began organization of a camp in Kentucky, for mustering Union soldiers.  
1861. Fervent in Pennsylvania oil regions because of a well yielding 3,000 barrels a day.  
1862. Fight at Lone Jack, Mo., Confederates lost 110 men.  
1862. Federal troops evacuated Baton Rouge, La.  
1862. Governor Magoffin of Kentucky, failing to preserve neutrality of the State, resigned.  
1863. Burnside, with a Federal army corps, marched in the relief of East Tennessee.  
1863. Federal army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, began advance outboard from Tennessee.  
1863. Congress of German states at Frankfurt, Russia not represented.  
1863. Joseph S. Hubbard, American astronomer, died.  
1864. Confederate cavalry attack at Crooked Run, Va., repulsed.  
1865. Prussia and Great Britain signed a navigation treaty.  
1867. United States troops attacked Sioux Indians near Omaha.  
1867. First gold-and-stock company in the United States was organized.  
1870. French sortie from Strassburg repulsed.  
1870. German attack on Pfalzburg repulsed.  
1870. Battle of Vionville, Germans victorious.  
1875. Charles G. Finney, president of Oberlin College, died.  
1876. Parliament passed an act to close Irish public houses on Sunday.  
1876. Canal around Des Moines Rapids opened.  
1878. Battle of Han Belalovich; Bosnians defeated.  
1878. Richard Upjohn, American architect, died.  
1879. General de Mesentzoff, chief of St. Petersburg police, assassinated.  
1880. British made unsuccessful sortie from Kandahar, Afghanistan.  
1880. Herschel V. Johnson, American politician, died.  
1885. Egyptian rebels captured Sennar.  
1885. The asteroid Ise discovered.  
1889. Bismarck, selected as capital of North Dakota.  
1891. Matsada Sorakichi, Japanese wrestler, died.  
1892. Striking miners and militia battled for Oliver Springs stockade, in Tennessee, miners repulsed. (They captured the stockade next day.)  
1892. New York militia intimidated striking mobs in Buffalo.  
1892. Exhibition of "Holy Chat" at Argenteuil, France.  
1893. Jean Martin Chareot, French physician, died.  
1893. Kafirs ravaged Boer farms in South Africa, and defeated force sent against them.  
1895. Samuel Bell Maxey, United States ex-Senator from Texas, died.  
1899. Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, German chemist, died.  
1900. Lord Kitchener relieved garrison at Elands River.  
1900. Henry Green, justice Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died.  
1900. John James Ingalls, United States ex-Senator from Kansas, died.  
1903. Noah Brooks, American editor and author, died.  
1904. George E. Lounsbury, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died.  
1905. Earthquake and fire at Valparaiso, Chile, caused great loss of life and property.  
1910. State troops occupied Columbus, Ohio, because of street-car-men's strike.  
1910. Pedro Montt, president of Chile died.  
1910. Albert Spies, American mechanical engineer and editor, died.  
1911. Two actors, W. R. Badger and St. C. Johnstone, were killed at a meet in Chicago.  
1911. Cardinal Moran, R. C. prelate of Sydney, N. S. W., died.  
1911. John Wordsworth, bishop of Salisbury, England, died.  
1912. Edmund M. Wheelwright, American architect, died.  
1912. Iona Hull Platt, American Baconian scholar, died.  
1912. United States Senate sustained the President's veto of Steel bill (30 to 32), and of Wool bill (30 to 30).



1912. Italians reported a victory over Turks and Arabs at Zuzara  
1912. Helen Keller, born deaf, dumb, and blind, sang before the Otological Congress

## AUGUST 17

Feast day of: St. Mamas, martyr, Salut Liberatus, and six monks' martyrs  
1434 Battle of Verneuil; English victorious  
1535 Duke of Parma made triumphal entry into Antwerp  
1590: Gov. John White returned to Roanoke settlement to find it vacated  
1618. Battle at Preston, England, Cromwell defeated the Scots  
1618. Civil war of the Fronde began in France  
1637. Robert Blake, British admiral, died.  
1668. Francis Lovelace became royal governor of New York.  
1695: John Acrebald, a Quaker governor of the Carolinas, appointed on his council a majority of the moderate party  
1720 Anne (née LeFebvre) Dacier, French classical scholar died.  
1721: New England *Courant* first published  
1735. Thomas Stothard, English artist, born.  
1759. French defeated by English in naval battle in Bay of Lagos.  
1761 Dr. William Carey, English missionary and Orientalist, born.  
1765: Treaty of peace signed with Indians at Detroit.  
1768. John Witherspoon inaugurated president of the College of New Jersey  
1770. John T. Kirkland, president of Harvard College, born.  
1786: David Crockett, American pioneer, born.  
1786: Frederick II., the Great, king of Prussia, died.  
1791: Richard Lallor Sheriff born.  
1794. Valenennes retaken by the French  
1796 Dutch fleet surrendered to the British  
1801: Frederika Bremer, Swedish novelist, born.  
1805: First massacre of the Mamelukes in Cairo  
1809: Matthew Boulton, English engineer, partner of James Watt, died.  
1830: Charles X., of France, retired to England  
1818: A fire destroyed several hundred buildings and property worth \$1,000,000 at Albany, N. Y.  
1849. Fire at Albany, N. Y. caused loss of \$3,000,000  
1850 German sovereigns met to consider federal reform, Austria and Prussia disagreed  
1856: Gov. Shannon of Kansas, exchanged captured cannon for Col. Titus and other prisoners held by Free State men  
1859: Napoleon granted amnesty to political offenders after his campaign in Italy.  
1862: Indian outbreak in Minnesota.  
1862: Sioux Indians began nine-day siege of Fort Ridgely, Minn.  
1867: Federal batteries and fleet began to demolish Fort Sumter.  
1866. President Johnson refused to recognize decrees of Maximilian of Mexico  
1868: Louisiana ratified a new constitution  
1870 General Trochu appointed Governor of Paris.  
1875: Wilhelm II. I Bleek, African linguist, died.  
1876 Spelling Reform Association organized at Philadelphia  
1884: France declined mediation of the powers in the Tonkin dispute with China  
1884: Joseph Janvier Woodward, American histologist and author, died  
1890 Cholera raged at Cairo, Mecca, and Jidda  
1893. Colombia reestablished her legation in Costa Rica  
1894. Chinese cruiser "Tsi-Yuen" sank Japanese cruiser  
1894: Charles Robinson, ex-Governor of Kansas, died  
1896: Mary Abigail Dodge, American author ("Call Hamilton"), died.  
1897. David Gaskill Swaim, American general, died.  
1898: Fires at Nizhni-Novgorod caused great loss of life  
1900 Chinese Imperial city entered by the allies  
1900 Forbidden city in Peking closely guarded by allies  
1901 Albert Nelson Cheney, American pisciculturist, died.  
1902 William Arnold Hemphill, American journalist, died  
1903 The Colombian senate rejected Panama Canal treaty  
1907. George Hoyer, American actor died  
1910 J. B. Malissant, with a passenger, crossed from Paris to Deal, England, in an aeroplane  
1910 Charles Harris Hayes, American theologian died  
1911. Farmer's Free List passed Congress  
1911 Deaths from cholera in Italy were 632 in five days  
1912 Governor Glascock (W. Va.) placed Kanawha county coal-mining regions under martial law; 5,000 miners on strike  
1912 Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the McNamara brothers in Los Angeles (Cal.) dynamiting case, was acquitted of the charge of bribery  
1912. Dr. William Hunter Warkman, American explorer believed killed by avalanche in Himalayas Northern India  
1912. Kransstadt, Russia declared in state of siege, trouble with fleet feared

## AUGUST 19

Feast day of: St. Agapetus, martyr St. Helena, empress St. Clare of Monte Falco  
328: Helena, mother of Constantine, died  
472: Count Kleimer, Roman general, died.  
1301: Battle of Mons en-Pévèle; Flemings defeated  
1503: Alexander VI. (Rodrigo Borgia), pope (1492-1503), died.  
1510 Sir Richard Empson and Sir Edmund Dudley, agents for Henry VII in collecting imposts executed  
1516: Francis I., of France, signed a concordat with Pope Leo X.  
1559. Paul IV., pope (1555-1559), died.  
1587: Virginia Dare first child of English parentage born in America  
1605: Henry Hammond, English divine and scholar, born.  
1619. Assembly of Prague declared Ferdinand of Bohemia enemy of evangelical religion  
1621. Holy League in France besieged Montauban, a Huguenot stronghold  
1642: Guido Reni, Italian painter, died.  
1670: John Dryden made poet laureate  
1678: Andrew Marvell, English poet, died.  
1690. A royal decree founded the French National theater.  
1695: Brook Taylor, English mathematician, born.  
1746: Lord Balmorlino and Earl of Kilmarnock executed.  
1765: Francis I., Emperor of Germany, died; succeeded by Joseph II.  
1769 Don Alexander O'Reilly took possession of Louisiana for Spain  
1774 Meriwether Lewis, captain, U. S. Army, American explorer, born.  
1780 Americans under Sumter defeated at Fishing Creek, S. C.  
1783: Benjamin Kennicott, English Biblical scholar, died.  
1785: Seth Thomas, clock inventor and manufacturer, born.  
1792: John Earl Russell, premier of England (1846-1852), born.  
1793: Battle at Lincelles; French defeated  
1803. James Beattie, Scottish poet and essayist, died  
1806. Bonaparte set up the Kingdom of Westphalia.  
1807. Charles Francis Adams, American statesman, born.  
1815. Valenennes, France, surrendered to Prussians  
1830. Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, born.  
1835: Marshall Field, American merchant prince born.  
1839: The United States Antares Expedition, under Lieut. Wilkes, sailed from Norfolk, Va.  
1846 Americans under Kearney captured Santa Fe, New Mexico  
1846. Robley D. Evans, admiral, U. S. Navy, born.  
1850: Honore de Balzac, French novelist, died.  
1855 Decree promulgated in Austria requiring parents to send children to school.  
1860 Garibaldi landed at Melito, Italy  
1861: Prince Kakoto, of Madagascar, enthroned as Radama II.  
1861: French and Swiss soldiers fought at Ville-de-Grande  
1864: Federals seized and held the Weldon railroad at Globe, Tenn.  
1864: Sherman sent Kilpatrick's cavalry on raid from Atlanta  
1861: George G. Meade commissioned major-general U. S. Army  
1866: North German Confederation established  
1866 Prussians evacuated Bohemia and Moravia  
1867 Emperors of France and Austria met at Salzburg.  
1870 Germans began bombardment of Strassburg  
1870: Battle of Gravelotte (or Bézouville) won by Germans  
1870 Trochu and the Committee of Defense began to fortify Paris  
1870 Estimated loss of Germany in war in date 46,480 men, and 2,088 officers  
1870: John Pendleton Kennedy, United States Secretary of the Navy, died.  
1872: George C. Barnard, a judge in the Supreme Court of New York, was convicted of corruption and degraded  
1872: Henry K. Davepart, captain, U. S. Navy, died.  
1874: China demanded that Japan withdraw from Formosa.  
1878: Austrians, under Tegetthof, defeated Bosnians  
1893: French squadron captured forts at Hué in Annam  
1884: Mary Clemmer Ames Hudson, American journalist and essayist died.  
1886: New York Central railroad ran a special newspaper train at an average speed of 61.6 miles an hour  
1899: Klatsers in Fuyien province, China, killed 500 women and children  
1891: Jacksonville, Fla., lost over \$1,000,000 by fire  
1894: Eugene Lawrence, American historian, died.  
1896 Frederick William Nicholas Cronch, American composer ("Kathleen Mavourneen") died.  
1900 Frederick Smyth, American jurist, died.  
1902: Charles Greeley Loring, director Boston Museum of Fine Arts, died.  
1904: Two negroes were burned for murder at Statesboro, Ga.  
1907: Joseph Adams Smith, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
1908: Persia sent a diplomatic representative to Greece, first in 2,300 years

1910. A bronze statue of Washington, given by Virginia, unveiled in Paris.  
1910: Frank Fowler, American painter and author, died.  
1910. David Lee Manisby, American educator (Tufts) and author, died  
1910. David Banks, Jr., American philanthropist, died  
1911. United States Senate passed Statehood Bill framed to meet the President's objections  
1911: President Taft vetoed Free List Bill.  
1911: Railroad strikes began in England and Wales.  
1911: Francis Collingwood, American civil engineer, died.  
1911: James, Lord Hereford, English jurist and statesman, died.  
1912: Albanians rose against Turkey. 12,000 seized Ushuk and Kuprili  
1912: French in Morocco forced to abandon Marakesh; El Hiba pretender, marched an city to proclaim himself sultan  
1912. Guillermo Rojas, of Costa Rica, consecrated as Bishop of Panama

## AUGUST 19

Feast day of: Saints Timothy, Agapinus, and Thecla, St. Mocheus; St. Cumini; St. Louis, bishop of Toulouse  
14. Caesar Augustus, first Roman emperor, died.  
1856: Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, brother of Richard Coeur-de-lion, killed at Paris  
1274. Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile crowned king and queen at Westminster  
1344 Battle at Auheroehe; English defeated French  
1388 James second Earl of Douglass, killed at Otterburn  
1399 Richard II. surrendered to Henry of Lancaster (Duke of Hereford) at Flint, England  
1493. Frederick IV., King of Germany, who became Frederick V., Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, died  
1524 Marselles besieged by the imperialists  
1560 James Crichton (The "Admirable"), English scholar, born.  
1567: Mary Queen of Scots arrived in Leith, Scotland, after 13 years in France  
1595 Jean d'Aumont, French marshal, died.  
1590: Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James VI of Scotland, queen of Bohemia born.  
1605: First English colonists landed on the coast of Maine  
1621: Gerbrand van den Eeckhout, Dutch painter, born  
1646 John Flamsteed, English astronomer royal, born.  
1672: Mazzarin removed from power by Louis  
1680: Blaise Pascal, French author, died  
1680. Jean Eudes, founder of the order of Jesus and Mary, died.  
1686 Eustace Budgell, English miscellaneous writer, born.  
1691. Battle of Salencikman; Turks defeated by Louis of Baden  
1692: Five alleged witches hanged at Salem, Mass.  
1695 French defeated in attempt to relieve Namur.  
1702. Naval battle of Cartagena; English defeated French  
1710: Marshal Berwick took St. Sebastian, Spain  
1777: Gates superseded Schuyler in command of northern department  
1777. Francis I., king of the two Sicilies, born.  
1779: Paulus Hook, N. J., taken by Americans  
1782: Battle of Lower Blue Creek, Ky.  
1792: New Municipality of Paris sworn in. It became the revolutionary tribunal.  
1793 Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") born.  
1808 James Nasmyth, British engineer, born.  
1814: British ship "Guerrière" surrendered to the "Constitution"  
1814. British fleet in Chesapeake Bay ascended the Patuxent to land a force for attack upon Washington.  
1815: General Lahedaye, adherent of Napoleon after latter's fall, shot as a traitor  
1810: James Watt, improver of the steam engine, died  
1827: Robert Bloomfield, English poet, died.  
1829. Edward Moran, American artist, born  
1839. English at Macao, China, fled to an English ship  
1847: Battle of Otonero, Americans defeated Mexicans  
1852 A tornado in Maine swept a territory 40 miles long, one-fourth mile wide  
1833: First World's Conference of Y. M. C. A. societies met at Paris  
1861: Confederate forces driven from Charleston, Mo.  
1861: Henry W. Halleck commissioned major-general, U. S. Army  
1862: Military Department of the Ohio formed  
1862: Skirmish at White Oak Ridge, Va.  
1862: Garibaldi organized a provisional government in Sicily  
1873. British bombarded Omoa, Honduras, to redress a grievance  
1876 The queen's title "Empress of India" announced in India  
1876. Battles in Maraya Valley near Alexantia, Turkey victorious  
1878: Austrians stormed and captured Serajero, Bosnia  
1879 James Russell Lowell appointed American minister to England.  
1880: French ironclad "Dévastation" launched.  
1881: British defeated the Mahdi at the Bara, in the Sudan

1891: British occupied Port Said and other places commanding the Suez Canal  
1893: Jeremiah Sullivan Black, American statesman, died  
1894 Abyssinian envoys arrived in England  
1894: China refused to pay French indemnity claim war followed  
1897. Spencer Fullerton Baird, American naturalist, died  
1897: Alvaa Clark, American telescope-maker, died  
1898: General Boulanger elected to Chamber of Deputies by three departments of France  
1899 United States Pension Office ruled that dishonorable discharge did not bar from a pension  
1890: Daughters of the Revolution organized at New York  
1890. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., lost over \$1,000,000 worth of property by a tornado, 159 persons injured  
1890. Government of Calomhla granted Panama Canal Co. an extension of time  
1891: Bennington, Vt., battle monument dedicated  
1891: Gen. Dyrenforth began rain making experiments in Texas  
1891: Forest fire in Algiers destroyed 35,000 acres of trees  
1892: Cardinal Landgrave Furstenberg, prince bishop of Olmutz, died.  
1894 George Parkes, American actor, died.  
1895: England and Germany made treaty concerning East Africa  
1895 William Strong, ex-Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, died.  
1896: Josiah Dwight Whitney, American geologist (Harvard), died.  
1901: Edmond Audran, French composer, died.  
1901: Japanese began a series of concerted attacks on Port Arthur.  
1900: South African Union Bill passed by British Parliament  
1911: English railroad strike ended by compromise  
1911. Ecuadorian congress declared Emilio Estrada deposed President.  
1912: Italo-Turkish negotiations for peace opened at Caix, Switzerland  
1912 Chile decided to fortify seaports of Valparaiso and Talcahuano, American guns to be supplied  
1912: Chinese National Assembly arraigned the President for execution of Hupeh generals  
1912: United States House of Representatives extended copyright privileges to cover moving-picture films.

## AUGUST 20

Feast day of: St. Oswin, king of Deira and martyr St. Bernard of Clairvaux  
984. John XIV., pope (983-984), died.  
1110: England secured the Crown of Norway by battle of Brenneville  
1153: St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, died.  
1589 Jeronimo Osorio, Portuguese prelate, died.  
1592: George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, born  
1620 Pilgrims reembarked after repairs on the "Speedwell"  
1632: Louis Bourdaloue, French preacher, born.  
1639. Martin Opitz, German poet and writer, died.  
1648 Battle of Lens; Conde victorious over the Spaniards  
1648: Edward, Lord Herbert of Chisbury, English writer, died.  
1672: John and Cornelius deWitt killed by mob at the Hague  
1694: William Penn reinstated in his province  
1701: Sir Charles Sedley, English poet and dramatist died.  
1710 Thomas Simpson, English mathematician born  
1710: Battle of Saragassa; Spaniards defeated  
1711. Louis François de Roufflers, duke and marshal of France, died.  
1743: Francis Ashbury, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, born.  
1746 French and Indians captured Fort Massachusetts.  
1753: Toussaint Bernard David, French archeologist, born  
1758: Joseph Spence, English critic, died  
1776: Sullivan succeeded Greene on Long Island  
1787: Valentine Mott, American surgeon, born.  
1792 invading Prussians invested Longwy, France. In three days the place capitulated  
1792 Lafayette, impeached by French Assembly fled to Olmutz  
1794: Wayne defeated Miami Indians at Maumee Rapids, O.  
1794: Battle of Fallen Timbers, O.  
1795: Robert F. Stockton, American naval officer, born.  
1823: Marcus Bazzaris, Greek patriot, killed at Karpensi near Missolonghi  
1823 Pius VII., pope (1800-1823), died  
1829. Russian troops entered Adrianople.  
1833: Benjamin Harrison, 23d President of the United States born  
1847 Battles at Cantreras and Cherubusco, Mexican war  
1851: Emperor of Austria declared his ministers responsible only to the throne  
1857: English clipper-ship "Dunbar" lost with 121 lives  
1861: McClellan assumed command of Army of the Potomac.  
1861: A convention at Wheeling adopted an ordinance for the new State of West Virginia  
1862: Clarksville, Tenn., surrendered to the Confederates

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1862 Morgan's Confederate raiders defeated at Edgefield Junction, Tenn.  
1862: Federals under Pope, crossed the Rappahannock on approach of Gen Lee  
1862 Indian attack on Fort Hidgeley, Minn., repulsed  
1860 President Johnson proclaimed rebellion in Texas suppressed  
1870 Napoleon III. joined Mac-Mahan at Châlons.  
1870 Germans reported 500,000 men in France, French army then numbered about 300,000  
1874 French and Anamese arranged an armistice  
1877 Terrific conflicts began in Shipka Pass, Bulgaria, Turks ultimately defeated  
1883 William Mumford Baker, American Presbyterian clergyman and author, died.  
1885 Black Flags in Tonkin massacred native Christians  
1886 Pro-Russian party in Bulgaria incited a revolution  
1886- Ann Sophia Stephens, American novelist, died.  
1888 Congress approved treaty with China forbidding immigration for 20 years  
1888 Seth Green, American fish-culturist, died  
1889 Eiffel Tower, Paris, struck by lightning  
1890 French government established a protectorate over Society Islands.  
1890 Guatemala and Salvador accepted mediation of the United States  
1891 A dirigible air-ship loaded at Mantecillo, Ill., after making a five-mile trip  
1894 More than 10,000 mill-workers to New Bedford, Mass., struck against reduction of wages  
1898 Grand naval review in honor of Admiral Dewey in New York.  
1899. Isaac McMillan, American "Poet of the Rod and Gun," died  
1905 Lord Curzon resigned as viceroy of India  
1905 Adolphe Bouguereau, French painter, died.  
1900: Insurrectionary movements began in Cuba  
1906 Lewis Morrison, American actor, died.  
1907: Charles Comfort Tiffany, American clergyman died  
1908 Belgian Chamber of Deputies passed the Congo Annexation treaty  
1911 Admiral Togo left the United States after a visit of 17 days  
1911 James Guinness Rogers, British Congregational clergyman died.  
1912 William Booth, founder and General, Salvation Army, died  
1912 Johann Martin Schleyer, inventor of "Volapük," died.  
1912 Joseph Hayes, major-general, U. S. Volunteers mining engineer, died.  
1912 United States Senate agreed to a report in favor of one \$15,000,000 battle-ship of 31,000 tons, to carry twelve 14-inch guns

## AUGUST 21

Feast-day of Sts. Bonosus and Maximilian, martyrs  
St. Richard, bishop of Aodra  
St. Bernard Ptolemy, St. Jane Frances de Chantal  
1151. Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem (1118-1131), died  
1105 Philip II., Augustus, king of France, born  
1241. Gregory IX., pope (1227-1241) died  
1567. St. Francis de Sales, Roman Catholic theologian born.  
1583- Denis Petou, French historian and Roman Catholic theologian, born.  
1621: One widow and 11 maids were sent to Virginia from London to be sold for 120 lbs of tobacco each  
1720 Sir John Leake, admiral, British navy, died  
1702 Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, English letter-writer, died.  
1765: William IV., king of England, born.  
1770 American loyalists set up a statue of George III. at New York  
1775 Continental army under Montgomery reached Ticonderoga  
1785: Oliver H. Perry, U. S. naval officer, born.  
1789 Augustin Louis Cauchy, French mathematician and poet, born.  
1706 Asher Brown Durand, American painter, born.  
1808- Battle of Vimiero, Portugal, Wellington defeated French  
1810 Marshal Bernadotte, one of Bonaparte's generals, chosen as crown prince of Sweden  
1811: Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, died  
1821: Adam von Bartsch, German engraver, died  
1831: Nat Turner rebellion in Virginia began  
1838 Adelbert von Chamisso, German poet, died  
1842. William Maginn, Irish author, died  
1843 William Pepper, American physician and teacher, born  
1847. Mexicans asked the Americans for an armistice  
1849 Kossuth, Bem, and other Hungarian patriots fled to Turkey  
1849 A relieved prisoner was lynched by a California mob  
1856 Charter Oak at Hartford blown down  
1854 Lincoln and Douglas's joint debates began  
1859 President Robles of Ecuador, abdicated.  
1860 Garibaldi captured Reggio Italy  
1860 Taku forts in China taken by British

1861 McClellan began fortification of Washington, D. C., in all 32 forts were built  
1862 Confederacy issued orders to treat as outlaws, if captured, Maj. Gen. Hunter and Brig. Gen. Phelps, who had organized and officered negro troops in lately conquered Southern territory  
1862 Skirmish at Pinekey's Island, S. C.  
1863 Charleston, S. C., fired upon by the gun "Swamp Angel," five miles distant  
1864 Fight at Dalton, Ga.; Confederates defeated  
1864. Early and Sheridan met at Bunker Hill, near Charlestown, W. Va., Sheridan withdrew  
1864: Grant withdrew from north side of James River  
1865 Military commission began trial of Captain Wirtz, Confederate commander of Andersonville prison-pen  
1870 French government forbade exportation of food.  
1883 Tornado destroyed many lives and values aggregating \$1,250,000 at Rochester, Minn.  
1884 French minister left Peking.  
1886 Abdication of Alexander of Bulgaria announced  
1886 A provisional government set up in Bulgaria with Clement as president  
1889 Ras Alula, Abyssinian rebel, defeated by Italians  
1890 Belgian miners went on strike  
1890 Revolutian at Manipur, India  
1893 French government decreed registration of all foreigners living in France  
1893. Cholera panic in coast towns of Georgia  
1893 Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled in Edinburgh, Scotland  
1894 Chinese defeated Japanese at Ping-yang and Chungbo  
1900. Sir Robert Hart, fiscal agent of China, resumed his duties  
1901 France and Turkey severed diplomatic relations  
1902 Franz Sigel, American general and journalist died.  
1903 John Elster, American actor, died  
1905 Mrs. Mary Mares Dodge, American author and editor, died.  
1906 Insurrection in Cuba headed by General Gomez  
1908 John Villiers Farwell, American merchant, died.  
1900 Maria Parloa, American cookery author, died.  
1910 Revolutionists in Nicaragua won a battle  
1912 Bramwell Booth, under his father's will, assumed command of the Salvation Army  
1912 Peace negotiations between China and Tibet concluded Chinese troops withdrawn, traders allowed to remain  
1912 Chinese pirates looted British island of Cheung-Chow, part of Hongkong colony  
1912 President of China made explanations of execution of Huph generals satisfactory to majority of Assembly

## AUGUST 22

Feast-day of St. Symphorian; St. Hippolytus, bishop and martyr  
St. Timothy, martyr, St. Philibert; St. Andrew.  
634- Calif. Abu-Bekr, first successor to Mohammed, died.  
1138 Battle of Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard Scots defeated  
1211. Pope Gregory IX. died.  
1280 Nicholas III., pope (1277-1280), died.  
1350 Philip VI., of Valois, king of France, died.  
1485: Battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. defeated and killed Richard III.  
1532. William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury died.  
1553 John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, executed.  
1567 Earl of Murray proclaimed Regent of Scotland  
1572 Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, beheaded  
1613 Domoloe Baudius, Flemish jurist and philologist, died.  
1664 Louis XIV. bestowed a pension on Racine  
1732 William Whiston, English theologian and mathematician, died  
1760 Leo XII., pope (1823-1829), born  
1773 Almé Bonpland, French naturalist, born.  
1773 George, first Baron Lyttleton, English author and statesman, died  
1776 Lord Howe, having a fleet of 437 vessels, landed 10,000 soldiers on Long Island, at the Narrows  
1777 Benedict Arnold went to aid of Fort Mifflin, British left in panic  
1777. Americans, under Sullivan and Ogden, raided Staten Island  
1779 Generals Sullivan and Clinton led an expedition into territory of Six Nations in retaliation for Wyoming massacre, the territory, including 40 villages, laid waste  
1789 Thomas Tredgold, English engineer, born  
1789 Johann Heinrich Tischbein, German painter died.  
1795 The French convention accepted the Constitution establishing the Directory  
1799 Bonaparte transferred command in Egypt to Kleber  
1809 At Cintra, Portugal, Dalrymple for the English and Junot for the French signed an agreement which was the basis for Convention of Cintra of August 30, French were to evacuate Portugal  
1814 People of Nantucket, Mass., professed neutrality and claimed to be under protection of England

1817 John B. Gough, Anglo-American temperance orator, born  
1818. Steamship "Savannah" launched  
1818 Warren Hastings, Governor-General at India, died.  
1823 Franz Joseph Gall, founder of phrenology, died  
1834 Samuel T. Langley, American scientist, born.  
1841 Willard Glazier, American traveler and explorer, born.  
1849 Peace Congress opened at Paris  
1851: The American yacht "America" won the "Cup of All Nations" at international regatta at Cowes, England  
1853 Leopold, of Belgium, married Maria Theresia of Austria  
1861 Confederate provisional congress closed third session  
1861 Hienfeng, emperor of China, died.  
1862 Morgan captured Federal General Johnson and staff at Gallatin, Tenn.  
1862 Stuart's Confederate cavalry captured Catlett's Station, Va.  
1862: Henry Bohlen, brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, killed in action near Rappahannock Station, Va.  
1862: George Campbell Read, rear-admiral, S. Navy, died.  
1863 Confederate General Beauregard protested against the bombardment of Charleston, S. C., with inflammable shells  
1863: Federals captured Confederate General J. C. Thompson and staff  
1864 Federals invested Fort Morgan, at Mobile, and began bombardment  
1864 Kilpatrick returned from his raid around Atlanta  
1865 Mississippi declared ordinance of secession null  
1867 Fisk University chartered  
1867 Jeremiah Day, president of Yale College, died  
1868 Asteroid Miriam discovered.  
1870 French under Bazaine completely isolated by the Germans  
1870 Grant proclaimed neutrality of the United States to the Franco-Prussian war  
1870: Ma, Chinese viceroy at Nanking, assassinated.  
1870 Adelaide and Port Darwin, in Australia, connected by telegraph  
1872 Lahor reform convention nominated Charles O'Connor and Eli Saultsbury  
1876 George R. Perkins, American astronomer, died  
1877 Battle in Valley of Lom; Russians defeated  
1884 Henry George Bohn, English bookseller and publisher, died  
1885 Russians gave up claims on the Zulfikar Pass, Afghanistan  
1886 V. J. Keedall swam Niagara Rapids in a cork vest  
1886 Calvin Ellis Stowe, American teacher and author, died  
1887 Turkey declared illegal the election of Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria  
1891 Sixty-five lives were lost to New York by collapse of a building on Park Place  
1893 Duke Ernst, of Saxe-Coburg died; Duke of Edinburgh second son of Queen Victoria, recognized as successor  
1894 King of Korea declared his independence of China  
1894 Numa Dufour, American journalist, died.  
1895 Luzoo B. Morris, ex-Governor of Tennessee, died  
1895 John Schuyler, American civil engineer, died.  
1896 Rebellious Matabeles in South Africa submitted to British  
1897 Charles Coote, American actor, died.  
1898 Stephen Massett, American actor and author ("Jeans Pipes") died  
1900 Li Hung Chang's overtures rejected by the powers  
1900 Nathaniel Peter III, Senator from Colorado, died.  
1900 George H. Hosmer, American oarsman, died.  
1903 Turks massacred all the women and children in 22 villages of the Florida and Monastir region  
1903: The American yacht "Reliance" won the first race for the America cup  
1903 Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of Great Britain, died.  
1909 Thomas James Ducey, American Roman Catholic clergyman, died  
1911: Leonardo da Vinci's painting "La Gioconda," or "Mona Lisa," stolen from the Louvre at Paris  
1912 President Taft signed Naval Appropriations bill, carrying \$123,220,707, providing for the battleship to cost not over \$15,000,000  
1912 El Hiba Moroccan pretender, proclaimed sultan at Marakesh, populace and native police sacked houses of Europeans and burned the consulates  
1912 For mutiny at Tashkent, Asiatic Russia, 15 officers and soldiers were sentenced to be hanged and 206 to imprisonment

## AUGUST 23

Feast-day of Sts. Claudius, Asterius, Neon, Domina, and Theonilla, martyrs.  
St. Theonas, St. Justinian, St. Apollinaris Sidonius, St. Eugenius, St. Philip Beniti.  
93 Cincius Julius Agricola, Roman general, died.  
409 Flavius Stilicho, Roman general, executed  
1170. Richard Strongbow landed in Ireland and took Dublin  
1268. Battle of Tagliacozzo; Charles of Naples defeated Conradin of Sicily  
1305 Sir William Wallace, hero of Scotland, executed

1500. Bobadilla, enemy of Calumhus, arrived at Haiti, arrested Columbus, and so on sent him to Spain in chains  
1540 Guillaume Budé, French scholar, died  
1582 Rold and Ruthven in Scotland  
1590 Henry of Navarre raised the siege of Paris  
1628 George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assassinated  
1630 First Court of Assistants held at Charlestown, Mass.  
1685 Thomas Dalzell, or Dalryell, a British general, died.  
1693 The first printing done in New York, a proclamation by the governor  
1723 Demetrius Cantemir, Moldavian historian, died.  
1724. An expedition from Massachusetts burned Indian village at Norridgewock on the Penobscot  
1744: Rev Rowland Hill, English preacher, born.  
1754: Louis XVI., king of France born  
1756 Cornerstone at first building of King's College (now Columbia University), New York, laid  
1708 Sir Astley Cooper, English surgeon, born.  
1767 Baron Cuvier, French paleontologist born.  
1775 King George III. proclaimed the existence of open rebellion in America  
1778 French fleet sailed from Newport to Boston to fight  
1781 John Macpherson Berrien, senator from Georgia, born  
1788 Joseph Gilbert Totten, American military engineer, born  
1793 French assembly ordered a levy en masse of all citizens capable of bearing arms  
1793. Marseilles, having rebelled, was reduced by the Convention  
1793 Pondicherry, in India, taken from the French by the British  
1795: The National Convention of France ordered the suppression of all clubs  
1799 Bonaparte returned to France from Egypt  
1809 English quelled mutiny at Seringapatam  
1812 Battle of Grossbeeren, French defeated by Prussians  
1818 First steamboat trip on Lake Erie began at Buffalo  
1839 Hongkong, China, taken by the British  
1842 British defeated the Afghans at Gandamak  
1849 Austrians captured Venice  
1862 Sioux Indians repulsed in attack on New Ulm, Minn.  
1864 Confederates surrendered Fort Morgan, and Mobile harbor was closed  
1864 At Duval's Bluff, Ark., Confederates captured the whole 5th Illinois regiment  
1866 Peace of Prague signed by Prussia and Austria  
1870 Mac-Mahon marched from Reims to Jolo Bazelee  
1870 Bell's telephone exhibited before the British association  
1879 Cape Colony connected by telegraph with London.  
1884 British troops, to relieve Gordon, reached Wady Halfa  
1884 French defeated Chinese fleet on Min River  
1890 Cruiser "Baltimore" sailed from New York for Sweden with body of John Edsson  
1890: Snow fell in western New York  
1891 Panic in the Argentine Republic caused by a report of bank failures  
1892 France took possession of several islands between Madagascar and Australia  
1892 Amer of Afghanistan asked British to prevent Russian aggression on the borders  
1893 Cholera prevailed in Germany, particularly in Hamburg  
1892 Myroo H. Clark, ex-Governor of New York, died.  
1892 Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, ex-President of Brazil, died  
1894 Striking mill-workers at Fall River, Mass., caused a general lockout  
1896 John Chomberlain, American sportsman, died.  
1898 Moody Currier, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died  
1905 Walter H. Whitton, pioneer American manufacturer died.  
1908 Nathan O. Murphy, ex-Governor of Arizona died.  
1908 Baron Speck von Sternburg, German ambassador to United States died  
1909 Charles Alfred Byrne, American dramatist and journalist, died  
1910 Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, American philanthropist, died.  
1911: Anti-Jewish riots on the Anglo-Welsh border shops looted  
1911 Mrs. Laura Skeel Pomeroy, American sculptor, died  
1912 Edwin Vose Summer, brigadier-general, U. S. Army died  
1912 International Railways Company of Central America acquired all railway systems there New York to be brought within seven days' direct communication  
1912 Albertus H. Baldwin (Conn.) appointed chief of new United States Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce.

## AUGUST 24

Feast-day of St. Bartholomew, apostle, the Martyrs of Utica, or the White Mass  
St. Irenaeus of Lyons, bishop in Scotland  
79: First recorded eruption of Vesuvius  
410 Rome taken by Alaric  
1311 Henry VII., emperor of Germany, died.

1388: Citizens and aristocrats of Wurttemberg fought at Dörmaga.  
 1524: The Twelve Articles of the Mühlhausen drawn up.  
 1572: Massacre of St. Bartholomew.  
 1572: Gaspard de Coligny, Huguenot leader, killed in Paris.  
 1591: Robert Herrick, English poet, baptized.  
 1637: Parliament authorized civil marriages.  
 1662: Act of Uniformity came into effect in England.  
 1680: Thomas Blood, English adventurer, died.  
 1682: John, duke of Lauderdale, minister to Charles II, died.  
 1682: Duke of York granted territory to William Penn.  
 1683: John Owen, English theologian and controversialist, died.  
 1694: Ellisha Williams, president of Yale College, born.  
 1750: Letizia Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon, born.  
 1759: William Wilberforce, English philanthropist and reformer, born.  
 1772: William I, of the Netherlands, born.  
 1776: Putnam succeeded Sullivan in command on Long Island.  
 1777: Washington's army passed through Philadelphia for Chesapeake.  
 1784: Joseph E. Worcester, American lexicographer, born.  
 1795: James W. Wallack, English-American actor, born.  
 1796: Battle of Amberg; French defeated.  
 181: Theodore Parker, American clergyman and reformer, born.  
 1814: Americans defeated at Bladensburg, Md.  
 1814: President and cabinet fled from Washington.  
 1814: British captured Washington, D. C., and burned the capitol.  
 1815: New constitution for Belgium promulgated.  
 1821: Juan O'Donohue, viceroy of Mexico, accepted Iturbide's "Plan of Iguala," by which Mexico was to become independent under a Bourbon prince.  
 1823: John Newton, American military engineer, born.  
 1823: Battle of Akaltshik; Russians defeated the Turks.  
 1837: Battle of Herrera; Don Carlos defeated Buereno.  
 1841: Theodore Hook, English novelist, died.  
 1848: Ship "Ocean Monarch" burned near Liverpool with loss of 170 lives.  
 1850: Greater part of Concord, N. H., destroyed by fire.  
 1857: The failure of Ohio Life and Trust Co precipitated a financial panic.  
 1862: The Confederate General Bragg, with 50,000 men invaded Kentucky, General Buell, with 40,000 men opposed him.  
 1862: McClellan's army reached Aquia Creek, Va.  
 1863: The "Swamp Angel" (gun) burst while bombarding Charleston S. C.  
 1864: Lee repulsed in attacks to recover Weldon Railroad.  
 1866: Diet of old German Confederation held its last session.  
 1867: Asteroid Minerva discovered.  
 1867: Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Md., incorporated.  
 1871: Dissensions occurred in the French Assembly, and the National Guard was dissolved.  
 1877: Battle of Kurnkudara or Kiliz Tepe, Turks defeated Russians.  
 1880: General Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer, U. S. Army, died.  
 1881: George Washington Riggs, American capitalist, died.  
 1884: Two Americans reached England by crossing the Atlantic in a boat 14 feet long.  
 1882: Battle of Tel-el-Mahuta; Egyptian rebels defeated by the British.  
 1883: Comte de Chambord, grandson of Charles X, of France, died.  
 1885: French occupied citadel of Than Hoa in Tonkin.  
 1886: Alexander, of Bulgaria, was taken out of the country.  
 1891: Henry C. Balke, English statesman, died.  
 1894: Rebellious Kafir chiefs submitted to the Boers.  
 1894: President of Peru given the powers of a dictator.  
 1898: Proposals for universal peace conference issued by Nicholas II, czar of Russia.  
 1903: Chestnut mare "Lou Dillon" trotted one mile in two minutes.  
 1903: Charles H. Smith (Bill Arp), American humorist, died.  
 1910: Wilkinson Call, ex-United States senator from Florida, died.  
 1910: John Lathrop, ex-Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died.  
 1911: A Negro burned to death by a mob at Purcell, Okla.  
 1911: Liverpool strike ended; 58,000 men returned to work.  
 1911: Constituent Assembly elected Manuel de Arriaga president of Portugal.  
 1911: Actual partition of Finland began by adding a part of Viborg province to St. Petersburg.  
 1911: Edwin Asa Dix, American novelist, died.  
 1912: Nathaniel H. Eggleston, American pioneer forester, died.  
 1912: Alexis Suworin, Russian journalist and political writer died.  
 1912: Turks charged with attack on Slenitz, Serbian frontier, and massacre of

many inhabitants, war spirit aroused in Belgrade.  
 1912: President Taft signed the Panama Canal bill.

## AUGUST 25

Feast day of: St. Ebba or Thibbs, virgin, St. Gregory, abbot St. Louis, king of France.  
 325: First Ecumenical Council of church closed, it was held at Nicea (modern Istanbul), Asia Minor, and promulgated Nicene Creed.  
 383: Gratianus, Roman emperor, assassinated.  
 1270: Louis IX., king of France (St. Louis), died.  
 1482: Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI, of England, died.  
 1550: Battle of Alcantara (a suburb of Lisbon), Portugal, Spaniards under Alva defeated the Portuguese.  
 1583: Elizabeth Fole, founder of Trunton, Mass., born.  
 1618: The Articles of Perth accepted by General Assembly of Church of Scotland.  
 1620: Bethlen-Gabor (Gábor Bethlen) proclaimed king of Hungary.  
 1662: John Leverett, president of Harvard College, born.  
 1677: Lord Culpeper became owner and governor of Virginia.  
 1680: French National Theater opened, of 27 actors, 12 were women.  
 1683: Thomas Dongan became governor of New York.  
 1684: Strassburg and its district attached to France.  
 1689: Iroquois Indians attacked Montreal and killed its 200 inhabitants.  
 1699: Christian V., king of Denmark and Norway, died.  
 1718: French immigrants in Louisiana founded New Orleans.  
 1758: Battle of Zorndorf, Frederick II victor.  
 1770: Thomas Chatterton, English poet, died.  
 1774: First independent assembly in North Carolina met.  
 1776: David Hume, British philosopher and historian, died.  
 1777: British, under Howe, entered Chesapeake Bay and threatened Philadelphia.  
 1784: George Eden, Earl of Auckland, governor-general of India, born.  
 1791: Slaves in Haiti rose against the whites.  
 1791: Chevalier Bunsen, German diplomat and scholar, born.  
 1795: Carlolesto, Italian adventurer and impostor, died.  
 1796: James Lick, American philanthropist, born.  
 1805: Alexander Carlyle, Scotch clergyman and writer, died.  
 1807: Edward Preble, admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1818: Elizabeth Billington, English singer, died.  
 1822: Sir William Herschel, astronomer, died.  
 1835: Baltimore and Washington railroad opened.  
 1839: Francis Bret Hart, American author, born.  
 1849: France forced from China a treaty of religious toleration in the ports.  
 1850: Edgar Wilson Nye, "Bill Nye," American humorist, born.  
 1856: Kansas proclaimed in a state of rebellion by the acting Governor.  
 1857: Battle of Nujuffghur, Indian mutiny.  
 1862: Confederates repulsed at Fort Donelson with heavy loss.  
 1862: The Secretary of War authorized the enlistment of 5,000 negroes.  
 1863: Federal General W. V. Averell made his second raid into West Virginia, destroying stores and factories.  
 1863: Confederate guerrillas sacked and burned Lawrence, Kan.  
 1864: Sherman began a last flank movement at Atlanta.  
 1873: Carlists took Estella, Spain.  
 1875: Bank of California, at San Francisco, suspended.  
 1880: Ayub Khan, revolting Afghan, reported an army of over 20,000.  
 1885: Coasts of Georgia and South Carolina devastated by cyclones, Charleston and Savannah suffer loss of more than \$2,000,000.  
 1885: Reuben Eaton Fenton, ex-Governor of New York, died.  
 1886: Counter-revolution in Bulgaria; officers of rebel government were prisoners or fugitives.  
 1889: Henry Shaw, American millionaire philanthropist, died.  
 1890: Tokay, Hungary, nearly destroyed by fire.  
 1894: Japan and Korea signed treaty of alliance.  
 1894: England and Japan ratified a new treaty.  
 1896: Hamid-ben-Said, sultan of Zanzibar, died.  
 1897: President Borda, of Uruguay, assassinated.  
 1897: Mary Kyle Dallas, American author, died.  
 1899: Edmund Rontledge, English publisher, died.  
 1900: One of the conspirators in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts executed.  
 1900: The assassin of King Humbert sentenced to life imprisonment.  
 1903: John I. Davenport, ex-Federal Supervisor of Elections, New York city, died.  
 1903: Christopher Gustavus Tiedeman, American legal author, died.  
 1904: Russian position at Kung-Chingling carried by assault.  
 1904: William Rice Fryor, American synecologist died.

1906: Nathan Appleton, American author and traveler, died.  
 1906: Bomb explosion in house of Russian premier Stolypin, killed and wounded 54 persons.  
 1909: James M. Brown, American humanitarian, died.  
 1910: Cholera appeared in suburbs of Vienna.  
 1911: Aviator Atwood reached New York from St. Louis in 28 hours, 27 minutes, actual flight, elapsed time, 11 days, three minutes.  
 1911: Railway wreck near Manchester, N. Y., killed and wounded 103 persons.  
 1912: Congress of delegates from all cities and towns, at Sofia, urged Bulgarian government to mobilize army and declare war against Turkey.  
 1912: Turkey ordered state of siege at Kotschana and court-martial of persons engaged in recent massacre of Bulgarians.  
 1912: El Ilha, Moroccan pretender, held as hostages nine Frenchmen, including the vice-consul.  
 1912: Postmaster-General Hitchcock promised to have parcels-post service in United States in operation January 1, 1913.

## AUGUST 26

Feast day of: St. Zephyrinus, pope and martyr, St. Gelasius, martyr, St. Genesius, martyr, St. Gensius of Arles, martyr.  
 55 B. C.: Julius Caesar invaded Britain and encamped near Deal.  
 1071: Romanus IV. defeated by Alp Arslan at Malazkurd.  
 1278: Battle of Marchfeld; Austrians defeated Bohemians, Ottocar II., king of Bohemia, killed.  
 1346: Battle of Crécy; English defeated French.  
 1346: John, king of Bohemia, killed at Crécy.  
 1346: Firearms and cannon first used at battle of Crécy.  
 1444: Armagnac refugees, 40,000 strong, cut down 1,600 Swiss in battle of St. Jacob.  
 1572: King Charles of France, in parliament, avowed the Massacre of St. Bartholomew and declared it justified.  
 1676: Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, born.  
 1695: Namur taken by William III.  
 1714: Constantine Bessaraba, Waywode of Wallachia, executed.  
 1765: House of Joseph Hutchinson, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, attacked by a mob roused by the Stamp Act.  
 1775: The Americans made entrenchments on a hill near Boston.  
 1785: Lord George Sackville, English commander and statesman, died.  
 1791: First patents for a steamboat issued same day to Fitch, Rumsey, Read, and Stevens.  
 1813: Karl Theodor Körner, German poet, killed in battle of Gadebusch.  
 1813: Battle of Katzbach; Blücher defeated Menedon.  
 1819: Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, born.  
 1832: Adam Clarke, British Wesleyan clergyman and scholar, died.  
 1835: The publication of Richard Adorn Becke's "Moon Hoax," by *The Sun* (New York) began it continued daily until Aug. 31.  
 1848: Peace of Malmo signed.  
 1849: Souleouque of Haiti assumed title of Emperor Faustin I.  
 1850: Louis Philippe, ex-king of France, died.  
 1858: Lieutenant Moffat, of the United States navy seized the slave-ship "Echo."  
 1861: Federals defeated in an engagement at Cross Lanes, W. Va.  
 1861: Federal Maters expedition sailed from Fort Monroe.  
 1862: Shiley led an expedition against the Sioux in Minnesota.  
 1863: John B. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War and Confederate general, died.  
 1863: Burnside entered Tennessee from Kentucky.  
 1870: Bazaine made sortie in force in desperate effort to escape from Metz, but was repulsed.  
 1871: Charles Scribner, publisher, died.  
 1876: Battle of Podgoritz, Montenegrins victorious.  
 1877: Third Avenue elevated road, New York, opened to 42d street.  
 1890: Railroad between Mombasa and Victoria Nyanza inaugurated.  
 1890: McVikar's Theater in Chicago burned.  
 1891: French National Assembly decrees expelled 40,000 priests from the country.  
 1892: The New York militia left Buffalo, order having been restored.  
 1892: Charles Foster, American author, died.  
 1900: Boers defeated at Winburg.  
 1902: George Hoadly, ex-Governor of Ohio, jurist, died.  
 1903: Martin Kellogg, American Latinist and Hellenist, died.  
 1906: Russian general Min assassinated at Peterhof.  
 1907: Oren Root, American educator, died.  
 1908: Antonio (Tony) Pastor, American comic singer and theatrical manager died.  
 1908: The British schooner "Duncarn" wrecked on Japan with loss of 54 lives.  
 1909: Jeremiah H. Gilman, American general, died.  
 1910: Panama Assembly decided upon Carlos Mendoza for President.  
 1911: Edward Lewis Curtis, American theologian, died.  
 1911: John Bancroft Devins, editor, "New York Observer," died.  
 1911: Argentine battleship "Rivadavia," then the largest in the world, launched.

## AUGUST 27

Feast day of: St. Proemien or Pastor, St. Caesarius, St. Hugh of Lincoln St. Joseph Calasaneus.  
 423: Honorius, Roman emperor, died.  
 1522: Giovanni Antonio Amadeo, Italian sculptor, died.  
 1522: War of the Nobles began in Germany.  
 1526: Diet of Speyer closed, it granted German princes (temporarily) control of religious matters in their respective domains.  
 1549: Ket's Insurrection suppressed by defeat of his followers at Dussindale, England (See August 1).  
 1583: Sir Humphrey Gilbert's largest vessel wrecked 100 lives lost.  
 1590: Sixtus V., pope (1585-1590), died.  
 1626: Tilly defeated the Danish king, Christian IV., at Lutter am Barenburg.  
 1634: Battle of Nordlingen; Swedes defeated.  
 1636: Lope Felix de Vega, Carpio, Spanish dramatist, died.  
 1648: A riot, the outcome of the civil war of the Fronde, occurred in Paris.  
 1648: Colechester, England, surrendered to Fairfax.  
 1660: Milton's books burned in London by the common hangman.  
 1667: French took Lille after a siege.  
 1690: William III. assaulted Limerick.  
 1748: James Thomson, English poet, died.  
 1754: French and Indians broke up settlements at Hoosick and Schaghticoke, New York.  
 1758: English captured Fort Frontenac (Kingston) in Canada.  
 1776: Battle of Long Island, Americans disastrously defeated.  
 1782: Skirmish on Combahee river, S. C.; last conflict of the American Revolution.  
 1783: John Laurens killed.  
 1783: Balloon filled with hydrogen made ascent at Paris.  
 1789: French Assembly made a declaration of the rights of man.  
 1791: Treaty of Pillnitz signed.  
 1793: Toulon, France, surrendered to the allies.  
 1796: Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College, born.  
 1798: Battle of Castlebar; French auxiliaries defeated.  
 1802: West India docks opened at London.  
 1809: Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of United States with Lincoln, born.  
 1816: Angiers bombarded by British fleet.  
 1841: British took Amoy in the Opium war.  
 1843: United States frigate "Missouri" burned at Gibraltar.  
 1845: Anti-rent insurrection broke out in Delaware county, N. Y.  
 1862: Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Confederates under Ewell repulsed.  
 1868: James Armstrong, commodore, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1870: Carlists made an unsuccessful invasion into Navarre.  
 1879: People of Tennessee refused to secede down the State debt.  
 1879: Rebellion broke out in Santiago, Cuba.  
 1891: A locomotive tender, and three cars on the Reading Railroad made a speed of 87 miles an hour.  
 1891: Samuel C. Pomeroy, ex-Senator from Kansas, died.  
 1892: Metropolitan Opera House in New York burned.  
 1893: The Argentine Republic imposed a strict press censorship.  
 1894: The Wilson Tariff Act, as amended in the Senate, became the law without the President's signature.  
 1895: Revolution in Ecuador ended in triumph of General Alfaro.  
 1896: British fleet bombarded Zanzibar, deposed the usurping sultan, Said Khalid, and proclaimed Said Hamud bin Mohammed sultan.  
 1897: Ogden Goellet, American millionaire, died.  
 1900: British under Buller took Bergendal in North Transvaal from Louis Botha.  
 1902: Mrs. Tingay ("Ada Gray"), American actress, died.  
 1904: United States battleship "Louisiana" launched.  
 1905: Donald Sage Mackay, American energy-mad, died.  
 1908: William Freeman Vilas, ex-United States Postmaster-General, died.  
 1909: Henry Farnam, an aviator, won the grand prize for duration (3 h. 4 m. 57 sec.), and distance (112 miles), of flight at Reims.  
 1910: James W. Harkins, Jr., American dramatic writer, died.  
 1910: William James, American philosopher (Harvard), died.  
 1910: Robert Amory, American physiologist (Harvard), died.  
 1911: Revolutionary plot discovered in Honduras.  
 1912: James Edward Newcomb, American laryngologist died.  
 1912: British Foreign Office presented to New York State especially bound set of British Statutes to replace set burned in Capitol in 1911.  
 1912: American Bar Association admitted to full membership three negro candidates.



## AUGUST 28

Feast day of St. Hermes; St. Julian, martyr at Brioude, St. Augustine or Austin

430 St. Augustine, father of the church, died

876: Louis I. (the German), emperor of Germany, died

1328: Philip VI of France defeated the Flemings near Cassel

1481. Alfonso V, king of Portugal, died

1565 Jean Ribault reached Florida with supplies and men

1608: Sir Francis Vere, English commander and author, died

1609. Henry Hudson entered Delaware Bay

1619 Ferdinand II. elected emperor of Germany by six electors

1640: Scots under Leslie, at Newburn on the Tyne routed the English and next day took possession of Newcastle

1645: Hugo Grotius, Dutch jurist, died

1654: Count Axel Oxenstern, Swedish chancellor of Gustavus Adolphus died.

1671 Joseph West appointed proprietary governor in South Carolina

1681 William III renewed the assault on Limerick, repulsed

1711. A second expedition against the French left Albany

1728: John Stark, American soldier, born.

1731 Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, died

1737. John Hutchinson, English mystic theologian, died

1757: David Hartley, English philosopher, died

1774: Elizabeth Ann Seton, American philanthropist, born

1776: William Livingston elected first Governor of New Jersey

1781: French fleet aiding Americans left Newport for the Chesapeake

1788 Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston, English adventuress, died.

1793 General Adam Philippe de Custine guillotined.

1833 Parliament abolished slavery in colonies and granted to owners \$150,000,000

1833 Sir Edward Burne-Jones, English painter, born.

1852: Donna Maria Christina, queen mother of Spain, forced to leave the country

1859: E. L. Drake, driving the first oil well in the United States, at Titusville, Pa., struck oil at a depth of 69½ feet

1859 Leigh Hunt, English man-of-letters, died.

1861: William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, died

1861 Forts Hatteras and Clark at Hatteras Inlet bombarded by Federals

1862. Federals took 1,000 prisoners west of Centerville, Va.

1862: Confederate General Forrest defeated at Readyville, Tenn.

1862: Jackson struck Pope a base of supplies at Manassas Junction, Va.

1862: Federals took 200 prisoners at Warm Springs, Va.

1862: John Hugh Means, Governor of South Carolina, died.

1864: Sheridan resumed offensive operations in Shenandoah Valley

1866 President Johnson left Washington to lay cornerstone of Douglas monument, and to "swing around the circle"

1868: Francis Granger, Postmaster-General, died.

1870. General Trochu decreed the expulsion from Paris of all unnaturalized foreigners.

1879 Cetewayo, rebellious Zulu chief, taken by British

1884: Li Hung Chang, Chinese Viceroy, degraded

1890 Barrundia, Guatemalan rebel general, shot on an American steamship

1890 The horse "Salvator" ran a mile in 1 35/100 minutes

1891 Starving Russian peasants revolted, attacking grain-dealers and railroad officials

1891 Battle of Concepcion, Chile, insurgents finally triumphed

1891: Battle of Pichilila, Chile, Balmaceda defeated

1892 Cholera scare in New York; vessels quarantined, and militia called out to protect quarantine

1892: Simon Wing of Massachusetts nominated for President, and Charles H. Matthews for Vice-President, by the Socialists

1893: Hayward A. Harvey, American inventor, died

1894: Plass in Bohemia and Metternich Castle devastated by fire

1894: French defeated at Timbuktu by the rebellious Tuaregs

1896 Li Hung Chang, Chinese statesman, was received by President Cleveland

1896: Worthington Thompson, American painter, died

1899: Claude Matthews, ex-Governor of Indiana died.

1899 Nathan Boughton Warren, American musical composer and author, died.

1900 Allies in Peking marched through Forbidden City and occupied the imperial palace

1903: Joseph Haworth, American actor, died.

1903 Frederick Law Olmsted, American landscape-architect, died.

1908 George Presbury Rowell, American advertising publisher died

1908 Eugene Semple, ex-Governor of Washington Territory died

1910 Montenegro proclaimed a kingdom

1911: Prince Nicholas became king

1911: Riots caused by high cost of food broke out in France

1911 The United States required title to four small islands at western end of the Panama Canal.

1911: Emperors of Japan and Russia exchanged felicitations over settlement of all questions arising from the late war

1912 Great Britain sent United States State Department another protest against Panama Canal bill, and announced purpose of submitting questions at issue to the Hague Tribunal.

1912: Great bazaar quarters in Damascus destroyed by fire, losses \$10,000,000

1912 Rear-Admiral Southerland, U. S. Navy, assumed command of American forces in Nicaragua.

## AUGUST 29

Feast day of: the decollation of St. John the Baptist, St. Sabina, martyr, St. Sebba, king of Essex, St. Merri or Mercurius

5502 B. C. Alexandrian era began

30 St. John the Baptist beheaded

284: Era of Diocletian, or of the martyrs, began

1331 Venetians broke naval power of Genoa, of Sardinia

1331 Murad II, sultan of Turkey, killed.

1378: Treaty of Piquigny, between Edward IV of England and Louis XI of France, signed.

1520 Battle of Mohacs, Turks defeated Hungarians

1533: Pizarro killed Atahualpa, Peruvian Inca

1619 Jean Baptiste Colbert, French financier and statesman, born.

1620. Charter of the Massachusetts Company transferred to the colony

1632: John Locke, English statesman and scientist, born.

1642. First representative assembly in New York met

1657: John Lilburn, English pamphleteer, died.

1692. Benjamin Fletcher became governor of New York

1763 Edmund Hoyle, writer on games, died.

1778: Lafayette rode from Providence to Boston in 6½ hours to beg D. Estlin to return with French fleet to Narragansett Bay

1778: Americans under Sullivan defeated British at Quaker Hill, R. I.

1779: Americans under Brodhead destroyed Indian villages and corn

1779: Battle with Indians at Chemung (now Elmira) N. Y., Indians defeated

1780: Richard Rush, American physician, born.

1782. Sinking of the "Royal George" with 900 souls aboard

1797: Joseph Wright, English historical painter, died.

1799. Pius VI, pope (1775-1799), died.

1805 William Gannaway Brownlow, "Parson Brownlow," American journalist, and Senator from Kentucky, born.

1809 Oliver Wendell Holmes, American man-of-letters, born.

1813 Battle of Kulm; French defeated by Allies

1813. French under Vandamme defeated by Prussians under Kleist at Nollendorf, Bohemia

1814. Alexandria, Va., escaped destruction by payment of ransom

1820 Revolution in Portugal began in Oporto

1825: Brazil assumed \$10,000,000 of debt of Portugal and was recognized as independent

1826: George Frisbie Hoar, American statesman, born

1829 David Baird, British general, died

1829 Armistice agreed on between Turks and Russians

1835 Melbourne, Victoria, was founded

1839. U. S. ship "Washington" captured the slave, "L'Amistad"

1843 David B. Hill, American politician, born

1844: William Brockedon, English painter, died

1856 John Brown and his abolitionists defeated by proslavery men at Osawatimie, Kan.

1861: Forts Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, surrendered to Federals

1861 Slight engagement between Confederates and Federals at Lexington, Mo.

1862 Battle of Aspromonte, Garibaldi captured

1862. General Bragg's Confederates routed Federals at Richmond, Ky.

1862. City Point, on James River, shelled by Federal gunboats

1862 Battle of Groveton, Va., General Jackson defeated General Pope

1863 Army of the Cumberland crossed to south side of Tennessee river in pursuit of General Bragg

1864 Democratic National Convention nominated Gen. G. B. McClellan on a platform declaring that the war was a failure

1865 President proclaimed opening of all southern ports after Sept. 1

1867: Carreras became president of New Granada (now Colombia)

1871 Arctic ship "Polaris" reached farthest north

1877: Brigham Young, Mormon high-priest, died

1877: John Taylor succeeded Brigham Young as president of the Mormon church.

1880 Sanford R. Gifford, American artist, died.

1880 Paul O. Herbert, governor of Louisiana, died

1885. White miners massacred many Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyo.

1885 First cable-road service in New York began

1886 Alexander returned to Bulgaria and was welcomed

1889: Brazil borrowed \$10,000,000 at 4 per cent

1889 George Tawcett Rowe, American dramatist died.

1896: Armenians in Constantinople massacred

1905: Russian and Japanese peace commissioners reached agreement

1906: William Buck Dwight, American geologist and educator, died

1906. William Edgar Marshall, American painter, died

1908: Edwin Fithian, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died

1911 Chile and Colombia signed secret treaty of alliance

1911: Mirza-ul-Mulk, of Hyderabad, premier prince of India died

1912 Louis Potter, American sculptor, died

1912 Theodor Gomperz, Austrian classical philologist, died

1912: Federal Grand Jury at Dallas, Tex., returned criminal indictments against John D. Archbold and other Standard Oil officials for violation of Sherman anti-trust law

1912 Paris informed that Turkey would renounce suzerainty over Tripoli, and Italy would pay large indemnity.

1912 A stone building of 72 rooms, with skeletons, pottery and other relics unearthed at Stanley, N. M., by exploring expedition from Museum of Natural History, New York

1912 Funeral of William Booth, General of Salvation Army, attracted great crowds in London.

## AUGUST 30

Feast day of: Sts Felix and Adactus, martyrs St. Pammachius, St. Elaeir, linker or Pefre, St. Rose of Lima, virgin

30 B. C.: Cleopatra, queen of Egypt committed suicide

526 Theodoric the Great, king of the Goths died.

1483: Louis XI, of France, died.

1498 Columbus returned to town of Isabella in Haiti.

1498: Roldan, follower of Columbus, led revolt in Haiti.

1615 Etienne Pasquier, French jurist and historian died.

1637. Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts

1645 At New Amsterdam Dutch and Indians made peace treaty

1645 New England colonies and Narragansett Indians made peace treaty

1793 French and Indians surprised Haverhill on the Merrimack

1730 Jonathan Belcher became Governor of Massachusetts

1755: General William Johnson with 3,400 men tried to drive French from Lake Champlain.

1757: Battle of Grossjagerndorf, Prussia, Russians defeated Prussians under Frederick the Great

1775 Stonington, Conn., attacked by British

1776 Washington abandoned Long Island in a fog

1792. Barriers closed in Paris, and 3,000 suspects arrested

1801: Mahon, in command of French army in Alexandria, agreed to withdraw from Egypt.

1813. Creek Indians surprised Fort Mims, near Mobile and massacred 400 persons

1833 The "Amphitrite," with female convicts for Australia, lost, with 130 lives

1835 William Taylor Barry, American politician, died.

1842: General Robert Nott defeated Afghans at Karabakh, 40 miles from Chanzl

1843 National Liberty Party nominated James G. Birney for President

1844 Francis Baily, English astronomer, died.

1852: Julian A. Welr, American artist born

1856: Gilbert A. Beckett, noted writer for *Punch*, died

1856: Sir John Ross, arctic explorer, died.

1861: John Francis, English sculptor, died.

1862 Second Bull Run battle, Pope utterly routed by Lee

1862 Pope placed blame of Bull Run disaster on Fitz John Porter for failing to march when ordered

1862. Confederates under Armstrong routed at Bull Run, Tenn.

1870 MacMahon's army continued to retreat northward, harassed by the pursuing Germans

1871. New capital at Carson City, Nev., completed

1874 Michael Banim, Irish novelist, died.

1877 After fierce battle with Turks Russians retired from the valley of the Tula, Bulgaria

1877: Turks at Plevna made an unsuccessful sortie

1879 John Bell Hood, lieutenant-general (Confederate), died.

1880 Ayub Khan, Afghanistan insurgent, abandoned Kandahar

1881 Mail steamer "Teuton" lost, with more than 200 lives

1884 Gordon repelled another attack by the Mahdists at Khartum

1884. Dinizulu, revolted Zulu chief, surrendered to the British

1885 Joseph Alden, educator, former president of Washington and Jefferson College, died

1891. Balmaceda, president of Chile, resigned in favor of Baequedano

1893 Nicaragua Canal Company went into the hands of a receiver

1896 Charles Stanley Reinhart, American painter, died

1896 The Concentration Camps in South Africa reported to hold 35,000 men, and 74,589 women and children

1901: William Ludlow, general U. S. Army, died.

1902: Mt. Pelée, in Martinique, again in eruption, 2,000 killed

1904: Morris Phillips, American society editor, died.

1907: Richard Mansfield, American actor, died.

1907: John Joseph Williams, archbishop of Boston, Mass., died.

1908. Fire in New Orleans destroyed property worth \$1,500,000

1908 Alexander P. Stewart, American general (Confederate), died

1910 Hedges Lyre Chatterton, ex-Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, died

1910 Charles T. Porter, American mechanical engineer, died.

1910 Lewis Addison Rhoades, American Germanic scholar, died.

1911: Francesco Madero, Jr., nominated for president of Mexico

1911: Peter B. Sweney, New York politician, died

1912 Charles Chapman Grafton, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died

1912 Alfred Stedman Hartwell, ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court Hawaii, died

1912 New York syndicate purchased 15,600 acres at mouth of Brazos river, Tex., for new city and port

1912: Americans at El Tigre mining camp repulsed Mexican rebels, American and Mexican Federal troops ordered to Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. American commander on border asked for reinforcements at El Paso

## AUGUST 31

Feast day of: St. Aidan of Lindisfarne, St. Cuthbert, queen of Northumbria, St. Raymond Nnnaus, St. Isahel, virgin

12: Calus Caesar Calligula, Roman emperor, born.

192. Commodus, Roman emperor (180-192), killed.

1355 Richard invaded Scotland with 60,000 men

1422 Henry V, king of England, died

1616 Prince Henry of Condé, imprisoned in the Bastille

1669 Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I of England, died.

1681 Stephen Johner executed for plot against king

1688 John Bunyan, author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, died.

1734 John Huston, Governor of Georgia, born.

1743: Jacques Louis David, French painter, born.

1756 Montcalm captured Oswego, N. Y.

1757. Jonathan Belcher, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, died

1772 William Borlase, English antiquarian and naturalist, died.

1781. French fleet of 28 vessels from West Indies, reached Chesapeake Bay

1801: French army in Alexandria, Egypt, capitulated

1805 James Currie, Scottish physician and Burns editor, died

1813 San Sebastian stormed by Graham

1817: Sir John Thomas Duckworth, British admiral, died.

1823. Galusha A. Grow, American politician, born

1834: Charleston, S. C., mob opened United States mails and burned abolition publications.

1844: Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs Herbert D. Ward), American author, born

1857: Mont Cenis tunnel begun

1861: General J. C. Fremont proclaimed martial law in Missouri, and military emancipation of slaves

1864 General Crawford took Orange Court House, Va.

1864 Battle of Jonesboro, Tenn., Confederates repulsed

1865 National debt reached its maximum (\$2,845,907,626), besides \$800,000,000 used during the war

1865 Estimated that the American Civil War cost \$8,000,000,000

1866 Yellow fever raged in New Orleans and Southwest

1867: Pierre Charles Baudelaire, French poet and critic, died.

1870 Civil service examinations introduced in England

1871: Premier Thiers nominated for president of France

1874 French and Anamese signed a treaty of commerce

1874 Vendôme column at Paris restored

1875 French iron-clad "Magenta" destroyed by fire

1880 Roberts and British relief corps reached Kandahar, Afghanistan

1886. Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., killed 67 people and caused damage valued at \$500,000,000

1887. British defeated insurgent Afghans at Mafshakal

1890. Amir of Afghanistan took Kamsan from the rebels

1891 Chilean insurgents captured Santiago

1891: Sultan of Zanzibar declared the country within the zone of the Brussels spirit non-importation act

1892 George William Curtis, American man of letters died

1893 Royalist dynamite plot in Honolulu frustrated

1897: Fatal cyclones on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina

1893 Great strike in English coal-mines closed

1894 Japanese war-ships bombarded Port Arthur.

1895 Eli S. Parker, Seneca Indian chief ex-brigadier general, U. S. Volunteers, died

1896 Fresh outbreak in Philippines against Spanish rule  
 1897: Mrs John Drew, American actress, died  
 1899: Frank Ives, American billiard champion, died.  
 1899 Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor of Iowa, died.  
 1906: Edward Rosewater, American Journalist died.  
 1907: Mirza Ali Asghar, premier of Persia, murdered.  
 1907: Anglo Russian agreement regarding control of Asia signed.  
 1910 Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the "New Nationalism"  
 1910 Juan Estrada was inaugurated President of Nicaragua.  
 1911: Colonel Henry, of the French army, confessed to forgery of letters to secure conviction of Captain Dreyfus, and committed suicide

1912 Largest trade union congress ever assembled gathered at Newport, Wales, 500 delegates represented 2,000,000 union workers

#### DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

422 B. C.: Athenians defeated at Amphipolis.  
 405 B. C.: Lysander defeated Athenian fleet at Argosporami and ended Peloponnesian war.  
 394 B. C.: Battle of Cnidus in Caria, Spartans victorious  
 333 B. C.: Battle of Chaeronea; Philip defeated Athenians  
 301 B. C.: Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia; Seleucus defeated Antigonus  
 30 B. C.: Marcus Antonius, Roman triumvir, died.  
 642 Battle near Oswestry, England. Penda defeated Oswald

843: Treaty of Verdun; three sons of Charlemagne divided the empire  
 1119: Battle of Brenneville; Henry I defeated French  
 1453 Edward V. of England and his brother Richard smothered to death in the Tower of London  
 1551: Robert Herrick, English poet, born.  
 1611: Sir Thomas Gates reached Virginia with 300 colonists, 12 cows, and 20 goats  
 1619: African slavery introduced into North America by a Dutch man-of-war, 20 negroes sold at Jamestown, Va  
 1639: New Haven colony adopted the Bible as the constitution of the State  
 1644: Battle of Friedberg, Coddé victorious  
 1774: Carolinians sent 200 barrels of rice to Boston, and urged the people to buy only tea  
 1791: George Hammond, first minister from Great Britain, received.

1814: Spaniards allowed British fleet to fit out an expedition at Pensacola, Fla.  
 1816: The Dey of Algiers freed 1,211 Christian slaves  
 1841: President Tyler vetoed Federal corporation bill  
 1856: Kafirs in Africa, deluded by prophets, committed suicide to the number of 50,000  
 1859: Knights of the Golden Circle, a proselyte organization, met at White Sulphur Springs, Va  
 1865: General Gerardo Barrios, former President of Salvador, shot.  
 1867: The Credit Mobilier contracted to build 637 miles of Union Pacific railway for \$47,000,000 shares rose to 400  
 1877: Leadville, Colorado, settled  
 1885: Black Flags in Tonkin, China, massacred several missionaries and over 10,000 native Christians.  
 1899: George Nathaniel Curzon appointed Viceroy of India

## SEPTEMBER

### SEPTEMBER 1

Feast-day of: Sts. Felix, Donatus, Aronians, Honoratus, Fortunatus, Sabellianus, Septimius, Januarius, Felix, Vitalis, Saturnus, and Repositus, twelve brothers, martyrs in Italy, St. Giles, abbot  
 5395 B. C.: Grecian mundane era began  
 5505 B. C.: Era of Constantinople began.  
 5492 B. C.: Antioch mundane era began  
 312 B. C.: Macedonian era (Seleucidæ), began  
 45 B. C.: Cæsarean era of Antioch began.  
 70 Destruction of Jerusalem.  
 1159: Adrian IV, pope (1154-59), died.  
 1525: Peasants of Salzburg made a compact with Cardinal Lange  
 1566: Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, born.  
 1611: Henry Hudson's mutinous crew picked up in a wretched condition  
 1644: Army of Essex surrendered to Charles I. English civil war  
 1644: Battle of Tippermuir; Montrose defeated the Covenanters  
 1675: Deerfield, Mass., burned by the Indians  
 1675: Hadley, Mass., attacked by the Indians and successfully defended by the regiment of Goffe  
 1682: The "Welcome," with 100 Quakers, including William Penn, sailed for America  
 1687: Henry More, English theologian and philosopher, died.  
 1701: Battle of Chlari; Austrians defeated the French.  
 1702: Carolina, by vote of Assembly, refused an hereditary nobility.  
 1715: Louis XIV., King of France died  
 1729: Sir Richard Steele, English essayist and dramatist died  
 1777: An attack was made on Fort William Henry (Wheeling Va.)  
 1785: Philip Allen, Governor of Rhode Island born.  
 1785: Peter Cartwright, American clergyman born.  
 1789: Margaret Countess of Blessington, English novelist, born.  
 1791: Lydia H. Sigourney, American author, born.  
 1795: James Gordon Bennett, journalist, born.  
 1798: Richard Diefeld, American soldier and engineer, born.  
 1799: John A. Quitman, soldier, and Governor of Mississippi, born  
 1804: The minor planet Juno discovered  
 1806: Stephen Alexander, American astronomer, born  
 1807: Aaron Burr acquitted in his trial for treason.  
 1807: William W. Hopkin, Governor of Rhode Island, born.  
 1812: James Campbell, postmaster-general under President Pierce, born  
 1814: Encounter of the American ship "Wasp" and the British sloop "Avon"  
 1818: State prison opened at Auburn, N. Y.  
 1827: New York Journal of Commerce first issued  
 1831: Railroad opened from Albany to Schenectady  
 1844: "Fifty-four, forty, or fight" became a political watchword  
 1850: Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, arrived in America  
 1851: Narcisco Lopez, Cuban filibuster, executed  
 1851: Railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow begun  
 1856: Fatal riots at a municipal election at Lawrence, Kan., instigated by border ruffians  
 1856: Sir Richard Westmacott, English sculptor, died.  
 1856: William Yarrell, English naturalist, died.  
 1858: Staten Island, N. Y., mob destroyed quarantine hospital  
 1859: India transferred to the crown of England East India Company ceased to exist  
 1861: Grant assumed command in south-eastern Missouri  
 1861: Skirmish at Boone Court House, Va.  
 1861: Skirmish at Bennett's Mills, Mo.  
 1862: Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Confederate attack repulsed  
 1862: Gen Lew Wallace saved Cincinnati, O., from the Confederates under E. Kirby Smith  
 1862: Confederate raiders caused removal of Kentucky legislature to Louisville  
 1862: At Britton's Lane, Tenn., Confederates were defeated  
 1862: Congress suppressed spirit ration in the United States army and navy.

1862: Philip Kearney and Isaac Ingalls Stevens, major-generals U. S. Volunteers, killed in battle at Chantilly, Va.  
 1864: Sherman attacked and defeated Hardee south of Atlanta  
 1864: Hood burned stores, blew up forts and evacuated Atlanta at night  
 1864: Delegates from Nova Scotia New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island met to form a union.  
 1866: About 320 persons suspected of Fenianism were in Irish prisons  
 1870: French army under Bazaine, defeated at Metz in attempt to break through German lines  
 1870: Battle around Sedan began at 4 A. M.  
 1875: Riots occurred at Yazoo City, Miss.  
 1875: "Molly Maguires" committed murders in Pennsylvania mining regions  
 1875: The new post office in New York City first occupied.  
 1877: Edward L. Davenport, American actor, died.  
 1879: British and Zulus signed a treaty regulating government of Natal  
 1880: British under Roberts, defeated Afghan rebels at Maza  
 1882: All police of Dublin resigned because several members were dismissed, militia suppressed subsequent riots.  
 1883: Alabama state agricultural department became effective  
 1883: French commander in Tonkin beheaded his Annamese prisoners  
 1883: Glass-blowers of western Pennsylvania struck for higher pay  
 1885: Crook captured a band of Apache Indians who had been on the war-path for three years  
 1889: Militia ordered out in Louisiana to prevent a race war  
 1889: Yarmouth, Mass., celebrated its 250th anniversary  
 1889: French government took over all the telephones.  
 1889: France declined to annex the Hebrides Islands  
 1889: Government of Russian Transcaucasia ordered all Jews to depart within 30 days in three following months 300,000 Russian Jews reported to have gone to Brazil  
 1890: John Ward, British diplomat, died.  
 1891: Reciprocity treaty between United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico became effective  
 1892: President Harrison proclaimed that all immigrants from cholera ports must be detained 20 days  
 1894: Hundreds of lives were lost by floods in Texas.  
 1894: Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, ex-speaker of Congress died.  
 1894: Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, ex-Governor and Senator Secretary of the Interior, died.  
 1897: Nelson Somerville Rullson, American (Protestant Episcopal), bishop, died.  
 1899: Flooding of a copper mine in Japan killed over 600  
 1900: Lord Roberts proclaimed the Transvaal British territory.  
 1903: Wellington, athletic, attempted to assassinate President Roosevelt.  
 1904: First Japanese army attacked Russian position, and began battle of Lianyang.  
 1905: Railway opened from Damascus to Mecca.  
 1905: Canadian Land Act became effective 30 million acres opened  
 1908: John Walter Clons, ex-judge-advocate-general U. S. Army, died.  
 1908: Henry Glass, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died  
 1909: Dr. Fred A. Cook telegraphed that he had reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908  
 1909: Stephen H. Weeks, American tuberculosis expert died.  
 1910: Insurrection in the Philippines, started by a deposed native governor, quickly suppressed  
 1910: Charles Anthony Goetsmann, American chemist and educator died.  
 1911: Rioting occurred throughout France because of high prices  
 1911: Estrada inaugurated as President of Ecuador.  
 1911: Benjamin Henry Grierson, American general died.  
 1912: Hamilton King, American diplomat, died  
 1912: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English negro composer, died.

1912: Disastrous floods in western Pennsylvania eastern Ohio and West Virginia, 43 lives lost, property damage \$5,000,000  
 1912: American marines and sailors opened Nicaraguan Railway from Corinto to Maaquiza the capital, first communication in several weeks

### SEPTEMBER 2

Feast-day of: St. Justus, of Lyons St. Stephen, king of Hungary, St. William of Roschild Blessed Margaret, martyr  
 44 B. C.: Cicero delivered his first philippic against Mark Antony.  
 31 B. C.: Battle of Actium; Octavius defeated Antony  
 1615: Richard Waldron, Governor of New Hampshire, born.  
 1644: Montrose captured and plundered Perth, Scotland.  
 1650: Great fire in London began in the house of a baker on Pudding Lane  
 1659: Treaty of Fontenelleau signed.  
 1659: Alice Lisle executed in England for sheltering a rebel  
 1656: Imperialists captured Buda in Hungary, and Turks were delivered to fury of the soldiers  
 1701: A Court of Chancery for New York State is organized  
 1726: John Howard, English philanthropist and prison reformer, born  
 1768: Jonathan Mayser, American educator, born  
 1775: Washington began to commission war-vessels.  
 1778: Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, born.  
 1781: John B. White, American artist, born.  
 1789: Treasury Department organized, with Alexander Hamilton as secretary  
 1789: Pennsylvania adopted a new state constitution.  
 1792: A jail delivery and massacre of Royalists in Paris  
 1798: Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, born.  
 1800: Willard Parker, surgeon born.  
 1806: A landslide in Switzerland caused 800 deaths  
 1807: Copenhagen bombarded by Cathcart to compel surrender of Danish fleet  
 1807: Jacob H. Vanderhilt, steamboat manager, born  
 1818: Jean Victor Moreau, French general, died from wound received in battle of Dresden (August 27)  
 1820: Kiating, emperor of China, died.  
 1820: Lucetta Peabody Hale, American author, born.  
 1821: Anne Whitney, American sculptor, born.  
 1829: Murat Halstead, American journalist, born.  
 1831: Wm P. Frye, Senator, of Maine born.  
 1837: James H. Wilson, major-general, author, born.  
 1838: Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery  
 1839: Henry George, political economist, born  
 1842: John Ireland, dean of Westminster, died.  
 1850: Eugene Field, poet-journalist born.  
 1858: Nevell D. Hillis, clergyman, born.  
 1858: Frederick Starr, educator, born  
 1861: Kentucky legislature armed the State against invasion by either Federals or Confederates  
 1862: Martial law proclaimed in Cincinnati, Ohio, the city being threatened by Confederates  
 1862: Skirmish at Plymouth, N. C.  
 1864: Federals under General Slocum entered Atlanta, ending the four weeks siege  
 1866: General Assembly of Crete repudiated Turkish authority and declared for union with Greece.  
 1866: John C. Burnham, colonel U. S. Army, died  
 1870: Capitulation of Sedan, and surrender of Napoleon III  
 1871: Fern and Lullier, leaders of the Paris Commune, sentenced to death  
 1871: Election riot at La Mesilla, New Mexico  
 1874: John Gray Foster, major-general U. S. Army died.  
 1878: Henry Huntly Haight, ex-Governor of California died.  
 1881: Cotton-handlers at New Orleans struck for higher pay and lost two weeks wages  
 1884: Henry Bowen, American journalist and publisher of Rhode Island, died.

1889: Sultan of Zanzibar ceded the Lamu Islands and the Benaeger coast to British East Africa Company  
 1893: Robert A. Lamberton, president Lehigh University, died  
 1894: Forest fires began in Minnesota and Wisconsin, ultimately destroying several towns and 500 lives  
 1897: George Bliss, American lawyer, died.  
 1898: Lord Kitchener defeated the Durshes and occupied Khartum.  
 1898: Willford Woodruff, president Mormon Church died.  
 1899: Transvaal withdrew proposal for a 5-year residence, and insisted on a 7-year term before naturalization.  
 1902: Edward Eggleston, American author, died.  
 1902: Albert Howell Horton, ex-chief justice of Kansas died.  
 1902: William F. Howe, American criminal lawyer died.  
 1904: Battle of Liaoang.  
 1907: French troops defeated Arabs at Casablanca, Morocco  
 1908: French troops defeated 15,000 Moorish tribesmen at Bordenib, an Algerian frontier  
 1910: Frederick Augustus Geuth, Jr., American mineralogist, died.  
 1911: Omaha, Neb., adopted the commission form of government  
 1911: Roger Quaries Mills, ex-Secretary from Texas died.  
 1912: Constant Desiré Despradelle, French-American architect and educator died.  
 1912: Mexican Federals evacuated Ojinaga at approach of rebels  
 1912: Nicaragua sent troops to protect foreigners at Matagalpa.

### SEPTEMBER 3

Feast-day of: St. Mansuet, bishop of Toul, in Lorraine, St. Macarius, bishop of Connor, in Ireland St. Simeon Stylites, the younger St. Remulus.  
 31 B. C.: Era of Actium began  
 1544: Valdivia founded Valparaiso.  
 1602: Henry Hudson anchored in lower bay at New York.  
 1634: Sir Edward Coke, English jurist, died.  
 1650: Battle of Dunbar, Cromwell defeated the Scots.  
 1651: Battle of Worcester; English civil war  
 1653: Claudius Salmasius, French classical scholar who wrote a defense of Charles I of England died.  
 1659: A great hurricane in England.  
 1658: Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, died.  
 1660: James, Duke of York (James II.), married secretly Anne Hyde  
 1665: Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, with English fleet, captured four Dutch war-ships and three East India-men; the next day, six more Dutch merchantmen taken.  
 1692: David Anclillon, French Protestant theologian, died.  
 1725: Treaty of Hanover, or Alliance of Herrenhausen, concluded  
 1728: Matthew Boulton, partner of James Watt, born.  
 1739: George Lillo, English dramatist, died.  
 1752: New style calendar introduced into Great Britain and its colonies, September 3 became September 14  
 1779: French fleet under D'Estaing arrived in Savannah river  
 1781: Eugene de Beauharnais, stepson of Bonaparte born.  
 1783: Treaty of Versailles signed between France, England, and Spain France ceded Canada to England and Florida to Spain  
 1787: Final treaty of peace between United States and Great Britain signed at Paris  
 1789: Hannah F. Gould, poet, born.  
 1792: Princess de Lamballe killed by a mob in Paris  
 1796: Battle of Wurzburg; Austrians defeated the French  
 1801: Prudence Crandall, philanthropist, born.  
 1807: Gorman Abbott, clergyman-author, born.  
 1807: British captured a Russian fleet in river Tagus Portugal  
 1810: Gardner Colby, philanthropist born.  
 1823: John Drew, Sr. actor born  
 1825: New York Sun issued for first time  
 1835: Stewart L. Woodford, diplomat born.  
 1839: George L. Raymond, author-educator, born.  
 1841: Congress passed a new Fiscal Bank bill

**M** 1849 Sarah Orne Jewett, author, born  
1855 Battle at Sand Hills with Sioux In-  
dians.  
1855 Mlle Rachel, French actress first  
acted in New York  
1862- Federalists evacuated Centerville, Va.,  
and left back on Washington  
1862 Fight at Fairfax Court House, Va  
1862- Confederates were defeated at Cum-  
berland Gap, Tenn.  
1862- Slight skirmish near Slaughterville,  
Ky.  
1862 Indians attacked Cedar City, Minn  
1863 Bloody Indian fight at White Stone  
Hill, Dakota Territory  
1864 Federal cavalry occupied Berryville,  
Va.  
1865 Alonzo C. Draper, brigadier-general,  
U S Volunteers, died.  
1866 Peace concluded between Prussia  
and Hesse-Darmstadt  
1867- President Johnson proclaimed the su-  
premacy of the Federal Civil Courts  
1870 A deputation asked Gen. Trochu, in  
Paris, to assume government of France.  
1872 National Industrial Exposition at  
Louisville, Ky., opened  
1872 National Convention of Radical Dem-  
ocrats, who rejected Greeley, nominated  
Charles O'Connor and J. Q. Adams, who  
declined  
1877- The "Princess Alice" sunk on the  
Thames, London, 900 lives lost  
1878 The death of Thiers was officially  
commemorated in Paris  
1881 General Ambrose Everett Burnside,  
governor and United States senator (R. I.),  
died.  
1883 A foreign exposition was opened at  
Boston  
1885 William McKendree Gwin, ex-Gov-  
ernor of California, died  
1888 The Imperial British East Africa  
Company chartered  
1890- Marianna North, English artist and  
botanist, died.  
1891- German government removed prohibi-  
tion on American pork.  
1892- British government assumed the pro-  
tectorate of Gilbert Islands  
1892- Paris physicians reported 42 deaths  
and 59 new cases of cholera  
1894 Forest fires in Michigan caused loss  
of about 1,100 lives  
1894 Chinese and Japanese fought in  
China  
1894- John Veitch, British philosophical  
critic, died.  
1896- Lorenzo Niles Fowler, American  
phenologist, died.  
1898- James Samuel Thomas Stranahan,  
"First Citizen of Brooklyn" (N. Y.), died.  
1903 Count Von Deym, Austrian ambas-  
sador to Great Britain, died  
1904 The British government made vigorous  
protests to Russia respecting the seizure  
of vessels  
1904- Kuropatkin gave a general order for  
the Russian retreat at Liaoyang  
1903- Calvin DeWitt, American general,  
died.  
1908- Lionel Sackville, Sackville-West,  
Lord Sackville, English diplomat, died  
1910 President Taft opened National Con-  
servative Congress at St. Paul, Minn.  
1910 Lockout at Clyde shipyards, 15,000  
men to 20,000 attended  
1910 Edwin Walker, American corporation  
lawyer died  
1911 Charles Ravenroft Greenleaf, Ameri-  
can general died.  
1912- John Calvin Martin, American phi-  
lanthropist, died  
1912 James A. McCallen, American orator  
and authority on Roman Catholic cere-  
monials and liturgy, died.  
1912 In special Ohio election constitu-  
tional amendments providing for initia-  
tive and referendum, abolition of death  
penalty, workmen's compensation for in-  
juries, improvement of roads, eight-hour labor  
law, and direct primaries were adopted,  
woman suffrage defeated  
1912- Official announcement that Great  
Britain would demand arbitration of  
Panama Tolls question

## SEPTEMBER 4

Feast-day of Sts. Marcellus and Valerian,  
martyrs. St. Utian; St. Ida, widow.  
Translation of St. Cuthbert; St. Rosalia,  
Virgin; St. Rnsa of Viterbo  
522 B. C.: Pindar, lyric poet, born.  
928- Henry of Brandenburg defeated the  
Slavs at Lenzen  
1241- Alexander III, king of Scotland,  
born  
1402 Gian Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan,  
died  
1456 Battle of Belgrade, Turks defeated  
1665- Fleet of Menendez appeared at Port  
Royal Fla.  
1671- Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox,  
regent of Scotland, killed.  
1686 George Percy, colonial governor of  
Virginia, born  
1688 Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester,  
died.  
1660 Parliament gave the King an annual  
income of £1,200,000 in return for aboli-  
tion of feudal claims  
1709 Jean François Regnard, French comic  
poet, died  
1725- Louis XV. married Marie Leszcyn-  
ski  
1754 French Parliament reentered Paris  
1757- Levin Winder, governor of Mary-  
land, born.  
1767 Charles Townshend, English orator  
and statesman died.  
1768 François René Vicomte de Château-  
briant, French author, born  
1796 Battle of Roveredo; French defeated  
Austrians

1797- French republicans executed a coup  
d'état, took complete possession of the gov-  
ernment, and revised Jacobin methods  
1802- French aerostat descended 8,000  
feet in a parachute.  
1802- Marcus Whitman, clergyman-pion-  
eer, born.  
1801- The "Intrepid" blown up at Tripoli  
1805- Wm E Dodge, philanthropist, born.  
1813 Andrew Jackson and Thos H. Ben-  
ton wounded in a brawl on the streets of  
Nashville, Tenn.  
1815 Lyman C. Draper, historian and edu-  
cator, born.  
1824 Phoebe Cary, poet, born  
1837 Congress met in special session to  
relieve financial stress  
1846 Daniel H. Burnham, architect, born.  
1848 Transportation of convicts to New  
South Wales ceased  
1848- Richard R. Bowker, American jour-  
nalist, born  
1852 Hudson steamboat "Reindeer" ex-  
ploded, killing 28 persons  
1852- William Macgillivray, Scottish nat-  
uralist, died.  
1853 Chicago and Galena railroad  
opened.  
1854 Giulia Grisi and Signor Mario ap-  
peared in opera at Castle Garden in New  
York City  
1856- Royal British Bank at London sus-  
pended payment  
1861 Confederates violated the neutrality  
of border states by sending troops into  
Kentucky  
1862- Morgan reached Kentucky on his  
second raid.  
1862- Lee crossed the Potomac and invaded  
Maryland  
1862- At Ridgeley, Minn., Indians killed  
and wounded 60 U S soldiers  
1863 Burnside and Federal army reached  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
1864- Confederate infantry drove Federal  
cavalry from Berryville, Va.  
1864- Federalists surprised Morgan's cavalry  
at Greenville, Tenn. Gen Morgan killed.  
1864- Stephen Hartman Long, engineer,  
died.  
1864- Henry Johnson, Governor of Louisi-  
ana, killed in battle  
1868- College of agriculture and mechanics  
opened at Hanover, N. H.  
1870- Revolution in Paris after announce-  
ment of surrender at Sedan  
1870- French emperor appointed a com-  
missioner of government at 3 10 P. M.  
1870- Paris mob invaded legislative cham-  
ber at 4 P. M., and Gambetta declared the  
deposition of the imperial government and  
the establishment of a republic  
1870- French senate, declaring adherence  
to Napoleon, met for last time  
1870- A government of defense proclaimed  
in Paris, General Trochu president  
1871- Citizens' mass meeting at New York  
appointed a Committee of Seventy to in-  
vestigate the Tweed ring  
1874- Jeffries Wyman, American anatomist,  
died.  
1875- Russians defeated 30,000 Turkestan  
troops at Khokand  
1878- International Congress of Weights  
and Measures met in Paris  
1879- The shah appointed two English-  
men to administer Indian finances  
1885- Rioters in Madrid, Spain, stormed  
German legation because of the Caroline  
Islands affair  
1885- About 4,500 striking miners in  
western Pennsylvania lost \$550,000 by an  
unsuccessful strike of four months  
1886 The Apaches under Geronimo sur-  
rendered to Gen Nelson Miles at Skeleton  
Canyon, Ariz.  
1886- Alexander, of Bulgaria, announced  
his intention to abdicate  
1887- Irish nationalists attempted to hold  
a meeting at Ballynecree, and were dispersed  
1889 Edward Litt Laman Blanchard, En-  
glish author died  
1890- Edward F. Noyes, ex-Governor of  
Ohio, died.  
1891- Chicago World's Fair Corporation  
asked the United States for a loan of  
\$5,000,000  
1891- Chinese burned houses of foreigners  
at Ichang  
1891- Patrick Egan, United States minister  
to Chile, recognized provisional govern-  
ment  
1893- Carnegie steel works at Homestead  
resumed work  
1894- Chinese in Japan and Japanese in  
China placed under care of American con-  
suls  
1894- In New York city and Brooklyn  
12,000 tailors struck against the task-  
work system  
1894- James Clark Walling, president Co-  
lumbian University, Washington D. C., died  
1895- Sven Lovén, Swedish naturalist and  
author, died.  
1895- Aguinaldo and Filipinos everywhere  
successful against Spain  
1900- Erastus Milo Cravath, president Flak  
University, died  
1901- Prince Ching of China made a  
formal expression of regret for the murder  
of the German minister  
1901- Chauncey McKeever, American gen-  
eral, died.  
1904- Russian rear-guard at Liaoyang,  
after holding off the Japanese for three days,  
burned stores and bridges and retreated  
1904- Anti-Jewish riots, murders, and  
looting at Smolna, Russia  
1905 Chinese deserters from Transvaal  
mines committed many outrages, 2,643 con-  
victions obtained  
1905- Robert McCulloch, general (Confed-  
erate), died.  
1907- Edward Hagerup Grieg, Scandinavian  
composer, died.

1908- United States battle-ship fleet left  
Melbourne  
1908- Augustus W. Corliss, American gen-  
eral, died.  
1908- Frank Pierce Sargent, immigration  
commissioner, died.  
1909- Chosen boundary agreement be-  
tween China and Japan signed  
1909- Chinese-Japanese agreement con-  
cerning Manchuria signed at Peking  
1909- Clyde Fitch, American playwright,  
died  
1909- Samuel Conrad Lemly, ex-judge-  
advocate-general, U S Army, died  
1911- Léopold Flameng, French engraver,  
died.  
1911- M. Garros, French aeronaut, in a  
Bleriot aeroplane rose to 13,943 feet  
1912- W. J. McGehee, American geologist,  
anthropologist, and hydrologist, died.

## SEPTEMBER 5

Feast-day of St. Alto, abbot, St. Bertin,  
abbot, St. Laurence Justinian, first  
archbishop of Venice  
1506- Solyman the Magnificent, sultan of  
Turkey, died.  
1568- Tommaso Campanella, Italian Do-  
minican monk, and philosopher, born.  
1569- Edmund Bonner, persecuting bishop,  
died  
1585- Cardinal Richelieu, French states-  
man, born.  
1588- Richard Tarleton, English comedian,  
died  
1609- Henry Hudson landed on New Jersey  
shore  
1618- Cardinal Duperron, French states-  
man and writer, died.  
1619- Emperor Ferdinand deposed by re-  
volting Bohemians  
1622- Marie de Medici compelled the  
king to make Richelieu a cardinal  
1734- Jean Benjamin de La Borde, French  
musician, born  
1749- John James Helderger, master of  
chords for George II, died  
1749- Thomas Lee became Governor of  
Virginia  
1750- Robert Fergusson, Scottish poet,  
born.  
1755- Exile of the Acadians announced  
1758- Thomas Eddy, author-philanthropist,  
born.  
1763- Indian battle at Bloody Bridge,  
N. H.  
1770- John Jortin, English church historian  
and critic died  
1774- First continental Congress and second  
colonial congress met in Carpenter's Hall,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
1774- Gage erected fortifications on the  
neck at Boston  
1781- The British Admiral Graves ar-  
rived at the Chesapeake and fought for  
two hours with French fleet under Comte  
de Grasse  
1795- David Humphrey made treaty with  
Algiers, agreeing to pay tribute  
1807- Heligoland taken from Denmark by  
England  
1807- Richard Chenevix Trench, dean of  
Westminster, etymologist, born  
1808- John Home, Scottish author, died.  
181- Anne Jean Leonard of Commissioners for  
Foreign Missions formally constituted at  
Farmington, Conn.  
1812- Fort Harrison, Ind., attacked by  
Indians  
1813- British brig "Boxer" surrendered to  
American "Enterprise"  
1813- James Wyatt, English architect, died.  
1816- Joseph C. Talmage, bishop of  
Indiana, born.  
1816- Wm A. Newell, Governor of New  
Jersey, born  
1826- Thoms Sterry Hunt, geologist and  
mineralogist, born.  
1835- John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the  
Treasury, born  
1836- Edward H. Hanse, author-journalist,  
born.  
1836- Myron W. Whitney, opera-singer,  
born.  
1846- Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe,  
British colonial administrator, died  
1855- Third bombardment of Sebastopol,  
Crimean war  
1855- Kansas Free-State Convention at  
Big Springs nominated ex-Governor  
Freder as candidate for congress  
1857- Auguste Comte, French philosopher,  
died.  
1862- General Bragg entered Kentucky  
1863- Federal Army and Navy bombarded  
Fort Wagner, at Charleston, S. C.  
1863- Women led a bread riot at Mohile,  
Ala.  
1864- Hannah Flagg Gould, American poet,  
died  
1867- Amy M. C. Beach, composer, born.  
1870- Reims, occupied by the Germans on  
previous day, made German headquar-  
ters  
1870- Jules Favre called on the United  
States for moral support of new French Re-  
public  
1871- French Senate abolished, and legisla-  
tive chamber dissolved, soldiers and  
National Guard fraternize  
1870- Red Republican flag raised at  
Lyons France  
1870- Gunning S. Bedford, American phy-  
sician and professor, died  
1871- Three French women sentenced to  
death for setting fires with petroleum  
1873- England paid Alabama claims  
award of \$15,500,000  
1873- France paid last installment of war  
indemnity.  
1875- Constitutional convention met at  
Austin, Texas  
1879- Aims of Afghan troops at Herat  
many officials killed

1891- Great petroleum fields discovered  
in region of Caspian sea  
1892- Daniel Dougherty, American legal  
author, died.  
1894- Forest fires in Minnesota destroyed  
16 towns  
1894- George Stoneman, American gen-  
eral-governor of California, died  
1894- Sir Edward Ingfield, admiral Brit-  
ish navy, died  
1895- August Valentine Kautz, American  
general, died.  
1897- Joseph W. Shannon, American actor,  
died.  
1898- Wilhelmina became queen of the  
Netherlands  
1899- Henry Niles Pierce, American (Pro-  
testant Episcopal) bishop, died  
1900- Arthur Sewall, American ship-builder,  
died.  
1902- Rudolf Virchow, German scientist,  
died.  
1905- Treaty of peace concluded between  
Russia and Japan  
1905- Civil war in Transcaucasia be-  
tween Armenians and Tartars  
1905- Ezekiah Butterworth, American  
author, died.  
1905- Thomas Theodore Crittenden, ex-  
Governor of Missouri, died.  
1906- David Torrance, Chief Justice of  
Connecticut, died  
1908- Alexander Troup, American journal-  
ist, died  
1910- Julian Edwards, American musical  
composer, died.  
1912- Arthur MacArthur, lieutenant-gen-  
eral U S Army, died  
1912- Richard Still Holmes, American  
Presbyterian minister and author, died  
1912- General Steever, American com-  
mander on Rio Grande border, asked for  
more troops to patrol "big bend" section  
of Texas

## SEPTEMBER 6

Feast-day of St. Pambo of Nitria, abbot,  
St. Macellinus, bishop of Lusk, St.  
Eleutherius, St. Bega, or Bees  
394- Battle of Aquileia; Eugenius slain  
972- John XIII, pope (950-972), died  
1191- Battle of Arsouf, Richard I de-  
feated the Saracens  
1620- The Pilgrims finally left Plymouth  
the "Mayflower"  
1645- Peace with the Indians celebrated  
at New Amsterdam  
1669- Candia, Crete, taken by the Turks  
1676- A Massachusetts force surprised and  
abducted the Indians at Cochecho, Maine  
1683- Jean Baptiste Colbert, French Minis-  
ter of Finance died.  
1701- James II, former king of England,  
died  
1715- The Earl of Mar proclaimed the "Old  
Pretender" as James III.  
1738- Moses Brown, merchant-philanthro-  
pist, born.  
1745- Edmund Gibson, English prelate and  
writer died.  
1757- Marquis de Lafayette born  
1760- John Dalton, English chemist, born.  
1774- The Continental Congress allowed  
one vote to each colony  
1781- British under Benedict Arnold  
burned New London, Conn., and mas-  
sacred garrison of Fort Griswold after  
surrender  
1781- De Grasse maneuvered French fleet  
for four days, and enabled De Barras to  
enter Chesapeake Bay and blockade Corn-  
wallis  
1784- George Alexander Stevens, English  
song writer, died  
1795- Battle of Dusseldorf, Austrians de-  
feated by the French  
1795- Frances Wright, reformer, born.  
1802- Spaight, Governor of North Caro-  
lina, fell in a duel  
1804- Rhode Island College henceforth called  
Brown University in honor of a benefactor,  
Nicholas Brown  
1805- Horatio Greenough, sculptor, born.  
1806- James H. Coffin, meteorologist, born  
1807- Danish government agreed to sur-  
render fleet to the British (See Septem-  
ber 2)  
1808- Louis Peter Anquetil, French his-  
torical writer, died  
1811- John H. Noyes, author and Perfec-  
tionist, founder of the Oneida Community,  
born  
1813- Battle of Dennewitz, French defeated  
1814- General Macomb withdrew the army  
from Plattsburg, N. Y.  
1815- Jane G. Swissheim, American re-  
former, born.  
1816- Wm S. Rosecrans, general, U S  
Army  
1821- Alvin P. Hays, Governor of Indiana,  
born  
1821- (Estant Episcopal) bishop, born.  
1830- Wm T. Armitage, American (Pro-  
testant Episcopal) bishop, died  
1831- Warsaw taken by the Russians  
1839- A fire in New York destroyed values  
of over \$10,000,000  
1839- Alger's martyr, the Columbiad, east.  
1842- British under Nott took possession of  
Shamir, Afghanistan, and dismantled the  
fortifications  
1854- Austrian army entered Bucharest,  
capital of Wallachia  
1857- William E. Russell, Governor of Mas-  
sachusetts (1850-1893), born  
1859- Addison J. Bacheller, author, born.  
1860- Francis H., last Bourbon king of  
Spain and Sicily, deposed.  
1861- Jane Addams, social worker, born.  
1861- Grant occupied Paducah, Ky.  
1862- Lee occupied Fredericksburg, Md.  
1862- Confederate cavalry attack near  
Martinsburg, W. Va., repulsed  
1862- Confederate attack at Washington,  
N. C., repulsed  
1862- Gen. Hunt with 6,000 Confederates  
appeared opposite Cincinnati, O.



- 1862: Convention for preservation of Holy Sepulcher signed by Russia, France, and Turkey.
- 1862: John Bird Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
- 1866: Cornerstone of the Douglas monument laid at Chicago.
- 1869: Fire in coal-mine at Avondale, Pa., killed 108 men.
- 1870: National Guards replaced the police in Paris.
- 1870: Munich, Stuttgart, and other South German cities declared for union with North Germany.
- 1871: French National Assembly voted to make the whole country pay for the losses of the invaded provinces.
- 1875: Constitutional convention met at Montgomery, Ala.
- 1875: North Carolina constitutional convention met at Raleigh.
- 1876: Bronze statue of Lafayette, a gift of France, unveiled in Union Square, New York.
- 1878: Mehemet Ali, Pasba, murdered by rioters near Skutari.
- 1879: British began march toward Kabul, Afghanistan.
- 1881: An exposition at Milwaukee, Wis., was opened.
- 1881: President Garfield moved to Elberon, N. J.
- 1891: A dense fog on New England coast made this a "dark day."
- 1892: Part of the resigning Dublin police were reinstated.
- 1893: The new steamboat "Maid-of-the-East" made passage through lower rapids and whirlpools of Niagara.
- 1894: China made formal declaration of war against France.
- 1896: A regency is appointed in Bulgaria.
- 1897: Short-lived revolution began in Salvador.
- 1898: John Johnstone (Lester) Wallack, actor and dramatist died.
- 1898: Great Britain annexed Humphreys and Rileson, two small Pacific Islands.
- 1899: Shipwrights in Cumberland, England, struck for higher wages.
- 1899: General Boulanger, French agitator, demanded a trial by court martial.
- 1899: Gold discovered near Halifax, N. S.
- 1899: Rodney C. Ward, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, died.
- 1899: Labor Congress at Ottawa demanded that the office of governor-general of Canada be made elective.
- 1899: Robert Francis Erskine, Earl of Rosslyn, died.
- 1899: Victoria legislature adopted the Australian federation act.
- 1899: A few cases of cholera on steamers detained in lower bay, New York.
- 1899: Officers of the navy of Brazil demanded resignation of President Peixoto.
- 1899: Stambuloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, stoned by mob.
- 1899: Henry Eugene Davies, American general, died.
- 1899: George Brown Goode, American naturalist, died.
- 1899: Lydenburg, in the Transvaal, captured by British.
- 1899: Duke of Abruzzi's polar expedition returned, having reached 86° 33' north latitude.
- 1899: Sultan of Turkey ordered release of Miss Stone, missionary, and others held to ransom by Bulgarian brigands.
- 1899: President McKinley fatally wounded by an assassin.
- 1899: Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, British chemist, died.
- 1899: Philip J. Bailey, British author, died.
- 1899: Charles A. Cutter, American librarian, died.
- 1899: Shusha, Russia, burned; Tatars and Armenians fight, 250 killed and \$2,000,000 damage to property.
- 1899: Massacre of Jews at Kishinev, Russia.
- 1899: Judson Stuart Landon, American jurist, died.
- 1899: William Henry Merrill, American journalist, died.
- 1899: M. Sully Prudhomme, French poet and academician, died.
- 1899: Peary announced his discovery of the north pole.
- 1899: Spanish troops subdued Riff tribesmen in Morocco.
- 1899: Eucharist Congress opened at Montreal, Canada.
- 1899: Peruvians and Bolivians fought over the boundary.
- 1899: The forces of deposed Persian Shah defeated near Teheran.
- 1899: Roland G. Garros, French aviator, passed Old World record for altitude by 2460 feet, ascending in a monoplane 16,240 feet.
- 1899: New York syndicate holding famous old Manning and Mackintosh claim against Mexico, amounting to \$105,190,204, demanded payment.
- 1899: Battle of Breitenfeld or Leipzig; Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly.
- 1899: Commissioners of the New England Confederacy held their first meeting. John Winthrop, president.
- 1899: Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio, Italian historical writer, died.
- 1899: Charles I. rejected the modified proposals of Parliament.
- 1899: Truce of Temesvár signed.
- 1899: Grand alliance formed to secure Spanish succession to Leopold I.
- 1899: Battle of Turin; French defeated by Prince Eugene.
- 1899: Georges Louis, Comte de Buffon, French naturalist, born.
- 1899: Captain John Porteous lynched by a mob in Edinburgh, Scotland.
- 1899: English bombardment Genoa.
- 1899: John Armstrong, Scottish medical writer, died.
- 1899: Clark Bissell, Governor of Connecticut, born.
- 1899: Leonard Euler, Swiss mathematician, died.
- 1899: Battle of Dunkirk; Duke of York defeated.
- 1899: Elias C. Herring, inventor of safes, born.
- 1899: Robert Morrison, first Protestant missionary, reached China.
- 1899: Danish fleet given up to the British.
- 1899: Niles Register, Baltimore, first issued.
- 1899: Battle of Borodino; French defeated Russians.
- 1899: Howell Cobb, American statesman, born.
- 1899: James W. Wallack first appeared in America.
- 1899: Thomas Talbot, Governor of Massachusetts, born.
- 1899: Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President, born.
- 1899: Nathaniel Wheeler, manufacturer, born.
- 1899: Joseph S. Hubbard, American astronomer, born.
- 1899: Ferdinand V. Hayden, American geologist, born.
- 1899: Hannah More, British religious writer, died.
- 1899: Grace Darling and her father, keeper of Longstone lighthouse, Farnes Islands, rescued nine people from a wreck.
- 1899: Melville D. Landon, author, born.
- 1899: A Protestant bishopric was established at Jerusalem.
- 1899: General Scott learned that the Mexicans had broken the armistice, and renewed hostilities.
- 1899: E. M. Holland, actor, born.
- 1899: Hesse-Cassel declared in a state of war.
- 1899: Hanover became a member of the Tariff Union.
- 1899: The rebels captured Shanghai.
- 1899: Charles Reid Barnes, botanist, born.
- 1899: An Insurrection broke out in the Papal States.
- 1899: People of Fossombrone appealed to Sardinia for relief from oppression of the Papal troops.
- 1899: Federals captured Shepherdsville, Ky.
- 1899: Federal expedition under Gen. Banks reached Sabine Pass, Texas.
- 1899: Confederates evacuated Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, near Charleston, S. C.
- 1899: Confederate Gen. Bragg made stand on Lookout Mountain.
- 1899: Confederates defeated at Reedyville, Tenn.
- 1899: President Johnson issued second amnesty proclamation.
- 1899: Matthias William Baldwin, locomotive inventor, died.
- 1899: British sailed from Bombay to rescue English prisoners held by Theodore of Abyssinia.
- 1899: President Johnson proclaimed a general amnesty, including all but a few principal leaders.
- 1899: James Munroe, colonel U. S. Volunteers, died.
- 1899: People of New Jersey ratified 28 amendments to the constitution.
- 1899: Nez Percés Indians went on war-path in Idaho.
- 1899: Artillery duel at Plevna; Russians under Todleben began bombardment.
- 1899: Fortress of Trebinje in Bosnia surrendered to Austria.
- 1899: Parliament passed an employer's liability act.
- 1899: Hugh Sidney Lanier, American poet, died.
- 1899: First of a series of earthquakes partly destroyed the Panama railroad.
- 1899: Afghan troops fought insurgents under Ayub Khan.
- 1899: Alexander of Bulgaria formally renounced the throne.
- 1899: Series of races between American yacht "Mayflower" and the English "Galatea" began for the America Cup.
- 1899: "Mayflower" winning.
- 1899: Imperial British East Africa Company chartered.
- 1899: Marquis de Molin, Spanish politician and writer, died.
- 1899: Austria signified her intention of annexing Bosnia.
- 1899: American war-ship sent to Honolulu to protect American interests.
- 1899: Canada forbade all immigration to Quebec because of cholera.
- 1899: Francis Kernan, American jurist, Senator from New York, died.
- 1899: John Greenleaf Whittier, American poet, died.
- 1899: People of Toronto, Canada voted against running street-cars on Sunday.
- 1899: The Rhine was declared officially to be infected with cholera, and bathing was forbidden.
- 1899: Coal-miners' riots in England quelled by troops.
- 1899: Brazilian navy revolted, and shelled Rio de Janeiro.
- 1899: Brazilian government stopped all telegraphing to foreign ports.
- 1899: Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary of State, died.
- 1899: The Porte rejected a proposition for the control of Armenia by the powers.
- 1899: "Defender," "Valkyrie" races for America Cup began.
- 1899: Edward L. Pierce, American lawyer, author, and philanthropist, died.
- 1899: Li Hung Chang was dismissed from all offices in China.
- 1899: John Bull Smith Dimitry, American author, died.
- 1899: Day of prayer and humiliation in Australia for rain.
- 1899: William Nathaniel Roach, ex-U. S. Senator from North Dakota, died.
- 1899: Frank Tousey, American publisher, died.
- 1899: Italian gunboat "Crête-à-Pierrot," with her commander, Admiral Killick, sunk by German gunboat "Panther."
- 1899: Chinese Board of Commerce created by an edict.
- 1899: Thomas March Clark, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.
- 1899: United States troops maneuvered on old Bull Run battlefield.
- 1899: Treaty between Tibet and England signed.
- 1899: Japanese rioting because of treaty terms caused Tokyo to be put under martial law.
- 1899: State of revolution prevailed in the Caucasus; thousands killed in the Baku oil region.
- 1899: Soto la Marina, Mexico, was overwhelmed by a great wave.
- 1899: William Holman Hunt, one of the founders of the English Pre-Raphaelite school of painting, died.
- 1899: James Shackelford, American general, died.
- 1899: The Hague tribunal announced North Atlantic coast fisheries award; generally against the United States.
- 1899: James Nevins Hyde, American surgeon, died.
- 1899: Serious outbreaks took place in Szechwan province, China.
- 1899: Maschika Shimose, Japanese chemist, inventor of a high explosive, died.
- 1899: Germany planned extensive trade campaign in Brazil.
- 1899: Archibald Loudon Snowden, American numismatic and diplomat, died.
- 1899: Four priceless historic paintings in Château de Versailles, France, mutilated by vandals.
- 1899: Italian official report stated that 66 officers and 783 men had been killed in war with Turkey.
- 1899: Representations from Great Britain and France, Spain agreed not to harbor Portuguese royalist refugees.
- 1899: Feast-day of Nativity of the Virgin; St. Adrian, martyr, St. Sidoronius, Saints Eusebius, Nestabius, Zeno, and Nestor, martyrs, St. Corbinian; Holy Name of the Blessed Virgin.
- 1899: Titus captured and sacked Jerusalem.
- 1899: Richard Coeur de Lion, Richard I of England, born.
- 1899: Thomas, duke of Gloucester, murdered.
- 1899: English at Paris attacked by the French.
- 1899: Lodovico Ariosto, Italian poet, born.
- 1899: Richard III. crowned again at York, England.
- 1899: Amy Robsart, wife of Earl of Leicester, died.
- 1899: Construction of a fort at St. Augustine, Fla., began.
- 1899: Louis II de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, born.
- 1899: Gloucester, England, besieged by Royalists, was relieved by Essex.
- 1899: Frances Quarles, English poet, died.
- 1899: Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I of England, died.
- 1899: Joseph Hall, English bishop and author, died.
- 1899: Dutch surrendered New Amsterdam to the English, name changed to New York.
- 1899: French captured Treves in Prussia.
- 1899: Nathaniel Daggett, American educator, born.
- 1899: Dudley Saltonstall, American naval officer, born.
- 1899: Colonial force going to relief of Fort Edward, driven back by French and Indians, French and Indians later same day driven back by Colonial militia.
- 1899: Col. John Armstrong with 300 volunteers destroyed hostile Indians in western Pennsylvania.
- 1899: Convention of Kloster-Zeven signed.
- 1899: Montreal, Canada, fell into the hands of the English.
- 1899: French governor of Canada surrendered to England.
- 1899: George III, of England married Charlotte Sophie of Mecklenburg.
- 1899: John Leyden, Scottish poet, physician, and Orientalist, born.
- 1899: American army under Gates established a fortified camp at Bemis Heights, near Saratoga, N. Y.
- 1899: Governor Calvez of Louisiana captured Fort Mancher.
- 1899: The British advancing northward entered North Carolina.
- 1899: George M. Tronp, Governor of Georgia, born.
- 1899: Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.
- 1899: Lafayette, with 8,000 men, cut off retreat of Cornwallis into North Carolina.
- 1899: William Collins, British artist, born.
- 1899: Joshua Leavitt, American reformer, born.
- 1899: Battle of Bassano; French defeated Austrians.
- 1899: Battle of Ballinamuck; French and Irish rebels defeated.
- 1899: Third coalition formed against Bonaparte.
- 1899: Francis Bowen, author and educator, born.
- 1899: Alexander Ramsey, American statesman, born.
- 1899: Lafayette bade farewell to America, and sailed for France on an American frigate.
- 1899: Clarence C. Cook, American art critic, born.
- 1899: George Crook, Indian fighter, born.
- 1899: First Protestant missionary to Persia ordained.
- 1899: Sir Geo. Beek and party returned from a two-year Arctic trip.
- 1899: Arthur W. Wright, American physicist and inventor, born.
- 1899: Raphael Pumpelly, American geologist and writer, born.
- 1899: British under Pollock captured Jagdalak Pass in Afghanistan.
- 1899: Battle of Molino del Rey, Mexican war.
- 1899: Wallack's Theater, New York, opened.
- 1899: French captured the Malakoff, Crimean war.
- 1899: Treaty of Zven rejected by England.
- 1899: Influential men met at Charleston, S. C. and formed the "1860 Association."
- 1899: Garibaldi assumed dictatorship of the two Sicilies.
- 1899: Steamer "Lady Elgin" collided with a schooner on Lake Michigan and sunk with 287 persons.
- 1899: Skirmish at Poolesville, Md.
- 1899: General Lee, by proclamation, invited people of eastern Maryland to join the Confederacy.
- 1899: General Stuart repulsed by Federals at Edward's Ferry, Va.
- 1899: Fight with Indians at Lower Agency, Minn.
- 1899: Federals repulsed with heavy loss in an attack on Fort Sumter.
- 1899: Federal expedition into Texas defeated at Sabine Pass.
- 1899: Sherman entered Atlanta, Ga.
- 1899: Confederates under General Price marched on Missouri.
- 1899: McClellan accepted Democratic nomination, but rejected the platform.
- 1899: Prussia made treaty of alliance with North German states.
- 1899: William Pitt Fessenden, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Senator for Maine, died.
- 1899: Strasburg invested by 60,000 men.
- 1899: The United States and Spain recognized the French Republic.
- 1899: General Rossel, French communist, sentenced to death.
- 1899: John Edward Holbrook, American naturalist, died.
- 1899: Oscar II. succeeded his brother on the Swedish throne.
- 1899: New port at Finishing, in the Netherlands, opened.
- 1899: Caleb Lyon, ex-Governor of Idaho, died.
- 1899: William M. Tweed, New York's absconding boss, arrested at Vigo, Spain.
- 1899: Austrians occupied Novi-Bazar, Bosnia.
- 1899: William Morris Hunt, American painter, died.
- 1899: Colliery explosion at Durham, England, caused 164 deaths.
- 1899: Last spike driven in Northern Pacific R. R. near Gold Creek, Mont.
- 1899: Tornado nearly destroyed Washington Court House, Ohio.
- 1899: Catholic priests in Pittsburgh, Pa., forbade children going to public schools.
- 1899: United States cruiser "Philadelphia" launched.
- 1899: Dock laborers at Southampton, England, struck.
- 1899: Isaac P. Christman, Senator for Michigan, died.
- 1899: First carload of raisins shipped from Fresno, Cal.
- 1899: Denmark removed prohibition on American pork.
- 1899: Jonas M. Bundy, French journalist, died.
- 1899: Governor of New York sent troops to Fire Island because of threatened quarantine troubles.
- 1899: Enrico Cialdini, duke of Gaeta, Italian general and diplomat, died.
- 1899: Emperor of Germany ordered the abolishment of all exceptional laws in Alsace and Lorraine.
- 1899: Women of New Zealand received the suffrage.
- 1899: Foreign admirals at Rio de Janeiro combined to prevent bombardment by insurgent fleet.
- 1899: Louis d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, died.
- 1899: Herman Ludwig von Helmholtz, German scientist, died.
- 1899: Richard S. Gatlin, American general (Confederate), died.
- 1899: John Kemp Mizner, American general, died.
- 1899: Henry Pickens, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1899: British captured the Manchberg, Transvaal.
- 1899: Tornado at Galveston, Texas, killed 7,000 persons and destroyed property valued over \$30,000,000.
- 1899: Bulgarian Sobrauje impeached ex-Premier Ivantcheff and others for treason.

## SEPTEMBER 7

Feast-day of St. Regina or Reine virgin and martyr St. Evaristus, bishop of Orleans, St. Grimoire, martyr, St. Clod, St. Mandelbert, virgin.

1285: Gerona, Spain, surrendered to the French.

1303: Pope Boniface VIII. was seized by the French.

1497: Perkins Warbeck landed in Cornwall, and was joined by 3,000 men.

1522: Magellan's ship completed the circumnavigation of the globe.

1533: Elizabeth, queen of England, born.

1548: Catherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., died.

1556: The abdication of Charles V. announced to the Estates.

SEPTEMBER 11

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1901: Lord Morris and Killanin, ex-Lord Chief Justice of Ireland died.  
1901: Johannes von Miquel, German statesman, died.  
1904: George Claude Lorimer, American clergyman and author died.  
1906: President Palma appealed to the United States for intervention in Cuba.  
1906: Massacre of Jews at Siedlec, Poland.  
1909: Henry Clark Corbin, lieutenant-general, U. S. Army, died.  
1910: Emily Blackwell, former dean of Woman's Medical College, New York Infirmary died.  
1911: Thomas Dwight, American anatomist (Harvard) died.  
1911: M. Hilles flew 776 miles in a little more than 14 hours.  
1912: Pope Pius X. directed that the body of Pope Leo XIII., tentatively buried in St. Peter's, be removed to a tomb in the Lateran basilica.  
1912: Nicaraguan regulars defeated rebel force at Catrina.  
1912: Lord Deedes presented a challenge cup to the American National Horse Show Association, to be competed for by officers of the U. S. Army only.  
1912: Russian Minister of Marines proclaimed Sebastopol in a state of siege on account of naval mutiny.

## SEPTEMBER 9

Feast-day of Saints Gorgonius, Dorotheus, and companions, martyrs, St. Kieran, St. Omer, St. Osmanna, virgin; St. Bettelin, hermit.  
1087: William the Conqueror, king of England died.  
1227: Frederick II, emperor embarked an army of 46,000 Crusaders for fifth Crusade.  
1409: University of Leipzig founded.  
1488: Anne of Brittany seized the duchy on the death of the duke her father.  
1513: Battle of Flodden, English defeated the Scots.  
1513: James IV., king of Scotland, killed at Flodden.  
1561: Catherine de Medici called the Policy Conference between Roman Catholic and Reformed clergy.  
1609: Henry Hudson passed within the Narrows of New York Bay.  
1612: Periphan surrendered to the French after two years' siege.  
1656: Sir Richard Staines, with part of Admiral Blake's fleet, attacked the Spanish treasure fleet off Cadiz, Spanish loss nearly £2,000,000.  
1677: Hatfield, Mass., again attacked by Indians.  
1692: Six women condemned as witches in Massachusetts.  
1702: Maximilian, of Bavaria took Ulm for France.  
1708: The Congregational synod formed the Saybrook platform on which both Congregationalists and Presbyterians in the northeast united.  
1711: Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts, born.  
1753: Sir John Soane, English architect, died.  
1770: Bernard Siegfried Albinus, German anatomist, died.  
1771: Robert Wood, Irish archaeologist, died.  
1774: Suffolk (Mass.) resolves adopted.  
1776: By Congress the colonies were first called The United States of America.  
1776: Calvin Pease, Chief Justice of Ohio, born.  
1788: Eleazar Lord, author and financier, born.  
1789: William Cranch Bond, astronomer, born.  
1791: St. Clair, with 2,000 men set out to subdue the Miami Indian Confederacy in Ohio.  
1795: Connecticut sold the remainder of her "Western Reserve" for \$1,200,000.  
1799: Battle of Zuyper Sluys; French defeated.  
1801: Gilbert Wakefield, English politician and classical scholar, died.  
1807: Austrians joined the alliance against France, and invaded Bavaria.  
1809: First Roman Catholic church in Boston consecrated.  
1815: George Washington Eastman, educator, born.  
1826: The Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal) first issued.  
1841: President Tyler vetoed the new fiscal bill.  
1842: Elliott Cones, American naturalist, born.  
1844: Maurice Thompson, American author, born.  
1848: Fire in Albany, N. Y., destroyed property worth \$3,000,000.  
1850: California admitted into the Union as a free State.  
1850: New Mexico and Utah organized as territories.  
1850: Victor F. Lawson, American journalist, born.  
1853: The remnant of Table Rock at Niagara Falls fell.  
1857: Russians evacuated Sebastopol after losing 17,000 men.  
1862: Confederate attack at Williamsburg, Va., repulsed.  
1863: Federals under Burnside defeated Confederates at Cumberland Gap, Va.  
1867: Federals entered Chattanooga, Tenn.  
1867: At Telford, Tenn., the Federals lost 300 prisoners.  
1864: Generals Sherman and Hood arranged an armistice to allow the removal of non-combatants from Atlanta, Ga.  
1868: A fight with Indians on Republican River, Kan.  
1869: John A. Rawlins, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, ex-Secretary of War, died.

1870: German army, in five corps marched on Paris.  
1870: Laon, France, surrendered to save the city from destruction.  
1870: Messages between the Germans and French conveyed by Lord Lyons, British ambassador.  
1870: Switzerland recognized the French Republic.  
1870: Nathan Lord, proslavery advocate, president Dartmouth College, died.  
1874: Spanish Carlists defeated near Mora.  
1882: The French hoisted their flag at Cumberland Stage in Newfoundland.  
1888: Shah of Persia opened traffic on the Karun river to all nations.  
1889: At Vilna, 8,000 Czechs joined the Greek Church.  
1890: Henry Parry Liddon, English author, dean of St. Paul's died.  
1891: François Paul Jules Grévy, President of France, died.  
1891: Ubaldo Peruzzi, Italian statesman, died.  
1891: William Theed, British sculptor, died.  
1892: Jupiter's fifth moon discovered.  
1893: Martial law proclaimed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
1893: Thomas Hazle Parke, British African explorer died.  
1894: Chinese Admiral Ting degraded for incapacity and cowardice.  
1894: Heinrich Karl Brugsch, German Egyptologist, died.  
1896: Henry B. Payne, ex-senator from Ohio, died.  
1899: James Biddle Eustis, ex-senator and diplomat, died.  
1902: Australian Commonwealth tariff bill passed.  
1902: William Allen Butler, American lawyer and author, died.  
1907: Persian Cabinet of eight responsible ministers appointed.  
1909: Edward Henry Harriman, American railroad magnate, died.  
1909: Edward Moody McCook, American major-general, died.  
1910: Lloyd Wheaton Bowers, United States Solicitor-General, died.  
1911: A \$100,000,000 corporation formed to take over California trolley lines.  
1911: An aerial postal service inaugurated over a line of 20 miles (between Windsor and Hendon) in England.  
1911: Fraaels Andrew Mareh, American philologist (Lafayette College), died.  
1912: Emil Bohuslav Frida ("Jaroslav Vrchlický"), Czech poet, died.  
1912: Arthur Lumley, American painter and author, died.  
1912: Alexander Watkins Terrell, American diplomat, died.  
1912: William T. Haines, Republican, elected Governor of Maine by plurality of 3,000 over Governor Frederick W. Plaisted, Democrat.  
1912: Professor Vilhelm Stefansson, American Museum of Natural History, after five years of Arctic exploration, reported discovery on Coronation Gulf of 18 groups of lost tribe of white Eskimos, about 2,000 in all, possibly descendants of Lef Eriksen's followers.  
1912: United States Secretary of State Knox was received with honor in Tokio.  
1912: Jules Vedrine, French aviator, won trophy in race for world's championship at Clearing, Ill.  
1912: American Bankers' Association met at Detroit in 38th annual convention.  
1912: Francis J. Swayze, New Jersey Supreme Court Justice, decided that the Socialist Party was legalized in New Jersey and that any member might display a red flag, the party emblem.

## SEPTEMBER 10

Feast-day of Saints Nemesianus, Felix, Ludas, another Felix, etc., martyrs and confessors; St. Pulcheria, empress; St. Finian; St. Salsius; St. Nicholas of Tolentino.  
954: Louis d'Outremer, king of France, died.  
1297: Battle of Cambuskenneth, Wallace defeated English.  
1410: John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, assassinated.  
1468: Treaty of Ancenis between Louis XI of France and Francis II, duke of Brittany.  
1543: The remains of De Soto's expedition reached Panuco, Mexico.  
1547: Battle of Pindie, English defeated the Scots.  
1565: The French fleet left Port Royal to attack Spaniards at St. Augustine.  
1607: Governor Wingfield of Virginia impeached for embezzling.  
1608: John Smith formally elected governor of the Jamestown Colony.  
1621: Sir William Alexander obtained all Acadia as Nova Scotia.  
1691: Dr. Edward Pocock, English traveler and scholar, died.  
1718: The pirate Stede Bonnet executed at Charleston, S. C.  
1736: Carter Braxton, American statesman, born.  
1738: Thomas Sheridan, Irish author, died.  
1746: French attacked Madras with force of 3,500 men.  
1750: Nicholas Biddle, American naval officer, born.  
1755: About 5,000 Acadians banished from Nova Scotia.  
1770: Captain William, at Boston, delivered the last 5 troops.  
1771: Mungo Park, Scottish explorer in Africa, born.  
1779: Indian village at Canandaigua burned.

1780: Hyder Ali overran the Carnatic in India.  
1785: The United States and Prussia signed treaty of amity and commerce.  
1787: John J. Crittenden, American statesman, born.  
1789: Congress ordered the creation of three executive departments.  
1797: Mrs. Godwin (Mary Wollstonecraft), English writer, died.  
1802: Piedmont was formally annexed to France.  
1806: Johann Christoph Adelung, German philologist, died.  
1811: Battle of Ximena, Spaniards defeated the French.  
1813: Perry's victory on Lake Erie, near Put-In-Bay.  
1813: Frank H. Hamilton, American surgeon, born.  
1818: Noah Davis, New York jurist, born.  
1820: Corner-stone of Fort Snelling, Minn., laid.  
1822: John A. Whipple, American inventor, born.  
1825: Henry Mollenhauer, musician, born.  
1835: Joseph Wheeler, American soldier and congressman, born.  
1839: Charles S. Pelee, American scientist, born.  
1846: Elias Howe patented a sewing machine.  
1847: John B. Walker, author and editor, born.  
1849: Edwin Booth made his first stage appearance at Boston.  
1850: Congress passed the Fugitive-Slave Bill.  
1852: Urquiza was deposed as president of the Argentine Republic.  
1852: Peter T. Austen, American chemist, born.  
1852: Foulney Bigelow, American author, born.  
1857: James E. Keeler, American astronomer, born.  
1859: Fire at Constantinople consumed more than 1,000 houses.  
1861: Battle at Carnifax Ferry, Va. Confederates under Floyd defeated by Rosecrans.  
1861: General A. S. Johnston appointed to command the Department of Tennessee.  
1861: Cumberland Ford, Ky., occupied by three regiments of Confederates under Gen. Zollicoffer.  
1861: Lexington, Ky., occupied by Union Home Guard.  
1861: General George H. Thomas assigned to Federal command in eastern Kentucky.  
1862: Confederates captured government property at Gauley, W. Va.  
1862: General R. E. Lee occupied Hagers-town, Md.  
1862: Colonel Grierson defeated Confederate cavalry at Coldwater, Miss.  
1862: Federals defeated at Fayetteville, W. Va.  
1862: Governor of Pennsylvania called for 100,000 men.  
1862: The "Royal Oak," British ironclad, launched.  
1863: Confederates attacked the Federal advance at Stevens's Gap, Tenn.  
1863: Federal authority reestablished at Little Rock, Ark.  
1869: Tenant-right agitation began at Cork.  
1869: John Bell, American lawyer, former Secretary of War, died.  
1876: Great Britain remonstrated with Greece for arming against Turkey.  
1880: Samuel Stehman Haldeman, naturalist, philologist, and author, died.  
1881: Royal Alexander theater in London burned.  
1882: Storm and great waves damaged Coney Island, N. Y.  
1889: All judges at Riga arrested for using German instead of Russian language.  
1889: Samuel Sullivan Cox, American politician, died.  
1892: Cholera broke out in Gallela, Austria.  
1896: James Lewis, American comedian, died.  
1897: Theodore Lyman, American zoologist, died.  
1898: Empress of Austria assassinated by an anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland.  
1905: Armenian villages burned in the Zangezurak region, Russia.  
1906: Town of Kwarell in the Caucasus destroyed by an avalanche, 250 killed.  
1907: Royal proclamation changed Colony to Dominion of New Zealand.  
1909: Celora E. Martin, American jurist, died.  
1910: William Calvin Oates, ex-Governor of Alabama, died.  
1912: Marie La-Salle-Rabinoff, American soprano, died.  
1912: On permission of the United States the Mexican government prepared to send troops across American territory to fight rebels in Sonora.  
1912: At a meeting in London actors and actresses opposed Sunday performances.  
1912: Washington State Progressive convention nominated Robert T. Hodges of Seattle for governor.  
1912: Mrs. Robert W. La Follette assumed leadership of movement for equal suffrage in Wisconsin.  
1912: Delaware Democratic State convention nominated Thomas H. Monaghan of Wilmington for governor.  
1912: In Colorado's first State-wide primary only 39 to 40 per cent of 250,000 registered voters voted.  
1912: Rosa Pitloroff, American swimmer, swam 16 miles in 4 h 34 m in the Thames, England.

Feast-day of Sts. Protus and Hyacinthus, martyrs, St. Paphnutius, St. Palfen of Lyons.  
1217: First written treaty made by England signed with Prince Louis son of Philip III of France renouncing his pretensions to the throne of England.  
1297: Treasurer Cressingham killed at battle of Stirling Bridge.  
1322: Ulysses Aldrovandus, Italian naturalist, born.  
1584: Thomas Erpenius, Dutch Orientalist, born.  
1609: Henry Hudson entered the Hudson river.  
1611: Henri, Vicomte de Turenne, French commander, born.  
1645: Bristol surrendered to Cromwell; English civil war.  
1677: James Harrington, English political writer, died.  
1697: Battle of Zenta; Prince Eugene defeated Turks.  
1700: James Thomson, British poet, born.  
1709: Battle of Malplaquet, Marlborough victorious.  
1731: Josiah Whitney, soldier of the Revolution, born.  
1741: Arthur Young, English agricultural writer, born.  
1744: Sarah Baiche, philanthropist, born.  
1768: James Brown, soldier, senator and judge, born.  
1776: Admiral Howe conferred with a committee from Congress which disclaimed submission.  
1777: Battle of Brandywine, Washington defeated.  
1777: Felix Grundy, statesman, attorney-general, born.  
1781: Johann August Ernesti, German philologist and theologian, died.  
1786: A Sectional Convention met at Annapolis, Md., to regulate the commerce of Chesapeake Bay.  
1793: Quosnoy reduced by the Austrians.  
1800: Daniel S. Dickinson, U. S. Senator, attorney-general, born.  
1806: John Brand, English antiquary, died.  
1809: Sterling Price, Governor of Missouri, Confederate general, born.  
1810: James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania, born.  
1814: Battle of Plattsburg, British defeated by Americans.  
1814: Battle of Lake Champlain, British defeated by Americans.  
1823: David Ricardo, English political economist, died.  
1826: Alleged abduction of William Morgan by Freemasons caused intense excitement.  
1833: Republican Insurrection in Lyons, France.  
1838: John Ireland, Roman Catholic archbishop, born.  
1841: All of President Tyler's Cabinet, except Webster, resigned because of Tyler's veto of the Fiscal Corporation Bill.  
1841: Silas Casey, naval officer, born.  
1846: Basil Hall, British naval officer and author, died.  
1848: Hungarians rose in rebellion to secure civil rights.  
1850: Jenny Lind first appeared on the concert stage at Castle Garden, New York city, 7,000 persons paid \$30,000.  
1851: Eliot at Christiana, Pa., over rescue of a fugitive slave, over a killed and sheriff's posse routed.  
1857: Buenos Aires seceded from the Argentine Confederation.  
1858: Three regiments from Missouri attacked Lawrence, Kan., but were repulsed.  
1856: Governor Geary, of Kansas, released free-state prisoners at Leecompton on bail and ordered disbanding of armed gangs.  
1860: Garibaldi surrendered captured Neapolitan fleet to Sardinia.  
1860: Sardinian troops entered Papal States.  
1861: Kentucky legislature called on Confederate troops to leave the State.  
1861: President Lincoln revoked Gen. Fremont's emancipation order.  
1861: Battle of Faxon, Argentine federalists defeated.  
1862: Confederates captured Marysville, Ky.  
1862: Military reforms in Prussia caused bitter discontents.  
1863: Battle at Dalton, Ga.  
1863: Federals captured part of James Island, Charleston harbor.  
1866: New Jersey ratified the 14th amendment.  
1866: An annexation bill passed Prussian Parliament, enlarging the kingdom by the addition of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Nassau, Frankfurt, Laueburg, and Schleswig-Holstein.  
1870: Pius IX. refused all offers of compromise with the King of Italy.  
1870: David Austin Sayre, benefactor of Kentucky, died.  
1873: Edwin S. McCook, American major-general, died.  
1877: Sangunary conflicts near Plevna, Russo-Turkish war.  
1877: A colliery explosion in Monmouthshire, England, killed 286 miners.  
1880: Marshall O. Roberts, New York philanthropist, died.  
1884: Alexander of Bulgaria appointed a commission to revise the Constitution.  
1886: Parliament rejected Mr. Parnell's Tenants' Relief bill.  
1887: "Moonlighters" in Ireland shot and killed police.  
1889: A storm on the coast of New Jersey wrecked 50 vessels and caused loss of millions of dollars.  
1889: International Bimetallism Congress met at Paris.  
1889: Captain Wissman offered \$25,000 for the head of Bushiri, an East African chief.

1891. Petroleum was discovered at Col-  
biago, southeast of Fresno, Cal.  
1891. John H. B. Latrobe, American law-  
yer, philanthropist, and inventor, died.  
1891. Théodore Augustin Ribot, French  
painter, died.  
1893. World's Parliament of Religions  
opened in Chicago.  
1894. The Cook Arctic expedition re-  
turned to New York, the "Miranda" hav-  
ing sunk.  
1894. Pio Pio, Mexican Governor of the  
Two Californias in 1845-46, died.  
1895. South Carolina Constitutional Con-  
vention began its sessions.  
1896. Fifteen brigands executed at Athens,  
Greece.  
1896. Francis James Child, professor of En-  
glish Literature at Harvard, died.  
1898. Hurricane in British West Indies  
caused loss of 500 lives.  
1900. The Transvaal placed under martial  
law by British.  
1900. British under Hart captured and re-  
occupied Potchefstroom.  
1900. President Kruger and other officials  
fled to Larenza Marques.  
1900. Lianghiang, China, stormed by the  
Germans during the Boxer rebellion.  
1905. Unrest in Finland; secret stores of  
arms and explosives were found.  
1906. Shah of Persia signed the reform  
ordinances.  
1907. Anti-Japanese riots broke out in  
Vancouver, British Columbia.  
1908. Persian nationalists successful at  
Tabriz.  
1909. Louis Miller, Chief Franciscan Super-  
ior in the United States, died.  
1910. Mount Etna was in violent eruption.  
1911. Robert G. Fowler left San Francisco  
to cross the continent in an aeroplane.  
1911. James Russell Soley, expert on naval  
law and author, died.  
1911. Freeman Pratt Tower, ex-president  
Montana Wesleyan College, died.  
1912. Peter Hecker, Cardinal, Arch-  
bishop of Lyons, France, died.  
1912. International Congress on Labor  
Legislation, at Zurich, favored 8-hour  
shifts in continuous work.  
1912. Chinese government authorized the  
building of Federal railways to connect  
principal ports and cities.  
1912. Mme. Curie and French capitalists  
purchased large radium deposits in Col-  
orado.  
1912. Fighting broke out on Bulgarian  
frontier, Turkey rushed troops thither,  
Bulgaria sent ultimatum to great pow-  
ers in regard to Macedonian autonomy.  
1912. Eucharistic Congress opened in  
Vienna 20,000 persons present.  
1912. Mexican rebels marched south;  
destroyed and looted American railways to  
prevent pursuit.  
1912. Magragan regulars defeated rebels  
near Santa Catalina.  
1912. Peruvian Senate approved internal  
loan of \$50,000,000 for national defense.  
1912. 'Onth of the Athenian Youth' was  
read by 125,000 public-school pupils in  
Boston.
- SEPTEMBER 12**
- Feast-day of: St. Albeus; St. Eanswile, St.  
Guy.  
490 B. C. Battle of Marathon.  
1213. Battle of Muret; Albigenses defeated.  
1367. Innocent VI, pope (1352-62) died.  
1414. Francis I, King of France, born.  
1605. Sir William Dugdale, English anti-  
quary, born.  
1612. Henri, Marquis de Cinq Mars, French  
courtier, executed.  
1619. Cromwell stormed Drogheda and  
massacred 3,000 men, for the most part  
English.  
1654. Cromwell excluded from Parliament  
all who would not support him.  
1683. Battle of Vienna, Sobieski defeated  
the Turks.  
1697. John Aiden, Pilgrim colonist, died.  
1711. French squadron under Duguay-  
Trouin captured Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
1764. Jean Philippe Rameau, French com-  
poser, died.  
1777. General Gates encamped at mouth of  
the Mahawuk river.  
1777. Washington returned to Philadel-  
phia with the remnants of his army.  
1777. Governor McKimly, of Delaware,  
captured by the British.  
1781. Governor Burke, of North Carolina,  
captured by Tories under David Fanning.  
1785. John T. Shubrick, naval officer,  
born.  
1797. Samuel J. May, reformer, born.  
1806. Andrew H. Foote, naval officer, born.  
1806. Edward Lord Thurlow, Chancellor  
of England died.  
1810. Philip F. Thomas, Secretary of the  
Treasury, born.  
1811. James Hall, scientist, born.  
1812. Richard M. Hoe, inventor, born.  
1812. Elias P. Needham, inventor, born.  
1814. British attacked Baltimore, Md.  
1814. The "Wasp" captured the "Three  
Brothers".  
1818. Richard J. Gatling, inventor of guns,  
born.  
1819. Gebhard Leberecht von Blucher,  
Prussian field-marshal, died.  
1825. Alinsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of  
Congress, born.  
1837. George Holland, actor, first appeared  
in America.  
1839. Charles Dudley Warner, author-  
journalist, born.  
1840. William Sprague, manufacturer, Gov-  
ernor at Rhode Island, born.  
1847. Battle of Chapultepec, Mexican war,  
was begun.  
1850. Danes defeated Schleswig-Holsteins  
at Mlssunde.
1853. Dr. Kane's arctic expedition was  
frozen in on coast of Greenland.  
1856. Lawless hands rioted at Baltimore,  
Md.  
1857. China declared war against England.  
1857. Steamer "Central America"  
wrecked in Gulf of Mexico, 374 lives and  
\$2,500,000 in treasure lost.  
1859. Steamer "Austria" burned at sea,  
539 lives lost.  
1862. Sardinians captured Pesaro.  
1861. Legislature of Kentucky ordered the  
Governor to expel the Confederates from the  
State.  
1861. Gen. Buckner in Kentucky called on  
the people to rise and resist Federal  
usurpation.  
1861. Battle of Cheat River, W. Va.;  
Federals defeated Gen. Lee.  
1961. Encounter at Black River, Mo.  
1861. Pneumatic dispatch tubes were  
laid in London.  
1861. George Nixon Briggs, ex-Governor  
of Massachusetts died.  
1862. The Confederates invested Harpers  
Ferry.  
1862. Skirmish at Middletown, Md.  
1862. Federals drove Confederates out of  
Mayville, Ky.  
1862. Federals captured Eureka, Mo.  
1864. Park Benjamin, American poet, lec-  
turer, and writer, died.  
1866. Kansas State University opened.  
1869. Convention of 500 delegates orga-  
nized national Prohibition party at Chicago.  
1870. Italian troops entered the Papal States.  
1871. French assembly authorized the Pres-  
ident to conclude a treaty with Germany  
to hasten the evacuation.  
1880. Agrarian outrages broke out in  
Ireland.  
1886. About 15,000 iron operatives in  
south Staffordshire, England, struck.  
1888. Richard Anthony Proctor, English-  
American astronomer, died.  
1890. Sultan at Vitu in Zanzibar, dis-  
armed a party of Germans.  
1890. Sir William Hardman, British jurist,  
died.  
1891. German forces in fight with natives,  
lost 300 men and all guns and ammunition  
in German East Africa.  
1891. First train over Oyster Bay route to  
Boston ran.  
1892. Ameer of Afghanistan supported re-  
volting border tribes against the British in  
India.  
1892. J. C. Howell, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy,  
died.  
1893. Emigration from New York ex-  
ceeded immigration for the first time.  
1893. Marie François Mirabel, French  
general, died.  
1895. Charles Henry Hall, American clergy-  
man, died.  
1896. The Porte denied the allegations of the  
foreign ambassadors who had refused to  
attend a celebration because of the Arme-  
nian cruelties.  
1896. James Dady Morgan, American  
major-general, died.  
1898. Thomas McIntyre Cooley, American  
constitutional lawyer and jurist, died.  
1899. Cornelius Vanderbilt, American cap-  
italist, died.  
1900. United States Philippine Commis-  
sion held its first session.  
1900. President Kruger, of the Transvaal,  
abandoned the country.  
1907. Alexander R. Shepherd, ex-Governor  
District of Columbia, died.  
1903. Richard Channing Jones, American  
constitutional lawyer, died.  
1905. Bridge over Zambesi river, near  
Victoria Falls, opened.  
1905. Tatars in parts of Russia declared a  
holy war, and killed Armenians indiscrimi-  
nately.  
1905. Japanese war-ship "Mikasa" burned  
by accident causing more than 250 deaths.  
1908. The return of Halley's comet was  
announced from Heidelberg, Germany.  
1908. William Lloyd Garrison, American  
publicist, died.  
1910. Federal jury at Chicago indicted 10  
attorneys of the meat-packing companies.  
1912. Matthew Russell, Irish Jesuit and  
author, died.  
1912. Italian government took over business  
of foreign insurance companies.  
1912. Bulgaria warned by the Powers  
against war with Turkey; territorial ac-  
quisitions would not be permitted if it was  
aided.  
1912. British War-Office suspended use of  
monoplanes because of casualties, bi-  
planes favored as safer.  
1912. German and Austrian petroleum mag-  
nates began bitter price-cutting war  
against Standard Oil Company.
- SEPTEMBER 13**
- Feast-day of: St. Maurilius, bishop of Angers;  
St. Eulagius; St. Amatus, another  
St. Amatus.  
81. Titus, Roman emperor, died.  
1217. Count Raymond entered Toulouse  
and was besieged by Simon de Montfort.  
1494. Poyning's law passed by Irish Parlia-  
ment.  
1515. Battle of Marignano; French de-  
feated the Swiss.  
1620. Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh,  
born.  
1657. Sir John Cheke, English Greek  
scholar, died.  
1655. Guillaume Farel, French reformer and  
coadjutor at Calvin died.  
1592. Michael de Montaigne, French es-  
sayist died.  
1599. Philip II, King of Spain died.  
1629. Johann Buxtorf (the elder), German  
Protestant theologian and Hebraist, died.  
1645. Battle at Philiphaugh; Covenanters  
defeated Montrose.
1711. Bonehain taken by Marlborough.  
1733. The Westminster bridge at London  
began.  
1745. Frances I, husband of Marie Theresa,  
became emperor of the Holy Roman Em-  
pire.  
1759. First battle on the Plains of Abraham  
at Quebec.  
1759. Gen. James Wolfe killed at capture  
of Quebec.  
1761. Caspar Wistar, physician, born.  
1782. Congress agreed to accept the offer of  
Virginia's western lands.  
1783. British fleet totally defeated fleet of  
France and Spain at Gibraltar.  
1788. Congress made New York the capital  
city.  
1806. Charles James Fox, English states-  
man, died.  
1808. Saverio Bettinelli, Italian Jesuit and  
poet, died.  
1813. John Sedgwick, general, born.  
1814. British fleet bombarded Fort Mc-  
Henry, near Baltimore.  
1814. The "Star Spangled Banner" writ-  
ten during or just after British bombardment  
of Fort McHenry, Md.  
1817. John McA. Palmer, soldier, senator,  
and Governor of Illinois, born.  
1825. Wm. Henry Rinehart, American  
sculptor, born.  
1828. Alice B. Haven, American author,  
born.  
1836. James Lyall, Scottish-American in-  
ventor, born.  
1841. Attempt made on life of Due d'Au-  
male.  
1842. British defeated Afghans at Tezeen.  
1852. French Senate asked for establish-  
ment of the hereditary monarchy in the  
Banaparte family.  
1855. Lieut. Harstein found Captain Kane  
in Greenland.  
1859. Emigrant ship "Austria" burned  
in mid-ocean, about 500 lost.  
1861. Confederate troops agreed to with-  
draw from Kentucky if Federals were also  
excluded, not agreed to.  
1861. Skirmish at Booneville, Missouri.  
1862. C. F. Hall returned from an arctic  
expedition after an absence of two years.  
1863. Cavalry engagement at Culpeper  
Court House, Va.  
1866. William W. Orme, brigadier-general,  
U. S. Volunteers died.  
1869. Erie Ring's gold panic, manipulated  
by Jay Gould and James Fisk, in New  
York.  
1870. Paris reported to hold over 300,000  
fighting men.  
1870. Bismarck declared peace with  
France would not be made until Germany  
held the fortresses.  
1876. Great Britain and China signed a  
convention at Peking.  
1877. The freedom of the City of Glasgow  
was presented to Gen. Grant.  
1878. One of the so-called Cleopatra  
needles placed on Thames Embankment,  
London.  
1890. Native chiefs in Basutoland began  
war on colonists.  
1891. One of the soldiers gunning President  
Garfield's assassin tried to kill him.  
1892. British captured Tel-el-Kebir in  
Egypt.  
1897. The ships "La France" and the  
"Sud America" collided on the Can-  
ary Islands, 87 lives lost.  
1899. William Gooderham, Canadian phi-  
lanthropist, died.  
1890. British stripped King of Uganda of  
power and installed Protestant and Catholic  
missionaries in principal offices.  
1890. Emperor William accepted extension  
of the Triple Alliance to May, 1897.  
1892. Officers of the benevolent order of the  
Iron Hall arrested for embezzlement.  
1892. David Bruce, American inventor of  
typhoid machines, died.  
1897. Government suspended same civil  
rights to end anti-German agitation of  
young Czechs in Bohemia.  
1893. Astronomical observatory on Mont  
Blanc completed.  
1893. Rebel Brazilian fleet bombarded Rio  
de Janeiro.  
1893. James Dauheny, British general of-  
ficer, died.  
1894. Samoan chiefs yielded to the British  
demand and surrendered to King Malletoa.  
1895. Lorenzo Snow elected president of  
the Mormon church.  
1899. Martial law proclaimed in Yizcaya,  
Spain, because of religious agitation.  
1900. British under Gen. French captured  
Barberton, Transvaal.  
1900. Gen. Roberts called on the Transvaal  
burghers to surrender.  
1902. John H. Forney, American explorer  
and general (Confederate), died.  
1903. Bulgaria massed troops on Turkish  
frontier.  
1903. Edward North, American Hellenist  
and Hamilton College, died.  
1903. Mary Elizabeth Wilson Sherwood,  
American author, died.  
1904. Prince Humbert, heir to throne of  
Italy, born.  
1905. Japanese Admiral Tago's ship de-  
stroyed by an explosion, 599 lives lost.  
1905. Russian and Japanese commis-  
sioners signed protocol providing for cessation  
of hostilities in Manchuria.  
1905. M. Goblet, ex-premier of France,  
died.  
1905. George H. Weeks, American general,  
died.  
1906. United States marines landed at Ha-  
vana, but were withdrawn.  
1906. Prince Albert, of Prussia, regent of  
Brunswick died.  
1907. Steamship "Lusitania" made her  
maiden voyage from Queenstown to New  
York in five days and 54 minutes.
1907. Daniel Willis James, American phi-  
lanthropist, died.  
1908. Procession at Eucharistic Congress  
in London was allowed without ceremonials.  
1909. Commander Peary denied that Dr.  
Cook had reached the North Pole.  
1912. General Count Maresuke Nogai and  
his wife committed suicide together, fol-  
lowing the death of Mutsuhito, late em-  
peror of Japan.  
1912. Justo Sierra, Mexican journalist,  
died.  
1912. Thirty-two "Cunningham" claims to  
coalmin in Alaska were canceled as fraud-  
ulent.  
1912. Funeral obsequies at late Emperor  
Mutsuhito of Japan began at Tokio.
- SEPTEMBER 14**
- Feast-day of: The Exaltation of the Cross;  
St. Cormac, bishop of Cashel; St. Cath-  
arine of Genoa.  
262. St. Cyprian, archbishop of Carthage,  
martyr, beheaded.  
407. St. Chrysostom, preacher and writer,  
died.  
1321. Dante Alighieri, Italian poet, died.  
1492. Battle of Humberdon (Hornblodun);  
Hills; English defeated Scots.  
1495. League of Marbach formed.  
1455. John Plantagenet, duke of Bedford,  
died.  
1486. Cornelius Heinrich Agrippa, alchemist  
and author, born.  
1523. Adrian VI, pope (1522-23), died.  
1609. Henry Hudson visited the Highlands  
of the Hudson.  
1628. Salem, Mass., founded.  
1646. Robert Earl of Essex, parliamentary  
general, died.  
1652. Browne Willis, English archeologist,  
born.  
1705. Milton taken by the Russians.  
1712. Giovanni Domenico Cassini, Italian  
astronomer died.  
1741. Charles Rollin, French historian, died.  
1742. James Wilson, Associate Justice U. S.  
Supreme Court, born.  
1746. Madras surrendered to the French  
under La Bourdonnais.  
1748. Joseph Collyer, English engraver  
born.  
1759. Louis Joseph de Montcalm, French  
commander at Quebec, died.  
1769. Alexander Baron von Humboldt,  
German scientist, born.  
1774. Lord William Cavendish-Bentley,  
governor-general of India, born.  
1776. The British army entered New  
York city.  
1778. Benj. Franklin was sent to France  
to negotiate a treaty.  
1778. New Bedford and Fair Haven,  
Mass., burned by the British, with 70 vessels.  
1781. Washington assumed command at  
Yorktown, Va.  
1785. Franklin returned again to Phila-  
delphia.  
1786. The deed of western lands was given  
to Congress by Connecticut.  
1793. Battle of Pirmasens; Prussians de-  
feated the French.  
1794. Battle of Boisdieu; Duke of York  
defeated.  
1804. British troops evacuated Alexan-  
dria, Egypt.  
1812. Russian army retired from Mos-  
cow, followed by most of the inhabitants.  
1814. British abandoned attack on Balti-  
more, Md.  
1818. Juneau (now Millwankee), Wis., set-  
tled.  
1824. Julius H. Seelye, American educator,  
born.  
1828. William H. Brewer, American chem-  
ist, born.  
1828. Peace treaty of Adrianople signed.  
1837. Aaron Burr, American politician,  
died.  
1837. Harry Fenn, American artist, born.  
1839. Don Carlos, Spanish pretender,  
sought safety in France.  
1843. Greece provided a new constitution  
by a bloodless revolution.  
1842. George E. Whiting, American argan-  
ist and composer, born.  
1844. Martin Milmore, Irish-American  
sculptor, born.  
1847. City of Mexico surrendered in the  
Mexican war.  
1851. James Fenimore Cooper, American  
novelist, died.  
1852. Augustus W. N. Pugin, English  
church architect, died.  
1852. John C. Olmsted, American land-  
scape architect, born.  
1852. Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellin-  
gton, died.  
1854. The allied armies landed in the  
Crimea.  
1855. Julia Magruder, American author,  
born.  
1857. The British assaulted Delhi in the  
Sepoy mutiny.  
1859. Sir James Stephen, English historical  
writer died.  
1860. Perugia, in the Papal States, cap-  
tured by Sardinians.  
1861. Fight near Kansas City, Mo.  
1862. Federal cavalry escaped from Har-  
pers Ferry through the Confederate lines.  
1862. Confederates won at Harpers Ferry  
bombarded the garrison.  
1862. Battles of South Mountain; Con-  
federates repulsed at Turner's and Cramp-  
ton's Gaps.  
1862. McClellan fell back on Antietam  
Creek, Md.  
1862. Governors of Pennsylvania and West  
Virginia invited loyal governors to a con-  
ference at Altoona, Pa.  
1862. Confederates driven from Munford-  
ville, Ky.  
1862. Jesse I. Reno, brigadier-general, U. S.  
Volunteers, killed in battle.



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1863: The Park Theater, Brooklyn, first opened.  
1864: Governor Brown of Georgia withdrew 15,000 State militia from Hood's Confederate command.  
1867: Charles Dana Gibson, artist, born.  
1870: Agitation for self-government in Bohemia culminated in addresses to this king.  
1872: Decision of Arbitration Court on Alabama claims announced.  
1873: Civil war in Louisiana, McEnery party took possession of State-house, interdicted by United States troops.  
1874: Governor Kellogg driven from Louisiana State-house.  
1875: Increase Allen Lapham, American naturalist, died.  
1876: American team won International rifle-match at Creedmoor, N. Y.  
1880: Chilean vessel "Covadonga" bombarding Chaney, Peru, sunk by torpedoes.  
1881: Steamer "Asia" wrecked on Lake Huron with loss of about 100 lives.  
1882: British entered Cairo, Arabi Pasha surrendered.  
1883: Sultan of Turkey created a knight of St. Michael and St. George.  
1889: Petroleum wells discovered along Athabasca river, Canada.  
1890: Body of John Erlisson transferred to Swedish authorities at Stockholm.  
1891: Yellow fever raged in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
1891: George B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, died.  
1892: English Privy Council revoked all proclamations made under the Coercion Act.  
1892: New York city Board of Health announced six fatal cholera cases in the city.  
1893: Severe censorship imposed on Czech papers in Bohemia.  
1897: Sir Narcisse Fortin, French-Canadian statesman, died.  
1894: France sent an ultimatum to Madagascar.  
1894: A French-Kongo treaty signed.  
1894: Edward W. McCauley, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1896: Samuel Eliot, American historian, ex-president Trinity College, died.  
1897: Senate of Hawaii ratified the treaty of annexation with United States.  
1898: Mohammedan outbreak in Crete was followed by massacre of Christians and bombardment of Crete.  
1900: Total allied troops at Peking, on account of Boxer rebellion, reported as 62,000.  
1900: Montgomery Seward, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1901: President McKinley died from his wounds.  
1901: Theodore Roosevelt took oath as president.  
1903: Bulgarian government informed the Powers it would take action against Turkish cruelties in Macedonia unless they intervened.  
1905: Earthquake in Calabria; 3,000 killed and injured.  
1905: Patrick Andrew Collins, American-consul-general at London, died.  
1906: Richard Henry Alvey, ex-Chief Justice District of Columbia, died.  
1909: Charles Page, American general, died.  
1907: Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died.  
1908: Señor Augusto Leguia elected President of Peru.  
1909: Charles Follen McKim, American architect, died.  
1909: James David Smillie, American painter, died.  
1910: National assembly of Orthodox Church held sitting at Constantinople in spite of government prohibition.  
1911: Premier Stolypin of Russia fatally wounded by a Jewish anarchist.  
1911: Reported from Constantinople that cholera had wiped out whole villages in Turkey.  
1911: Eruption of Mt. Etna made more than 20,000 people homeless.  
1911: First Chinese warship visited New York harbor.  
1911: Elizabeth Edson Evans, American author, died.  
1912: Remains of late Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan entombed on Momoyama Hill, Kyoto.  
1912: Mre "Frelyn W." broke three world's records at Grand Circuit races, Syracuse, N. Y.; record for paced mile 2:00 1/2.  
1912: Bankers and 14 great railroad companies agreed on \$200,000,000 scheme for handling freight at Chicago.

#### SEPTEMBER 15

Feast-day of St. Nicomedes, martyr St. Nicetas, martyr St. John, the dwarf St. Apor or Eyre, St. Alard or Achard.  
1589: Michael Bajus, Swiss theologian, died.  
1596: Cadiz, Spain, burned by the English.  
1609: John Smith sailed for England to recover his health.  
1633: Sir Thomas Overbury, English writer, poisoned in the Tower.  
1643: Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, died.  
1712: Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, premier of England, died.  
1736: Jean Sylvain Bailly, astronomer, born.  
1759: Braddock's expedition defeated by the French near Fort Duquesne.  
1779: John Lord Campbell, Chancellor of England, born.  
1784: Vincent Lunardi made first balloon ascent in England.  
1789: James Fenimore Cooper, American novelist, born.  
1812: Bonaparte established his headquarters in the Kremlin.  
1812: Moscow burned by the Russians.

1814: British repulsed in attack on Fort Boyer, Mobile, Ala.  
1821: All the provinces of Guatemala made a declaration of independence.  
1830: William Huskisson, politician and economist, killed by accident.  
1830: Opening of Liverpool and Manchester Railroad marked the real beginning of railroads.  
1842: British occupied Kabul in Afghanistan.  
1844: Russians evacuated Moldavia.  
1857: Brigham Young tried to prevent United States troops entering Utah.  
1857: British defeated Tanla Topi at Rajshur in the Sepoy mutiny.  
1859: Isambard Kingdom Brunel, English engineer, died.  
1860: Attempt made on life of Queen of Greece.  
1861: José Borges tried to incite a revolt in Calabria, Italy.  
1862: Confederates defeated at Green River, Ky.  
1862: Col. D. H. Miles surrendered Harpers Ferry to "Stonewall" Jackson.  
1862: David E. Twiggs, major-general (Confederate), died.  
1863: Authorized by Congress, President Lincoln suspended habeas corpus throughout the Union.  
1864: Convention between France and Italy concerning the occupation of Rome signed, France agreed to withdraw.  
1865: State convention in South Carolina repealed the ordinance of secession.  
1865: Fenian disturbances many arrests.  
1865: The authorities seized The Irish People of Dublin.  
1866: Augustus A. Gould, American naturalist, died.  
1867: Fenians in Manchester, England, attacked the police.  
1867: Charles Griffin, major-general, U. S. Army, died.  
1870: Germans began siege of Paris.  
1870: Sardinians occupied Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome.  
1870: China appealed the French by executing coolies guilty of murdering nuns.  
1874: The President ordered Louisiana armed partisans to disband within 5 days.  
1874: Benjamin R. Curtis, justice of the Supreme Court, died.  
1878: Ameer of Afghanistan declined intercourse with the British.  
1880: The powers sent a collective note to Turkey demanding cession of Dulcigno and territory to Montenegro.  
1883: International Exposition of Graphio Art opened at Vienna.  
1883: Anam troops disbanded, the Yellow Flags continued hostilities.  
1887: Philadelphia began a three days' celebration of the signing of the Federal constitution.  
1890: Russian government provided 22,000,000 rubles for relief of distress caused by crop failure.  
1890: Natives of Vitu, in Zanzibar, murdered Germans and English, which led to reprisals and war.  
1891: Silver-mining in Indian Territory began.  
1894: Chinese and Japanese fought two battles in Korea.  
1897: Attempt on life of Diaz of Mexico, assassin killed by the mob.  
1899: Indian government established gold standard, value of rupee fixed at 1s 4d.  
1900: Cuba elected delegates to a constitutional convention.  
1900: British deported from the Transvaal over 400 foreign aspects.  
1900: Boer peace delegates at The Hague appealed to the Powers to intervene in the South-African war.  
1901: Boers tramped British command under Maj. Gough at Blood River Poort, South Africa.  
1902: Horace Gray, justice of the Supreme Court, died.  
1906: Statue of Washington unveiled at Budapest.  
1906: General Dmitri Trepoft, head of Russian police system, died.  
1908: Aeroplane accident at Fort Myer, Va., caused the death of Lieut. Thos. E. Selfridge.  
1909: Lord Tweedmouth, British statesman, died.  
1910: Centenary of Mexican independence finished on 80th birthday of Pres. Diaz.  
1910: Francis William Dickinson, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1910: Frederick Merlan Wheeler, American hydraulic engineer and inventor, died.  
1911: William Robertson Boggs, American (Confederate) general, died.  
1912: United States notified the Nicaraguans that it would protect American lives and property in Nicaragua and uphold the government against rebels.  
1912: Eucharist Congress in Vienna, 10,000 clergy joined in procession of the host in drenching rain.  
1912: William D. Haywood, general organizer Industrial Workers of the World, arrested in Boston for urging country-wide strike against imprisonment of Eitor, and Giovanniotti on murder charge.

#### SEPTEMBER 16

Feast-day of St. Cornelius, pope and martyr, St. Cyprian, archbishop of Carthage, St. Lucin and Geminianus, St. Euphemia; St. Ninian, St. Editha.  
657: Martin I., pope (649-653) died.  
1057: Victor III., pope (1056-57), died.  
1330: Charles V., the Wise, king of France, died.  
1519: John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, died.  
1543: Castro, governor of Peru, defeated Almagro at Chupas.  
1638: Louis XIV. of France born.

1651: Obodiah Holmes whipped in Boston for being a Baptist.  
1699: An English colony under Bienville retired from Louisiana on finding the French settlers.  
1730: Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, scientist, died.  
1775: Allen, Earl of Bathurst, English statesman, died.  
1776: Battle of Harlem Heights, British repulsed by Washington.  
1778: Gen. Benjamin Lincoln appointed to command of Americans at Charleston, S. C.  
1795: British took colony at Cape Town from the Dutch.  
1796: William A. Muhlenberg, American hymn-writer, born.  
1802: Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, born.  
1810: Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Mexican priest, proclaimed a revolt against Spain.  
1819: Riots occurred at Paisley and Glasgow, Scotland.  
1822: Battle of Corinth, Turks victorious.  
1823: Francis Parkman, American historian, born.  
1824: Louis XVIII., king of France, died.  
1833: New York and New Jersey settled a boundary dispute.  
1838: Railroad from London to Birmingham opened.  
1840: Beirut, Syria, bombarded by British.  
1847: The Shakespeare house (birthplace) in Stratford-upon-Avon, sold by auction for \$15,000, bought by a committee for preservation.  
1847: Grace Aguilar, English-Jewish author, died.  
1859: First overland mail (Pony express) left St. Louis, Mo.  
1860: Hamlin Garland, American author, born.  
1861: Bill introduced into Congress for abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.  
1861: Gov. Morgan, of Kentucky, proposed against entrance of any troops into the State.  
1862: Battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg began.  
1862: Federals defeated at Manassasville, Ky.  
1862: Skirmish at Durhamville, Tenn.  
1862: Federals evacuated Cumberland Gap.  
1862: Federals victorious in a cavalry fight at Leesburg, Va.  
1862: Dixon S. Miles, colonel U. S. Army, killed at Harpers Ferry.  
1864: Confederates captured a train worth \$1,000,000 at Cahin's Creek, Kansas.  
1864: Battle at Sycamore Church, Va.  
1871: Henry Clay Longnecker, colonel U. S. Volunteers, died.  
1873: The last German soldiers evacuated France.  
1875: United States Post-office introduced mail train trains.  
1875: Gouverneur Kemble, American capitalist, died.  
1879: Bismarck met papal nuncio and attempted a reconciliation.  
1884: French defeated the Chinosos at Kimpas Pass.  
1885: "Genesta" beat "Genesta" in international yacht race for America Cup.  
1885: Benjamin Franklin Tefft, American author and diplomat, died.  
1891: The powers recognized this Congress provisional government in Chile.  
1891: Tunnel under St. Clair river opened.  
1892: Cardinal Edward Howard, English prelate and linguist, died.  
1892: Thomas H. Watts, Governor of Alabama, died.  
1893: More than 100,000 persons rushed across the line to get a portion of the Cherokee strip of 6,000,000 acres.  
1894: Battle of Pingyang, Korea, Chinese defeated by Japanese.  
1894: Japanese transports left Japan to invade China.  
1895: Russians and Turks killed 2,000 Armenians at Kharpout.  
1896: James Monroe Ashley, American abolitionist, died.  
1901: Henry Benjamin Whipple, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
1907: The powers warned Bulgaria against action that might lead to war with Turkey.  
1905: Lawrence Pike Graham, American brigadier-general, died.  
1907: Frederick McNally, American cartographer, died.  
1907: John Grimes Walker, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1911: British and Afghan tribesmen fought in the border.  
1911: Edward Whymper, English traveler, first to ascend the Matterhorn, died.  
1912: Mexican Federals retook American El Tigre, one of the richest mining camps in northern Mexico, rebels held manager for \$100,000 ransom.  
1912: Wild rioting in Belfast, Ireland, Orangemen and Catholics fought in shipyards and factories.

#### SEPTEMBER 17

Feast-day of Sts. Socrates and Stephen, martyrs St. Rouin, Rodinus or Chrodinus, St. Lambert, the patron of Liege, St. Columba; St. Hildegardis.  
1665: Mendoza left St. Augustine overland for Fort Royal.  
1675: Heinrich Bullinger, Swiss reformer, died.  
1621: Roberto Bellarmino, cardinal and theologian, died.  
1630: The settlement at Trimountain, Mass., named Boston.  
1665: Philip IV., king of Spain, died.  
1743: Jean Antoine Marquis de Condorcet, mathematician, born.  
1771: Tobias George Smollett, English novelist, died.

1783: Samuel Prout, English water-color painter, born.  
1787: The Constitution of the United States was signed by the Convention and Articles of Confederation were set aside.  
1793: A maximum price for commodities and rates of wages established in France.  
1794: Bottle of Bortel; Duke of York defeated.  
1796: Washington, having declined a third term, issued his farewell address.  
1806: Sweden ceded Finland to Russia.  
1814: British gave up the siege of Fort Erie in Canada.  
1825: Mordecai M. Noah selected Grand Island, in Niagara river, as site for New Jerusalem.  
1832: Charles Kombe and his daughter Fanny first acted in New York.  
1842: The British armies under General Pollock and General Nott joined at Kabul, Afghanistan.  
1855: Corner-stone of Boston Public Library laid.  
1856: Last Whig Convention met at Baltimore, and adopted the nominees of the American party.  
1861: Battle at Blue Mills Landing, Federals lost 100 killed and wounded.  
1861: Confederates lost supplies and horses at Morristown, Mo.  
1862: Samuel Croasdale, Colonel U. S. A., killed at Antietam, second day of the battle.  
1862: Orange demonstration caused destructive riots at Belfast.  
1864: General Fremont withdrew as a candidate for the Presidency.  
1864: Spain demanded satisfaction from Chile for interference in Peru.  
1865: John Neagle, American portrait painter, died.  
1866: The Brazilian allies were defeated in an attack on Curupiti, Paraguay.  
1866: Convention of soldiers and sailors who favored Johnson assembled at Cleveland, Ohio.  
1867: National Cemetery at Antietam dedicated.  
1868: Insurgents rose in Spain to overthrow the government.  
1870: The Papal Zouaves in Rome refused to surrender.  
1870: Bohemian deputies absented themselves from the Austrian Reichsrath.  
1874: United States troops took charge of Louisiana Capitol.  
1875: Colonel Villette and other French officers imprisoned for aiding the escape of Marshal Bazaine.  
1876: Race war at Alken, S. C., between whites and blacks.  
1877: Sulerman Pasha recovered Fort Nicholas in Shikpa Pass.  
1878: British war-ship "Agamemnon" launched.  
1882: The Khedive dissolved the Egyptian army.  
1884: Suakim in Egypt relieved by aid of friendly tribes.  
1886: Asher Browne Durand, American artist, died.  
1888: Revolt of Zulu chiefs surrendered to British.  
1890: A Portuguese steamer loaded with kidnapped natives reached Cape Town.  
1890: An Arab was hanged at Zanzibar for slave-dealing.  
1892: Battle of Dogba, the French defeated the natives.  
1894: Japanese and Chinese naval battle at mouth of Yalu.  
1894: Li Hung Chang further degraded for mismanagement.  
1895: Members of Chinese secret societies executed.  
1896: Enoch Pratt, American merchant, banker, and philanthropist, died.  
1897: Henry Williams Sage, American philanthropist, died.  
1898: Thomas Clifmore Apple, American theologian, died.  
1898: John Hall, American clergyman, died.  
1899: Charles Alfred Pillsbury, American manufacturer, died.  
1905: Daniel W. Benham, American brigadier-general, died.  
1906: Charles D. Melfer, American educator, died.  
1907: Oklahoma ratified new Constitution and elected a Democratic legislature and State officers.  
1909: British Commons passed Irish Land Bill.  
1900: El Roghl, insurgent in Morocco executed.  
1909: William George McClosky, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
1909: William T. Smith, dean of Dartmouth Medical School, died.  
1910: Susan Hall, American painter and author, died.  
1911: Thomas Henry Carter, ex-Senator from Montana, died.  
1911: John James McCook, American lawyer and soldier, died.  
1912: American Public Health Association opened annual session at Washington, D. C. urged need of Federal hygienic measures to supplement action by States.  
1912: U. S. Postmaster-General Hitchcock issued orders for promotion of 13,000 railway postal clerks on October 1, 1912, at cost of over \$1,000,000.

#### SEPTEMBER 18

Feast-day of St. Ferreol, martyr, St. Melchior, martyr St. Thomas of Villanova, St. Cuperlino.  
56: Trajan, Roman emperor, born.  
86: Domitian, Roman emperor, killed.  
1180: Louis VII., king of France, died.  
1315: Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I., assassinated.  
1402: Columbus and crew encouraged by meeting many birds.

- 1644: Francis I surrendered claim on Italy by treaty of Crespy.
- 1643: Gilbert Burnet, bishop and historian, born.
- 1675: Battle of Bloody Brook, Massachusetts, Indians ambushed and killed 80 men.
- 1690: Duke of Marlborough sailed for Ireland with an army.
- 1709: Samuel Johnson, English lexicographer, born.
- 1714: George I. landed in England.
- 1718: André Dacier, French classical scholar, died.
- 1721: Matthew Prior, English poet, died.
- 1739: Treaty of Belgrade signed between Austria and Turkey.
- 1742: Jean Baptiste Massillon, French preacher died.
- 1759: Quebec surrendered to the English.
- 1777: British army under Burgoyne advanced within two miles of the American camp near Saratoga.
- 1777: American troops under Col Brown captured the forts at outlet of Lake George, cutting off Burgoyne's line of retreat.
- 1777: Continental Congress adjourned to Lancaster because of the approach of British to Philadelphia.
- 1779: Joseph Story, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court, born.
- 1787: William Collins, English artist, born.
- 1793: Cornerstone of Capitol at Washington laid by George Washington with Masonic cere and prayers.
- 1797: Lazare Hoche, French general, died.
- 1805: John S C Abbott, clergyman and author, born.
- 1809: The Old Price ("O P") riots began in New Covent Garden Theater, London.
- 1810: Chileans declared their independence of Spain.
- 1812: Herschel V Johnson, Governor of Georgia, born.
- 1817: Olof Swartz, Swedish botanist, died.
- 1827: John T. Trowbridge, American novelist and poet born.
- 1830: William Hazlitt, English writer, died.
- 1833: Anti-Corn-Law League formed at Manchester, England.
- 1842: Mexicans driven back from San Antonio, Tex.
- 1843: Charles V Riley, entomologist born.
- 1850: President Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Bill.
- 1851: New York Times first issued.
- 1857: Mountain Meadow massacre, Utah, by Mormons and Indians.
- 1860: Battle of Castelfidardo, Sardinians defeated Papal troops.
- 1860: Joseph Locke, English engineer, died.
- 1860: Clinton Scollard, American poet, born.
- 1861: Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Federals surrendered.
- 1861: Bowling Green and Moundsville, Ky., occupied by Confederates.
- 1861: Banks in New Orleans suspended specie payments.
- 1862: The Confederacy observed a day of thanksgiving.
- 1862: Gen G B McClellan appointed to defense of Washington, D C.
- 1862: Insurrection arose in Spanish fleet at Cadiz.
- 1862: Lee recrossed the Potomac into Virginia.
- 1862: Joseph K F Mansfield, major-general, U S Volunteers, mortally wounded at Antietam died.
- 1863: Confederates under Bragg reenforced by Longstreet's corps from Virginia.
- 1863: José J Perez reelected President of Chile.
- 1867: A negro judge presided in a court at New Orleans, La.
- 1867: People of Maryland adopted a new Constitution.
- 1870: John Littleton Dawson, member of Congress from Pennsylvania died.
- 1870: Red Republican manifesto issued in Paris.
- 1870: German headquarters at Meux, 20 miles from Paris.
- 1870: French government removed to Tours.
- 1871: Frederigo Errazuriz elected President of Chile.
- 1873: Financial panic precipitated in United States by failure of Jay Cooke & Co.
- 1874: The President restored Governor Kellogg in Louisiana; white people submitted.
- 1876: Anibal Pinto elected President of Chile.
- 1876: Charles Davies, American mathematician, died.
- 1876: Edmund Storer James, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, died.
- 1877: Queen's Dock at Glasgow opened.
- 1879: Daniel Drew, American capitalist, died.
- 1881: Santa Maria Domingo elected President of Chile.
- 1884: Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia united.
- 1886: Jose Manuel Balmaceda elected President of Chile.
- 1890: Dion Bonicauff, actor and dramatist, died.
- 1890: William R Harper elected president of Chicago University.
- 1891: The Jewish synagogue Temple Beth-El, in New York, dedicated.
- 1891: Bogran, ex-President of Honduras, assassinated.
- 1892: State troops safeguarded the landing of quarantined cholera suspects at Fire Island, New York.
- 1893: Cotton States and International Exhibition opened at Atlanta, Ga.
- 1897: Greece and Turkey signed a treaty of peace.
- 1898: Destructive hurricane, with large loss of life, in Spain.
- 1899: Varina Anne Davis ("Daughter of the Confederacy"), daughter of Jefferson Davis died.
- 1899: Roman Catholic cardinal and bishops demanded church ascendancy in Spanish schools.
- 1904: The Porte expressed regrets to Russia for excesses of Turkish troops in Macedonia.
- 1904: Prince Herbert Bismarck, German statesman, died.
- 1904: Daniel Willard Fiske, American educator and author, died.
- 1905: Czar of Russia proposed a second peace conference.
- 1905: George MacDonald, Scotch novelist, died.
- 1905: Isaac Jones Wistar, American pe-nologist, died.
- 1906: Pedro Montt installed as President of Chile.
- 1906: Hongkong swept by a destructive storm.
- 1907: The Argentine Republic and Italy signed an arbitration treaty.
- 1911: Martial law declared in Vienna on account of rioting about food prices.
- 1911: Railway traffic in Ireland tied up by strikes.
- 1911: Peter A Stolypin, premier of Russia, assassinated at Kiev.
- 1911: Max Hugo von Sonnenberg, German statesman, died.
- 1912: Hernando de Soto Money, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi died.
- 1912: Severe battle near Derna Tripoli; 61 Italians and over 500 Turks killed.
- 1912: A riot in Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, Budapest, over Socialists' demand for universal suffrage.
- 1912: Orangemen opened Anti-Home Rule campaign at Enniskillen, 15,000 pledged against recognition of Irish parliament.

## SEPTEMBER 19

- Feast-day of St. Januarius, bishop of Benevento, and his companions, martyrs St. Eustachius; St. Theodore of Canterbury, St. Lucy, virgin.
- 86: Antoninus Plus, Roman emperor, born.
- 1356: Battle of Poitiers; English defeated French.
- 1356: King John of France taken prisoner by the English.
- 1551: Henry III., king of France, born.
- 1587: Robert Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln, born.
- 1609: Hudson's vessel remained at Kinderhook, on the Hudson, while a small boat ascended to or above Albany.
- 1665: Deaths from plague in London reached the maximum.
- 1702: Marlborough took Venlo, Netherlands, by storm.
- 1715: William Popham, soldier and lawyer, born.
- 1735: Austrians were defeated at Gustella.
- 1735: Andrew Pickens, soldier and Congressman, born.
- 1746: Marshal Saxe captured Namur, Belgium.
- 1759: William Kirby, English entomologist, born.
- 1765: Jured Ingersoll royal stamp agent in Connecticut, forced to resign.
- 1777: Battle of Stillwater (Saratoga), indecisive.
- 1777: Washington's army encamped on eastern bank of the Schuylkill.
- 1777: Wayne, and 1,500 Americans surprised at Paoli, Pa.
- 1778: William Gaston, jurist, born.
- 1779: Henry Peter, Baron Bronghan and Vaux, British statesman and scientist, born.
- 1790: Northwestern Indian wars begun over ownership of territory.
- 1790: At Lambeth (London) James Madison consecrated Protestant Episcopal bishop of Virginia (the last American bishop to be consecrated in England).
- 1792: Wm B Astor, merchant-capitalist, born.
- 1795: Battle of Bergen; Allies defeated.
- 1812: Wellington began to besiege Castle of Burgos, Spain.
- 1813: C. H. F Peters, German-American astronomer, born.
- 1825: Henry C Lea, author and publisher, born.
- 1835: Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, born.
- 1839: John S Crosby, Governor of Montana, born.
- 1841: Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada, died.
- 1859: John Pringle Nichol, English astronomer, died.
- 1862: Confederates were defeated in battle of Inka, Miss.
- 1862: Louis H Little, major-general (Confederate), killed at Inka.
- 1862: Confederates evacuated Harper's Ferry.
- 1862: General McClellan arrested 16 members of Maryland legislature on charges of treason.
- 1862: Confederates repulsed at Owensboro, Ky.
- 1862: Federal Department of the Missouri was formed.
- 1863: First battle of Chickamauga; both sides claimed the victory.
- 1864: Battle of Winchester, Va; Federals under Sheridan victorious.
- 1864: Secessionists who tried to seize gunboat on Lake Michigan captured.
- 1869: David A Russell, major-general, U S Army, killed.
- 1866: Oregon ratified the 14th amendment to the Constitution.
- 1867: First issue of the Cheyenne Evening Leader appeared.
- 1868: Prfm announced a provisional government in Spain.
- 1870: French under Vinoy attacked Germans on heights of Sedaux.

## SEPTEMBER 20

- Feast-day of: St. Eustachius and companions, martyrs, St. Agapetus, pope and companion, died.
- 489 B.C.: Greeks defeated Persians at Salamis.
- 356 B.C.: Alexander the Great born.
- 91 B.C.: Lucius Crassus, Roman orator, died.
- 1066: Battle of Fulford, Norwegians defeated English.
- 1193: Battle of Gisors, Richard I defeated the French.
- 1384: Louis of Anjou died in Italy.
- 1415: Owen Glendower, Welsh patriot, died.
- 1448: Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, born.
- 1519: Magellan sailed from San Lucar, Spain, on a voyage around the world. (He died in the Philippines, but one ship completed the voyage.)
- 1527: Jan Gruter, Dutch classical scholar, died.
- 1565: Menendez captured Fort Caroline and killed everybody, not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans.
- 1586: Fourteen members of Babington's conspiracy executed.
- 1643: Battle of Newbury, English civil war.
- 1643: Lucius Carey, Lord Falkland killed at Newbury.
- 1644: Cromwell invaded Scotland and was welcomed at Edinburgh.
- 1662: John Gauden, English prelate and royalist, died.
- 1664: Fort Orange surrendered to the English and renamed Albany.
- 1697: Treaty of Ryswick signed.
- 1697: King William's war in America ended by peace of Ryswick.
- 1703: Battle of Hochstadt, French and Bavarians defeated the Austrians.
- 1709: Battle of Dobro; Russians defeated Swedes.
- 1737: Charles Carroll, American statesman, born.
- 1740: Diet of Hungary accepted Francis I. as coregent with Maria Theresa.
- 1777: Burgoyne fortified his camp near Saratoga.
- 1788: Battle of Longash; Turks defeated Austrians.
- 1792: Battle of Valmy; French defeated Prussians.
- 1795: French captured Mannheim.
- 1796: Battle of Aftenkirchen, Prussia, Austrians defeated French.
- 1815: William Hutton, English writer, died.
- 1820: John F Reynolds, American general, born.

## SEPTEMBER 21

- Feast-day of: St. Matthew, apostle and evangelist, St. Marina, virgin, St. Lo, or Laudus, bishop of Constance.
- 19 B.C.: Virgil, Roman poet died.
- 29: Jesus attended the feast of Tabernacles.
- 1327: Edward II, King of England, murdered by connivance of the queen.
- 1435: Treaty of Arras, between Charles VII and Philip of Burgundy.
- 1553: Charles V, ex-emperor of Germany, died.

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1576 Jerome Cardan (Giolamo Cardano), Italian physician and scientist, died.  
 1589 Battle of Arques; Henry IV defeated the League.  
 1645 Louis Joliet, French explorer in America, born.  
 1722 John Hume, Scotch author, born.  
 1737 Francis Hapkinsan, American author and lawyer, born.  
 1740 Maria Theresa presented her infant son to the Hungarian Diet.  
 1744 The English war-ship "Colechester" wrecked with 50 of the crew.  
 1745 Battle of Gladsmlur, near Prestonpans. Scotch rebels defeated Cope.  
 1748 John Balguy, English divine and controversialist, died.  
 1756 John Loudon Macadam, improver of roads, born.  
 1776 Fire in New York destroyed Trinity Church and 492 buildings.  
 1780 Benedict Arnold met Major André and completed arrangements to surrender West Point.  
 1782 British ship "Centaur" foundered, with loss of most of crew.  
 1792 French assembly voted to abolish the monarchy, and declared for a French Republic.  
 1806 British packet "King George" lost with 125 passengers.  
 1821 Nicaragua made a declaration of independence.  
 1829 First public school at Baltimore, Md., established.  
 1832 Anna Maria Parter, English novelist, died.  
 1846 Battles of Monterey began, Mexicans defeated.  
 1857 The Mogul Emperor Bahadur Shah captured at Delhi.  
 1859 The McClintock Arctic Expedition returned, bringing relics of Sir John Franklin.  
 1860 French and English allied troops 6,000 in number, defeated 50,000 Chinese at Palka.  
 1861 John C. Breckenridge left the Senate and joined the Confederacy.  
 1861 Battle of Papinsville, Ma., Confederates defeated.  
 1862 Encounter at Shepherdsville, Ky.  
 1862 Federal troops occupied Munfardville, Ky.  
 1863 Gen. Bragg began siege of Chattanooga.  
 1863 Cavalry fight at Madison Court House, Va.  
 1863 Clark Howell, journalist, born.  
 1864 Truce at Atlanta ended, 2,035 persons sent South.  
 1864 Chileans refused satisfaction demanded by Spain.  
 1864 An imperial rescript suppressed this constitution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.  
 1869 United States hospital ship "Idaho" wrecked in storm at Nagasaki, Japan.  
 1870 French government rejected the German terms as proposed through M. Favre.  
 1871 Henri Rochefort, French editor, sentenced to life imprisonment.  
 1877 Mehemet Ali, Turkish commander, retired to Kara Lom.  
 1878 Austrians took the Bosnian fortress of Senkorles.  
 1880 The British under Carrington defeated rebel Basutos.  
 1885 William Warren, American comedian, died.  
 1889 Sultan of Zanzibar empowered England and Germany to suppress the slave trade.  
 1889 W. H. R. Redmond, M. P., imprisoned under Irish Crimes Act.  
 1890 Victoria legislative assembly voted to adopt decimal coinage and the metric system.  
 1891 Attorney-General of Texas said Bible reading in public schools was unconstitutional.  
 1891 Washington C. Whitthorne, Senator from Tennessee, died.  
 1892 Kassuth forbade his sons to visit Hungary while Francis Joseph was recognized as king.  
 1892 Fire destroyed the town of Paks, Hungary.  
 1897 The Porte protested against the international commission in Crete.  
 1900 Lewis Albert Sayre, American surgeon and author, died.  
 1901 Military service made compulsory in the Argentine Republic.  
 1903 A train on the Zasson electric railway near Berlin, Germany, attained a speed of over 114 miles an hour.  
 1901 General strike and riots throughout Italy.  
 1901 King Peter was crowned at Belgrade, Serbia.  
 1905 Col. Frank Rhodes, South-African administrator, died.  
 1909 Plenary Council of Catholic Church in Canada held.  
 1909 John Albert Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, died.  
 1910 Collision of trolley cars at Bluffton, Ind., killed 42.  
 1911 Canadian elections resulted in defeat of reef-ploidy with the United States.  
 1911 Chinese troops relieved the besieged city of Chensu.  
 1911 Ahmed Ali Pasha, exiled leader of Egyptian rebellion of 1882, died.  
 1911 James Curtis McPherson, American pioneer medical missionary in Japan, died.  
 1912 Most powerful wireless station of the world completed at Arlington Va., near Washington, radius of 3,000 miles.  
 1912 Ruler of Serbia, Greece and Montenegro formed military alliance, despite councils of the Great Powers.  
 1912 Serious rioting broke out in Londonderry, Ireland, over pending Home Rule bill.

## SEPTEMBER 22

Feast day of St. Maurice and his companions, martyrs, St. Emmeran, bishop of Poitiers and patron of Ratibon, martyr.  
 480 B. C. The invasion of Greece by the Persians was checked.  
 479 B. C. Battle of Platea, Greeks under Pausanias defeated Persians, Mardanius, Persian general, slain.  
 479 B. C. Battle of Mycale; Greeks defeated Persians in naval engagement.  
 1497: Perkin Warbeck found sanctuary at monastery of Beaulieu.  
 1504 France and Pope Julius II united against Venice.  
 1520 Seliim I, sultan of Turkey, died.  
 1586 Battle of Zutphen; 500 English horsemen attacked 3,000 Spanish cavalry. Sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded.  
 1606 Dr. Richard Busby, headmaster of Westminster school, born.  
 1663 John Biddle, "Father of English Unitarianism," died.  
 1744 Gerbrand van den Eeckhaut, Dutch painter, died.  
 1673 François Bernier, French physician and writer, died.  
 1692 Two men and seven women executed at Salem for alleged witchcraft.  
 1694 Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, born.  
 1736 Major Bernardi, who had been imprisoned for 40 years in England without a trial, died.  
 1745 Colonel James Gardiner, wounded at Prestonpans (September 21) died.  
 1752 James Bawdwin, statesman and philanthropist, born.  
 1761 George III crowned king of England.  
 1770 Another Massachusetts convention in Faneuil Hall considered the question of a standing army.  
 1774 Clement XIV, pope (1769-74), died.  
 1776 Captain Nathan Hale hanged as spy.  
 1788 Theodore Edward Haak, English novelist and wit, born.  
 1789 Battle of Martinelli or Rinnick; Russians and Austrians victorious over Turks.  
 1792 This new French Republic proclaimed.  
 1817 Specie payments were resumed in England.  
 1827 Joseph Smith announced the discovery of the Book of Mormon.  
 1828 Theodore Winthrop, soldier and author, born.  
 1831 Portland, Ore., settled by Americans.  
 1840 Princess Augusta, of England, died.  
 1851 Mrs. Mary Martha Sherwood, author of domestic books, died.  
 1851 Louis Kassuth, Hungarian patriot, sentenced to death.  
 1853 California's first telegraph line opened from San Francisco to 8 miles nearer the ocean.  
 1857 Colonel Hodsan, British commander at Delhi, killed the son and grandson of the Mogul king Bahadur Shah.  
 1862 President Lincoln issued a monetary emancipation proclamation, declaring slaves of all in rebellion Jan. 1, 1863, to be free.  
 1862 At Wood Lake, Minn., 500 Indians were taken prisoners, 300 were sentenced to be hanged.  
 1864 Battle of Fisher's Hill, Sheridan defeated Early.  
 1870 Blockade of German ports raised.  
 1870 Sevres, France, surrendered to the Germans.  
 1870 The people of Rome, at a mass-meeting in the Colosseum, formed a provisional government.  
 1872 Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, died.  
 1873 Telegraph cable from England to Brazil successfully laid.  
 1878: Amer of Afghanistan stopped a British mission at Kabul Pass.  
 1870 Bismarck and Austria made defensive alliance against Russia.  
 1881 Ayub Khan of Afghanistan defeated Kandahar, died in Herat.  
 1883 English gumbot "Wasp" lost in the China sea 52 men perished.  
 1883 Croatians demanded separation from Hungary.  
 1889 Cheyenne was selected as the capital of Wyoming.  
 1889 Milford, Conn., celebrated its 250th anniversary.  
 1889 Government of Ecuador prohibited Chinese immigration.  
 1891 Great Britain recognized provisional government of Chile.  
 1892 Centennial of first French Republic celebrated.  
 1892 George Granville Leveson-Gower, duke of Sutherland, died.  
 1893 Argentine revolutionists tore up railroad tracks in the provinces of Cordova and San Juan.  
 1894 New Panama Canal shares issued to the amount of 30,000,000 francs.  
 1895 Insurrection of the Dungsans, Chinese troops defeated.  
 1895 Italy and Colombia broke off diplomatic relations.  
 1899 Emperor of China made forced abdication in favor of the dowager empress.  
 1899 Admiral Mantofu, who surrendered a Spanish fleet to the United States at Cavite, P. I., court-martialed and dismissed.  
 1901 Simon Sterne, American lawyer and political economist, died.  
 1903 Turen-Bulgarian negotiations concerning Macedonia.  
 1904 Contraband Commission at St. Petersburg declared wool, cotton, and iron contraband of war.  
 1904 Samuel Ives Curtis, American theologian and author, died.  
 1901 Joseph, chief of the Nez Percés Indians, died.

1905 Henry Howard, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, died.  
 1905 Charles Triplett O'Ferrall, ex-Governor of Virginia, died.  
 1906 Race Riots in Atlanta, Ga., resulted in lynchings and martial law.  
 1907 Samuel Sloan, American railroad magnate, died.  
 1908 Record sales made on the New York Stock Exchange, 1,490,000 shares.  
 1908 Explosion on French war-ship "La-tauche-Treville."  
 1908 Sir Nigel Kingscote, British official in Linga, Siam, died.  
 1909 Robert Hae, American (printing-press) manufacturer, died.  
 1910 Azad of Mulk, regent of Persia, died.  
 1912 Leon Gaudillat, French playwright, died.  
 1912 President Taft availed order of Indian Commissioner Robert G. Valentine forbidding religious garb of teachers in Indian schools.  
 1912 Cuban treasury empty, Gomez administration spent \$140,000,000 in two and one-half years.

## SEPTEMBER 23

Feast-day of St. Linus, pope and martyr. St. Thecla, virgin and martyr. St. Adamnan.  
 480 B. C. Euripides, Grecian dramatist, born.  
 63 B. C.: Octavius Caesar Augustus, first Roman emperor, born.  
 1122 Concordat of Worms terminated disputes between Emperor Henry V and the pope over investitures.  
 1408 Battle of Heshalin, John of Burgundy victorious.  
 1459 Battle of Blare Heath, Wars of the Roses.  
 1530 Protestant princes protested against emperor's ruling and left the Diet of Augsburg.  
 1571: Bishop John Jewel, English prelate, died.  
 1578: Sir Humphrey Gilbert's first expedition to America left Dartmouth, England.  
 1601 A Spanish force landed at Kinsale in Ireland.  
 1659 Jeremy Collier, English nonjuring clergyman and controversialist, born.  
 1694 Mary, Queen of William III of England, died.  
 1738 Hermann Boerhaave, Dutch physician, died.  
 1745 Isaac Hayne, patriot, born.  
 1745 John Sevier, statesman, pioneer, born.  
 1779 Siege of Gen. Prevost's army at Saratoga began.  
 1779: Naval battle fought between British "Serapis" and American "Bonhomme Richard."  
 1780 Major André arrested near Tarrytown, N. Y.  
 1791 Karl T. Körner, German poet, born.  
 1795 French Convention announced acceptance of constitution in the provinces.  
 1804 Joseph Ritsch, English antiquary and collector of ballads, died.  
 1803 Battle of Assaye, India, Wellington's first great victory.  
 1816 Dillu B Washburne, American statesman, born.  
 1823 Sara J. C. Lippincott, author, born.  
 1823 Matthew Baillie, Scottish anatomist, died.  
 1830 Prince Frederick of Holland with 14,000 state (Dutch) troops entered Brussels upon invitation of leading citizens, insurgents set up barricades, and after three days fighting state troops withdrew.  
 1833 President Jackson ordered removal of U. S. deposits from the United States Bank to certain state banks.  
 1837 Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University, Greencastle, Ind., opened.  
 1845 William Upcott, English bibliophile and collector of historical manuscripts, died.  
 1845 Jonathan S. Hartley, American sculptor, born.  
 1848 Hjalmar H. Bayesen, Norwegian-American author and educator, born.  
 1858 Wm. DeWitt Hyde, American educator, born.  
 1861 Confederates defeated at Mechanics Gap, Va.  
 1862 Skirmish at Sturgeon, Minn.; Confederates beaten off.  
 1862 Shibley routed the Indians at Yellow Medicine river, Minn.  
 1862 King of Greece prorogued an adverse assembly.  
 1863 Federals under Haaker sent to support of Rosecrans.  
 1861 Federals defeated at Athens, Ala.  
 1865 Bismarck became premier of Prussia.  
 1866 Hanover appealed to all Europe against annexation to Prussia.  
 1866 Richard Cary Marse, American journalist, died.  
 1869 Price of a gold dollar, \$1.44.  
 1869 University of California opened.  
 1870 French government ordered a levee en masse of men under 25 years.  
 1870 Postballon left Paris, and mail teaching began.  
 1871 Russell Trull, American physician, teacher, and writer, died.  
 1881: President Garfield was buried at Cleveland, O.  
 1885 Abyssinians and Arabs fought at Kufelt.  
 1885 A German force landed at Bagamoyo, Africa, and killed 100 natives.  
 1884 Francois Achille Bazaine, French marshal, died.  
 1889 Willie Collins, English novelist, died.  
 1891 President Harrison appointed a commission to draw the boundary between the United States and Mexico.  
 1891 Insurgents in Arabia captured Yemen.  
 1891 Albert P. Marchese, ex-Governor of Missouri, died.

1892 John Pope, major-general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1892 Part of insurgent Brazilian fleet blockaded Santos.  
 1897 Constantine Buckley Kilgore, American jurist, died.  
 1898 Chile and the Argentine Republic agreed to submit boundary dispute to arbitration.  
 1898 Richard Malcolm Johnstan, American educator and novelist, died.  
 1900 Boer general Pienaar and 3,000 men surrendered to the Portuguese and were sent to Delagoa Bay.  
 1901 Frederick Fraley, American hanker and publisher, died.  
 1902 Troops ordered out to suppress rioting in the anthracite coal regions.  
 1902 John Wesley Powell, American geologist and explorer, died.  
 1903 Charles Benjamin Farwell, ex-Senator from Illinois, died.  
 1902 Don José Farda proclaimed president of Peru.  
 1904: Harrison Allen, American general, died.  
 1906 Spain and Vatican made an arrangement on the proposed associations law.  
 1909 Gunnison tunnel in Colorado opened.  
 1910 Charles Ray Braytan, American general and politician, died.  
 1911 Charles Battell Laamias, American humorist and author, died.  
 1911: Michael Ryan Morgan, American general, died.  
 1912 Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography met at Washington, D. C., 32 foreign countries represented.  
 1912 Several large discoveries of diamonds in the Kasual district, Belgian Congo, reported.  
 1912 Nineteenth Universal Peace Conference met in Geneva, Switzerland.  
 1912 Henri Chagnoux, French mineralogist, declared that Colorado contains world's greatest supply of radium.

## SEPTEMBER 24

Feast-day of St. Rusticus or Rotin of Autvergne, St. Chastid or Conald St. Germer, St. Gerard, martyr.  
 768: Pepin, king of France, died.  
 867 Michael III, Greek emperor, assassinated.  
 1143 Innocent II, pope (1130-43), died.  
 1326: Queen Isabella and barons, hostile to Edward II, landed in England.  
 1640: Turin surrendered to the French, En-1645 Charles I. defeated at Chester, England.  
 1680 Marlborough captured Carls after two days.  
 1706 Treaty of Altradstadt signed.  
 1707 French defeated by Imperialists at Offenbourg, Baden.  
 1755 John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, born.  
 1768 Treaty with Indians at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., defined property limits.  
 1768 Sharon Turner, English historian, born.  
 1777 Fight at Diamond Island between British and Americans.  
 1817 Foundation of a university laid at Hamilton, N. Y.  
 1831: Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, dedicated.  
 1836 Henry Viscount Hardinge, Governor-General of India, died.  
 1861 Kentucky legislature voted to raise 40,000 men, to be incorporated with Federal troops to expel Confederates.  
 1861: Count de Paris and Due de Chartres entered Federal service.  
 1862 Governor of seven loyal states approved a proclamation of emancipation as a war measure.  
 1862 President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases.  
 1863 Port of Alexandria, Va., opened to trade.  
 1864 Joshua Bates, American financier in London, died.  
 1864 Spain declared a blockade of Chilean ports.  
 1869 "Black Friday" in New York financial panic caused by rise of gold to 161 the government sold \$4,000,000 and relieved the market.  
 1871 Delegates from four Australian colonies met to consider the Imperial interference with internal fiscal affairs.  
 1876 Hallett's Reef in Hell Gate, N. Y., blown away.  
 1881: Li Hung Chang restored to the office of Viceroy.  
 1887 Irish Nationalist leaders, O'Brien and Macdonald, imprisoned.  
 1888 Thetans defeated at Telapa Pass.  
 1889 Daniel Harvey Hill, lieutenant-general (Confederate), died.  
 1890 Henry C. Selous, British artist, died.  
 1891 First Hebrew emigrants under the auspices of Baron Hirsch reached Buenos Aires.  
 1892 Patrick S. Gilmore, American bandmaster, died.  
 1892 Two bombs were thrown at General Campos at Barcelona.  
 1892 Germany made military service two years.  
 1893 Anarchists were active in Austria.  
 1894 Thomas Selz Cummings, American painter, died.  
 1900 British seized and occupied points on Transvaal-Portuguese border in Africa.  
 1900 George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, died.  
 1900: Czokoz, the assassin of President McKinley, sentenced to death after a nine hours trial.  
 1901 Yale and Harvard won international athletic contest at New York from Oxford and Cambridge.



- 1904: Collision on Southern Railroad near Knoxville, Tenn., killed and wounded over 200.
- 1905: Leading Tatars and Armenians of the Baku district in Russia signed a regular peace treaty.
- 1905: Japanese flag hoisted on Commander Islands.
- 1906: Charlotte Eliza Lawson Riddell, English author, died.
- 1907: Joseph Hine Rylance, American clergyman and author, died.
- 1907: Great floods in Malaga, Spain, caused loss of life.
- 1910: Sultan of Zulu arrived in New York on a visit.
- 1910: John Lee Peak, American diplomat, died.
- 1910: Charles Rafael Roelker, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1910: Nasr-el-Mulk elected regent of Persia.
- 1912: Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce died.
- 1912: Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, German diplomat died.
- 1912: France decided to build squadron of swift armed dirigibles for its aerial war fleet.
- 1912: Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce met in Boston, Mass.
- 1912: Strike ordered an entire Catalan railway system, Spain.

## SEPTEMBER 25

- Feast day of St. Firmin, martyr, St. Barr or Finbar, first bishop of Cork, St. Annalee, St. Colfrid.
- 1066: Battle of Stamford Bridge: Harold defeated Tostig.
- 1506: Philip I, King of Spain, died.
- 1513: Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.
- 1557: The religious peace of Augsburg agreed to by Catholics and Protestants.
- 1626: Laurence Andrews, English prelate and writer, died.
- 1630: Ambrogio, Marquis of Spinola, Spanish commander, died.
- 1643: The Solemn League and Covenant signed in London.
- 1669: Samuel Pepys recorded his first snap of tea.
- 1680: Samuel Butler, English author ("Hudibras"), died.
- 1682: First Baptist Church in Maine established at Kittery.
- 1683: Jean Philippe Romeau, French composer, born.
- 1714: Rev William Romaine, English theologian, born.
- 1729: Christian Gottlob Heyne, German scholar, born.
- 1750: Abraham Gottlob Werner, German geologist, born.
- 1759: British ship "Hilbury" lost off Nova Scotia with 60 men.
- 1775: Ethan Allen failed in attempt to take Montreal, and was made a prisoner.
- 1777: British army encamped at Germantown, Pa.
- 1777: Johann Heinrich Lambert, German philosopher, died.
- 1789: Congress passed 12 constitutional amendment bills.
- 1793: Felicia Dorothea Hemans, English poet, born.
- 1801: The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution declared in force.
- 1803: Richard Porson, English Greek scholar, died.
- 1825: Darius Ogden Mills, American financier, born.
- 1828: Liberals' conspiracy against life of Ballar failed.
- 1819: Johann Strass (the elder), Austrian composer, died.
- 1837: Havock relieved the residency at Lucknow, Sepoy mutiny.
- 1861: Confederates defeated at Chapmanville, W. Va.
- 1861: Skirmish between Federal and Confederate forces at Osceola, Missouri.
- 1862: Louisville, Ky., saved to Federals by forced march of Gen. Buell from Tennessee.
- 1862: British government ordered Federal squadron to leave Bermuda after a stay of 24 hours.
- 1864: Early abandoned the Shenandoah Valley.
- 1864: President Davis visited Hood's army at Palmetto, Ga.
- 1864: Thomas A. Conover, commodore U. S. Navy died.
- 1865: Alabama State Convention annulled ordinance of secession, the war debt, and abolished slavery.
- 1866: Convention of soldiers and sailors who favored the radical measures at Congress met at Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1872: Convention of National Colored Republicans ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown.
- 1872: Peter Cartwright, pioneer frontier Methodist Episcopal preacher, died.
- 1873: New Masonic Temple in Philadelphia dedicated.
- 1874: Spanish republicans defeated Carlists at Tafalla.
- 1877: James Orton, American naturalist, died.
- 1878: Zwornik, in Bosnia surrendered to Austrians.
- 1883: A territorial convention at Sioux Falls framed a State constitution for South Dakota.
- 1886: Knulbars, Russian agent, introduced a policy of intimidation in Bulgaria.
- 1889: Eileen Cook, English poet, died.
- 1890: Alfred J. Egerton, British politician, died.
- 1891: Argentine insurgents captured Rosario.
- 1891: English cricketers played an American team at Philadelphia. Americans won.

- 1891: Samuel D. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" fame, died.
- 1893: Russian monitor "Roosalka" lost with all on board.
- 1895: French army captured Tananarivo, Madagascar.
- 1899: John Sleeper Clarke, American comedian and manager, died.
- 1899: George Franklin Danforth, American jurist, died.
- 1900: F. G. Marchand, Canadian statesman, died.
- 1900: John McAuley Palmer, American jurist, general, senator from Illinois, died.
- 1901: Mexican troops defeated Yucatan Indians.
- 1901: British defended Forts Itala and Prospect on Zulu border, and prevented invasion of Zululand.
- 1904: Fernando P. Gilmore, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1904: Frederick William Rhinelander, president Metropolitan Museum of Art, died.
- 1905: First Zemstvo Congress in Russia met in a private house at Moscow by consent of the government.
- 1905: Godefroi Cavaignac, French statesman, died.
- 1908: Australian representatives voted preference only to British goods in British ships manned by white labor.
- 1906: Leon Verhaeghe, Belgian diplomat, died.
- 1908: Convict-leasing system in Georgia terminated.
- 1909: Hudson-Fulton celebration began in New York.
- 1909: Charles James Bell, ex-Governor of Vermont, died.
- 1910: Louis Lambert, American (Roman Catholic) clergyman, died.
- 1912: Semi-centennial of Loyal Governors' Conference observed at Altoona, Pa.
- 1912: Peruvians mobbed retiring President Augusto Leguia at Lima.
- 1912: Chinese troops at Wuchang mutilated for arrears of pay.
- 1912: Nicaraguan rebels surrendered.
- 1912: A. Wendell Jackson, American negotiated private loan of \$50,000,000 for China in London.

## SEPTEMBER 26

- Feast day of: Sts. Cyprian and Justina, martyrs; St. Eusebius, pope and confessor; St. Colman Eloi; St. Nihilus the Younger.
- 1534: Clement VII, pope (1523-1534), died.
- 1619: Diet of Bohemia elected Ferdinand II.
- 1653: Parliament passed a second act of settlement in Ireland.
- 1722: Samuel Adams, American Revolutionary patriot, born.
- 1750: Cuthbert, Admiral Lord Collingwood, English naval officer, born.
- 1763: Richard Pococke, bishop of Ossory and Oriental traveler, died.
- 1767: British entered Charlotte, N. C., on their northern march.
- 1780: Benedict Arnold fled to the British vessel "Vulture."
- 1786: England and France concluded a navigation treaty.
- 1799: Battle of Zurich; French under Massena defeated Russians.
- 1809: Battle of Silistria; Turks defeated Russians.
- 1815: Holy Alliance formed by Russia, Austria and Prussia.
- 1831: Anti-Masons in the United States nominated a national ticket which the national Republicans supported.
- 1842: Richard Colley, Marquis of Wellesley, brother of Wellington, died.
- 1847: Fire at Copenhagen destroyed Icelandic manuscripts.
- 1848: Louis Napoleon took his seat in the French Assembly.
- 1854: The Allies occupied Balaklava, Crimea.
- 1855: Corner-stone of Masonic Hall in Philadelphia laid.
- 1857: British defeated Sepoy rebels at Bhandalshahr.
- 1861: Gen. John C. Fremont took the field in Missouri.
- 1861: Confederates routed in a skirmish at Lucas Bend, Ky.
- 1862: Thirty-eight condemned Indians hanged in Minnesota.
- 1864: Confederates under Price defeated at Ironton (Pilot Knob), Mo.
- 1866: The Elder Reuss joined the North German federation.
- 1870: Crown Prince of Germany hestated the Iron Cross on soldiers at Versailles.
- 1870: Cardinal Antonelli made protest against Italian occupation of Rome.
- 1871: Joint High Commission met at Washington to adjust private claims arising during the American Civil War.
- 1873: Germans gave up Spanish ironclads taken from the rebels.
- 1883: Aguerra called on the Cubans to revolt.
- 1886: International Hygienic Congress opened at Vienna.
- 1887: International Shorthand Congress held at London. 482 systems named.
- 1890: John Dillon and William O'Brien, Nationalist leaders, sentenced to prison for six months.
- 1890: Temple of Heaven at Peking, China, burned.
- 1891: Caspar W. Hodge, Princeton professor, died.
- 1891: Philadelphia Board of Health ordered that all city wells be filled up.
- 1893: Argentine insurgents were driven out of Tucuman.
- 1891: Chinese seized British steamer "Panthan."

- 1891: Launt Thompson, American sculptor died.
- 1894: A force of Kafirs besieged Lourenço Marquez on Delagoa Bay.
- 1898: Chile and Peru signed a convention relating to return of Tacna and Arica to Peru.
- 1898: A body, supposedly that of Columbus, was exhumed at Havana preparatory to removal to Spain.
- 1898: Frances Vining Davenport, American actress, died.
- 1900: George F. Drew, ex-governor of Florida, died.
- 1901: John George Nicolay, secretary to President Lincoln and author, died.
- 1902: State of siege declared in various parts of Armenia.
- 1905: France and Germany reached an agreement concerning Morocco.
- 1905: Martimer Lamsan Earle, American philologist (Barnard), died.
- 1906: Prince George, having resigned, left Crete.
- 1909: Spanish troops defeated the Moors at Melilla.
- 1909: Charles James Barelay, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1910: Striking newspaper men rioted with police in Berlin.
- 1911: French battleship "Liberte" destroyed by an explosion. 235 of her crew killed.
- 1912: Chinese mutinous troops at Wuchang numbered 2,000, 200 captured and executed.
- 1912: Appeal of convicted Camorristi at Viterbo Italy, was set for December 2.
- 1912: Recent typhoon in Japan declared worst in 50 years, chief destruction at Osaka, Gifu, Nara, and Nagoya. 1,000-year old Kasuga shrine at Nara wrecked.
- 1912: Great Britain and France landed marines on island of Samos to protect foreigners and their property during Italian-Turkish fighting.
- 1912: Charles Voisin, French aviator, killed in vicinity of Belleville-sur-Saône.

## SEPTEMBER 27

- Feast day of: Sts. Cosmas and Damian; St. Elzeir, Count of Arlan, and his wife St. Delphine.
- 489: Battle of Verona; Theoderic defeated Odoacer.
- 1404: William of Wykeham, English prelate, lord chancellor, founder of Winchester school and of New College (Oxford) died.
- 1561: University of Konigsberg chartered by King Sigismund of Poland.
- 1566: Marco Girolamo Vida, Italian Latin poet, died.
- 1601: Louis XIII, King of France, born.
- 1615: Arabella Stuart died.
- 1627: Jacques Benigne Bossuet, French preacher and theologian, born.
- 1660: St. Vincent de Paul, philanthropist, died.
- 1700: Innocent XII, pope (1691-1700), died.
- 1715: Thomas Burnet, English author, died.
- 1731: A gang of 130 felons, taken from Newgate, sent to America.
- 1736: Admiral Rene Duguay-Trouin, French naval officer, died.
- 1768: Massachusetts towns held a convention to consider the coming of British troops.
- 1772: James Brindley, English engineer, died.
- 1777: Fifth session of the Continental Congress met at Lancaster and adjourned to York, Pa.
- 1777: General Howe entered Philadelphia.
- 1779: John Adams appointed Commissioner to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain.
- 1808: Bonaparte met the Assembly at Princes at Erfurt.
- 1810: Battle of Bunsaco; Wellington defeated Massena.
- 1813: General W. H. Harrison invaded Canada from Detroit.
- 1831: British Association for the Advancement of Science held its first meeting, and organized.
- 1840: Sidon taken by Admiral Napier.
- 1849: Oswego, N. Y., was almost destroyed by fire.
- 1854: Steamer "Arcle" collided with "Vesta" off Cape Race. 323 lives lost.
- 1862: Warrenton, Va., was taken by the Federals.
- 1862: Sioux Indians surrendered 91 captive women and children.
- 1862: Augusta, Ga., captured and destroyed by Confederates.
- 1862: Princess Maria Pia, of Italy, married by proxy the king of Portugal.
- 1865: William John Duane, American ex-Secretary of the Treasury, died.
- 1865: South Carolina constitution became effective without a popular vote.
- 1866: Francis Lister Hawks, American historical writer, died.
- 1868: Battle of Alcala; Spanish royalists under Novallas defeated by insurgents under Serrano.
- 1870: William Fisher Packard, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died.
- 1872: Brazilian Senate passed an act to abolish slavery.
- 1876: Braxton Bragg, major-general (Confederate), died.
- 1886: John Esten Cooke, American novelist and historian, died.
- 1887: American schooner "Volunteer" defeated English cutter "Thistle," in a race for the America Cup.
- 1888: Natives on Zanzibar coast rose in a body against the Germans.
- 1889: A Sunday observance congress met in Paris.

- 1890: British admiral ordered to investigate murder of Germans at Witu, Zanzibar.
- 1890: Great Britain assumed protectorate of Tonga Islands.
- 1890: England offered to purchase French fishing rights in Newfoundland.
- 1890: Abram Duryea, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers (Durys's Zouaves), died.
- 1892: Sir Thomas W. Evans, British politician, died.
- 1893: Colonel Espina arrested in the Argentine Republic for inciting a revolution.
- 1895: Mohammedans and Armenians in renewed conflict.
- 1895: Tananarivo, Madagascar, captured by the French under General Duchesne.
- 1897: George Maxwell Robeson, ex-Secretary U. S. Navy, died.
- 1899: Henry Heth, American soldier and historian, died.
- 1900: British under Buller drove Boers from Pilgrim Hill.
- 1901: Belgian miners struck in the Liege basin.
- 1903: Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, duke of Richmond and Gordon, British statesman, died.
- 1905: Great Britain and Japan signed a treaty of peace and alliance, agreeing to preserve integrity of China.
- 1905: Wheeler Hazard Peckham, American lawyer, died.
- 1907: Prince Charles Gustavus of Thurn and Taxis died.
- 1909: Constitutional guarantees restored in Spain except in Barcelona and Gerona.
- 1910: Governor Hughes laid corner-stone of Hudson Memorial monument at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.
- 1910: President Taft put all assistant postmasters under the civil service rules.
- 1910: M. Chavez, French aeronaut, died at injuries received in fall of monoplane on Sept. 23.
- 1911: Italian grievances and demands relating to Tripoli presented to the Porte.
- 1911: First election in Sweden under universal suffrage, showed socialist gains.
- 1911: Fletcher Proctor, ex-Governor of Vermont, died.
- 1912: New York State Republican Convention nominated Job E. Hedges at New York for Governor, and James W. Wadsworth for Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1912: Strikers at Lawrence, Mass., forced 11,000 more mill-operatives to quit work.
- 1912: Love-letter on baked brick 4,000 years old, found in ruins of Babylon was translated by the Rev. Dr. F. C. Elsen, of Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago.
- 1912: Eruption of Stromboli, near Sicily, more violent, heat unbearable.
- 1912: Arthur Lumley, American painter and illustrator, died.
- 1912: Henry Priest, American physicist and psychologist, died.
- 1912: Tie up on all Spanish railroads declared troops overawed mob in Barcelona.
- 1912: General Menocal and Señor Zayas, rival presidential candidates in Cuba conferred with President Gomez, in order to prevent violence at approaching election.
- 1912: Chinese government formally declined the six-power loan.
- 1912: First army aeroplane review, Villacoublay, France.

## SEPTEMBER 28

- Feast day of: St. Eustochium, virgin, St. Euphrasius, St. Loba; St. Venceslaus, Duke of Bohemia, martyr.
- 855: Lothar I, German emperor, died.
- 1106: Battle of Tinchebray, Henry I took possession of Normandy.
- 1197: Henry VI, German emperor, died.
- 1322: Battle of Muhlendorf; Bavarians defeated Austrians.
- 1322: Frederick, Duke of Austria, was captured at Amberg.
- 1396: Battle of Nicopolis; Turks defeated Christians.
- 1565: Menendez murdered in cold blood 200 shipwrecked Frenchmen on coast of Florida.
- 1652: Blake defeated De Ruyter in a naval battle.
- 1681: Louis XIV. seized Alsace.
- 1685: Lord Jeffreys appointed lord high chancellor.
- 1692: Eight persons hanged as witches in Massachusetts.
- 1746: Sir William Jones, English Oriental scholar, born.
- 1770: Bender taken by the Russians.
- 1774: Continental Congress rejected a plan that aimed at perpetual dependence.
- 1774: Royalist governor of Massachusetts dissolved the Assembly.
- 1779: John Jay sent as commissioner to Spain.
- 1781: Americans began the siege of Yorktown.
- 1787: Congress of the Confederation sent new Constitution to the States.
- 1789: Thomas Bay, English author ("Sandford and Merton"), died.
- 1814: Convention of Vienna signed.
- 1834: Alexander Raphael, sheriff of London first Catholic to hold office since the revolution.
- 1844: Granville Penn, English scholar, died.
- 1854: U. S. sloop-of-war "Albany" sailed from Aspinwall, and disappeared.
- 1859: Karl Ritter, German geographer, died.
- 1869: Pope Pius IX. issued an allocution against France and Sardinia, and called on Europe for help.
- 1862: Garibaldi appealed to English people for aid.
- 1862: Irish and Italians rioted at London on account of Garibaldi's conflict with the Pope.

1862: Depnties from the German States advocated the formation of one federal state for all Germany.

1863: Dom Carlos, heir to Portuguese throne, born.

1868: Spanish royalists surrendered to Serrano at Alcala.

1868: Thomas Amory D. Fessenden, representative for Maine, died.

1869: Horace Mann school for deaf mutes opened in Boston.

1870: Destructive floods in the James and Shenandoah rivers.

1870: Strassburg formally surrendered.

1873: Spanish insurgents shelled Alicante from their warships, repulsed.

1878: First Chinese embassy to United States received at Washington.

1878: Wm. M. Everts, Secretary of State, presented arguments against Halifax fisheries awards.

1878: California constitutional convention met.

1879: British punitive force occupied Kabul, Afghanistan.

1880: Corner-stone of new capitol at Indianapolis laid.

1888: Thomas Gambler Parry, British artist, died.

1889: Louis Leon César Faidherbe, French general and writer, died.

1889: Samuel D. Sturgis, major-general U. S. Army, died.

1891: Congress passed an act to reserve the Big Tree Grove in California.

1891: Herman Melville, American novelist, died.

1895: Louis Pasteur, French medical scientist, died.

1898: Thomas Francis Bayard, American statesman and diplomat, died.

1899: Naval and land parades at New York to honor Admiral Dewey.

1901: John Haverley, American minstrel, died.

1902: Captain Sverdrup, arctic explorer, returned in the "Fram."

1903: John H. Dolph, American painter, died.

1906: George H. Poor, American inventor (railway airbrake), died.

1906: President Palma of Cuba resigned.

1903: Ceylon in the Dekkan, India, caused loss of 15,000 lives, and damage to the extent of \$7,000,000.

1908: Joseph Wheelock, Sr., American actor, died.

1908: Joseph Henry Senner, American journalist, died.

1910: Wayland Hoyt, American clergyman and lecturer, died.

1911: Italian fleet of seven war-ships appeared off Tripoli.

1911: Persian national troops defeated rebels near Savab.

1911: Charles Frederick Manderson, ex-Senator from Nebraska, died.

1912: John James Patterson, United States Senator from South Carolina, died.

1912: J. L. Longstaff, English aviator killed in flight at Mineola, N. Y., and Lieut. L. C. Hockwell and Corporal Frank Scott, of United States Army Aviation School, at College Park, Md.

1912: Orangemen and Unionists at Belfast signed covenant of resistance to Home Rule.

1912: West Virginia striking miners surrendered arms and ammunition to avoid extension of martial law.

## SEPTEMBER 29

Feast-day of St. Michael and all the Holy Angels; St. Theodora, martyr.

48 B. C.: Pompey the Great killed in Egypt.

487: Feast of St. Michael, Michaelmas, instituted.

1066: William, Duke of Normandy, landed in England.

1273: Rudolph I, Count of Hapsburg, elected emperor.

1364: Battle of Auray, DuGuesclin defeated.

1560: Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden died.

1567: Protestants massacred Catholics at Nîmes, France.

1580: Provinces of the Netherlands declared their independence of Spain.

1582: George Buchanan, Scottish scholar and poet, died.

1604: Severe laws against witchcraft became effective in England.

1613: New River wafer turned on to supply London.

## OCTOBER 1

Festival of the Rosary, Feast-day of St. Plaf, martyr, St. Riminalus; St. Wasulf or Wasno St. Bava, patron of Ghent, St. Eddharleus of Ireland.

2015 B. C.: Era of Abraham began.

331 B. C.: Battle of Arbela; Alexander defeated Darius and destroyed the Persian empire.

312 B. C.: Seleucus recovered dominion over Babylon.

823: Michael II, "the Stammerer," Greek emperor died.

1207: Henry III, king of England born.

1601: Swedish Dutch settlers on the Delaware submitted to the British.

1676: Nathaniel Bacon, the Virginia "rebel" died, and the rebellion ceased.

1678: Viscount Bellingbrooke, English politician and writer, born.

1684: Pierre Corneille, French dramatist, died.

1704: Dr. John Blow, English composer, died.

1622: Conrad Vorstius, German theologian, died.

1679: Thomas Chubb, English free-thinker, born.

1703: Charles de Saint-Evremond, French wit and writer, died.

1723: Lady Rachel Russell, wife of Lord Russell, died.

1725: Robert, Lord Clive, founder of British empire in India born.

1753: Admiral Lord Nelson, born.

1780: Major André tried by court-martial and condemned as a spy.

1789: Congress established a regular army, maximum strength 840 men.

1809: Charles François Dupuis, French astronomer, died.

1827: Great Britain and the United States referred boundary dispute to an arbitrator.

1829: Old London night-watch discontinued, new police force appointed.

1834: Absolutist party in Spain proclaimed Don Carlos king.

1833: Ferdinand VII, of Spain, died.

1842: British destroyed Istailif, Afghanistan.

1842: The Sons of Temperance organized in New York.

1848: Battle of Velenze between Croats and Hungarians.

1850: Holsteins began a six-day bombardment of Friedrichstadt, but were finally repulsed.

1854: Emigrant vessel "Anne Jane" wrecked off Scotland with loss of 348 lives.

1854: Jacques LeRoy de Saint-Arnaud, French marshal, died of cholera in Crimea.

1855: Russians assaulting Kars defeated, Crimean war.

1857: Sepoy rebels defeated by British at Moolaghur.

1860: Sardinians captured Ancona.

1862: Confederates dispersed at Sharpsburg, Md.

1862: William Nelson, major-general, U. S. Volunteers, died.

1863: Confederate Commissioner Mason left England, displeased with his reception.

1864: Federals captured Fort Harrison on James River.

1864: Grant made demonstrations at Richmond to prevent troops going to aid of General Early.

1864: Colored troops made successful assaults at Petersburg, Va.

1864: Sherman sent Thomas back to Chattanooga to check Hood's northward march.

1864: Chile declared war against Spain.

1864: Jared W. Williams, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died.

1867: Stirling Price, ex-Governor of Missouri, major-general (Confederate), died.

1868: Queen Isabella II of Spain was deposed and banished.

1868: Lorrin Andrews, American missionary in Hawaii, died.

1873: John Anierum Winslow, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.

1879: Indians at White River Agency, Colorado, killed the agent and 12 others.

1880: State School for the Blind opened at Lansing, Mich.

1883: Moh at Paris hooted Alfonso XII. of Spain.

1888: Ishak Khan, Afghan insurgent, defeated by government troops.

1890: George Barnard, British landscape artist, died.

1890: Centennial of the establishment of first cotton mill in America celebrated at Providence, R. I.

1891: Argentine insurgents at Rosario surrendered to the Nationals.

1893: Desterro in Brazil surrendered to insurgent fleet.

1894: A monastic brotherhood instituted in American Protestant Episcopal Church.

1900: Thomas Gaskell Shearman, American lawyer, social and political economist, died.

1902: Typhoon at Yokohama, Japan, drove battle-ship ashore 500 lives lost.

1902: Emilie Zola, French novelist, accidentally suffocated.

1903: Anti-Semitic outrages at Gomel and Moghileff, Russia.

1904: United States battle-ship "Connecticut" launched at New York.

1906: M. Zalmis invested as high commissioner of Crete.

1906: United States intervention in Cuba proclaimed, with Wm. H. Taft as provisional governor.

1730: Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born.

1746: John P. C. Muhlenberg, American Revolutionary general born.

1756: Battle of Lobositz; Prussians defeated Austrians.

1759: The third Eddystone lighthouse completed.

1761: Austrians captured Schweidnitz.

1761: James Lawrence, American naval officer, born.

1791: French Legislative Assembly met.

1795: Daniel P. Thompson, novelist born.

1799: Rufus Choate, American lawyer, born.

1800: Spain ceded Louisiana to France.

1801: Preliminary articles of a general peace between France, Spain, Holland and Great Britain signed at London.

1802: Edward C. Pinkney, author and poet, born.

1826: Benjamin B. Hotchkiss, inventor, born.

1832: Henry C. Work, American song-writer born.

1009: More than 2,000 persons attended the Hudson-Fulton celebration banquet in New York city.

1900: Miles Benjamin McSweeney, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died.

1910: Rebecca Harding Davis, American novelist, died.

1910: Winslow Homer, American painter, died.

1911: Italy declared war on Turkey, and demanded surrender of the city and forts of Tripoli.

1911: Baron Northcote, formerly governor-general of Australia died.

1912: John Miller Carson, American journalist, Chief of United States Bureau of Manufactures, died.

1912: Russia mobilized army of 245,000, said to be a "test," but believed for Balkan service.

1912: More than 20,000 people cheered Socialism in New York.

1912: Briggs, Ga., put under martial law because of riotous street-car strike.

## SEPTEMBER 30

Feast-day of St. Jerome, doctor of the church, St. Gregory, apostle of Armenia, St. Honorius of Canterbury.

106 B. C.: Pompey the Great born.

420: St. Jerome of Aquileia died.

1399: Parliament deposed Richard II. and gave crown to Henry IV.

1399: Crown of England passed from house of Plantagenet to that of Lancaster.

1414: Congress of Vienna met.

1435: Isabella of Bavaria, wife of Charles VI of France, died.

1540: Alarcon discovered and ascended the Colorado river.

1565: Menendez accepted surrender of 150 Frenchmen on promise of safety and then killed them.

1567: Huguenots renewed the religious war in France.

1628: Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, English poet, murdered.

1681: French seized Strassburg in Germany.

1686: William of Orange accepted the invitation to take the English throne.

1688: French troops devastated the Palatinate, 400,000 homeless.

1723: William Hutton, English writer, born.

1732: Jacques Necker, financial minister to Louis XVI, born.

1745: Battle of Soor, Bohemia, second Silesian war.

1761: John Dollond, English optician, inventor of chromatic telescope, died.

1770: George Whitefield, English evangelist, died.

1787: First American vessel to make a voyage around the world sailed.

1790: Leopold II was elected emperor.

1791: French National Assembly dissolved.

1793: New bridge toll-gate at Bristol, England, provokes violent rioting, several killed.

1799: The United States and France signed a new convention annulling the treaty of 1788 the United States assumed claims for spoliation.

1811: Augusta, empress of Germany, born.

1811: Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, author, died.

1850: Papeal bull established Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.

1862: Confederate Congress enacted the emancipation of all men between 18 and 45 years.

1862: Confederate Congress considered retaliatory resolutions because of the emancipation proclamation.

1862: At Belleville, Ky., Confederates were repulsed.

1864: Confederates routed at Newtonia, Mo.

1864: Federals captured Confederate works at Peeble's Farm, near Petersburg, Va.

1864: Confederates defeated in an attempt to capture Fort Harrison, on the James River.

1865: Confederates driven from works at Starke station, Tenn.

1865: Francis Wayland, president of Brown University, died.

1866: The victorious German army made triumphal entry into Berlin.

1868: Spanish national guard organized.

1868: George Peabody, American philanthropist, added \$1,400,000 to the Peabody Fund for Southern education.

1873: New York Stock Exchange reopened for business after being closed for ten days.

1834: Augustus O. Bourne, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, born.

1836: Carlisle defeated at St. Sebastian.

1838: Kate Field, American lecturer and editor born.

1839: James Lewis, American comedian, born.

1841: Michael H. De Young, American journalist, born.

1845: Vincent Gennaro did great damage at Portsmouth, N. H.

1849: The Hudson River Railroad was opened to Peekskill, N. Y.

1850: Traces of the Sir John Franklin expedition were found at entrance to Wellington Channel.

1859: David R. Francis, ex-Secretary of the Interior, born.

1857: The Taipings were besieged at Tsinghai.

1853: Turkey appended to France and England against Russia.

1855: Proslavery candidate for Congress in Kansas received more votes than the census warranted.

1877: Henry Melggs, American railway builder, died.

1877: First battle of the Yagni, Russo-Turkish war.

1881: Ameer of Afghanistan occupied Kandabar, after flight of Ayub Khan.

1887: American schooner "Volunteer" again defeated English cutter "Thistle" in a race.

1888: William Gifford Palgrave, British diplomat, died.

1889: The government of the Island of Zanzibar was given to the British.

1889: Largest attendance at Paris exposition; 307,000 tickets taken.

1891: Chinese governor of Wuhu removed and degraded for the outrages on foreigners.

1891: Georges Ernest Boulanger, French general and politician died.

1892: A colony of Scotch crofters settled near Vancouver.

1894: Absalom M. West, American general (Confederate), died.

1890: France and Italy signed a treaty respecting Tunis.

1897: Railway completed from Moscow to Arhangel, Russia.

1898: John Hay took oath as United States Secretary of State.

1900: Samuel Smith Purple, president New York Academy of Medicine and author, died.

1903: Sir Michael Herbert, British diplomat, died.

1904: George Frisbie Hoar, Senator from Massachusetts, died.

1905: Memorials from all Japan urged the emperor not to ratify the peace treaty.

1906: Thomas M. Harris, American general, died.

1909: Frederick Russell Burton, American composer (*Hawaua*) and author, died.

1909: William Rails Morrison, author of "Horizontal" Tariff bill, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, died.

1911: Bursting of a dam at Austin, Fa., destroyed the town and caused loss of 75 lives.

1911: Portuguese government frustrated a socialist plot to seize Oporto.

1911: Mayor of Indianapolis broke a corner by selling potatoes in small quantities at cost.

1912: John Forsyth Hancock, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.

1912: Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia mobilized; Turkey summoned reserves.

1912: Augustus Orlebar, vicar of Willington, England, original of Hughes' Tom Brown in *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, died.

1912: Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York, opened.

1912: Fifteen thousand New England mill workers went on one-day "demonstration" strike as protest against imprisonment and trial of leaders, Ettor and Giovannitti.

## DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

218 B. C.: Hannibal defeated Romans near Pavia.

1423: James I. of Scotland released from captivity in England.

1470: Edward IV., of England, fled to Holland.

1494: Charles VIII. of France entered Italy.

1530: The Pilgrimage of Grace began.

1622: Montpelier, France, surrendered by Huguenots to Louis XIII.

1670: Jamestown, Va., burned by its own citizens.

1678: Titus Oates disclosed the fictitious "Popish plot."

1706: Colonists of Carolina sent an expedition against the Spaniards in Florida.

1755: George Washington drove hostile Indians out of Shenandoah valley, Va.

1794: Whisky rebellion in western Pennsylvania broke out.

1801: Remnants of French army in Alexandria left Egypt in English ships, French rule ended.

1803: Great Britain took possession of three Dutch South American colonies which later became British Guiana, Surinam, and French Guiana.

1810: Several British regiments of light cavalry were armed with lances, and called Lancers.

1878: Free libraries and museums were opened on Sunday in various English cities.

1885: Ship "Merchantman" wrecked on English coast, with loss of 70 lives.

## OCTOBER

1855: Denmark adopted a new constitution.

1859: French government determined to intervene in Tonkin on behalf of the Christians.

1860: New French tariff law became effective.

1860: Battle of Valturino, Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi.

1861: Price of cotton in New York 21 1/4 cents.

1861: Exhibition of colonial products opened at Melbourne, Victoria.

1862: Halleck sent to urge McClellan to cross the Potomac and attack the enemy.

1862: Western gunboat fleet transferred from the War Department to that of the Navy.

1862: Skirmish at Gallatin, Tenn.; Confederates routed.

1862: Plevanton drove Confederates from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg.

1863: New York authorities welcomed officers of five Russian vessels.

1867: Price of cotton at New York, 81 to 83 cents.

## OCTOBER 2

1863: Price of a gold dollar, \$1.42.  
 1863: The German Diet demanded that Denmark recognize Prince Frederick as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.  
 1863: Kate Bateman appeared in London as "Leah."  
 1863: Ebenezer Emmons, American geologist and author, died.  
 1864: Price of cotton in New York 115 to 120 cents.  
 1864: Price of a gold dollar, \$1.93 1/2.  
 1864: Federal lines on Weldon Railroad advanced one mile nearer Richmond.  
 1865: Price of cotton at New York 45 to 45 1/2 cents.  
 1865: Price of a gold dollar, \$1.44.  
 1865: Price of cotton at New York 40 to 42 cents.  
 1866: Price of a gold dollar, \$1.46.  
 1866: Maria S. Cummins, American novelist, died.  
 1867: New York legislature made all public schools free.  
 1869: Royal dockyard at Woolwich, England, closed after more than 350 years of usage.  
 1870: Mantas occupied by the Germans.  
 1870: Government for defense in Paris ordered postponement of elections.  
 1872: An epidemic disease of horses, the epizootic, began to attract notice.  
 1874: A law for compulsory civil marriage was proposed for Germany.  
 1876: James A. Lick, merchant of California, founder of Lick Observatory, died.  
 1879: A new system of jurisprudence was adopted in Germany.  
 1882: South Carolina opened its military school at Charleston.  
 1883: An Interstate Levee Congress met at Vicksburg.  
 1884: Fare on the elevated roads in New York city reduced from 10 to 5 cents.  
 1884: The French took Kelung, in China.  
 1885: New government buildings at Quebec destroyed by dynamite.  
 1885: William Page, American painter, died.  
 1889: People of Washington rejected prohibition and woman suffrage amendments.  
 1899: Montana ratified a constitution.  
 1899: People of North and South Dakota ratified prohibition amendments.  
 1899: Delegates from 15 States met at Topeka, to promote movement for a deep harbor on the Texas coast.  
 1900: Congress transferred Weather Bureau from the Army to the Department of Agriculture.  
 1900: Colombia Congress appointed three commissioners for the American International railroad congress.  
 1900: Fire in Sydney, N. S. W., caused a loss of \$3,750,000.  
 1901: Medical branch of the University of Texas opened.  
 1901: A strike of railroad men began in the Pittsburg district.  
 1901: Bombs were exploded under a bridge near Prague, just before arrival of train carrying the Austrian emperor.  
 1901: Leland Stanford Jr. University, at Palo Alto, Cal., opened with 473 students.  
 1901: Hervey A. Watterson, American journalist, died.  
 1902: Chicago University opened.  
 1902: United States harbor-defense ram "Katahdin" launched at Bath, Maine.  
 1903: Admiral Mello, Brazilian insurgent, began an intermittent bombardment of Rio de Janeiro.  
 1905: Riot in Constantinople, Armenians carrying petition to Porte set upon by Mohammedans.  
 1905: Eli Whitney Blake, American chemist and educator, died.  
 1899: Fire at Hankow, China, over 1,000 deaths reported.  
 1900: German Emperor insisted on full reparation from China for the murder of Minister van Ketteler during Boxer troubles.  
 1900: The Russians took Mukden from the Chinese.  
 1900: General Maxwell appointed administrator of Transvaal.  
 1901: General Wu routed Chinese rebels near Swatow.  
 1902: James Edward Jonett, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1903: Henry Stevenson Washburn, American life-insurance expert, died.  
 1904: Sir William Harcourt, English statesman, died.  
 1909: Gordon Bennett cup balloon-race at Paris won by Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm.  
 1909: Daniel McArroy, American comedian, died.  
 1909: George Washington Moore, American pioneer minstrel, died.  
 1910: Plant of Los Angeles (Cal.) Times maliciously destroyed by dynamite 21 persons killed.  
 1910: Frederico Bayd became President of Panama.  
 1910: Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, ex-Governor of Florida, died.  
 1910: John S. Huyler, American candy-maker and philanthropist, died.  
 1911: General Madero was elected President of Mexico.  
 1911: Alfred Lee Manierre, American prohibitionist, died.  
 1912: Gen. Robert Avery, U. S. Army, died.  
 1912: Turkey refused ultimatum of Serbia and decided to prepare for war.  
 1912: Balkan allies appealed to the Powers to let them fight Turkey unaided.  
 1912: Law for double wireless equipment on all American steamships went into effect.  
 1912: Trial of forty-six men for conspiring to use dynamite against employers of non-union labor begun at Indianapolis, Ind.

Feast-day of: The Holy Angel-Guardians; St. Leodegar or Leger, St. Thomas, bishop of Hereford.  
 322 B. C.: Aristotle, Greek philosopher, died.  
 1452: Richard III. of England born.  
 1538: Carlo Borromeo, cardinal and author, born.  
 1652: Roger Williams secured the confirmation of his charter.  
 1700: Charles II. of Spain, bequeathed the Spanish throne to Philip of Anjou.  
 1711: Fire in Boston destroyed over 100 buildings.  
 1752: Joseph Ritson, English antiquary, born.  
 1775: British vessels fired upon Bristol, R. I.  
 1780: Major John André executed by Americans as a spy.  
 1786: Augustus Keppel, British admiral, died.  
 1796: Battle of Biberach; French defeated Austrians.  
 1801: Nearly one-half the adult population at England was enrolled to resist invasion by Bonaparte.  
 1830: Charles Pratt, American merchant and philanthropist, born.  
 1831: Edwin L. Godkin, American author and editor, born.  
 1832: An Antislavery Society was organized at New York.  
 1841: Gen. O'Donnell and Cochoa led an uprising in Spain.  
 1842: William Ellery Channing, American Unitarian preacher and expounder, died.  
 1851: Argentine forces under Gen. Urquiza and Brazilian forces allied with those of Montevideo, Uruguay, compelled Oribe to capitulate and abandon the siege of that city.  
 1853: Francisco Jose Andrea, Brazilian patriot, died.  
 1862: Federal expedition reduced works on St. John's Bluff, Fla.  
 1869: Sherman's advance reached Memphis, Tenn.  
 1864: Federals lost over 350 men at Abingdon, Va.  
 1865: Gen. Robert E. Lee became president of Washington and Lee University.  
 1865: Maximilian of Mexico decreed all offering resistance should be treated as bandits and shot on sight.  
 1870: Vote of the Papal states for union with Italy 133,691 for, 1,507 against.  
 1870: Germany placed Alsace and Lorraine under Grand Duke of Mecklenburg at Reims.  
 1871: Brigham Young arrested for polygamy.  
 1872: Francis Lieber, American publicist, died.  
 1876: Leading Spiritualists tried in London on charges of fraud.  
 1876: Suleiman Pasha succeeded Mehmet Ali as commander of Turks in Bulgaria.  
 1877: Russians defeated near Kars.  
 1884: French and Chinese in Tonkin renewed hostilities.  
 1884: French fleet bombarded Tamsin, China.  
 1886: Gilder's arctic expedition started from Wanlipex.  
 1899: Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., dedicated.  
 1891: The Jewish year 5652, Anna Mundi, began.  
 1892: Joseph Ernest Renan, French critic, essayist, and historian, died.  
 1893: The Spanish garrison at Melilla, Morocco, was attacked by 6,000 Moors.  
 1895: U. S. cruiser "Brooklyn" launched.  
 1895: Orlando Metcalfe Poe, American general, died.  
 1897: Neal Daw, "father of prohibition," presidential candidate in 1880, died.  
 1897: Lewis Ginter, American manufacturer and benefactor, died.  
 1897: Joseph Proctor, American actor, died.  
 1898: Caroline Miskel Hoyt, American actress, died.  
 1900: Baden-Powell assumed command at Transvaal and Orange river police.  
 1902: Frank Jones, American manufacturer, died.  
 1904: Kurapatkin announced he was to take the offensive.  
 1904: Series of battles began at Sha-Ho in the Russo-Japanese war.  
 1905: Turkey opposed the scheme of the powers for financing Macedonia.  
 1911: President von Hellen, of the Finnish High-Court of Justice, assassinated.  
 1912: Paul O. Esterhazy, Hungarian patriot, died.  
 1912: Rear-Admiral Lucien Young, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1912: Frances Allitsen, English composer, died.  
 1912: A painting of the Madonna was stolen from a church in Piacenza, Italy.  
 1246: William, Count of Holland elected by papal party king in Germany in opposition to Frederick II.  
 1263: Battle of Largs; Scots defeated Northerns.  
 1535: Jacques Cartier reached site of Montreal.  
 1569: French Huguenots under Coligny defeated at Monecattar.  
 1574: Leyden relieved after a siege of 13 months and the death of 6,000 by famine and disease.  
 1650: The English Parliament declared its supremacy over the Colonies.  
 1690: Robert Barclay, Scottish Quaker, died.

## OCTOBER 3

1691: Treaty of Limerick signed.  
 1716: Giovanni Battista Beccaria, Italian philosopher, born.  
 1735: Peace preliminaries between France and Austria ended the war of the Polish succession.  
 1754: Robert H. Morris became governor of Pennsylvania.  
 1777: British ascended the Hudson to cooperate with Burgoyne.  
 1800: George Bancroft, American historian, born.  
 1807: Seth Padelford, Governor of Rhode Island, born.  
 1813: The Allies in Prussia were reinforced by 60,000 Russians.  
 1813: Battle of Wartenburg; French defeated by the allies.  
 1820: Wm. Gastan, Governor of Massachusetts, born.  
 1835: First charter election in South Bend, Ind.  
 1836: Corner-stone of Mt. Holyoke Seminary laid.  
 1849: Jeanette L. Gilder, American author-journalist, born.  
 1852: Spanish authorities prevented landing at Havana of the U. S. ship "Crescent City."  
 1860: The Prince of Wales guest of the President at Washington.  
 1861: Battle of Greenbrier Springs, W. Va.; indecisive.  
 1862: Battle of Corinth, Miss.; Confederate at bay, repulsed.  
 1864: Sheridan desolated a circle of 5 miles around where Gen. Meigs was murdered by guerrillas in Virginia.  
 1866: Austria and Italy signed treaty of Vienna.  
 1867: Allies defeated the Paraguayans.  
 1867: Elias Howe, patentee of the sewing-machine, died.  
 1868: Don Juan renounced his hereditary claim to Spanish crown in favor of his son Carlos.  
 1877: James R. Bayley, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, died.  
 1881: Henry Fowle Durant, founder of Wellesley College, died.  
 1882: Adelaide Phillips, Anglo-American contralto singer, died.  
 1883: Buildings with exhibits at Pittsburg exposition burned, with loss of over \$1,000,000.  
 1884: The pacer Johnston covered a mile in 2 06/4.  
 1884: Hans Makart, Austrian painter, died.  
 1885: French victorious over Chinese at Thanmuol, Tonkin.  
 1890: German and Sultan of Zanzibar signed a treaty.  
 1891: Natural gas well at Pawpaw, Ill., suddenly ceased.  
 1893: Matabele soldiers attacked police in Cape Colony.  
 1894: David Swing, American clergyman and educator, died.  
 1895: Manuel Rubio, Mexican Minister of the Interior, died.  
 1896: William Morris, English poet, died.  
 1897: Samuel James Reowick McMillan, ex-Senator from Minnesota, died.  
 1900: The British in Peking occupied Imperial summer palace.  
 1901: Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, died.  
 1903: Austrian battle-ship "Erzherzog Karl" launched.  
 1903: J. Dawson McCollum, Chief Justice, Pennsylvania, died.  
 1903: James Madison Barker, Supreme Court, Massachusetts died.  
 1905: José Marie de Heredia, French poet, died.  
 1906: Cuban Insurgents began to disarm and disband.  
 1906: George Clarke, American actor, died.  
 1907: George Boardman Taylor, president American Baptist Mission, Rome, Italy, died.  
 1909: Edmund Kelly, American sociologist and author, died.  
 1910: Chinese Senate opened.  
 1910: Rufus Blodgett, ex-Senator from New Jersey, died.  
 1911: Italy announced a blockade of ports in Tripoli.  
 1911: John Bascam, American political economist (Williams College), died.  
 1912: Express train derailed at Westport, Conn. seven killed, forty injured.  
 1912: Wesleyans opened Central Hall and Commercial Buildings in London, England.  
 1912: Nicaraguan government troops retook the town of Jinetepe.  
 1912: William Sulzer was nominated for Governor of New York by the State Democratic Party.

## OCTOBER 4

Feast-day of: Sts. Marcellus and Marcellian and companions, martyrs St. Ammon, St. Petronilla; St. Edwin, king of Northumberland; St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscans.  
 633: Edwin, king of Northumberland, killed at Heathfield.  
 1203: Otho IV. was crowned emperor at Rome.  
 1226: St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscans, died.  
 1515: Milan surrendered to the French.  
 1542: Roberto Bellarmino, cardinal and controversialist, born.  
 1626: Richard Cramwell, son of the Protector, born.  
 1674: Battle of Enzheim, between French and Imperialists, indecisive.  
 1693: Battle of Marsaglia; Duke of Savoy defeated.  
 1705: Barcelona, Spain, surrendered to the English.  
 1716: Samuel Shute arrived at Boston as Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

1741: Edward Malone, Shakespearian editor, born.  
 1743: John Campbell, duke of Argyll, statesman, died.  
 1743: Henry Carey, English composer ("Sally in our Alley"), died.  
 1753: The French took Arcat, East Indies.  
 1765: Samuel Huntington, Governor of Ohio, born.  
 1777: Battle of Germantown; indecisive.  
 1779: Mab attacked house of James Wilson in Philadelphia.  
 1779: John Paul Jones entered Texel, North Holland, in the "Serapis".  
 1806: Samuel Harsley, English prelate and theologian, died.  
 1812: British attempt to capture Ogdensburg, N. Y., defeated.  
 1814: Francis Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings, governor-general of India arrived at Calcutta.  
 1823: Wm. Gilpin, territorial Governor of Colorado born.  
 1827: Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, born.  
 1824: Federal republic of Mexico proclaimed.  
 1825: Michael J. Pupin, American physicist, born.  
 1830: Dutch government in Brussels deposed.  
 1837: Congress passed first Sub treasury bill.  
 1853: The "Great Republic," largest merchant vessel at the time, launched at East Boston.  
 1853: Anglo-French fleet entered the Bardonelles.  
 1859: Antislavery constitution of Kansas approved.  
 1861: A balladist in the United States service passed over Confederate lines in Virginia.  
 1861: Frederick Remington, American artist, born.  
 1861: John Vandenhaff, English tragedian, died.  
 1862: Confederates again organized a State government for Kentucky.  
 1862: Pleasant A. Hackleman, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, killed at Corinth.  
 1862: Bull advanced against Bragg, who retired with his plunder-laden trains.  
 1862: Confederate Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith united commands.  
 1863: William J. Grayson, Senator from South Carolina, died.  
 1864: Leon Moran, American artist, born.  
 1864: Philadelphia and Erie Railroad opened.  
 1865: Bismarck met the emperor, Napoleon III., at Biarritz.  
 1866: John S. Carey, American horse trainer, died.  
 1867: British in India began war with the Bazarote sect.  
 1870: A Southern convention met in Cincinnati for political and commercial purposes.  
 1871: University of Alabama reorganized and opened.  
 1875: German archeologists began excavations at Olympia, Greece.  
 1875: Chinese edict allowed freedom of intercourse between foreign ministers and chiefs of departments.  
 1881: Denning's comet appeared.  
 1884: A practice war by France was decreed for Tunis.  
 1886: Manlighters in Ireland killed, robbed, and burned.  
 1889: Lucien Mellingue, French painter, died.  
 1889: Whitecaps in Tennessee drove Mormon missionaries out of Wilson county.  
 1890: Niagara Falls power-plant begun.  
 1890: Catherine Booth, of the Salvation Army, died.  
 1893: King Lobengula led the Matabeles against Fort Victoria Cape Colony.  
 1895: Bjornnar Hjorth Bayesen, Norwegian American educator and author, died.  
 1900: France demanded that China punish Boxer criminals, and asked other concessions as basis for treaty.  
 1901: The "Columbia" won international yacht race for America Cup.  
 1901: Cecil Franklin Patch Bancroft, American educator, died.  
 1903: William Passmore Carlin, American general, died.  
 1903: Francis Bloodgood Hall, American clergyman, died.  
 1903: Teresa Vaughn, American actress, died.  
 1904: Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, French sculptor, died.  
 1904: Henry Clay Payne, United States postmaster-general, died.  
 1909: Cunard liner "Lusitania" crossed the Atlantic in 4 days, 15 hours, and 52 minutes.  
 1909: Chang-Chih-Tung, Chinese councillor, died.  
 1909: David Henry Cochran, American educator, died.  
 1909: Albert Pollitz, American journalist, died.  
 1910: A successful revolution was effected in Portugal; 100 persons killed in street-fights.  
 1910: King Mannel and his mother escaped from Portugal.  
 1910: William Henry Snyder, American painter, died.  
 1911: Russia recognized the Republic of Portugal.  
 1911: Strike of railroad men in Ireland ended.  
 1911: Italian squadron bombarded forts at Tripoli.  
 1911: Joseph Bell, Scottish surgeon, original of "Sherlock Holmes" died.  
 1912: United States marines defeated Nicaraguan rebels at Baranca, Nicaraguan general killed.



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1912 Hamburg-American liner "Amerika" ran down a British submarine off English coast, drowning 14 officers and men.  
1912 France suggested that the Powers take steps to prevent outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans

## OCTOBER 5

Feast-day of St. Placidus and companions, martyrs. St. Galla, widow.  
578 Justin II, emperor of Rome, died.  
1056 Henry III, emperor of Germany, died.  
1091 A windstorm destroyed over 500 houses in London.  
1285 Philip III, the Bold, king of France, died.  
1318 Edward Bruce, brother of Robert, killed near Dundalk, Ireland.  
1507 Columbus discovered Costa Rica.  
1551 Treaty of alliance signed at Friedewald, Prussia between Saxony, Hesse, and France against Emperor Charles V.  
1675 Indians made an attack on Springfield, Mass.  
1703 Jonathan Edwards, American Calvinistic theologian, born.  
1717 Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, born.  
1728 Chevalier d'Éon, French adventurer, born.  
1732 Lloyd, Lord Kenyan, British jurist, born.  
1744 British ship "Victory" wrecked, all on board perished.  
1751 James Redell, American jurist, born.  
1761 William Pitt resigned as English premier.  
1763 Augustus III, king of Poland, died.  
1768 A cyclone at Havana demolished 4,048 houses and killed over 1,000 persons.  
1774 Massachusetts Assembly met and became a provincial congress.  
1780 The United States acceded to the proposition of armed neutrality at sea.  
1787 Congress recalled the American minister, John Adams, from London.  
1789 Arthur St. Clair became first governor of Northwest Territory.  
1789 Paris mobs attended the king from Versailles to the city.  
1793 The new Revolutionary Calendar in France promulgated. It fixed the year 1 as beginning September 22, 1792.  
1795 Royalists fomented insurrections in Paris.  
1795 Napoleon Bonaparte suppressed the revolution of the Sections in one and one-half hours.  
1804 Robert P. Parrott, American gun-inventor, born.  
1804 British squadron captured four Spanish treasure ships.  
1804 Charles Marquis Cornwallis, English general in American Revolution, governor-general of India died.  
1813 Americans defeated British on the Thames river, in Canada, Tecumseh killed.  
1821 Tripoli stormed by the Greeks (October 17, New Style).  
1821 Junius Brutus Booth, actor, first appeared in New York.  
1822 Moses S. Beach, American journalist and inventor, born.  
1829 Fanny Kemble made her first stage appearance.  
1830 American ports reopened to British commerce.  
1831 A free-trade convention met in Philadelphia.  
1840 John Addington Symonds, English man of letters, born.  
1846 First Wisconsin constitutional convention met.  
1850 Wm. H. Gibson, American artist, born.  
1854 An explosion caused fire at Gateshead on the Tyne, England, 50 killed and property loss over \$500,000.  
1857 Territorial election in Kansas was won by free-state party.  
1858 Crystal Palace and contents at New York burned.  
1863 Bragg bombarded Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain.  
1864 A cyclone and wave destroyed 45,000 lives in delta of the Ganges.  
1868 Prussia, with two others, assumed the government of Spain.  
1870 Klac William made his headquarters at Versailles.  
1870 French defeated the Germans near Thionville.  
1877 Denis Kearney organized the Workmen's Party in California.  
1877 Marquis of Lorne appointed Governor of Canada.  
1880 New Rugby in Tennessee established by English farmers.  
1889 First cotton expedition in the United States opened at Atlanta, Ga.  
1893 Winchester College was opened in Winchester, England.  
1897 Arabian rebels besieged Maskat until driven off by British ship "Philoel".  
1897 Walsley arrived at Wady Halfa, Egypt.  
1899 Government of the Argentine Republic passed the conversion law.  
1899 France and Dahomey concluded peace treaty.  
1891 Militia called out at Kingston, N. Y., to protect bank-wreckers from the enraged people.  
1891: An old gold-mine in Llano, Texas, discovered.  
1891 An attempt was made to blow up the Episcopate palace at Trieste, Austria.  
1891: William J. P. Mone, fourth missionary bishop (Protector and Episcopal) in China died.  
1892 Argentine rebels in Buenos Aires, sought safety in retreat.  
1893 Upper house of Austrian Reichstag passed a liberty of worship bill.

1894 Vincenzo Botta, Italo-American educator and author, died.  
1897 Sir John Gilbert, English painter, died.  
1899 James Harlan, American educator, jurist, Senator, and cabinet officer, died.  
1900 British drove De Wet out of Orange River Colony, north of the Vaal.  
1901: Colombian insurgents defeated near Amalago.  
1902 Impromptu public funeral in Paris of Emile Zola.  
1903 Bradley Tyler Johnson, American general (Confederate), died.  
1905 Carlos Walker Martínez, Chilean statesman, died.  
1908 Prince Ferdinand proclaimed independence of Bulgaria, and assumed title of king.  
1908 Michael Tierney, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
1909 Mary Caldwell (Marquise des Muustiers-Meriville), American benefactress, died.  
1910 St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral at New York consecrated.  
1910 Portuguese Republicans chose Theophile Braga for provisional President.  
1911: Portugal troubled by royalist plots against the Republic.  
1911 The Italian flag was raised in Tripoli.  
1912 Lewis Boss, American astronomer, died.  
1912 Strike of railway employees in Catalonia, Spain ended.  
1912 Caleb Bragg won fourth Grand Prize automobile race at Milwaukee, Wis.  
1912 Absolute home rule for European Turkey demanded by Bulgaria and Serbia.  
1912 Irregular fighting began between Turks and Montenegrins.  
1912 Premier Asquith announced that the Government had decided to pass the Irish Home Rule bill.

## OCTOBER 6

Feast-day of St. Faith or Fids Virgin, and her companions martyrs St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusian order.  
105 B. C. Germans and Helvetians overwhelmed two Roman armies in Gaul.  
877 Charles II (the Bald), king of France, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire died.  
1404 An English parliament at Coventry excluded lawyers.  
1470 Henry VI, of England, released from the Tower.  
1510 John Calus (Kay or Key) founder of Calus College, Cambridge, born.  
1690 Governor Colleton of South Carolina, banished. Seth Sothel succeeded him.  
1732 Nevil Maskelyne, English astronomer, born.  
1752 Madame Campan, biographer of Marie Antoinette, born.  
1759 William Longstreet, American inventor, born.  
1773 Louis Philippe, king of France, born.  
1775 Congress urged the arrest of Tories.  
1777 British captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the Hudson.  
1794 Several hundred vessels were wrecked by storm on British coasts.  
1795 Joshua R. Giddings, American lawyer and abolitionist, born.  
1799 Duke of York surrendered to French at Alkmaar.  
1806 Prussia joined the allies in war against France.  
1810 Mill near Philadelphia made first cotton gongs printed from revolving cylinders.  
1820 Jenny Lind, "Swedish Nightingale," born.  
1822 Albert Harkness, American educator and philologist, born.  
1823: A missionary station of the American Board opened in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.  
1825 First assembly of deputies in British dissolved.  
1825 Comte de Laëpède, French naturalist, died.  
1826 Convention of Akerman, between Russia and Turkey, permitted to Russia navigation of Black sea.  
1846 George Westinghouse, American inventor, born.  
1848 Emperor of Austria declared against the Hungarians.  
1848 Revolution broke out in Vienna; citizens took the arsenal and killed Minister of War.  
1848 Allan MacLac Hamilton, American alienist, born.  
1849 Count Louis Batthyány, Hungarian patriot, executed.  
1854 A. H. Reeder, first Governor of Kansas, arrived.  
1860 The French ravaged the Chinese summer palace at Peking.  
1862 McClellan was ordered to cross the Potomac.  
1862 Albert J. Beveridge, Senator from Indiana, born.  
1863 An earthquake was felt in England.  
1863: Joseph W. Bailey, Senator from Texas, born.  
1861 Confederates drove Federal Cavalry from the Darby road north of the James.  
1864 First railroad train entered London near Blackfriars Bridge.  
1864: Prussia took possession of Hanover.  
1870 Battle of Saint-Remy, Germans defeated the French.  
1870 Thiers nil-vision to foreign courts in behalf of France reported to be a failure.  
1872: Tens of thousands of pilgrims visited the grotto of the Virgin at Lourdes, France.  
1873 Marshal Bazaine placed on trial for surrender of Metz in 1870.  
1873 A temperance hospital opened in London.

1873 Battle of Mañeru between Spanish republicans and Carlists.  
1874: Riots because of Charles Bradlaugh at Northampton, England.  
1878 Gideon J. Pillow, American soldier died.  
1879: British defeated Afghans at Char, Assiah.  
1880: Benjamin Peirce, American mathematician, died.  
1881 The American evangelists Maody and Sankey opened services at London.  
1884 The British took Shendi from Egyptian rebels.  
1884 French troops defeated Chinese regulars in Tonkin.  
1886: Last vestige of slavery abolished in Cuba.  
1889 Jules Dupré, French painter, died.  
1889: Gold and silver were discovered on the lands of Chekassaw Indians.  
1889 Council of State for Freiburg, Switzerland, voted \$2,500,000 for a Roman Catholic University.  
1890: A general council of Mormons decided to renounce polygamy.  
1891: Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish leader and statesman, died.  
1892 Three cases of cholera were found in London.  
1893 Fighting with natives occurred in Mashonaland, South Africa.  
1894: Over 2,000 Chinese soldiers deserted their colors in Japanese war.  
1895: China agreed to compensate Germany for destruction of a mission station at Suravat.  
1895 Baron Félix Hippolyte, French surgeon, died.  
1897 Canudos, stronghold of Brazilian fanatics, captured after a siege, the leader killed.  
1898 Foreign consents for protection of Europeans arrived at Peking.  
1903 Wilson Shannon Bissell, ex-Postmaster-General of United States died.  
1904: Ira Davenport, American politician, died.  
1905 Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander-in-chief, died.  
1906: French radicals demanded the immediate confiscation of church property.  
1905 Louis Fitzgerald, American general and financier, died.  
1909 Abbot Lawrence Lowell made president of Harvard University.  
1909 Dudley Buck, American organist and composer, died.  
1910 Portuguese royal family reached Gibraltar.  
1910: James D. Fox, Chief-Justice of Missouri, died.  
1911 Tripoli was occupied by Italian marines.  
1911: A force of 1,000 royalists invaded.  
1911: Sir Charles Lawes Wittenroge, English sculptor, died.  
1912 Auguste Bernaert, Belgian statesman, died at Lucerne Switzerland.  
1912 Nicaraguan rebels surrendered Leon, their last stronghold, to United States marines.

## OCTOBER 7

Feast-day of St. Justina of Padua virgin and martyr, Sts. Marcellus and Apuleius, martyrs at Rome Sts. Sergius and Bacchus, martyrs St. Mark, pope and confessor St. Osith.  
322 B. C. Demasthenes poisoned himself.  
925: Charles III, the Simple, king of France, died.  
1290 Margaret, maid of Norway, died.  
1460 Parliament met at Westminster.  
1460 Duke of York, claimed the crown.  
1571 Naval battle of Lepanto, Turkish fleet annihilated.  
1573 William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, born.  
1576 George Gascoigne, English poet and dramatist, died.  
1600 Paul Scarron, French dramatist and burlesque poet died.  
1681 Nikolaus Helmsius, Dutch scholar and critic, died.  
1723 Cesar Rodney, American statesman, born.  
1735 Yung-Ching, emperor of China, died.  
1745 Henry Rutgers, American patriot and philanthropist, born.  
1762 Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden, English jurist, born.  
1763 George III, king of England issued a proclamation defining boundaries in America.  
1763: Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia.  
1765 Anti-Stamp Congress met in New York city.  
1777 Battle of Saratoga (Stillwater), Burgoyne defeated.  
1778 Battle of Klag's Mountain, N. C., British defeated.  
1786: Benedict Arnold issued an address from British headquarters.  
1793 Chinese emperor ordered British minister to leave Peking.  
1793 Johann Georg von Zimmerman, Swiss philosopher died.  
1790 Thomas Reid, Scottish metaphysician, died.  
1813 The British invaded France.  
1820: A horse-power railway was completed at Quincy, Mass.  
1841 Queen's guard repelled an attack on palace at Madrid.  
1841 Emperor of Austria fled to Oimütz, Moravia.  
1843 German diet appointed General Haynau dictator of Hesse.  
1848 An attempt to introduce Jesuit teachers into Switzerland led to revolution.  
1849 Edgar Allan Poe, American poet and author, died.  
1850 Bi-uniform meetings were held at Natchez and Yazoo City, Miss.

1856: John White Alexander, American artist, born.  
1862: Serbia accepted the concessions forced from Turkey by the powers.  
1863 English government prevented sailing of Confederate vessels built on the Mersey.  
1864 Early followed Sheridan down the Shenandoah valley.  
1864: U. S. war-steamer "Wachusett" seized Confederate privateer "Florida" at Bahia, Brazil.  
1865 North Carolina repealed secession ordinance and prohibited slavery.  
1866: Robert F. Stockton, commodore U. S. Navy, died.  
1867 John L. Eddell, American physician and inventor of the binocular microscope, died.  
1870 Leon Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon.  
1870 French sortie from Metz defeated.  
1870 Madjid obtained the Sultanate of Zanzibar.  
1870 Postage rates on books reduced in Great Britain.  
1873: Constitution of Connecticut amended. Hartford made sole capital.  
1876 Election disputes in South Carolina threatened riots.  
1879 Austria and Germany signed secret treaty against Russia.  
1880 Agrarian terrorism broke out in Ireland.  
1881: Envoys of the Sultan to Egypt were received by the Khedive.  
1884 English soldiers murdered at the Sikh Nishtar by treacherous Arabs.  
1886 Osman Digna overthrown by a combination of Arabs.  
1889 Seth Low was elected to presidency of Columbia University, New York.  
1890: People of New Mexico accepted a proposed State Constitution.  
1890 Panic in Buenos Aires caused by rumor of new revolution.  
1891: Riots at Malines, near Antwerp, quelled.  
1891: Sir John Pope Hennessy, British author and statesman, died.  
1891: Piano manufacturers in America adopted the standard pitch 435 vibrations for A in a temperature of 68° F.  
1891 A colossal equestrian statue of Ulysses S. Grant unveiled at Chicago.  
1891 New Library building at Cornell University opened.  
1892 The Hamburg-American line withdrew from Montreal because of the quarantine restrictions.  
1892 Woburn, Mass., celebrated 250th anniversary of its settlement.  
1893: President Peixoto, of Brazil, forced by foreign powers to withdraw his troops from Rio de Janeiro.  
1893 Luther Colby, American spiritualist, died.  
1894: Andrew Gregg Curtin, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania and diplomat, died.  
1894 Oliver Wendell Holmes, American poet and essayist, died.  
1895 Admiral Sir James Robert Drummond, British navy, died.  
1895 William Wetmore Story, American sculptor and author, died.  
1896 Louis Jules Trochu, French general, died.  
1898 Havana occupied by United States troops.  
1898 Abraham Oakley Hall, American lawyer and author, died.  
1898 Sherman Hoar, American lawyer, died.  
1898 Blanche Willis Howard (Teufel), American author, died.  
1899 Hebrews of Vienna protested against charges of ritual murders.  
1902 Franco-Spanish boundary treaty signed.  
1903: Japan refused Russia's proposals for partition of Korea.  
1904 Franco-Spanish Convention concerning Morocco signed.  
1904 Mrs. Isabella Bishop, English traveler and author, died.  
1906: Daniel T. Jewett, ex-Senator from Missouri, died.  
1907: Mary Jane Holmes, American novelist, died.  
1908 Prof. David Masson, Scottish historian, died.  
1908 Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria proclaimed.  
1908: People of Crete proclaimed union with Greece.  
1910 Portuguese provisional government fortified Lisbon.  
1910: Michael Walsh, American (Roman Catholic) educator and editor, died.  
1911: A mob attacked the Peruvian legation at Bogota.  
1911: General Luis Mena was elected president of Nicaragua.  
1911: Joseph Very Quarles, ex-Senator from Wisconsin, died.  
1912: William J. Peffer, founder of Populism, United States Senator (Kan.), died.  
1912: Walter William Skeat, English Anglo-Saxon scholar and editor, died.  
1912 Frank G. Smith, American Civil War veteran, died.  
1912 Italian armed forces occupied territory about the Gulf of Bomba, Tripoli.  
1912 United States marines engaged Nicaraguan rebels at Chinandega.

## OCTOBER 8

Feast-day of St. Thais, the penitent St. Polycarp, the penitent, St. Keyna, virgin, St. Iridget, widow.  
315 Constantine defeated Licinius, a rival emperor, in Thracia.  
451 Fourth general council of the Church at Chalcedon.  
876 Battle of Andernach; Charles the Bald defeated.

1354. Niccolò Gahrini Rlenzi, tribune of Rome assassinated.
- 1492: Crew of Columbus threatened to throw him overboard.
- 1533: Jacques Auguste de Thou (Thuanus), French historian, born.
- 1609: John Clarke, one of the founders of Rhode Island, born.
- 1634: John Winthrop arrived from England as governor of Connecticut.
- 1672: Elizabeth Cromwell, widow of Oliver, died.
- 1711: John Hoadly, British dramatist, born.
- 1712: Elliott captured two British frigates on Lake Erie.
- 1765: Harrison Gray Otis, American statesman, born.
- 1774: John Wilkes was elected lord-mayor of London.
- 1776: Spanish mission founded at San Francisco.
- 1777: Burgoyne encamped on Bemis Heights, one mile from the Saratoga battlefield.
- 1782: John Adams United States Minister, concluded a treaty with Holland.
- 1786: Antonio M. G. Saeedini, Italian composer, died.
- 1803: Vittorio Alfieri, Italian tragic poet, died.
- 1813: Treaty of Ried, between Austria and Bavaria signed.
- 1813: The king of Bavaria deserted Bonaparte.
- 1815: John H. Reagan, Confederate postmaster-general, born.
- 1820: Henri Christophe, revolutionary leader and later king in Haiti, committed suicide.
- 1833: First severe railroad accident in America occurred on the Amboy and Bordentown R. R. in New Jersey several were killed.
- 1837: Edmund Clarence Stedman, American poet and critic, born.
- 1837: Francois Charles Marie Fourrier, French socialist, died.
- 1835: John Hay, American statesman, born.
- 1851: Hudson River Railroad was opened to Albany.
- 1860: Chinese restored all living European captives.
- 1861: Confederates defeated at Hillsborough, Ky.
- 1862: Battle of Perryville, Ky.; indecisive.
- 1862: Bismarck was appointed Minister of State for Prussia.
- 1862: Federal squadron took possession of Galveston, Tex.
- 1863: James S. Jackson and William R. Turrill, brigadier-generals, U. S. Volunteers, killed at Perryville, Ky.
- 1863: At Farmington, Tenn., the Confederates lost 125 killed and wounded.
- 1864: Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va. Sheridan's cavalry defeated the Confederates.
- 1865: Mt. Hood, Ore., broke into eruptions; earthquakes followed.
- 1865: Severe earthquake shock felt at San Francisco.
- 1866: Prussia annexed Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
- 1868: Foundation laid for buildings for University of Glasgow.
- 1869: Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, died.
- 1869: Legislature of Virginia ratified 14th and 15th Amendments.
- 1870: The government prohibited Frenchmen under 60 years from leaving France.
- 1870: French repulsed a German attack on St. Quentin.
- 1871: Forest and grass fires in Wisconsin caused loss of over 1,000 lives and \$3,000,000 of property.
- 1871: General elections were held in France.
- 1871: Great fire broke out in Chicago and destroyed 47,500 buildings, 200 lives, and caused property-losses of \$200,000,000.
- 1872: Hartman Baché, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, died.
- 1873: First boat passed through Erie canal from Rochester to Albany.
- 1873: Several of Boston suburbs voted to join the city.
- 1873: French expedition under Garnier sailed from Saigon to explore Cochinchina.
- 1876: San Francisco celebrated the centennial of the establishment of the Spanish mission.
- 1876: Turkish monitor in the Danube destroyed by torpedoes.
- 1878: An accident on the Old Colony Railroad caused the deaths of over 150 persons.
- 1879: A Chilean fleet captured the Peruvian frigate "Huascar."
- 1881: Railroad between Lisbon, Portugal, and Madrid, Spain, opened.
- 1881: New docks at Liverpool opened.
- 1881: A typhoon in China caused about 300,000 deaths at Canton.
- 1882: Peace negotiations between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia failed.
- 1882: Steamer "Arabic" crossed the Pacific in 13 days 21 hours and 43 minutes.
- 1884: British frigate "Rodney" launched at Chatham.
- 1886: Cigarmakers in China struck.
- 1892: Columbian celebration began in New York.
- 1892: Chile and Peru made new agreement concerning the guano-beds.
- 1892: Raleigh, N. C., celebrated its centennial anniversary.
- 1893: Cholera began to spread in Budapest, Hungary.
- 1893: Queen of Korea assassinated at Seoul by an anti-reform mob.
- 1895: Massacre of Armenian Christians by Mohammedans at Trebizond.
- 1896: George Du Maurier, English illustrator and novelist, died.
- 1896: George A. Sheridan, American general and politician, died.
- 1897: John Roderic McPherson, ex-Senator from New Jersey, died.
- 1898: Max Alvary, German operatic tenor, died.
- 1900: The Czar announced that Russia would annex no part of China.
- 1906: George Roberts Blanchard, American railroad expert, died.
- 1907: Alexander Burgess, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.
- 1902: Coal-miners struck in France, more than 100,000 participating.
- 1903: China signed commercial treaties with the United States and Japan.
- 1903: Russia failed to evacuate Manchuria as agreed.
- 1904: Tribe under Chief Witbol, in German Southwest Africa revolted.
- 1904: Mathew Whitaker Ransom, ex-Senator from North Carolina, and ex-Minister to Mexico died.
- 1905: Yellow fever broke out at Pensacola, Fla.
- 1905: Serious labor-riots in Moscow; soldiers cleared the streets.
- 1906: Enforcement of rest-day law in France closed the bakeries.
- 1907: Panama Canal commission decided to have work done by contract.
- 1909: Naphtali Herz Imber, American linguist, poet, and hymnologist, died.
- 1911: Spanish troops defeated hostile tribesmen in Morocco.
- 1911: Heshu Stretton, English author, died.
- 1912: Bradford Torrey, American author, died.
- 1912: Morris Loeb, American chemist and philanthropist, died.
- 1912: Montenegro declared war against Turkey, immediately attacked Berane.
- 1912: Zapatistas killed 150 Mexican soldiers in Mexico state.
- 1913: Germany proposed a transatlantic air-mail service with Denmark.
- 1913: Martial law declared in Constantinople troops seized all Greek ships in Turkish ports.
- 1913: Russia refused to recognize Ferdinand of Bulgaria.
- 1913: Rioting suppressed in Amoy, China.
- 1914: China blockaded Fuchow, a treaty port.
- 1917: John Mellen Brady Ciltz, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1918: John Carson Fehlgar, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1919: Sonlages Canal in Canada opened.
- 1919: Mahon's British column attacked at Dalmathia.
- 1911: Martial law extended throughout Cape Colony.
- 1912: Bulgarians raided Macedonia.
- 1912: Australian parliament passed a South-African preference tariff treaty.
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M  
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Statistics

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1912 The Nobel prize for medicine was awarded to Dr Alexis Carrell, of New York.  
1912\* The hydroaeroplane was used successfully in saving life at Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.  
1912 The pulmotor, a life-saving device, was made available for public service.

#### OCTOBER 11

- Feast-day of Sts Tarachus, Probus and Andronicus, martyrs. St. Etelburga or Kenny of Ireland. St. Etelburga or Edlburga, virgin. St. Gummar or Gomer.  
1303\* Boniface VIII, pope (1294-1303), died.  
1327\* Pisa surrendered to Louis IV of Bavaria after a siege.  
1347\* Louis IV, king of Bavaria, rival to Frederick of Austria, died.  
1424\* John Ziska, Hussite commander, died.  
1492\* Columbus saw a distant light at night.  
1511\* Erasmus Reinhold, German astronomer, born.  
1531\* Ulrich Zwingli, Swiss reformer, killed at Kappel.  
1542\* Sir Thomas Wyatt (the elder), English poet, died.  
1542\* The army of the judges defeated Giron at Pucara, Peru.  
1575\* Samuel Clarke, English theological writer, born.  
1698\* Spain, England, and Holland signed first partition treaty.  
1737\* More than 30,000 persons were killed by a storm in India.  
1741\* James Barry, British historical painter, born.  
1742\* Philip Astley, founder of Astley's Circus, London, born.  
1746\* Battle of Rocour, Austrians defeated by Saxe.  
1752\* Thomas Stackhouse, English Biblical writer, died.  
1753\* Anne, Countess of Macclesfield, mother of the poet Savage, died.  
1776\* Benedict Arnold fought the British on Lake Champlain.  
1779\* British fleet began to withdraw from Rhode Island.  
1793\* Battle of Wesselsburg, French defeated.  
1795\* Battle of Hohenberg, French defeated by Austrians.  
1796\* Spain in alliance with France declared war on England.  
1797\* British fleet defeated the Dutch off Camperdown.  
1811\* Steam-ferries established between New York and Hoboken, first in the world.  
1811\* Waterloo bridge, London, begun by John Rennie.  
1823\* Varna surrendered to the Russians.  
1834\* Lord Napier, superintendent of British commerce in China, died.  
1835\* The anti-monopolist branch of the Democratic party in the United States was called Loco-focos.  
1837\* Samuel Wesley, English musician, died.  
1841\* The United States Bank in Philadelphia failed.  
1846\* A hurricane at Havana wrecked 100 vessels and 1,275 houses.  
1848\* Hungarians came within six miles of Vienna; emperor fled.  
1850\* League of Bregenz against Prussia formed by Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg.  
1852\* Urquiza, President of the Argentine Republic, secured free navigation of all rivers flowing into La Plata.  
1853\* New York Clearing-House opened for business.  
1860\* New York received Prince of Wales with military and civic display.  
1861\* Confederates put New Orleans under martial law.  
1862\* Confederate conscription exempted one man for every plantation with 20 negroes.  
1862\* Gen. Wool assumed command at Harrisburg, Pa.  
1862\* Chinese imperialists took Khabing from the rebels.  
1863\* Cavalry fight at Colliersville, Tenn.  
1864\* Gen. Hood marched on Resaca and Dalton to break Sherman's line of communication.  
1865\* President Johnson paroled Confederate cabinet officers.  
1866\* Austria restored Mantua to Italy.  
1866\* The iron crown of Italy returned by Austria.  
1867\* Kentucky provided an armed force to suppress lynchings.  
1868\* Von Beust, premier of Austria, called for an army of 800,000 men.  
1870\* Germans occupied Orleans, France.  
1870\* After nine hours fighting at Orleans, French army retired behind the Loire river.  
1871\* The Germans fired three shots into the suburbs of Paris.  
1870\* French fleet appeared off Helgoland in North Sea.  
1870\* Germans burned 20 villages and shot 150 peasants for illicit warfare.  
1872\* Republican uprising occurred at Ferrol, Spain.  
1874\* Austria and Germany abrogated the treaty that gave freedom to Schleswig.  
1876\* False alarm caused panic in Liverpool theater and killed 35 persons.  
1875\* Riots at Callan, Ireland, caused arrest of 28 men.  
1875\* All reserves in Greece called out 70,000 enrolled in five days.  
1891\* Government of the Argentine Republic appropriated \$100,000 to take part in World's Fair at Chicago.  
1891\* The funeral of Farnell held at Dublin 49,000 persons viewed the body.

- 1892\* Xavier Marmier, French man of letters, died.  
1893\* Dishminded Argentine rebel troops engaged in brigandage.  
1893\* Earl of Eglon made Viceroy of India.  
1894\* Japanese captured Wiju in Korea.  
1894\* Japan rejected Chinese peace proposals.  
1896\* Edward White Benson, archbishop of Canterbury, died.  
1897\* Captain-general Weyler, of Cuba, signed a general amnesty.  
1899\* Great Britain rejected the Boer ultimatum.  
1901\* Lotter, a Boer officer, convicted of murder and executed.  
1901\* George Washington Carleton, American publisher, died.  
1901\* James Bradstreet Greenough, American educator and author, died.  
1903\* Richard Henry Savage, American author, died.  
1903\* Eppa Hunton, American general (Confederate), died.  
1909\* Amos Samuel Kimball, American general, died.  
1911\* A serious revolution broke out at Wuchang, central China.  
1911\* Henry Broadhurst, British labor leader, died.  
1912\* Sir Charles Moss, Canadian jurist, died.  
1912\* German chemists discovered a method of manufacturing milk.  
1912\* Montenegris captured Moykowitz.  
1912\* Norway recognized women's right to speak in state churches.  
1912\* Estate of late Colonel John Jacob Astor appraised at \$78,000,000.  
1912\* In "Danbury haters" case in Connecticut courts, verdict was against haters' Union.  
1912\* Prolonged revolution in Santo Domingo reported to have cost to date 3,000 lives.

#### OCTOBER 12

- Feast-day of St. Wilfrid, bishop of York, confessor.  
439\* Genseric occupied Carthage and made it his capital.  
638\* Honorius I, pope (625-638), died.  
1428\* English raised the siege of Orleans, France.  
1492\* Columbus discovered land at 2 A. M. landed on Watling Island (San Salvador), one of the Bahamas.  
1520\* Luther expressed his willingness to appeal to a church council in Bay of Vico.  
1537\* Edward VI, king of England, born.  
1576\* Maximilian II, emperor of Germany, died.  
1646\* French and Dutch took Dunkirk from Spain.  
1649\* Cromwell took Wexford, Ireland, and massacred 2,000 of its people.  
1702\* English and Dutch fleets nearly destroyed French fleet in Bay of Vigo.  
1730\* Jonathan Trumbull (Brother Jonathan), American patriot, born.  
1753\* Richard Molesworth, third Viscount, English field marshal, died.  
1773\* Lyman Beecher, American Congregational clergyman and theologian, born.  
1788\* George III, of England, recognized as insane, recovered in three months.  
1788\* Earthquake at St. Lucia, West Indies, killed 900 persons.  
1793\* University of North Carolina founded.  
1797\* French Convention decreed the demolition of Lyons because of its rebellion.  
1798\* Pedro I, emperor of Brazil, born.  
1812\* Dom Pedro was proclaimed constitutional emperor of Brazil as Pedro I.  
1824\* A provisional government set up in Greece.  
1844\* George W. Cable, American author, born.  
1845\* First Industrial Congress in United States convened at New York.  
1845\* Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, English prison-reformer, died.  
1850\* Dom Pedro, duke of Palmella, Portuguese statesman, died.  
1853\* Buenos Aires seceded from the Argentine Confederation. Dr. Obligado first President.  
1859\* Robert Stephenson, English engineer, died.  
1860\* Governor Gist, of South Carolina, called extra session of legislature to take measures for the safety of the state.  
1860\* Gen. Bartolomé Mitre elected Governor of the Argentine Confederation.  
1860\* Chinese surrendered Peking to French and English.  
1861\* Skirmish in Ray county, Mo., Confederates routed.  
1861\* Confederate navy "Manassas" struck Federal ship "Richmond" at New Orleans.  
1861\* Unionists in North Carolina held a convention.  
1861\* Mason and Silldell escaped through the blockade at Charleston, S. C.  
1862\* Democratic mass meeting in New York assailed President Lincoln's war policy.  
1863\* Chinese imperial troops under Gordon defeated the Taipings.  
1864\* People of Maryland ratified new Constitution.  
1864\* Federals refused to surrender Resaca, Ga., and made successful defense.  
1864\* Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died.  
1865\* Martial law abolished in Kentucky.  
1860\* Treaty of Vienna ratified by Italy.  
1870\* President Grant forbade military expeditions against peaceful nations.  
1870\* Germans captured L'pinal and Breteuil.  
1870\* People at Hainfleur, France, fought to prevent shipment of cattle to England.  
1870\* Garibaldi was appointed commander of French irregulars.

- 1870\* Prince of Wales installed as patron of the Freemasons.  
1870\* Richard Edward Lee, commander-in-chief (Confederate), died.  
1871\* President Grant issued a proclamation against the Kuklux.  
1871\* France signed a convention with Germany for the evacuation of six departments.  
1871\* Fenians planned an attack on Manitoba, but were prevented by United States troops.  
1871\* Working Men's College and Working Women's College in England, amalgamated new institution called "New College for Men and Women."  
1874\* Don Nicolas Avellaneda installed as constitutional President of the Argentine Republic.  
1875\* People of Nebraska adopted a new Constitution.  
1876\* A convention of Governors met at Omaha to consider the grasshopper pest.  
1880\* Gen. J. A. Roca elected President of the Argentine Republic.  
1881\* Josiah Gilbert Holland (Timothy Tiltcomb), American author, died.  
1883\* John Lawrence Smith, American mineralogist, died.  
1886\* Saline Pass, Tex., destroyed by a storm, 250 persons and thousands of cattle drowned.  
1888\* Emperor of Germany visited the Pope in the Vatican.  
1889\* A statue of La Salle was unveiled at Chicago.  
1889\* French government appointed a commission to report on the condition of Panama Canal.  
1890\* Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia became insane.  
1891\* A conspiracy against Czar's life discovered at Kief.  
1891\* Robert B. Bigelow, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died.  
1893\* Brazilian rebels defeated government troops at Rio Grande do Sul.  
1894\* Giuseppe Verdi, Italian composer, received the grand cordón of the French Legion of Honor.  
1894\* Charles W. Jones, ex-Senator from Florida, died.  
1895\* John Milcom Forbes, American financier and railroad magnate, died.  
1895\* Charles L. MacArthur, American journalist, died.  
1899\* Boers made a general advance and invaded Natal.  
1899\* Boers captured an armored train at Kralpaal.  
1901\* Dowager Empress of China issued two reform edicts.  
1902\* Frontier riots between French and Belgian miners.  
1904\* Manuel Quintana inaugurated President of the Argentine Republic.  
1905\* Josephine Shaw Lowell, American humanitarian, died.  
1905\* The first parliament of Persia was opened by the Shah.  
1910\* Switzerland recognized the Republic of Portugal.  
1910\* Charles Gilbert, American operative baritone, died.  
1910\* John Velch Shoemaker, American dentist, died.  
1911\* John Cook, American general, died.  
1912\* Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie died.  
1912\* Anthony Dey, American philanthropist, died.  
1912\* Karl von Stahle, inventor of mechanical stage effects, died.  
1912\* The United States Census Bureau announced that the male population is 3,000,000 in excess of the female.  
1912\* In the "Danbury haters case" the United States District Court at Hartford, Conn., awarded \$250,000 damages against the United Hatters' Union.  
1912\* Montenegris attacked Tusi, and Sienitz, and invaded Tarahach.

#### OCTOBER 13

- Feast-day of Sts Faustus and Marcellus, martyrs. St. Gerald, Count of Aurillac. St. Colman, martyr. Translation of the relics of St. Edward the Confessor.  
54\* Thierus Drusus Claudius, emperor of Rome, poisoned.  
1269\* The bones of Edward the Confessor were enshrined in gold.  
1307\* Knights Templars were arrested in France.  
1412\* Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry V, born.  
1566\* Richard Boyle, earl of Cork, born.  
1605\* Theodor Beza, Swiss theologian and reformer, died.  
1609\* Rubens, the painter, married Isabella Brant.  
1654\* Parliament voted to make office of Protector elective.  
1659\* The army under General Lambert expelled the Rump Parliament.  
1660\* Thomas Harrison, Parliamentary general in English civil war, executed.  
1744\* Molly Pitcher (Mary Ludwig McCauley), American heroine, born.  
1776\* Congress appointed a committee to build vessels for a navy.  
1777\* Burgoyne asked for a cessation of hostilities.  
1777\* British burned the village of Kingstun.  
1787\* William Brockedon, English painter and watercolorist, born.  
1797\* Bonaparte declared war against Hamburg for surrendering Napper Hand to the English.  
1812\* Invading American troops surrendered to British at Queenstown, Canada.

- 1812\* Sir Isaac Brock, British general, fell in battle, Queenstown, Canada.  
1815\* Joachim Murat, Napoleon's general and king of Naples, shot.  
1822\* Antonio Canova, Italian sculptor, died.  
1825\* Louis I, beame king of Bavaria.  
1837\* Constantine, Algeria, taken by the French.  
1845\* People of Texas ratified the Constitution.  
1861\* Confederates defeated at New Lebanon, Mo.  
1861\* The Italian kingdom was divided into 59 prefectures.  
1862\* King of Prussia closed the legislative assembly and declared the necessity of controlling affairs outside the Constitution.  
1863\* Auguste Adolphe Marie Billault, French statesman, died.  
1864\* Federal garrison at Dalton, Ga., surrendered to General Hood.  
1864\* General Butler put Confederate prisoners of war to digging on Dutch Gap Canal.  
1865\* The United States recognized provisional government of Spain.  
1869\* A commercial convention assembled at Louisville, with ex-President Fillmore as president.  
1870\* The French fired upon and burned St. Cloud.  
1870\* Neubergsach invested by the Germans.  
1871\* Prince Napoleon and his wife ordered to leave France.  
1879\* The Sigura river in Spain overflowed and drowned 1,200 persons.  
1879\* Henry Charles Carey, American economist, died.  
1880\* Peleg Sprague, jurist and politician of Maine, died.  
1881\* Charles Stewart Parnell imprisoned in Kilmainham jail, Dublin.  
1884\* Political riots occurred at Birmingham, England.  
1884\* Chinese repulsed by French at Tuguen Quah-Hung, Tonkin.  
1890\* Government of Ecuador devoted the profits from gunpowder to development of the Republic.  
1890\* In London 30,000 persons attended funeral of Mrs. William Booth of the Salvation Army.  
1890\* Marc Antoine Calmon, French economist and politician, died.  
1890\* James E. Thorold Rogers, English economist, died.  
1890\* Collapse of a wall of a theater at Haunting, China, caused loss of several hundred lives.  
1891\* China demanded from Russia an explanation concerning Pamir expedition.  
1891\* Serious mining riots arose at Carmaux, France.  
1893\* "Vigilant" defeated "Yalkyle II" in third race, and retained the "America" cup.  
1895\* Terrible slaughter of Armenians.  
1897\* Thomas James Robertson, ex-Senator from South Carolina, died.  
1899\* Boers invested Mafeking.  
1900\* Jay A. Hubbell, American jurist, died.  
1903\* John Joseph Kalin, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
1905\* Sir Henry Irving, English actor, died.  
1906\* Mr. Taft, Mr. Bacon and General Funston left Cuba; Governor Magoon remained in charge.  
1906\* Caroline Lovell, veteran American actress, died.  
1907\* Campbell Slempp, American politician, died.  
1909\* Alfred Elliott Bates, ex-Paymaster-General, died.  
1909\* Francisco Ferrer, convicted of revolutionary activity in Spain, was executed.  
1909\* Juan J. Canals, elected insurgent provisional President of Nicaragua.  
1909\* Sarah Painter Gibbons McAllister, American social leader, died.  
1910\* France admitted American potatoes after 35 years.  
1910\* William E. Stanley, ex-Governor of Kansas, died.  
1911\* The Duke of Connaught became governor-general of Canada.  
1911\* Philip Merrill Nichols, American story-writer, died.  
1912\* Edward B. Foote, physician and writer, died.  
1912\* Bulgarian government presented to Turkey demands of the Balkan States.  
1912\* Australia passed bill granting \$25 bonus to parents at birth of a child.

#### OCTOBER 14

- Feast-day of St. Callistus, pope and martyr. St. Dinnat, bishop of Reims and patron of Bruges. St. Burkard, 1st bishop of Wurzburg. St. Dominie, summoned Loricatus.  
1066\* Harold, last king of the Saxons, killed at Hastings.  
1565\* Sir Thomas Chalner, British statesman and writer, died.  
1586\* Trial of Mary Queen of Scots before the Scottish Castle.  
1633\* James II, king of England, born.  
1644\* William Penn, colonizer of Pennsylvania, born.  
1656\* Massachusetts passed net forbidding immigration of Quakers.  
1735\* The two Wesleys sailed for America.  
1747\* Edward, Lord Hawke, English admiral, captured six French men-of-war off Cape Finisterre.  
1756\* John Henley ("Orator Henley") died.  
1757\* Frederick II. was summoned by Imperial Diet to answer a charge of treason against the empire.  
1757\* Charles Abbot, Lord Colechester, English statesman, born.  
1758\* Battle of Hochkirchen, Frederick defeated by Austrians.



- 1758: James, Marshal Keith, killed at Hochkirchen
- 1771: First Continental Congress adopted a declaration of rights.
- 1780: Gen Nathaniel Greene dispersed Gates in command of Americans in the South
- 1793: First day of battle of Wattignies, between French and Austrians
- 1806: Battle of Jena; French victorious over Prussians
- 1806: Battle of Auerstadt, French defeated Prussians
- 1809: France and Austria concluded peace
- 1809: Andreas Hofer, patriotic Tyrolean, laid down his arms after treaty of Vienna
- 1816: Daniel Huntington, American artist, born
- 1817: John Philip Curran, Irish orator, died.
- 1832: The United States and Naples signed an indemnity treaty.
- 1842: New York city celebrated the completion of the Croton aqueduct.
- 1843: Daniel O'Connell, Irish agitator, arrested on charge of conspiracy and sedition
- 1848: Elector of Hesse-Cassel asked aid of Diet in regaining his authority in Hesse
- 1851: Samuel Phillips, English novelist, died
- 1859: The Loch Katrine waterworks for Glasgow opened
- 1862: Skirmish at Stanford, Ky.
- 1862: Pemberton succeeded Van Dorn in command of Vicksburg
- 1862: Two Protestant propagandists in Spain sentenced to ten years hard labor
- 1863: Henry S. Cook, major-general (Confederate), killed at Bristol Station
- 1870: Garrison at Metz made various sorties
- 1870: Bazaine's army de-camp met Bismarck at Versailles.
- 1870: A hurricane in Cuba destroyed about 2,000 lives
- 1871: Encke's comet became visible
- 1874: The Menominites purchased 100,000 acres of land in Kansas
- 1876: Iron-works at Sheffield, England, rolled armor-plate 24 inches thick
- 1876: Egyptian bankruptcy being imminent, European advisers attempted to devise a scheme of financial salvation
- 1877: Republicans defeated all French parties in a general election.
- 1877: Battle of Aladja-Dagh (continued next day), Turks routed
- 1877: Violent gales damaged British shipping
- 1877: Asteroid Phædra was discovered
- 1879: The 500th anniversary of New College, Oxford, was celebrated
- 1881: Land League leaders arrested and imprisoned
- 1893: Black flags in Tonkin kept up warfare on French
- 1895: Henry Wheeler Shaw (Josh Billings), American humorist died.
- 1898: A statue of Shakespeare was unveiled in Paris
- 1891: A monument to the Indian Red Jacket unveiled on shore of Seneca Lake, New York
- 1894: Germany refused to join England's proposal for the Powers to intervene between China and Japan.
- 1895: Explosion on Chinese transport Kung Pal, killed 500 soldiers
- 1895: Elissa Peyrs Ferry, ex-Governor of Washington died
- 1896: Thomas White Ferry, United States Senator (Mich.), acting Vice-President of the United States (1895-77), died.
- 1897: Rudolph, Pierre H. Heidenhain, German physiologist, died.
- 1900: British entered Bloemhof and captured 50 Boers
- 1903: Anglo-French arbitration treaty signed at London
- 1903: Colombia Senate decided the President had power to negotiate a canal treaty.
- 1904: King George of Saxony died
- 1905: Treaty of peace signed by Czar of Russia and Emperor of Japan
- 1909: Ernest Fox Nichols installed as president of Dartmouth College.
- 1909: Robert Wiley Milligan, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1910: John Wesley Smith, American (A. M. E. Z.) bishop, died.
- 1911: Ground was broken at San Francisco for the Panama Canal Exposition of 1915
- 1911: Yuan Shi Kai, Chinese statesman recalled from exile to cope with the insurgents
- 1911: John Marshall Harlan, Justice United States Supreme Court, died.
- 1912: Theodore Roosevelt shot by John Schrank a lunatic, in Milwaukee Wis
- 1912: Montenegrins captured Tusi. (See Oct. 12)
- 1912: Zeppelin airships in Germany made uninterrupted flight of thirty-one hours' duration
- 1912: President Taft reviewed a fleet of 123 war-ships in the Hudson river at New York
- 1758: Johann Heinrich Dannecker, German sculptor, born.
- 1760: Battle of Kloster-Campen; English and Germans against French
- 1788: Washington left New York in his carriage to tour the northern States
- 1793: End of battle of Wattignies, Austrians under Clerfayt defeated by French under Jourdan
- 1795: Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, born
- 1807: A fire panic at Sadler's Wells, a London theater, caused 18 deaths
- 1808: James Anderson, Scottish political economist, died
- 1815: Louis XVIII abolished the French Imperial guard.
- 1817: Thaddeus Koselusko, Polish patriot, died.
- 1818: Irvin McDowell, American general in the Civil War, born.
- 1833: Denham Thompson, American actor, born.
- 1836: Attempt made on life of Charles X of France
- 1838: Letitia Elizabeth Landon ("L. E. L."), English poet, died.
- 1840: Bonaparte's body was removed from St. Helena
- 1851: Gold discoveries of great richness made at Melbourne, Australia
- 1853: At Preston, England, 10,000 workmen struck for higher wages
- 1860: French and Chinese signed treaty of Tientsin
- 1861: Confederates defeated at Big River Bridge, Mo
- 1861: General McClellan reported present an army of 150,000
- 1862: William L. Hudson, captain, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1863: Confederates completely repulsed at Bristol's Station, Va.
- 1879: Asteroid Hersilia discovered
- 1880: The Cologne Cathedral, finally completed, was opened by the emperor
- 1880: The steamer "Alpena" lost on Lake Michigan with 78 lives
- 1881: Land league riots in Ireland suppressed by the military
- 1883: The Supreme Court decided that the Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, was unconstitutional except within District of Columbia and the Territories
- 1885: Bulgaria and Roumelia quit war preparations by advice of the Powers
- 1888: Hamburg surrendered its freeport privileges and joined the German Tariff Union.
- 1889: First State legislature in South Dakota met
- 1891: Gilbert Arthur A'Becket, English dramatist, died.
- 1892: Russia and China signed a telegraphic treaty
- 1894: Charles Émile Jacques, French artist, died.
- 1895: Chinese viceroy of Fuhien agreed to the punishment of those guilty of Ku-Cheng massacres
- 1895: George B. Newcomb, American philosopher and educator, died
- 1897: Charles Edwards Colby, professor of organic chemistry (Columbia Univ.), died.
- 1899: Boers occupied Newcastle
- 1900: The Allies, 4,000 strong, entered Pao-tung-fu.
- 1902: John A. Dillon, American journalist, died.
- 1902: Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Sr., rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1904: Alonzo B. Cornell, ex-Governor of New York, and benefactor, died.
- 1906: Samuel Porter Jones ("Sam Jones"), American evangelist, died.
- 1906: Frank Mordaunt, American actor died.
- 1907: Maurice Loewy, French astronomer died.
- 1909: Richard Coulter Drum, ex-adjutant-general U. S. Army, died.
- 1909: William Lindsay, ex-Senator from Kentucky, died.
- 1910: The Episcopal Church in America refused to eliminate the word "Protestant" from official title
- 1910: Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, died.
- 1910: Larkin Goldsmith Mead, American sculptor, died
- 1912: Adrian H. Joline, American lawyer, died.
- 1912: Enrico Cobloni, monoplane pilot, killed by collapse of machine in Switzerland
- 1912: Montenegrins captured Naubelm and the fortress of Houms from Turks
- 1912: Forgery discovered of \$2,560,000 worth of Belgian railway bonds
- 1912: State Education Building opened at Albany, N. Y.
- 1749: Massachusetts made a treaty with the eastern Indians
- 1756: An army of 18,000 Saxons surrendered and was forced to join the Prussian service.
- 1782: Yellow fever raged in Philadelphia
- 1789: Noah Webster born.
- 1774: Robert Fergusson, Scottish poet died.
- 1780: Indians attacked Royalton, Vt.
- 1789: The Anglican Book of Prayer, Americanized, was formally adopted by Protestant Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia
- 1789: French Assembly decreed that the king's title should be king of the French.
- 1791: Prince Gregory Alexander Potemkin, favorite of Empress Catherine of Russia, died.
- 1793: Marie Antoinette, French queen, executed.
- 1793: John Hunter, British anatomist, died.
- 1796: Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia, died
- 1801: Sharman Crawford, Irish political character, died
- 1802: Joseph Strutt, British antiquary, died.
- 1803: Robert Stephenson, British engineer, born.
- 1812: Henry Martyn, Oriental missionary, died.
- 1813: "Battle of the Nations" at Leipzig began Bonaparte defeated in four days battle
- 1813: Battle of Mockern, Blucher defeated the French
- 1815: Bonaparte reached St. Helena, an exile for life
- 1833: Houses of Parliament and St. Stephen's Chapel at London burned.
- 1834: Kafirs raided English settlements in Cape Colony
- 1847: Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., opened.
- 1848: Prince Windischgrätz appointed to command of Austrian army
- 1859: John Brown began a raid into Virginia to free the slaves
- 1860: New ecclesiastical constitution promulgated in Baden.
- 1861: Confederates defeated at Ironton, Mo.
- 1861: Every civil officer in Missouri obliged to take an oath to support the Constitution.
- 1862: Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
- 1863: Gen. U. S. Grant appointed to command of western armies
- 1863: Massachusetts resumed work on the Hoosac tunnel.
- 1864: Citizens of Victoria, Australia, turned back a shipload of convicts
- 1864: Battle of Allatoona Pass, Ga.; Confederates attack defeated
- 1864: John D. Willard, American jurist and philanthropist, died.
- 1865: Penlans in Philadelphia proclaimed the Irish Republic.
- 1866: Hungarian legions which joined Prussia against Austria allowed to return.
- 1869: Joseph Rittner, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died
- 1870: Solssons surrendered to the Germans
- 1871: The English yacht "Lironia" defeated by the American, "Columbia"; the first race in the international series for the America Cup.
- 1872: Kixtsiang, emperor of China, married Ahlu.
- 1878: Foundations in Spain drowned over 2,000 people
- 1886: Alluvial gold was discovered at Tatutpa, South Australia
- 1888: John Wentworth, American politician, died
- 1889: Bulgaria effected a loan of 25,000,000 francs
- 1889: The German government appropriated \$8,000,000 for war-ships
- 1891: The Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sold 1,000,000 acres to the United States government for 15 cents an acre
- 1891: Duncan N. Ingraham, commodore, U. S. Navy, died
- 1892: Stamford, Conn., began a celebration of its 250th anniversary
- 1893: Charles B. Birch, English sculptor, died
- 1898: Edward John Henley, American actor, died
- 1900: Anglo-German agreement concerning China signed the "open door" and integrity of the Empire to be maintained
- 1900: Zdenko Fibich, Bohemian composer, died
- 1901: Troops in Samar attacked by 400 bolo men, ten Americans killed
- 1901: Otto Nordenskjöld's Arctic expedition sailed from Sweden
- 1903: Charles Ezra Greene, American civil engineer and educator died
- 1904: William Scott Worth, American general, died.
- 1905: Leaders of the Cuban Liberals urged adherents not to vote
- 1906: Varina Howell (Mrs. Jefferson) Davis died
- 1909: President Taft met President Diaz of Mexico at El Paso
- 1911: Fighting in Mexico was reported. Zagata lost 200 men
- 1911: Adolfo Albro, American educator and author, died
- 1911: Augustine Van de Vyver, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died
- 1912: Boston baseball team of the American League won final and deciding game of World's Championship series from New York team of the National League
- 1912: General Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, led insurrection against the Madero government in Mexico and seized Vera Cruz; defeated and surrendered to government forces October 23
- 1912: Best civil factory for the blind dedicated at New York, called "The Bourne Workshop for the Blind"
- 1912: Berane, Turkish stronghold, surrendered to Montenegrins
- 1912: Philippine Islands typhoon killed about 1,000 persons and caused loss of \$25,000,000 in property
- 1912: United States government adopted Father Algué's barocyclonometer for safety of Panama Canal mariners
- 1912: Serious disagreement among suffrage leaders in London led to discontinuance of Woman's Social and Political Union
- 1912: The Tobacco Products Corporation was incorporated in the State of Virginia
- 1912: Catholic charitable and benevolent societies of New York city united under name of "The Catholic United Works"
- OCTOBER 17
- Feast-day of St. Etheldra or Audry, of Ely, St. Austru, abbess at Laon, St. Andrew of Crete; St. Hedwige or Avoice, duchess of Poland, widow
- 707: John VII., pope (705-707), died.
- 1346: Battle of Neville's Cross; Scots defeated
- 1394: Richard II., of England, landed in Ireland with an army of 34,000
- 1448: Battle of Kosovo; Turks defeated Hunyady
- 1453: Bordeaux capitulated to Charles VII
- 1530: Sixteen free cities in Germany refused to pay taxes to the Empire
- 1572: Imperialists under Alva besieged Metz.
- 1552: Andreas Oslunder, Lutheran theologian died
- 1586: Sir Philip Sidney, English poet and hero, died of wound received at Zutphen
- 1677: The body of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, murdered four days earlier, found in a London ditch
- 1683: The First Session of the New York Assembly convened
- 1690: A severe earthquake shock was felt in Ireland.
- 1696: Augustus III., king of Poland born.
- 1706: Nihon de Lenclos, French beauty and wit, died
- 1727: John Wilkes, English demagog, born.
- 1745: William Scott, Baron Stowell, English jurist, born.
- 1757: René Antoine de Réanmur, French physicist, died.
- 1758: John Ward, English rhetorician, died.
- 1777: Burgoyne surrendered to Gates at Saratoga
- 1788: John Brown, founder of the Brunonian system of medicine, died
- 1797: Treaty of Campo Formio signed between France and Austria
- 1798: The St. Croix River in Maine is approved as northeastern boundary of the United States.
- 1803: Francis Deak, Hungarian statesman and orator, born
- 1805: Ulin surrendered; French defeated Austrians
- 1806: French stormed Halle, defeating Prussian reserve
- 1813: The Confederation of the Rhine dissolved Germany regained her independence
- 1813: Bonaparte made peace offers to the Allies in interval of battle of Leipzig
- 1829: Delaware and Chesapeake Canal opened.
- 1849: Frederic François Chopin, Polish composer, died.
- 1850: Col. William Walker led a party of filibusters to establish a proslavery republic in Lower California
- 1854: First bombardment of Sebastopol
- 1855: The Allies captured Kinburn at the mouth of the Dnieper
- 1855: Henry Bessemer patented his steel-making processes
- 1857: Bruce Crane, American artist born.
- 1859: Federal troops and Virginia militia besieged John Brown at Harper's Ferry
- 1859: F. Child Hassam, American artist, born
- 1860: Battle of Isernia, Neapolitans defeated
- 1861: Lord John Russell proposed to demand an instant cessation of hostilities between North and South
- 1862: Insurrections broke out in Greece.
- 1862: Federals took 100 prisoners at Thoroughfare Gap, Va.
- 1862: Charles T. James, Senator from Rhode Island, died
- 1863: President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers for three years, a draft to make good deficiencies
- 1866: Melgarejo, dictator of Bolivia, suppressed a revolt.
- 1867: Catholic bishops in Ireland declined State aid for schools and condemned mixed education and secret societies
- 1867: Emperor of Austria proposed full liberty of conscience
- 1870: The Germans attacked Montdidier.
- 1874: Indians massacred settlers in the northwest
- 1875: Prince Milan of Serbia married Natalie Keshko
- 1878: Thomas A. Edison announced his success in dividing the electric current
- 1882: The Irish National League was formed
- 1888: Australian workmen protested against Chinese labor.
- 1889: Germany refused to recognize Maffia as King of Samoa
- 1891: John Larkin Lincoln, professor at Brown University, died.
- 1891: James Parton, American author and journalist, died.
- 1892: To date there had been 17,962 cases and 7,508 deaths from cholera in Hamburg.
- 1893: Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, marshal and ex-President of France, died.
- 1894: Government sanctioned the coinage of a British dollar in Bombay.
- 1894: France's ultimatum to Madagascar was given
- 1895: Alexander Cross, judge of Canadian court died.
- 1896: Count Frijs-Friszenborg, Danish premier, died.
- OCTOBER 15
- Feast-day of St. Hospius or Hospius St. Tecla, virgin, St. Teresa, founder of the Reformation of the Barefooted Carmelites
- 70 B. C.: Vergil, Latin poet born.
- 1080: Battle of Hohenmosen, near Zeitz, Henry IV. defeated
- 1584: Andreas Vesalius, Belgian anatomist, died
- 1591: Gregory XIV., pope (1590-1591), died.
- 1608: Evangelista Torricelli, inventor of the barometer, born
- 1652: Condé left France in disgust and joined the service of Spain
- 1696: Allan Ramsay, Scottish poet, born.
- 1711: British ship "Edgar" blew up and all on board perished
- 1747: Alexander Fraser Tytler, English historian born.
- 1748: Christian, Count Stolberg, German poet and dramatist, born.
- 1758: Johann Heinrich Dannecker, German sculptor, born.
- 1760: Battle of Kloster-Campen; English and Germans against French
- 1788: Washington left New York in his carriage to tour the northern States
- 1793: End of battle of Wattignies, Austrians under Clerfayt defeated by French under Jourdan
- 1795: Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, born
- 1807: A fire panic at Sadler's Wells, a London theater, caused 18 deaths
- 1808: James Anderson, Scottish political economist, died
- 1815: Louis XVIII abolished the French Imperial guard.
- 1817: Thaddeus Koselusko, Polish patriot, died.
- 1818: Irvin McDowell, American general in the Civil War, born.
- 1833: Denham Thompson, American actor, born.
- 1836: Attempt made on life of Charles X of France
- 1838: Letitia Elizabeth Landon ("L. E. L."), English poet, died.
- 1840: Bonaparte's body was removed from St. Helena
- 1851: Gold discoveries of great richness made at Melbourne, Australia
- 1853: At Preston, England, 10,000 workmen struck for higher wages
- 1860: French and Chinese signed treaty of Tientsin
- 1861: Confederates defeated at Big River Bridge, Mo
- 1861: General McClellan reported present an army of 150,000
- 1862: William L. Hudson, captain, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1863: Confederates completely repulsed at Bristol's Station, Va.
- 1879: Asteroid Hersilia discovered
- 1880: The Cologne Cathedral, finally completed, was opened by the emperor
- 1880: The steamer "Alpena" lost on Lake Michigan with 78 lives
- 1881: Land league riots in Ireland suppressed by the military
- 1883: The Supreme Court decided that the Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, was unconstitutional except within District of Columbia and the Territories
- 1885: Bulgaria and Roumelia quit war preparations by advice of the Powers
- 1888: Hamburg surrendered its freeport privileges and joined the German Tariff Union.
- 1889: First State legislature in South Dakota met
- 1891: Gilbert Arthur A'Becket, English dramatist, died.
- 1892: Russia and China signed a telegraphic treaty
- 1894: Charles Émile Jacques, French artist, died.
- 1895: Chinese viceroy of Fuhien agreed to the punishment of those guilty of Ku-Cheng massacres
- 1895: George B. Newcomb, American philosopher and educator, died
- 1897: Charles Edwards Colby, professor of organic chemistry (Columbia Univ.), died.
- 1899: Boers occupied Newcastle
- 1900: The Allies, 4,000 strong, entered Pao-tung-fu.
- 1902: John A. Dillon, American journalist, died.
- 1902: Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Sr., rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
- 1904: Alonzo B. Cornell, ex-Governor of New York, and benefactor, died.
- 1906: Samuel Porter Jones ("Sam Jones"), American evangelist, died.
- 1906: Frank Mordaunt, American actor died.
- 1907: Maurice Loewy, French astronomer died.
- 1909: Richard Coulter Drum, ex-adjutant-general U. S. Army, died.
- 1909: William Lindsay, ex-Senator from Kentucky, died.
- 1910: The Episcopal Church in America refused to eliminate the word "Protestant" from official title
- 1910: Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, died.
- 1910: Larkin Goldsmith Mead, American sculptor, died
- 1912: Adrian H. Joline, American lawyer, died.
- 1912: Enrico Cobloni, monoplane pilot, killed by collapse of machine in Switzerland
- 1912: Montenegrins captured Naubelm and the fortress of Houms from Turks
- 1912: Forgery discovered of \$2,560,000 worth of Belgian railway bonds
- 1912: State Education Building opened at Albany, N. Y.
- OCTOBER 16
- Feast-day of St. Gall, St. Mummolin or Mommolin, St. Lullus or Lollon
- 1311: The Fifteenth Council of the Church met at Vienne France
- 1388: Charles VI. assumed the government of France
- 1430: James II., king of Scotland, born.
- 1455: Bishops Nicholas Ridley and Hugh Latimer martyred at Oxford
- 1588: French States-General met at Blois
- 1679: Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, politician and versifier, died.
- 1690: A Massachusetts fleet under Phips arrived before Quebec
- 1708: Albrecht von Haller, Swiss physiologist, born.
- 1710: Port Royal, Nova Scotia, taken by the English with Colonial aid
- 1725: New York Gazette appeared
- 1742: Charles François Dupuis, French astronomer, born.
- 1744: The French captured Minneh

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1896 Henry Eugene Abbey, American operatic manager, died.  
1897 Charles Anderson Dana, editor and virtual creator of the New York Sun, died.  
1897 Emerson Willard Keyes, American writer on law and civics, died.  
1897 Algernon Sidney Paddock, ex-Senator from Nebraska, died.  
1900 Charles Carroll Everett, dean Harvard Divinity School, died.  
1900 William Lyne Wythe, American educator and politician, died.  
1904 Chile and Bolivia ended dispute of 20 years by treaty.  
1906 French intervene in Anam to suppress the king's cruelties.  
1907 William Insko Buchanan, American diplomat, died.  
1910 Julia Ward Howe, American author, poet, reformer, died.  
1910 William Vaughn Moody, American poet and playwright, died.  
1911 Census authorities announced that Canada's population just exceeded 7,000,000.  
1911 Italians bombarded Bengazi, Derna, and Homs.  
1911 Mary Andrews Denison, American author, died.  
1911 Richard Kendall Munkittrick, American humorist, died.  
1911 Abram Pease Williams, ex-Senator from California, died.  
1912 Formal declarations of war issued of Serbia and Greece against Turkey, and of Turkey against Bulgaria and Serbia.  
1912 United States Senator, W B Heyburn (Idaho) died.  
1912 Bernhard Dernburg selected to lead the fight against Standard Oil Company in Germany.

## OCTOBER 18

Feast-day of St. Luke the evangelist, St. Justine, French martyr, St. Julian Sabas, hermit, St. Monan.  
1405 Pius II. (Aeneas Silvius), pope (1458-1464), born.  
1417 Gregory XII, pope (1406-1415), died.  
1469 Ferdinand of Aragon married Isabella of Castile.  
1507 Pius III, pope (Sept.-Oct.), died.  
1511 Philipp de Comines, French historian, died.  
1540 De Soto fought with the Indians in southern Alabama.  
1547 Justus Lipsius, Dutch philologist and critic, born.  
1553 Terouanne surrendered to the imperialists.  
1615 Louis XIII, 15 years of age married Anne of Austria.  
1631 Massachusetts limited suffrage to church members.  
1635 Roger Williams tried for heresy.  
1660 Persons connected with execution of Charles I. tried and ten executed later.  
1662 Matthew Henry, commentator on the Scriptures, born.  
1663 Francois de Savoye, Prince Eugene, military commander, born.  
1674 Richard Nash (Beau Nash) born.  
1685 Edict of Nantes revoked.  
1692, People of Andover, Mass., protested against the witchcraft delusion.  
1723 Peter Frederick Suhm, Danish archeologist, born.  
1744 Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, died.  
1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle signed.  
1753 Jean Jacques Regis Cambaceres, French statesman and jurist, born.  
1770 Thomas Phillips, English portrait painter, born.  
1775 Falmouth, now Portland, Me., burned by British.  
1777 Heinrich B. W. von Kleist, German dramatist, born.  
1807 Ports of Portugal closed to English shipping.  
1812 Naval engagement off Virginia between the "Wasp" and the "Frolic."  
1836 Last state lottery was drawn in England.  
1830 Louis King of Bavaria, began building Walhalla, a German Hall of Fame near Ratibon.  
1831 Helen Hunt (Jackson), author, born.  
1833 Capt John Ross returned to England from a four years Arctic expedition.  
1839 Thomas Reed, American publicist and speaker of the House born.  
1812 First submarine cable between Governor's and Manhattan Islands, New York city.  
1844 Gale at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed shipping and more than 50 lives.  
1844 Harry W. Wiley, chemist and pure-food expert, born.  
1851 Manuel Montt chosen president of Chile.  
1852 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad opened to Joliet Ill.  
1854 The Orenda manifesto issued.  
1854 John Brown and his party captured by 1,500 troops led by R. E. Lee 12 of Brown's men killed.  
1860 The powers remonstrated with Greece about its debts.  
1861 William I. was crowned king of Prussia at Konigsberg.  
1867 Moroccan guerillas took 125 prisoners at Lexington Ky.  
1867 Quantrell, Confederate guerrilla, raided and burned Shawnee town, Kan.  
1863 Grant assumed command of western armies.  
1863 The Ionian parliament voted to end British protectorate, and unite with Greece.  
1861 Ladies of English nobility opened a fair in Liverpool for benefit of the Confederates.  
1861 David Bell Birney, major-general, U. S. Volunteers died.  
1863 Viscount Palmerston died.

1866 Paraguayans bombarded camp of the allies.  
1867 Hanover ratified the treaty with Prussia.  
1868 Creoles captured Bayamo, Cuba.  
1870 Germans captured Nulz, near Dijon, France.  
1870 French defeated near Chateaudun; town stormed and burned.  
1873 Monarchists of France proposed to restore monarchy with the Comte de Chambord as Henry V.  
1875 Newham College for women opened at Cambridge, England.  
1876 University of Oregon opened at Eugene City.  
1881 Irish Land League denounced the government, and called for a general non-payment of rent.  
1885 King of Burma rejected British proposals and negotiated with the French.  
1886 The unpopular Pro-Russian policy in Bulgarian affairs abandoned.  
1887 A meeting of the unemployed in Hyde Park dispersed by the police.  
1888 Bechuanaland colonists opposed annexation to Cape Colony by an adverse vote.  
1891 The horse St. Blaise brought \$100,000 at the Belmont sale, New York, N. Y.  
1892 Long distance telephone, New York to Chicago, first operated.  
1893 Stone Blackwell, American reformer, died.  
1895 Francis William Upham, American Biblical scholar, died.  
1897 Newton Lemuel Bates, surgeon-general, U. S. Army, died.  
1897 Nelson Sizer, American phrenologist, died.  
1897 John Lorimer Worden, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, commanded "Monitor" in fight with "Merrimack," 1862, died.  
1898 Philip Inch, chief-engineer, U. S. Navy, retired, died.  
1900 British garrison defended Philippolis, South Africa, for a week.  
1901 John Sargent Pillsbury, ex-Governor of Minnesota, manufacturer, philanthropist, died.  
1905 Cossacks cleared the streets of St. Petersburg.  
1908 Marshal Nodzu, Japanese commander, died.  
1910 Portuguese republican government decreed the exile of the Braganzas.  
1911 Chinese insurgents attacked imperial troops at Hankow.  
1911 Turkish fleet left Constantinople for the Sea of Marmora.  
1912 Final draft of peace treaty between Turkey and Italy signed at Ouchy, Switzerland.  
1912 Saratoga battle monument dedicated at Schuylerville, N. Y.  
1912 Uruguayan government signed ad referendum contract for construction of state railways.

## OCTOBER 19

Feast-day of Sts. Ptolemy, Lucius and companion St. Euthym or Eghin, abbot, St. Frideswide, virgin, and patroness of Oxford St. Peter of Alcantara.  
125 B. C. Era of Tyre began.  
1216 John, king of England, died.  
1466 The Teutonic Order was forced to concede a piece of Poland.  
1492 Columbus discovered the island of Isabella.  
1609 Jacobus Arminius (Harmensen), Dutch theologian, died.  
1610 James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, commander, born.  
1630 First general court in America held at Boston 110 free in the colony.  
1635 Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts.  
1655 Scottish church refused to observe a fast appointed by Cromwell.  
1660 Bishops in England were restored to their sees.  
1680 The English army was disbanded.  
1684 A Sabbatarian Baptist taken from his pulpit and executed later.  
1675 King Philip attacked Hatfield, Mass., with 800 Indians.  
1682 Sir Thomas Browne, English antiquary and philosopher, died.  
1688 William of Orange sailed for England.  
1733 Spain, France, and Sardinia signed a treaty of alliance.  
1733 French captured Kehl in Germany.  
1741 David Garrick made his debut as "Richard III."  
1744 John Brown, American soldier, lieutenant-colonel in Continental army, born.  
1745 Dean Jonathan Swift, British writer, died.  
1765 The Stamp Act Congress issued a declaration of rights.  
1781 Lord Cornwallis surrendered 7,247 men at Yorktown, and virtually ended the war for American independence.  
1784 James Henry Leigh Hunt, English poet, born.  
1789 H. M. S. "Impregnable" wrecked.  
1806 Henry Kirke White, English poet, died.  
1812 Bonaparte began the retreat from Moscow.  
1812 The Russians recaptured Polotsk.  
1813 The allies stormed Leipzig, and captured the king of Saxony, last day of battle of Leipzig.  
1813 Bonaparte's defeated army retreated from Leipzig.  
1816 Francis Joseph Talma, French tragedian, died.  
1833 Baptists at Chicago organized a church.  
1833 At Canton, China, a flood destroyed 10,000 houses and over 1,000 lives.  
1845 Wagner's Tannhauser was produced at Dresden.  
1847 Corner-stone of Washington monument at New York laid.

1848 An incendiary fire destroyed Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, Ill.  
1848 Austria granted amnesty to Hungarians.  
1848 Bavarian deputies abolished lotteries.  
1852 Louis Napoleon convoked the senate to consider the restoration of the empire.  
1856 Edmund B. Wilson, biologist, born.  
1862 Butler ordered citizens of New Orleans to take oath of allegiance to Federal government.  
1863 Federalists lost more than 200 men at Buckland's Mills, Va.  
1863 John H. Finley, American educator, born.  
1864 Battle of Cedar Creek, Va., won by Sheridan after his famous ride.  
1864 Confederates from Canada raided St. Albans, Vt., and killed several persons.  
1864 Daniel Bidwell, major-general, U. S. Volunteers killed at Cedar Creek.  
1870 Decree announcing unity of Italy issued.  
1870 British steamer "Cambria" foundered with loss of 170 lives.  
1870 Red Republicans disturbed Versailles.  
1876 British war-ship "Bacchante" launched.  
1877 Roumanians gained and lost Grayitz entrenchments at Plevna.  
1878 German Reichstag passed laws repressing socialism.  
1880 British relieved the colonists besieged in Mafeking, Cape Colony.  
1881 "Great Eastern" offered for sale for \$150,000.  
1889 An attempt made on the life of William of Wurtemberg.  
1889 Sultan of Zanzibar gave a written promise that all children born after Jan. 1, 1890, shall be free.  
1889 Red River, in China, opened to trade.  
1890 Tramway employees in Vienna went on strike.  
1891 Russian government began fortification of Vladivostok.  
1894 Americans in Paris decorated grave of Lafayette.  
1894 Japanese parliament appropriated 100,000,000 yen for war with China.  
1896 William Adams Richardson, Chief Justice United States Court of Claims, died.  
1897 The Turkish Sultan contributed \$1,600 for relief of Armenians.  
1897 George Mortimer Pullman, American inventor and railroad magnate, died.  
1898 Harold Frederic, American journalist and novelist, died.  
1898 Hermann Gregory, ex-President University of Illinois, died.  
1899 Boers occupied Vryburg and Kilpandam.  
1899 William Henry Appleton, American publisher, died.  
1900 Charles Jeremy Hoadly, American antiquary and librarian died.  
1900 Sir Roderick William Cameron, Canadian steamship-owner, died.  
1901 Francis Marvin Bunce, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1901 C. F. Tietgen, great Danish merchant, "King of the Baltic," died.  
1903 The horse "Creseus" trotted one mile in 1:59 1/4.  
1903 Santos Dumont tested a dirigible balloon at Paris.  
1904 Gordon McKay, American inventor, died.  
1903 Peter Turney, ex-Governor and Chief Justice of Kentucky, died.  
1904 Bolivia and Chile sign peace treaty.  
1904 George David Ruggles, adjutant-general U. S. Army, died.  
1906 Russian government proclaimed "free reforms."  
1908 "Gus" Rogers, American comedian, died.  
1909 Cesare Lombroso, Italian criminologist, died.  
1909 Lester W. Zartman, American political economist (Yale), died.  
1910 France and Turkey agreed on terms for a loan of \$30,000,000.  
1911 Second expedition of Italian troops landed in Tripoli.  
1911 Alfred Binet, French psychologist, died.  
1911 Eugene Ely, American aviator, killed in flight.  
1911 Herbert Goldsmith Squires, American diplomat, died.  
1912 Montenegrins captured Plava.  
1912 Russia recognized independence of Northern Mongolia.  
1912 Siege of Adrianople, Turkey, by Balkan allies, began.

## OCTOBER 20

Feast-day of St. Barsabas, and his companions, martyrs in Persia St. Zenobius, bishop of Florence St. Sindulphus St. Aidan, bishop of Mayo.  
1135 Conrad III, pui Henry of Bavaria under ban of the empire.  
1516 Giuliano da Sangallo, Italian architect, died.  
1545 The "New Laws" in Peru are revoked.  
1547 Pizarro defeated the loyal Spaniards near Lake Titicaca.  
1579 Scottish parliament decreed that well-to-do nobles should own a Bible.  
1587 Battle of Coutras, Henry IV defeated the League.  
1612 Christopher Wren, English architect, born.  
1645 Jakob Gronovius, Dutch classical scholar, born.  
1663 The Fifth Monarchy men rose in the northern counties of England.  
1673 English Commons declared against Duke of York's marriage to a Catholic princess.  
1677 Stanislas Leszczynski, King of Poland, born.

1679 The alleged "meal-tub plot" was disclosed.  
1685 James II restored the Charters of London and other cities.  
1695 Henri Basnage de Fraquenot, French jurist, died.  
1713 Archibald Pitcairne, Scottish physician and author, died.  
1740 Charles VI, emperor of Germany, died.  
1741 Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI, became queen of Bohemia and Hungary archduchess of Austria, and empress.  
1743 Mikael Dahl, Swedish painter, died.  
1774 Fifty-two members of the first Congress which formed the American Association, pledged to non-intercourse with Great Britain.  
1781 Clinton sailed from New York with 7,000 men for the relief of Cornwallis.  
1781 Indians invaded and devastated the Mohawk Valley.  
1783 Virginia accepted the terms of Congress and ceded lands.  
1784 Henry John Temple Viscount Palmerston, British premier, born.  
1796 French general Moreau driven across the Rhine.  
1811 Oliver Ditson, American musical publisher, born.  
1812 Austin Flint, American physician, born.  
1813 Andrew Jackson Downing, American landscape-gardener and horticulturist, born.  
1818 The United States and Great Britain signed a boundaries and fisheries convention.  
1820 Congress of Troppau opened, monarchs of Russia, Prussia, and Austria met to consider threatening popular movements.  
1825 Daniel E. Sickles, American general, born.  
1827 Turkish fleet at Navarino, Greece, annihilated by French, Russian, and English allied fleet.  
1845 John E. Trowbridge, composer born.  
1847 Two U. S. frigates bombarded the Mexican port of Guaymas.  
1847 After a siege of 23 days, Americans in Puebla, Mex., were relieved.  
1848 Paris relieved from a state of siege.  
1848 Hugh B. Jones, American artist, born.  
1850 Francis H. Richardson, inventor, born.  
1852 Laura Keane made her first appearance at Wallack's Theater, New York.  
1860 Imperial diploma issued promising to restore the old constitution of Holstein.  
1862 King Otto of Greece abdicated.  
1862 Morgan's guerillas destroyed ammunition trains in Kentucky.  
1862 Longstreet attacked the Federals at Philadelphia, Pa.  
1863 Gen. George H. Thomas took command of army of the Cumberland.  
1863 Deputies from Transylvania took seats in Austrian Reichsrath.  
1864 Federals defeated at Little Blue, Mo.  
1864 Hood's army reached Gadsden, Ga.  
1864 About 20,000 volunteers met at Quebec to consider the advisability of forming a confederation.  
1864 Charles R. Lowell, brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, died.  
1864 Stephen D. Ramseur, major-general, C. S. A., died.  
1870 Amadeus duke of Aosta, accepted candidature for throne of Spain.  
1870 An earthquake did damage to Huebue.  
1875 Koloman Tisza became premier of Austria.  
1878 Hiram Paulding, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1880 Revolt in Buenos Aires against the Argentine Republic ended by mutual concessions.  
1880 The "Morey letter," attributed to Garfield, circulated.  
1880 Lydin M. Child, author, editor, and philanthropist, died.  
1881 Irish land-commission court held first meeting.  
1881 The Land League in Ireland was proclaimed.  
1881 Chile and Peru made peace, Chile to hold Arica for ten years.  
1887 France and England signed conventions respecting Suez Canal and the New Hebrides.  
1888 The emperor of Germany officiated at ceremony of completion of harbor works at Hamburg.  
1889 Prince William of Wurtemberg shot at by an assassin.  
1890 Pike's Peak Railroad completed.  
1890 The steamship "Vizeya" collided with a schooner and was lost with 65 lives.  
1890 Sir Richard Francis Burton, English Orientalist, died.  
1891 China sent 40,000 troops to Pamir.  
1892 Camillo F. M. Rousselet, French historian, died.  
1893 Malabes twice defeated by the British.  
1893 Prof. Philip Schaff, American Biblical scholar, died.  
1895 Sultan issued decree approving Armenian reforms.  
1895 Henry Augustus Loop, American painter, died.  
1896 Francois Felix Tissierand, French astronomer, died.  
1898 France demanded compensation from China for massacre of French missionaries, converts.  
1898 Charles U. Sheldon, ex-Governor of South Dakota, died.  
1899 General Pardo elected president of Bolivia.  
1899 Battle of Glencoe, or Dundee, South-African war.  
1900 Kurdish raids in Mush and Van, Armenia, great distress reported.  
1900 President Kruger embarked for Europe on a Dutch cruiser.  
1900 Charles Dudley Warner, American author and editor, died.

1901: James Alexander Walker, American general (Confederate), died.  
 1902: French Chamber appointed a committee to consider separation of Church and State.  
 1902: King Oscar of Sweden decided Samoan controversy against the United States.  
 1903: Award of Alaskan Boundary Commission upheld all the contentions of the United States.  
 1903: First section of Seoul-Fusan railroad in Korea, opened.  
 1910: Woodrow Wilson resigned the presidency of Princeton University.  
 1910: Thomas Thompson Eckert ex-president Western Union Telegraph Company, died.  
 1910: David Bennett Hill, ex-Governor of New York, and ex-U S Senator, died.  
 1911: British Railway Commission upheld right of railroad companies to refuse recognition of unions.  
 1911: Insurgents in China reported uniformly successful.  
 1912: Town of Mustapha Pasha, near Adrianople, captured by First Bulgarian Army Corps.  
 1912: Greeks, 1,286 in number, sailed from Providence R I. to volunteer in war against Turkey.

## OCTOBER 21

Feast-day of St. Hilmar, abbot, St. Ursula and her companions, martyrs, St. Flinan (Munnin), of Taghmon.  
 1422: Charles VI, King of France, died.  
 1520: Magellan entered the straits that bear his name.  
 1538: Julius Caesar Scaliger, Italian scholar and critic, died.  
 1639: Martin Harpertoon Tromp, Dutch admiral, totally defeated, combined Spanish Portuguese fleet off English coast.  
 1640: A Puritan church was organized at Southold, L I.  
 1687: Edmund Waller, English poet, died.  
 1690: Massachusetts fleet sailed away from Quebec without attacking.  
 1707: First parliament of Great Britain (united England and Scotland) met.  
 1716: Jakob Gronovius, Dutch scholar, died.  
 1757: Three British ships defeated seven French off Cape François.  
 1762: George Colman, the Younger, English dramatist, born.  
 1772: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English poet, born.  
 1774: The Continental Congress approved Jay's address to people of Great Britain.  
 1777: Samuel Foote, English humorous writer, died.  
 1785: Alexander Runkelman, Scottish painter, died.  
 1788: George Combe, Scottish developer of phrenology, born.  
 1796: John G C Brainerd, American poet and editor, born.  
 1805: Naval battle of Trafalgar: British defeated the French and Spanish fleets with 27 ships of the line and 4 frigates the British captured 19 of the 33 ships and 5 frigates opposed to them, but Nelson was killed.  
 1809: Samuel F Smith, American clergyman and author, born.  
 1821: Mrs George H Gilbert, actress, born.  
 1826: Lemuel M Wiles, American artist, born.  
 1837: James A Beaver, governor of Pennsylvania, born.  
 1841: General O'Donnell, Spanish insurgent, escaped to France.  
 1841: General Martin Zurbarano captured Bilbao, Spain.  
 1845: Will Carleton, poet, born.  
 1861: Battle of Ball's Bluff on the Potomac, Federals routed.  
 1862: Confederates defeated at Woodville, Tenn.  
 1864: Constitutional Convention in Greece provided for a council of state.  
 1866: Prussia and Saxony signed a peace treaty.  
 1860: Standard Theater, London, burned.  
 1867: The Royal Bank of Liverpool suspended.  
 1870: Germans captured Chartres and Vesoul.  
 1870: The French in Paris made a sortie against the Germans at Versailles.  
 1870: The Germans captured St Quentin, France.  
 1870: Great Britain asked for an armistice that France might hold a general election.  
 1872: San Juan boundary dispute settled by award of emperor of Germany in favor of United States.  
 1875: Frederic Hudson, American journalist, died.  
 1877: Henry M Stanley reached Cape Town from his exploration trip.  
 1878: Storm in Philadelphia, 348 houses, churches, and public buildings destroyed, loss \$2,000,000.  
 1889: Canadian ministry decreed that English should be the language of school instruction.  
 1889: Philippe Bileord, French physician, died.  
 1891: Clerical party in Chile defeated in elections.  
 1891: Notice was received that Italy would admit American mints.  
 1891: Chinese government prohibited the sale of land to foreigners outside the treaty ports.  
 1892: World's Fair Buildings at Chicago dedicated.  
 1894: Joseph Dorsett Bedle, jurist and ex-Governor of New Jersey, died.  
 1895: Dunst von Adelsheim, Austrian field-marshal died.

1895: President of Brazil signed bill of amnesty for rebels in Rio Grande do Sol.  
 1895: Asahel Clark Kendrick, American linguist and educator, died.  
 1896: James H Greathead, English engineer, died.  
 1897: Newton Bateman, American educator, died.  
 1899: Battle of Elandslaagte, Boers routed by British.  
 1900: Paquet captured 25,000 cattle and their Boer guards in South Africa.  
 1901: Russian squadron fired on English fishing-fleet on Dogger Bank.  
 1905: Russian railroads tied up by a strike.  
 1905: Cardiff received the title of "City" and its mayor became a "lord mayor."  
 1908: Charles Elliot Norton, American art educator (Harvard), died.  
 1909: Morocco refused demand of Spain to withdraw troops.  
 1909: Martin Nelson Johnson, United States Senator from North Dakota, died.  
 1909: Elwell Stephen Otis, American general, died.  
 1912: Greek squadron blockaded the Island of Lemnos.  
 1912: Bulgarian advanced guard attacked Fort Tehermen, five miles northwest of Adrianople.  
 1912: Serbian force captured Turkish entrenchments at village of Podujec.

## OCTOBER 22

Feast-day of: St. Mark, bishop of Jerusalem, St. Philip of Hieraclea, and companions, martyrs St. Mello or Melanlus, bishop of Rouen St. Donatus of Fiesoli.  
 741: Charles Martel died, leaving France to his three sons.  
 941: Athelstan, King of England, died.  
 1520: Emperor Charles V. visited Germany for first time.  
 1642: Charles Raymbault, Jesuit missionary to the Indians, died.  
 1685: The revocation of Edict of Nantes quickened Huguenot emigration to England and America.  
 1707: Sir Cloudesley Shovel, British admiral, drowned.  
 1721: Peter the Great assumed the title of emperor.  
 1729: Johann Reinhold Forster, German traveler and naturalist, born.  
 1740: Sir Philip Francis, reputed writer of *Letter to Junius*, born.  
 1746: New York Assembly considered a bill to raise \$11,500 by a lottery to build a college.  
 1759: Thomas Cooper, scientist, president of South Carolina College (1820-34), born.  
 1775: Alexander Murray, Scottish Oriental scholar, born.  
 1777: British attack on Fort Mercer, N J, repulsed.  
 1780: John Forsyth, United States Secretary of State, born.  
 1784: At Fort Stanwix, N. Y., the Indians surrendered lands west of Pennsylvania.  
 1796: Corsica having declared for France, the British left.  
 1798: Revolt in Cairo, Egypt, against the French 5,000 natives killed.  
 1802: Samuel Arnold, British composer, died.  
 1811: First steamboat on western rivers left Pittsburgh for New Orleans.  
 1811: Franz Liszt, Hungarian composer, born.  
 1812: Shohal V Clevenger, American sculptor, born.  
 1827: Brazil declared its independence and separated from Portugal.  
 1828: Karl Baron Mack von Leiberich, Austrian field-marshal, died.  
 1832: France and England signed a convention against Holland.  
 1832: Leopold Damrosch, German musician in America, born.  
 1833: James A Gary, United States postmaster-general, born.  
 1836: President Santa Cruz attempted to form a Peru-Bolivian Confederation.  
 1840: Henry Richard Vassal Fox, Lord Holland, English statesman and author, died.  
 1842: Annie Louise Cary, American singer, born.  
 1848: France recognized the Dominican Republic.  
 1850: Chicago City Council relieved police from enforcing the fugitive-slave law.  
 1852: Theodore S Woolsey, American educator, born.  
 1853: English and French fleet entered the Bosphorus to aid Turkey in war with Russia.  
 1859: Spain declared war against the pirates of Morocco.  
 1859: Ludwig Spohr, German composer, died.  
 1860: Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the prince-regent of Prussia, met at Warsaw.  
 1861: Skirmish at Buffalo Mills, Mo.  
 1862: Louisville, Ky, threatened by Gen Morgan, the State militia was called out.  
 1862: Battle of Pocotaligo, S. C.; Confederates defeated.  
 1867: People of Virginia voted to call a constitutional convention.  
 1867: William of Prussia and Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary met at Baden-Baden.  
 1867: An insurrection at Rome was put down, Zouave barracks blown up, and a state of siege proclaimed.  
 1867: George W Kendall, founder of New Orleans *Picayune*, died.  
 1870: French army of the East defeated in the Vosges.  
 1870: The Germans bombarded Schlettstadt in Alsace.  
 1870: French defeated an attack on Châtillon le Duc.

1877: An explosion in a colliery near Glasgow, Scotland, caused 232 deaths.  
 1880: Cape Colony colonists scattered the army of Chief Lerotothi.  
 1882: Philadelphia celebrated the second centennial of its founding.  
 1882: Steamship "Wampee" wrecked off Vancouver, B C, with loss of several hundred lives.  
 1883: Metropolitan Opera House at New York opened.  
 1883: Mayne Reid, captain, U S Army, and novelist died.  
 1884: Marquis of Lansdowne arrived at Quebec, Canada, as Viceroy.  
 1885: Legislative Council of Natal offered to sustain government of Zululand as a barrier to the Boers, but the British government refused assent.  
 1886: A bicycle was ridden a mile at Springfield, Mass, in 2 minutes, 29 1/2 seconds.  
 1887: Elihu B Washburne, American statesman and ambassador, died.  
 1888: About 33,000 Yorkshire and Midland (England) coal miners struck for higher wages and were successful.  
 1888: General Legitime elected president of Haiti.  
 1891: Speculation in Russia lost the whole grain-supply assigned to starving provinces.  
 1893: Public funeral of Marshal MacMahon held in Paris.  
 1894: Several Japanese villages were destroyed by a volcano.  
 1895: Oliver Ames, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died.  
 1895: Ruggiero Bonghi, Italian philosopher and politician, died.  
 1896: Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, United States, died.  
 1897: Justin Winsor, American historian and librarian (Harvard), died.  
 1899: Riots arose in Moravia; German and Jewish houses looted.  
 1899: Party of British Hussars captured by Boers.  
 1900: John Sherman, American statesman, died.  
 1901: A Pan-American Congress opened in Mexico.  
 1902: Danish Landsting refused to ratify treaty selling Danish West Indies to the United States.  
 1903: Austro-Russian reforms for Macedonia presented to the Porte.  
 1903: Horse "Dan Patch" paced a mile in 1 minute, 56 1/2 seconds, at Memphis, Tenn.  
 1903: William E H Lecky, English historian, died.  
 1905: Samuel A Blatchford, ex-reporter of the United States Circuit Court, New York, died.  
 1906: Thomas Ryan, American financier, obtained rubber concessions in the Congo.  
 1909: Patrick H McCarren, American politician died.  
 1910: Russia prohibited German immigration into the three western frontier provinces.  
 1910: Prince Frederick of Teck, brother of Queen of England, died.  
 1910: Serge Mourmontsev, first president of Russian Duma, died.  
 1911: The Spanish government disarmed 400 Portuguese royalists.  
 1911: Second session of Chinese National Assembly opened.  
 1912: Robert Barr, English novelist, died.  
 1912: Serians took Pristina.  
 1912: Struggle for Adrianople, Turkey, began with capture by Bulgarians of Fort Marash, and of outer defenses of Kirk Killish.

## OCTOBER 23

Feast-day of St. Theodoret, martyr, St. Severin, bishop of Cologne, another St Severin; St Romanus of Rouen St Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople St. John Capistran.  
 525: Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, Latin philosopher, executed by Theodoric.  
 1385: University of Heidelberg chartered by Pope Urban VI.  
 1452: Battle of Albar; Agramonts defeated Beaumonts.  
 1641: Catholics rose in Ulster, Ireland, and killed 40,000 Protestants.  
 1642: Battle of Edgehill, in the English civil war.  
 1642: Battle of Leipzig, Swedes defeated Austrians.  
 1642: Irish independence was proclaimed by an assembly at Kilkenny.  
 1669: Charles II laid corner-stone of the Royal Exchange.  
 1678: Two thousand Catholics imprisoned in London because of Popish Plot excitement.  
 1698: John Jortin, English critic, born.  
 1702: Marlborough captured Liège.  
 1730: Annie Oldfield, English actress died.  
 1750: Thomas Pinckney, American statesman, born.  
 1761: Major Hector Munro defeated 40,000 natives at Baxar, India and became master of Oudh, 24 mutineers were blown from cannons.  
 1771: Andoche Junot, French commander, born.  
 1773: Francis, Lord Jeffreys, English critic, born.  
 1776: Washington's troops and sympathizers abandoned Manhattan Island.  
 1781: A messenger from Washington reached Philadelphia with the news of the Yorktown victory.  
 1788: A cannon made of leather was fired three times at Edinburgh.  
 1806: Myron H Clark, Governor of New York, born.  
 1835: Adlai E Stevenson, Vice-President of United States, born.  
 1838: Manchester, England, received a charter.

1838: F Hopkinson Smith, American engineer, novelist, and artist, born.  
 1844: China and France signed a commercial treaty.  
 1856: The British took the Chinese forts near Canton.  
 1859: Urquiza entered Buenos Aires with national forces.  
 1861: Encounter at West Liberty, Mo.; Confederates routed.  
 1861: Cavalry skirmish at Hodgeville, Ky.  
 1862: A provisional government set up in Greece.  
 1863: Grant arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1866: An election law respecting the new German parliament was promulgated.  
 1870: Germans evacuated St Quentin.  
 1874: William Inman, commodore, U S Navy, died.  
 1881: Chile and Argentine Republic settled their Patagonia boundary dispute.  
 1881: Public meeting held in Hyde Park, London, to protest against Land League arrests.  
 1882: Chileans evacuated Lima, Peru.  
 1888: President Cleveland signed the Chinese exclusion bill.  
 1893: Frederico Loreña was proclaimed provisional president of Brazil.  
 1895: John Henry De-la-Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, died.  
 1896: Charles Frederick Crisp, ex-Speaker of United States House of Representatives, died.  
 1901: Johann Georg von Siemens, German parliamentarian, died.  
 1903: A speed of 130 miles an hour reached on German electric line.  
 1903: Gustav von Moser, German comic poet, died.  
 1905: The Porte protested against foreign interference in domestic affairs.  
 1905: Samuel W Rawlins, founder New Orleans Cotton Exchange, died.  
 1905: Jerry Simpson, American politician, died.  
 1908: John Ennis Searles, American financier, died.  
 1909: Henry Erben, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1911: Mgr Thomas John Capel ('Cateshy' in Disraeli's *Lothair*), ex-private chamberlain to the Pope, died.  
 1911: Lyman Hotchkiss Bagg, American journalist and author, died.  
 1911: William Heller Onslow, fourth Earl of Onslow, English statesman, died.  
 1912: Serians captured Novi-Bazar; a Greek victory over Turks at Saranporo Pass.  
 1912: Bulgarian attack on Kirk Killish began with heavy artillery duel.

## OCTOBER 24

Feast-day of St. Felix, bishop and martyr; St Proclus, archbishop of Constantinople, St. Magloire.  
 996: Hugh Capet, King of France, died.  
 1273: Rudolf I crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle as emperor.  
 1401: Battle of Breslau; Visconti defeated Rupert.  
 1469: The claims of the Duke of York to the English throne were compromised.  
 1537: Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII, died.  
 1601: Tycho Brahe, Danish astronomer, died.  
 1604: James I was proclaimed king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.  
 1641: Parliament ordered "No quarter" for any Irish Papist found in arms for the king.  
 1648: Independence of the Netherlands recognized by Europe.  
 1648: Peace of Westphalia concluded.  
 1655: France and England signed a treaty of alliance.  
 1655: Pierre Gassendi, French mathematician, died.  
 1669: William Frynne, English author, died.  
 1682: Settlement at Germantown, Pa, began with 20 families under Francis D Pastorius.  
 1755: Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, abandoned his expedition against Fort Niagara.  
 1765: Sir James Mackintosh, Scottish politician and writer, born.  
 1774: Continental Congress recommended a suspension of all public amusements.  
 1781: Washington's dispatch announcing Yorktown victory read in Congress.  
 1791: Joseph R Underwood, United States Senator, born.  
 1801: Isaac Rich, American philanthropist, born.  
 1808: John Sartain, American artist, born.  
 1810: Governor Thomas G Turner, of Rhode Island, born.  
 1812: A French army corps successful in desperate struggle at Yaroslavl, Russia.  
 1836: George W Hough, American astronomer, born.  
 1857: Daniel Webster, American statesman and politician, died.  
 1860: English and Chinese signed peace treaty at Peking.  
 1861: People of West Virginia voted to form a new state.  
 1861: Fremont relieved by President Lincoln of his command.  
 1862: Encounter at Grand Prairie, Mo.  
 1862: McClellan crossed from Maryland into Virginia.  
 1862: Rosecrans succeeded Buell as commander of Federal army of the Ohio.  
 1869: China and England signed a commercial supplement to the treaty of Pien-tsin.  
 1870: Schlettstadt in Alsace taken by the Germans.  
 1870: Thiers undertook to negotiate an armistice with Bismarck.



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1871: Henry M Shady, American sculptor born.  
 1873: New water-works for Vienna opened.  
 1876: Battle of Gornj Dubnik between Turks and Russians, indecisive.  
 1885: Turkey and England agreed that English occupation of Egypt should continue as long as needed.  
 1886: Frederick Ferdinand von Beust, Austrian statesman, died.  
 1887: The neutralization of the Suez Canal was established, a joint commission to control it.  
 1889: Tenants' Defense League organized in Ireland.  
 1890: William Scott Bell, British poet and painter, died.  
 1892: Army of Germany fixed at 492,068 in time of peace, its war-footing numbered 4,440,000.  
 1892: William Swinton, American journalist and author of text-books, died.  
 1893: Notice given that the British Imperial troops were to control all military operations in South Africa.  
 1893: Lower House of Peru restricted legal silver currency to Peruvian coins.  
 1895: Charles Henry Van Wyck, ex-Senator from Nebraska, died.  
 1897: Francis Turner Palgrave, English poet, died.  
 1899: Sitting of Austrian Reichsrath closed because of violence between the German and Czech elements.  
 1899: Battle of Hettfontein; British defeated Orange Free State Boers.  
 1899: British made a sortie from Kimberley, Boer Commander Botha killed.  
 1900: Death of Kang Yi, instigator of the Boxers, confirmed.  
 1901: Tercentenary of death of Tycho Brahe celebrated in Denmark.  
 1901: Boers checked in attack on Badfontein blackhouse line.  
 1903: "Lou Dillon" trotted a mile in 1 minute, 58 1/2 seconds, at Memphis, Tenn.  
 1904: Intense excitement in England caused by firing of Russian war-ships on British trawlers off Dogger Bank. The fleet mobilized.  
 1906: James W Forsyth, American major-general, died.  
 1909: Henry Charles Lea, American author, died.  
 1909: Rufus Wheeler Peckham, Justice United States Supreme Court, died.  
 1909: Government troops in Nicaragua defeated by rebels.  
 1910: Cyclones and cloud-bursts killed 200 persons near Naples.  
 1910: John Joseph Read, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1910: Marquis de Massa, secretary to Napoleon III, died.  
 1911: More than 50 Mexican regulars killed to fight with rebels at Milpa Alta.  
 1911: Charles Erasmus Fenner, Justice Louisiana Supreme Court, died.  
 1911: George F Jelly, American alleoist, died.  
 1911: Helene Knabe, ex-State bacteriologist, Indiana, died.  
 1911: Ida Lewis (Wilson), American heroine, died.  
 1912: Pierre Burton, French playwright, died.  
 1912: Viscount Arthur Wellesley Peel, ex-Speaker of House of Commons died.  
 1912: Bulgarians captured Kirk-Killsheh (taking 65 guns and 1,000 prisoners) and the railway station at Karagach (west of Adrianople) Turkey.  
 1912: Servians began a two-days' battle at Koumanovo, Turkey.  
 1912: Food riots in Berlin.

## OCTOBER 25

Feast-day of Sts Chrysanthus and Darian, martyrs Sts Crispin and Crispinian, martyrs St Gaudensius, of Brescia St Boniface I, pope.  
 322 B C - Demosthenes, Athenian orator, died.  
 1154: Stephen, king of England, died.  
 1400: Geoffrey Chaucer, poet, died.  
 1415: Battle of Agincourt; Henry V of England victorious.  
 1499: Bridge of Notre Dame at Paris fell.  
 1514: William Elphinstone, founder of King's College, Aberdeen died.  
 1553: Charles V, resigned the Netherlands to his son Philip.  
 1647: Evangelista Torricelli, inventor of the barometer, died.  
 1664: A remonstrance against royal tyranny was sent to the King by Massachusetts.  
 1703: Duke of Savoy withdrew from Franco and joined the allies.  
 1709: Marlborough and Prince Eugene took Lille, France.  
 1709: Mons, France, surrendered to the allies.  
 1735: James Beattie, English poet, born.  
 1735: Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough, English commander died.  
 1754: Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey, born.  
 1757: Augustin Calmet, French Benedictine scholar and commentator, died.  
 1760: George II, king of England died.  
 1773: George Stanley Fisher, English theologian born.  
 1774: Colonies unrepresented in the first Congress were invited to join.  
 1779: Washington went into winter quarters at Morristown, N J.  
 1780: John Hancock was chosen first Governor of Massachusetts under the New Constitution.  
 1781: Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts, born.  
 1784: Chester Dewee, American scientist, born.  
 1792: Franklio Baehre, American chemist, born.

1793: Vendean insurrectionists defeated French republicans near Laval.  
 1795: The five French Royal Academies were combined in one body, called "L'Institut National."  
 1795: John P Kennedy, United States Secretary of the Navy, born.  
 1805: British transport "Aeneas" foundered off Newfoundland with loss of 340 lives.  
 1809: Jubilee year of George III's reign celebrated in England.  
 1809: Lord Collingwood defeated French fleet off coast of Spain.  
 1812: U S frigate "United States" captured the British "Maedonlan."  
 1813: William L Herndon, American naval officer, born.  
 1815: Cathedral at Waterford, Ireland burned.  
 1843: Fremont's expedition reached the Columbia river.  
 1844: Steamboat "Lucy Walker" burst her boilers on the Ohio, killing about 50 persons.  
 1846: Commodore M C Perry bombarded Tabasco, Mexico.  
 1848: Cochituate water introduced into Boston.  
 1853: Allied English and French fleets entered the Bosphorus (Crimean war).  
 1854: Battle of Balaklava, Crimea, notable for a charge by the Light Brigade, of which the French General Bosquet remarked, "It is magnificent but it is not war." In this battle the 93rd Highlanders—"the thin red line"—drove back the Russian advance.  
 1856: Herat was taken by the Persians, in violation of a treaty.  
 1861: Battle of Springfield, Mo; Federals routed.  
 1861: Sir James Graham, Bart, English statesman, died.  
 1863: Engagement at Pine Bluff, Ark, caused aggregate losses of 270.  
 1864: Battle of Mine Creek, Mo; Confederates defeated.  
 1867: Garibaldi was defeated at Viterbo, Italy.  
 1870: French provisional government called for a loan of 250,000,000 francs.  
 1871: The Sultan decreed autonomy to Tunis.  
 1871: Dissensions between Germans and Slavs, in Austria, caused a ministerial crisis.  
 1875: Unsuccessful attempt made to kill the King of Spain.  
 1887: Arab attack on Wady Haifa repulsed.  
 1891: A league to establish a socialist republic published in France.  
 1895: Sir Charles Hallé, English musician, died.  
 1897: John Sartain, American painter and engraver, died.  
 1898: Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter, died.  
 1899: Grant Allen, English author and naturalist, died.  
 1899: Peter Mitchell, "father of Canadian federation," died.  
 1900: South-African Boer Republic annexed to Britalo and called Transvaal Colony.  
 1900: De Wet's Boers were scattered with loss.  
 1900: John Sims Reeves, veteran English singer, died.  
 1902: Water-power canal at Sault Ste Marie opened.  
 1902: Frank Norris, American novelist, died.  
 1902: William Vaughan, Roman Catholic bishop of Plymouth England, died.  
 1903: Robert Henry Thurston, director Sibley College (Cornell), died.  
 1904: Czar of Russia proposed the Dogger Bank outrage be submitted to arbitration, and promised reparation.  
 1904: Japanese bombarded Port Arthur, dismounting many guns.  
 1904: Panama Canal Commission awarded contracts for equipment.  
 1904: Cornelius Van Cott, American politician, died.  
 1905: New York's municipal ferry to Staten Island opened.  
 1906: Rifles and ammunition surrendered by Cuban rebels carried out to sea and sunk.  
 1906: Hiram Bingham, American missionary and author, died.  
 1908: Harry Leland Hensell, American general, died.  
 1909: William Hohart Hare, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1910: Henry L Chipman, American general, died.  
 1910: Hugh Richardson Garden, commander Confederate Palmetto battery, died.  
 1910: David Porter Hepp, lieutenant-colonel, U S Army, died.  
 1911: The Australian cruiser "Australia" launched on the Clyde.  
 1911: Orville Wright kept biplane stationary in the air in the face of a gale.  
 1911: France and Germany reached agreement on all points concerning Morocco.  
 1911: Isaac Jenkinson, American journalist and editor, died.  
 1912: Manlitou, American Indian chief, died.  
 1912: Political riot in Havana, Cuba.  
 1912: Servians captured Koumanovo, outpost of Uakub Turkey.  
 1912: First army corps of Bulgarian forces captured Fort Sulfur and Isalpa, latter guarding main water supply of Adrianople.

## OCTOBER 26

Feast-day of St Eusebius, pope and martyr St Stephen and Murelan, martyrs.  
 27: John the Baptist reproved Herod and was thrown into prison.  
 1371: Abulbeka, Mohammedan historian, died.  
 1544: Francis I, of France entered Milan.

1562: Rouen, France, taken by storm and sacked by forces under King of Navarre.  
 1605: The Gunpowder Plot disclosed by anonymous letter of warning received by Lord Montague, a loyal Roman Catholic.  
 1640: Treaty of Bilton signed between Charles I and the Covenanters.  
 1692: Puritans of Hartford resisted the attempt of Governor Fletcher of New York to take command of the militia.  
 1694: Samuel von Pufendorf, German jurist, died.  
 1751: Philip Doddridge, English theologian and writer, died.  
 1761: Robert Monckton became Governor of New York.  
 1774: Massachusetts Provincial Congress organized the "minutemen."  
 1774: First Continental Congress dissolved.  
 1777: Increase Kimball, American inventor, born.  
 1782: John Adams reached Paris.  
 1789: Reuben H Walworth, American jurist, born.  
 1795: French Convention ended after three years duration.  
 1800: Count Helmuth von Moltke, German field-marshal, born.  
 1825: Erie Canal, 363 miles long, completed.  
 1831: A high protective tariff convention met in New York.  
 1831: First Asiatic cholera appeared in England.  
 1837: Completion of the tunnel in New York city finished the Harlem Railroad.  
 1861: Battle of Romney, W. Va; Confederates routed.  
 1863: Hooker's corps crossed to south bank of the Tennessee river.  
 1867: Papal troops defeated by Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo.  
 1868: The town hall in Manchester, England, was founded.  
 1868: Democratic legislature of Ohio revoked State's assent to 14th amendment.  
 1868: Cassius Fairbaird, brigadier-general, U S Army, died.  
 1870: The French Imperial Guard was suppressed.  
 1874: Yorkshire College of Science founded at Leeds.  
 1875: Virginia City, Nev., burned, with a loss of over \$4,000,000 and several lives.  
 1876: Cavendish College, Cambridge, England, opened, to give shorter and less expensive courses of training than established colleges.  
 1883: Alexander of Bulgaria dismissed Russian advisers.  
 1886: All parties in Danish Rigsdag united against the crown.  
 1889: U S cruiser "San Francisco" launched.  
 1891: Keel of the first whaleback steamer laid at Duluth.  
 1891: United States minister demanded reparation from Chile for the death of the two sailors killed by Valparaiso mob.  
 1893: Battleship "Oregon" launched at San Francisco.  
 1894: Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsburg appointed chancellor of German empire.  
 1896: Armand Challemeil-Lacour, French minister of foreign affairs, died.  
 1898: Thomas Carly Alford, American politician and parliamentarian, died.  
 1900: Edward R Squibb, American chemist, died.  
 1902: President of an Armenian refugee society was murdered near London.  
 1902: New harbor works at Rosario, Argentine Republic, opened.  
 1902: Elizabeth Cary Stanton, American reformer and author, died.  
 1903: Maurice Rollinat, French poet, died.  
 1904: Earl of Dartmouth laid corner stone of new Dartmouth Hall at Hanover, N H.  
 1905: Sweden recognized Norway as an independent state.  
 1905: Gen Wm. Booth, of the Salvation Army, received the freedom of the City of London.  
 1905: John Miller, ex-Governor of North Dakota, died.  
 1909: Theodore Ayrault Dodge, American military historian, died.  
 1909: Oliver Otis Howard, ex-lieutenant-general, U S Army, died.  
 1909: United States Board of Naturalization decided that Turks were not eligible to citizenship.  
 1909: Prince Ito, of Japan assassinated by a Korean at Hurlin, Manchuria.  
 1910: Allen Daniel Candler, ex-Governor of Georgia, died.  
 1911: United States government brought suit to dissolve the Great Trust.  
 1911: Italy notified the powers that Turkish rule in Tripoli had ended.  
 1911: Italians repulsed attacking Turks and Arabs in Tripoli.  
 1911: Chinese throne yielded to threats and dismissed Shen-Hsuan Hual, minister of communications.  
 1912: Lieutenant Brigadier-General Henry B Carrington died.  
 1912: Katmai volcano, Alaska, in violent eruption.  
 1912: Servians captured Uskub; Montenegrins invested Skutari, Turkey.

## OCTOBER 27

Feast-day of St Frumentius, apostle of Ethiopia St Abban, St Elebaan, king of Ethiopia.  
 42 B C - Marcus Junius Brutus, Roman politician and scholar, killed at Philippi.  
 312: Victory of Constantine over Maxentius near Rome.  
 827: Eugenius II, pope (824-827) died.  
 1439: Albert II died and his cousin Frederick IV became emperor of Germany.

1553: Michael Servetus, Unitarian heretic, turned by Calvin.  
 1644: Battle of Newbury; English civil war.  
 1682: William Penn, with 100 immigrants, first landed at Newcastle (Delaware).  
 1764: William Tryon became Governor of North Carolina.  
 1771: Francis Asbury and Richard Wright arrived in America to preach Methodism.  
 1795: Treaty of San Lorenzo between the United States and Spain.  
 1804: George Morland, English artist, died.  
 1806: The French occupied Berlin.  
 1807: Secret treaty of Fontainebleau for partition of Portugal signed.  
 1811: Isaac M Singer, American inventor, born.  
 1811: Eugene A Smith, American geologist, born.  
 1823: Wm D Simpson, Governor of South Carolina, born.  
 1825: Jacob D Cox, Governor of Ohio, born.  
 1830: State troops were attacked by revolutionists and bombarded Antwerp.  
 1833: Revolt in Spain; royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid.  
 1837: Whitelaw Reid, journalist and diplomat, born.  
 1838: John D Long, Governor of Massachusetts, born.  
 1840: James Thompson, English landscape painter, died.  
 1847: Corn Exchange at Birmingham, England, opened.  
 1848: Kossuth withdrew his army from Vienna.  
 1856: Keeyon Cox, American artist, born.  
 1858: Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, born.  
 1868: Ida Pfeiffer, Austrian traveler and writer, died.  
 1861: Skirmish at Plattsburg, Mo.  
 1861: French troops entered Switzerland to prevent an arrest.  
 1862: Skirmish at Donaldsonville, La.  
 1862: At Pittman's Ferry, Mo, Confederates were defeated.  
 1863: Sherman's army advanced on Tusculum, Ala.  
 1863: First sanitary fair opened in Chicago.  
 1863: Charles Dimmock, brigadier-general (Confederate), died.  
 1864: Lieutenant Cushing placed a torpedo under ram "Albatross" at Plymouth, N C.  
 1864: Federals made demonstration north of the James river, Va and lost 1,000 men.  
 1864: McClellan's army went into winter quarters.  
 1864: Battle of Hatcher's Run, Va. Federal attempt to seize railroad repulsed.  
 1865: Joseph Emerson Worcester, American lexicographer, died.  
 1866: Prussia and Oldenburg made a special treaty.  
 1867: King of Italy issued a proclamation against Garibaldi's invasion of the Papal States.  
 1868: Earthquake in California; five killed in San Francisco.  
 1869: Steamboat "Stonewall" burned on Mississippi river, 200 lives lost.  
 1870: French defeated near Gray, northeast of Dijon.  
 1870: Marshal Bazaine surrendered Metz and his army.  
 1871: Griqualand in Africa made a British colony.  
 1871: Robert Anderson, major-general, U S Army defender of Fort Sumter, died.  
 1882: A riotous mob created a panic at Lyons, France.  
 1884: An oil-well at Thorn Creek, Pa., yielded 10,000 barrels a day.  
 1889: Vittu in German East Africa captured and burned.  
 1889: New York World expedition failed to find Stanley in Africa.  
 1890: Placer deposits of gold were found near the Black Hills.  
 1893: Matabels lost over 300 in a battle with soldiers of British South Africa Company.  
 1893: French warship "Jaureguiberry" launched.  
 1894: Carl Ploug, Danish poet, politician, and journalist, died.  
 1898: Silas Sadler Packard, American educator, died.  
 1899: Guy Verdon Henry, American brigadier-general, U S Army, died.  
 1899: Florence Maryatt (Mrs Fraacls Leo) English novelist, died.  
 1900: Governor and 13 chief men of Pao-tungtu beheaded for murder of missionaries.  
 1903: Morris M Fstee, American jurist and legal writer, died.  
 1906: Sir Herbert Stanley Oakeley, English composer, died.  
 1903: John E Russell, American legislator, author, and orator, died.  
 1904: New York subway opened.  
 1905: Mikhail Ivanovich Dragomirov, Russian general, died.  
 1906: Benjamin Harrison Kilder, rear-admiral and ex-medical director, U S Navy, died.  
 1911: In China a military dictatorship was established in the insurgent provinces.  
 1911: Simon Flexner, of New York announced a treatment for spinal meningitis that will prevent spreading the disease.  
 1911: James Hobson Sands, rear-admiral U S Navy, died.  
 1912: Madame Judith, French tragedienne, died.  
 1912: Herman Grau, American operative manager, died.  
 1912: Dr Paul Segond, French physician, died.  
 1912: Siege of Adrianople by Balkan allies began.

1912. Gen Felix Diaz and other Mexican revolutionists sentenced to death at Vera Cruz  
 1912. Bulgarians captured Baba-Eski, south-east of Adrianople

## OCTOBER 28

Feast-day of: St. Simon the Canaanite, apostle, St. Jude, apostle, St. Faro of Meaux, St. Neot, anchorite  
 312. Maxentius, emperor of Rome, drowned in Tiber.  
 901. Alfred, king of England, died; Edward the elder succeeded  
 1017. Henry III, emperor of Germany, born  
 1240. Battle of Tarifa, Moors defeated  
 1466. Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch Protestant scholar and writer, born.  
 1492. Columbus discovered Cuba on his first voyage  
 1533. The second son of Francis I, of France, married Catherine de Medici  
 1544. In Peru Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled against the violence of the viceroy and the "new laws"  
 1628. La Rochelle surrendered to Richelieu after a siege of 15 months  
 1636. General court of Massachusetts provided for the establishment of a college, later the school was located at "Newtown" (now Cambridge)  
 1646. John Eliot preached to the Indians in their own tongue  
 1659. Nicholas Brady, British versifier of the Psalms, born  
 1696. Maurice, Marshal Saxe, general, born  
 1701. Pennsylvania charter revised by William Penn at request of colonists  
 1703. John Wallis, English mathematician, died.  
 1704. John Locke, English philosopher, died.  
 1708. Prince George of Denmark, consort of Anne of England, died  
 1726. David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, Scottish historian, born.  
 1746. Lima and Callao demolished by an earthquake 18,000 persons buried in the ruins  
 1748. Governor Clinton (N. Y.) signed a revised bill creating a lottery to build a college  
 1759. Georges Jacques Danton, French revolutionist, born.  
 1776. Battle of White Plains; Washington defeated  
 1792. The French under Custine captured Frankfurt  
 1792. Erastus Fairbanks, Governor of Vermont, born.  
 1792. John Smeaton, English engineer, died  
 1793. Eliphalet Remington, American inventor, born  
 1794. Battle of Nimeguen; French defeated English  
 1800. Artemas Ward, American general and politician, died  
 1806. Prince Hohenlohe surrendered 12,000 Prussians to the French at Prenzlau  
 1806. Charlotte Smith, English novelist, died  
 1811. Battle of Merida; British defeated French  
 1818. Chilean ship "San Martin" took the "María Isabel" from the Spaniards  
 1828. The Turks evacuated the Morea, Greece  
 1835. Battle of Concepcion, Texan revolution  
 1835. Robert T. Paine, American philanthropist, born.  
 1836. Homer D. Martin, American artist, born  
 1838. A hurricane did great damage in London and vicinity  
 1838. Mormons at Far West, Mo., surrendered to General Atchison  
 1842. Anna E. Dickinson, American reformer and lecturer, born.  
 1844. The Royal Exchange, London, was opened  
 1848. Vienna bombarded and fired in many places  
 1854. Birge Harrison, American artist, born.  
 1855. English and French ambassadors withdrew from Naples because of the tyranny of the king  
 1861. Missouri legislature, in session at Neosho, passed a secession ordinance  
 1864. Federals lost 100 and Confederates lost 400 at Decatur, Ala.  
 1864. Federals captured 200 prisoners and 8 guns at Morristown, Tenn.  
 1866. Florida state convention repealed ordinance of secession.  
 1865. Karl Ferdinand von Buol-Schauenstein, Austrian premier, died.  
 1867. A French army reached the port of Rome.  
 1868. The United States negotiated a treaty with China.  
 1868. The district of Holguin in Cuba revolted  
 1869. Joseph W. Folk, Governor of Missouri and reformer, born  
 1870. Germans lost Bourget, near Paris, retook it Oct 30  
 1870. Gambetta proclaimed the surrender of Metz to be a crime  
 1871. The New York Herald expedition under Stanley found Livingstone at Ujiji, Africa  
 1874. Oregon created a State board of Immigration  
 1874. William H. Rinehart, American sculptor, died  
 1874. William Adolphus Wheeler, American lexicographer, died  
 1876. Indecisive battle of Sofia Road, near Plevna, Turks and Russians  
 1878. Johann Georg Kohl, German traveler and author, died.

1880. Kafirs treacherously murdered Cape Colonists  
 1880. Edouard Seguin, French-American physician founder of school for idiots died.  
 1882. National troops suppressed riots in Lyons.  
 1886. Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, dedicated  
 1886. Sofia, Bulgaria, again in a state of siege  
 1888. Special commission to investigate London Times' charges against Parnell began its sessions  
 1891. U. S. cruiser "Detroit" launched at Baltimore  
 1891. Chilean government gave an arrogant reply to demands of United States  
 1893. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, assassinated.  
 1894. Sunday closing law in Germany actively enforced  
 1896. Five Christian governors appointed in Armenia.  
 1896. Sir Joseph G. L. Innes, Chief Justice, New South Wales, died  
 1896. Elmer S. Dundy, Justice, U. S. District Court (Neb.), died  
 1899. Ottmar Mergenthaler, German-American inventor (lithotype machine), died.  
 1899. John Codman Ropes, American historian, died.  
 1900. Max Müller, German philologist and educator, died.  
 1901. The "King Alfred," then the largest cruiser in the world, launched.  
 1902. Gen. Christian Botha, Boer commander, died  
 1904. George Kilburn Nash, ex-Governor of Ohio, died.  
 1906. Hurricane at Buenos Aires caused loss of life  
 1906. First delegate to Congress from Alaska arrived in Washington  
 1908. Government buildings at Bloemfontein, Orange river, burned  
 1909. Robert P. Hughes, American general, died  
 1911. Italian army officials commended the services of aeroplanes  
 1912. Edgar Tincl, Belgian composer, died.  
 1912. Captain Frank Brinkley, English author and journalist in the Orient, died  
 1912. France and Italy signed reciprocity agreement relating to Morocco and Libya  
 1912. Bulgarian investment of Adrianople completed  
 1912. Battle of Lule Burgas began between Bulgarian and Turkish forces  
 1912. Bulgarian troops destroyed railway bridge over Chobur river, threatening Turkish line of retreat from Lule Burgas

## OCTOBER 29

Feast-day of: St. Narcissus, bishop of Jerusalem, St. Chér or Theodorus  
 312. Constantine restored civil and religious rights  
 1268. Conradin, last of the house of Hohenstaufen, beheaded at Naples  
 1422. Parliament of Paris recognized infant son of Henry V, of England, as king of France, Duke of Bedford, regent  
 1562. George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, born  
 1610. The Protestant union in Germany made peace with the Catholic league  
 1614. Sir Walter Raleigh, English statesman and explorer, beheaded at demand of Spain  
 1666. Edmund Calamy, English Presbyterian theologian died  
 1666. James Shirley, English dramatist, buried  
 1688. Louis XIV. captured Philippsburg.  
 1715. Aaron Cleveland, American clergyman, born  
 1745. William Hayley, English poet and biographer of Cowper, born  
 1754. John Reynolds arrived to assume duties as Governor of Georgia  
 1757. Edward Vernon, British admiral, died  
 1762. Battle of Freiberg, Saxony, Prussians defeated Austrians  
 1764. Hartford Courant first published.  
 1777. Washington's army numbered 12,480 men  
 1777. John Hancock resigned as president of Congress  
 1777. Washington retired to White Marsh, below Philadelphia  
 1782. Congress accepted the lands ceded by New York  
 1783. Jean le Rond d'Alembert, French encyclopedist died  
 1784. Robert Hoe, American printing-press manufacturer, born  
 1787. Mozart's Don Giovanni presented at Prague  
 1788. London mob obstructed the King's way, and a bullet was fired at him  
 1795. Austrians under Wurmser defeated French near Mannheim, Germany  
 1802. Ephraim G. Peyton, American jurist and statesman born  
 1805. Two-days' battle of Caldiero began, French under Massena defeated  
 1806. British recaptured Buenos Aires from the Spaniards  
 1814. First U. S. steam frigate, "Fulton," launched  
 1828. Thomas F. Bayard, American statesman, born  
 1831. Riots arose at Bristol, England, 500 killed by the soldiers  
 1831. Othniel C. Marsh, American paleontologist born  
 1839. Justus H. Rathbone, founder of Knights of Pythias, born.  
 1845. George A. Mather, American manufacturer, born.  
 1848. Austrians besieged the Hungarians at Vienna.

1857. Joseph Evans, American landscape-artist, born.  
 1861. Port Royal expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe  
 1863. Battle of Wauhatchie in Lookout Valley, Confederates repulsed  
 1864. Benjamin Greenleaf, American author of text-books, died.  
 1864. Thomas E. G. Ransom, brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, died  
 1866. Dora R. Goodale, American poet, born  
 1870. The Opéra Comique was opened in London  
 1875. Amasa Walker, American political economist, died  
 1884. French blockaded Formosa on north and west  
 1885. Mwanga of Uganda martyred Bishop Hannan  
 1885. George Brinton McClellan, general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1886. Attack made on the life of the French minister, de Freycinet  
 1889. Miners struck in Belgium  
 1892. Government gave the use of Trafalgar Square for meetings  
 1893. Annual conscription added 252,592 men to Russian army  
 1893. Hungarian parliament passed bills recognizing religious freedom.  
 1895. The Porte declared the Armenians to be the aggressors  
 1896. George Sharpe Duryce, American banking and insurance expert, died  
 1897. Henry George, American advocate of "Single tax" doctrine, died  
 1898. George Edwin Waring, American sanitary engineer, died.  
 1901. Henry Baldwin Harrison, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died  
 1901. Emma Booth-Tucker, American Salvation Army leader, died  
 1906. Czar of Russia removed all restrictions from the "Old Believers"  
 1906. Isaac Lee Nicholson, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
 1907. Gerald Massey, English poet, died.  
 1909. Nicholas Biddle, American librettist died  
 1910. Morton Dexter, American clergyman and historian, died.  
 1911. Persian troops defeated by friends of the ex-Shah, at Bender-Gez.  
 1911. Samuel W. Bowne, American manufacturer and philanthropist, died  
 1911. Joseph Pulitzer, creator and editor of the New York World, died  
 1912. Brigadier-General Alfred S. Hartwell, American jurist of Hawaii died  
 1912. Dr. George M. Tuttle, American gynecologist, died  
 1912. Battle of Lule Burgas, Turkey, continued, Bulgarian gains  
 1912. Chinese government restored rank and title to the Dalai Lama of Tibet

## OCTOBER 30

Feast-day of St. Marcellus, the Centurian, martyr St. Germanus, bishop of Capua, St. Asterius of Amasea in Pontus  
 122. Antinous, favorite of the emperor Hadrian, drowned in the Nile  
 1330. Edward III, of England assumed personal control of the government  
 1422. Charles VII, son of Charles VI of France, assumed the title of Bourges  
 1467. Liège, having expelled his tyrannous bishop, was captured and pillaged by Charles the Bold as punishment  
 1485. Henry VII of England was again crowned at Westminster (first crowned August 22, on Bosworth Field)  
 1485. The Yeomen of the Guard, appointed by Henry VII, formed the first permanent military body in England  
 1513. Jacques Amyot, French translator of Plutarch, born.  
 1520. Cortez wrote a second letter describing his explorations in Mexico  
 1538. Cardinal Caesar Baronius, historical writer born.  
 1630. Treaty of Ratisbon signed between France and the German emperor  
 1633. Duc de Montmorency executed for treason and rebellion  
 1674. Sir Edmund Andros assumed the governorship of New York  
 1678. Parliament declared the existence of a popish plot  
 1732. Victor Amadeus II, king of Sicily and of Sardinia, died  
 1759. Earthquake in Syria destroyed Baalbec and more than 20,000 lives  
 1760. Frederick II captured the castle of Schwednitz.  
 1762. André Marie de Chénier, French poet, born  
 1763. John Street Methodist church in New York dedicated  
 1771. Hugh L. White, American jurist, born  
 1784. Calonne became controller of French finances  
 1787. The Continental Congress adjourned  
 1790. Zadock Pratt, manufacturer and congressman born  
 1793. Revolutionary tribunal executed 21 Girondists, Jean Pierre Brissot among them  
 1800. David Meriwether, United States Senator (Ky.), born.  
 1802. Charles Alexandre de Calonne, French financier died.  
 1807. James S. Wadsworth, American soldier, born  
 1808. Rev John Whitaker, English historian, died.  
 1813. Bonaparte with 70,000 defeated Bavarian army of 30,000 at Hanau  
 1823. Charles Frederick William assumed government of Brunswick.  
 1823. Edmund Cartwright, inventor of power looms died.

1824. Charles Robert Maturin, Irish orator, novelist, and dramatist, died  
 1829. John Rogers, American sculptor, born.  
 1830. Noah Brooks, American author, born.  
 1833. Wm T. Helmuth, American surgeon, born.  
 1836. Louis Napoleon endeavored to get soldiers at Strassburg to proclaim him emperor  
 1841. Fire in the Tower of London destroyed the armory  
 1842. Allan Cunningham, Scottish poet, died  
 1844. Charles A. Needham, American artist, born.  
 1848. Austrians defeated Hungarians sent to aid Vienna  
 1849. The Coal Exchange at London was opened  
 1850. Wm. S. Rainsford, American clergyman and big-game hunter, born  
 1851. John De Witt Warner, lawyer, reformer, and politician, born  
 1854. Thomas H. Carter, lawyer and United States Senator (Mont.), born  
 1858. Gertrude F. Atherton, author, born.  
 1860. Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald, British naval commander died  
 1862. Ormsby Macknight Mitchell, major-general U. S. Volunteers, died from wounds received at Antietam  
 1862. French government proposed mediation by Russia and England in the American Civil War  
 1864. Grant lost in the trenches before Petersburg during the month 170 killed, 822 wounded, and 812 prisoners Confederates lost about 1,000  
 1864. Austria, Denmark and Prussia signed treaty of Vienna, by which Denmark gave up to Prussia and Austria the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg  
 1866. Battle of Tuyuty, Paraguayans defeated  
 1866. Baron von Beust, a Protestant, became minister of foreign affairs in Austria  
 1867. Insurrection in Rome suppressed by aid of the French  
 1867. Parliament appointed a commission to inquire into condition of Irish church  
 1867. John Abbot, war-Governor of Massachusetts, died.  
 1870. Thiers entered Paris, bringing news of surrender of Metz  
 1870. Thiers treated with Bismarck for an armistice.  
 1871. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, being accused of fraud, resigned and left the State  
 1872. Joseph Ames, American painter, died.  
 1875. Missouri adopted a new Constitution  
 1877. A monument to John Brown was dedicated at Osawatimie Kan  
 1880. St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral at Edinburgh consecrated  
 1882. Park Theater at New York burned with loss of twelve  
 1888. United States government asked recall of Lord Sackville-West because of a letter he had written on pending presidential election  
 1888. Arab attack on Suakin repulsed  
 1888. German settlement on Zanzibar coast collapsed  
 1889. Corner-stone of Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial laid at Brooklyn  
 1890. Anti-Semite party in Austrian Reichsrath dissolved  
 1892. Great Britain decided not to evacuate Uganda.  
 1893. World's Fair at Chicago closed, total attendance, 27,539,041 receipts \$28,151,168 75  
 1893. Sir John Abbott, Canadian premier, died.  
 1894. Honoré Mercier, premier of Quebec, died.  
 1895. James Brown Patterson, ex-premier of Victoria, died.  
 1898. S. White Dunnean, secretary American Baptist Missionary Union, died.  
 1899. French government voted to suppress embassy to the Vatican  
 1899. British disaster at Nicholson's Nek; 870 troopers and guns surrendered to the Boers  
 1899. British captured Boer positions at Lombard's Kop  
 1899. Wm H. Webb, American ably-builder and philanthropist, died  
 1899. Sir Arthur Blomfield, English painter, died.  
 1901. Battle of Brakenlaagte, Boers retired after two days fighting  
 1905. Rear-Admiral Train assaulted by Chinca mob near Canton  
 1906. Gathorne-Hardy, Lord Cranbrook, died.  
 1908. Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, died.  
 1908. Mrs. William Astor, American social leader, died  
 1910. Henri Dunant, Swiss philanthropist, founder of Red Cross Society, died  
 1910. The Duke of Veragua, lineal descendant of Columbus died.  
 1911. George William Jones, American mathematician (Cornell), died  
 1911. Patrick Henry Ray, American general, died.  
 1911. John B. Waring, American inventor, died.  
 1912. Li Ching-Cheng, head of provincial assembly, Kansu province, China, assassinated.  
 1912. James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President of United States, died.  
 1912. Nicholas Popoff, aviator, shot by Turks while reconnoitering over Turkish lines  
 1912. Rebel forces in Santo Domingo occupied Monte Cristi  
 1912. "New York," American battle-ship of the first class, launched at Brooklyn Navy Yard

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1912. Bulgarians routed Turkish left wing at Lule Burgas  
1912. Siege of Adrianople continued. Turkish sortie driven back. Bulgarian assault on western forts repulsed

## OCTOBER 31

Feast day of St. Quintin, martyr, St. Follan, martyr St. Wolfgang, bishop of Ratibon  
1448 Johannes VIII, Palaeologus, Greek emperor died  
1517. Martin Luther nailed his thesis to the church door at Wittenberg  
1559 Henry IV. captured a part of the suburbs of Paris, but retired on approach of reinforcements  
1620 John Evelyn, English author, born.  
1659 John Bradshaw, presiding judge at the trial of Charles I. of England, died.  
1665 English parliament passed the Five-mile Act  
1674. The Dutch forces evacuated New York  
1687 Charter of Hartford, Conn. hidden when demanded by Andros  
1705 Clement XIV, pope (1769-74), born.  
1724 Christopher Anstey, English author, born.  
1737 James Lovell, American patriot born  
1753. Washington commissioned to bear a message to the French from the Governor of Virginia  
1754. A royal charter for King's College (Columbia) was granted  
1760 The building of Blackfriars Bridge at London was begun  
1765 William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, died  
1778 John Dyle Acland, British officer with Burgoyne, died.  
1780 David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, born  
1790 Wm. B. Shubrick, American naval officer born  
1795 John Keats, English poet born.  
1799 Denzil Hollis, English statesman and reformer born  
1801 Theodore Dwight Woolsey, president of Yale, born  
1813 The Spaniards captured Pamplona and its English garrison of 4,000 men  
1816 Chas. P. Daly, American jurist, born  
1816 Philo Remington, manufacturer, born  
1819 Alexander W. Randall, United States Postmaster-General, born.  
1826 Joseph R. Hawley, American statesman and journalist born.  
1828 Richard M. Hunt, American architect, born.

1831: Daniel Butterfield, major-general, U S Army, born  
1835 Adelbert Ames, major-general, U S Army born  
1840 Great floods in the valley of the Rhone river, southeastern France  
1841: Sir George Reid, Scottish painter, born.  
1848 Austrians under Windischgratz took Vienna by storm  
1861: British, French, and Spanish governments agree to a convention for intervention in Mexico on account of Mexican outrages and debts  
1861 A French force aided a revolution in Mexico.  
1861: Lieutenant-general Winfield Scott resigned command of the U S Army  
1861 Johnston's Confederate army, which Gen McClellan had said was 150,000, reported 41,000 effective men  
1862: United States war-vessels of all classes numbered 256  
1862 Internal revenue yielded the United States government \$1,000,000 a day  
1862 Confederates defeated at Shell Mound, Tenn.  
1863 At Millwall, England, a vessel with two screws was launched  
1863 George I took oath as king of Greece  
1864 Federals captured Plymouth, N. C.  
1864 Nevada admitted to the Union.  
1864 Hood, with 45,000 Confederates, crossed to the north side of the Tennessee river  
1865 United States paper currency outstanding, \$704,000,000  
1867: Two policemen shot by Fenians in Dublin  
1870 The Paris commune rose against the government but was suppressed by National Guard  
1870 Germans bombarded and captured Dijon  
1872 Gambling-houses at Baden closed  
1872 Henry Howard Brownell, American poet, died.  
1872 John A. Griswold, American manufacturer, builder of the "Monitor," died.  
1873 International railway bridge across Niagara river at Buffalo completed  
1873 United States steamer "Virginus" captured in Cuba while taking arms to Cuban insurgents  
1874 China and Japan signed a treaty.  
1874: Henry Irving made his first appearance as Hamlet at London  
1876: Native opposition caused suspension of work on Chinese railroads.  
1876 A cyclone swept over southeast Bengal and killed 215,000 people  
1880 British defeated Basutos in Cape Colony at Molestante

1883: Philip H. Sheridan appointed to command U S Army with rank as general  
1890 The "Sugar Trust" was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000,000  
1892: An attempt made to assassinate Count Szapary, minister-president of Hungary  
1892: Citizens of Italy received the benefit of international copyright  
1895 Lanchau, capital of Kansu, captured by Chinese Mohammedans  
1898 Lady Theodora Martin (Helen Fnucci), English actress, died  
1899 Gen Sir Redvers Buller landed at Cape Town, South Africa  
1899 Henry Adams Neely, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
1900 Reported that 242 missionaries, mainly British, and their families were murdered by Boxers  
1900 Henry J. Hearsey, American journalist, died.  
1901 Total reported losses in China of German Boxer expedition, 676, total French losses, 33, of whom 61 were killed  
1901 William Henry Elder, archbishop of Cincinnati, died.  
1906 Joseph Easton Gary, Justice of Superior Court of Illinois, died.  
1906 James D. Yeomans, ex-Interstate Commerce Commissioner, died.  
1909 John Stewart Kennedy, American banker and philanthropist, died  
1910 John Adams Acton, English sculptor, died  
1910 Sir William Agnew, printer and proprietor of Punch, London, died.  
1911 An Italian aviator dropped bombs into a Turkish encampment  
1911: Henry Christopher McCook, American clergyman and entomologist, died  
1911 Mrs Robert B. Mantell (Marie Booth Russell), American actress, died  
1912 Mabel Barrison, American actress, died  
1912 Italian courts barred women lawyers  
1912 Many volcanoes of Ninatoo, Tonga Islands, in eruption  
1912 Greek fleet captured Turkish islands of Thasos and Imbros  
1912 Battle of Lule Burgas, Turkish right wing routed from entrenchments at Estranja, complete Bulgarian victory

## DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

333 B. C. Battle of Issus  
1254 The statute of Winchester enacted  
1862 English slave-trade was begun by Hawkins

## NOVEMBER

## NOVEMBER 1

Feast-day of the Festival of All Saints, St. Remigius, apostle of Burgundy, St. Mary, martyr, St. Marcellus, bishop of Paris, St. Harold, king of Denmark  
1699 Sir Matthew Hale, English jurist, born  
1636 Nicholas Boileau, French poetical satirist, born  
1678 William Coddington, Governor of Rhode Island, died  
1683 William of Orange embarked second time for England (See October 19)  
1700 Charles II, king of Spain, died  
1700 Charles II, of Spain bequeathed kingdom to the Bourbons  
1701 William Penn returned to England  
1711 John Radcliffe, English physician, founder of Radcliffe Library, Oxford, died  
1730 Bishop George Horne, English Biblical scholar, born  
1755 Great Lisbon Earthquake, about 60,000 lives lost  
1762 Franklin returned again from England  
1765: Stephen van Rensselaer, last of the American patroons State Senator, and Lieutenant-Governor (N. Y.) born  
1765 Stamp Act became operative in America  
1770 Alexander Cruden, author of Biblical concordance died.  
1777. The "Ranger" sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., to cruise for prizes  
1778 About 5,000 British troops left New York for West Indies  
1778 French fleet under D'Estaing left Boston for West Indies  
1793 Lord George Gordon, of "No-popery" fame, died  
1800 Middlebury College, Vt. received charter  
1809 British fleet captured or destroyed 11 French ships in Bay of Rosas  
1822 The Caledonian Canal in Scotland opened  
1818 A reaction in Germany in favor of monarchy began  
1849 William M. Chase, American artist, born  
1850 University of Rochester, N. Y., opened  
1853 Russia declared war against Turkey.  
1853 Queen Victoria proclaimed sovereign throughout India  
1861 Gen Geo B. McClellan appointed commander of the United States armies  
1861: Arboleda, Colombian insurgent, was assassinated  
1862 Artillery battle at Philomont, Va  
1862 McClellan's army crossed Potomac into Maryland  
1863 A plot to liberate Confederate prisoners in Ohio discovered  
1864 The Confederate dollar was worth 4 1/2 cents

1864: United States postal money-order system went into use  
1870 The German army invested Thionville.  
1870: First simultaneous meteorological observations made in the United States  
1873 Palmer House, Chicago, opened  
1875 English Supreme Court of Judicature became operative  
1876 Mehmet Ali collected an army for rebellion of Egypt  
1877 The population of Cuba found to be 1,426,747  
1877 Oliver Perry Morton, war-Governor of Indiana, died  
1883 Gen W. T. Sherman relinquished command of the United States Army  
1884 Federation scheme rejected by legislature of New South Wales  
1884 Gordon defeated the Egyptian rebels near Khartum  
1886 Bulgarian National Assembly opened, and rebel officers set free  
1890 Millet's painting *The Angelus* sold for \$150,000  
1891: Troops guarded the United States and Spanish legations in Santiago, Chile.  
1893: Mintables defeated with heavy loss by British force advancing on Bulawayo  
1894 Alexander III, Czar of Russia, died  
1897: A period of great disorder in the Austrian Reichsrath began  
1898 United States Commissioners demanded complete evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards on Jan. 1, 1899  
1898 Joseph Rodman West, ex-Senator from Louisiana, died  
1899 The Boers invaded Cape Colony.  
1899 Lieut.-Gen C. W. Youngblood, British Army, died  
1902 University of Halle, Germany, celebrated its quadricentennial  
1903 Prof Theodor Mommsen, German historian died  
1904 Holsting-engineers struck work in Chicago  
1906 Three-cent street-cars began running in Cleveland  
1907 Finnish diet unanimously prohibited manufacture or importation of alcohol  
1909 France imposed the highest tariff on American goods  
1911 Great review of United States war-vessels in New York harbor  
1911 The struggle began for the possession of Hankow, China  
1912 Gen Homer Lea, American author, died  
1912 Gen Mario Menocal, Conservative, elected President of Cuba  
1912 The "Fethi Bulend," Turkish war-ship sunk by Greek torpedo-boat  
1912 Bulgarian drove Turkish troops, defeated at Lule Burgas beyond Chorlu, and captured that place

1912: Turkish Council discussed suing for peace  
1912 Acapulco, Mexico, almost totally destroyed by hurricane

## NOVEMBER 2

Feast-day of All Souls, or the Commemoration of the Faithful Departed, St. Victorinus, St. Marcellin, St. Vulgan, confessor  
255 B. C. Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt began his reign  
1502 Columbus entered the harbor he named Porto Bello (on isthmus of Panama)  
1600 Richard Hooker, English theologian, died  
1610 Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, died.  
1648 The Swedes began the bombardment of Prague.  
1729 Alexander Menshikov, Russian statesman and general, died  
1755 Marie Antoinette, queen of France, born.  
1766 Field-marshal Joseph Radetzky, Austrian commander, born  
1767 Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, born.  
1772 Town meeting at Baston; committees of correspondence appointed by "Sons of Liberty"  
1775 Garrison at St. John, N. B., surrendered to Americans  
1776 Congress established a cannon foundry  
1778 James Iredell, Governor (N. C.) and soldier born  
1783: Washington issued his farewell address to the army.  
1795 James K. Polk, 11th President of the United States, born  
1807 Princess Amelia, of England, daughter of George III, died  
1813 Bonaparte won battle of Hochheim.  
1818 Thomas A. Jenckes, 'Father of Civil Service Reform,' born  
1818 Sir Samuel Romilly, English lawyer and philanthropist, died  
1827 William A. Richardson, United States Secretary of the Treasury born.  
1828 Thomas Pinckney, general U S Army died  
1830 Duke of Wellington opposed parliamentary reform  
1833 Horace H. Furness, American Shaker, died  
1837 Joseph Henry, American physicist, announced discovery of secondary electrical currents.  
1841 Afghans led by Akbar Khan revolted and expelled British from Kabul  
1841 Sir Alexander Burnes, English diplomat, murdered at Kabul  
1841 Adah Isaacs Menzies made her first stage appearance in London  
1846 Elias Tegner, Swedish poet, died.

1630 Massachusetts colonists appointed a board of assistants to transact business of colony, to take place of the general meeting  
1639 The first Congregational minister preached in New Hampshire  
1634 Plymouth colonists ascended the Connecticut river and founded Windsor  
1646 Mohawk killed Father Jogues and threw his body into the Mohawk river  
1652 The first native Church in New England was organized with 282 members  
1654 Maryland disturbed by dissensions between Catholics and Protestants  
1664 Elizabethtown, New Jersey, was founded  
1670 Annual assemblies were demanded by the people of New York  
1670 More than half the Virginia colonists lacked the franchise  
1688 Proprietors of west New Jersey voted to surrender government to England  
1689 English parliament passed a Bill of Rights  
1749 New England troops joined English expedition to West Indies  
1765 General Gage marched through Boston with 700 soldiers  
1768 Selectmen of Boston refused to provide quarters for Gage's troops  
1778: The Illinois country was made a county of Virginia  
1778 American vessels at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., burned  
1780 About 40 French gentlemen and men-of-letters met in ball of Jacobin friars to discuss politics, whence arose the Jacobin clubs.  
1822 France and Great Britain sent fleets against the Turkish fleet.  
1823 The French reestablished Ferdinand VII on Spanish throne  
1843 Immigrants began to arrive in the Oregon country.  
1843 The "Millite," or second coming of Christ, excitement prevailed in the United States  
1847 The Liberty party in the United States nominated Hale and Julian  
1854 United States made efforts to annex the Sandwich Islands  
1854 Lincoln and Douglas began joint debate in Illinois  
1860 Republicans organized a "Wide-awake" clubs for the campaign  
1860 South Carolina began open negotiations for secession  
1862 As reflected in the fall elections Lincoln's administration was hurt by his Emancipation proclamation  
1867 Lucy Stone Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others began a campaign for female suffrage.

1853 Sacramento, Cal, nearly destroyed by fire, \$5,000,000 loss  
1856 French steamer "Le Lyonnais" collided with a sailing vessel on Atlantic, both foundered, more than 132 lives were lost  
1861 Confederates lost 13 killed and 30 prisoners at Platte City, Mo  
1861 Fremont surrendered his command to Hunter  
1862 Grant began advance on Vicksburg from Jackson  
1863 Banks' Federal army landed at Brazos Island, Texas  
1863 Meade began a march across the Rapidan toward Richmond  
1864 Mayor of New York informed of a plot to burn northern cities  
1865 A national thanksgiving in the United States for peace  
1867 Combined Papal and French troops defeated Garibaldi at Mentana  
1868 Ex-Elector of Hesse had his property sequestered for intriguing against Prussia  
1869 A majority of the people of western Florida voted for annexation to Alabama  
1870 German bombardment of Neu-Breisach began, the place capitulated in eight days  
1870 Marshal Bazaine published a letter repelling charge of treason in surrendering Metz  
1874 New Jersey sold the "Stevens battery" to the United States government  
1875 People of Minnesota allowed women to vote on school questions  
1879 Chileans captured Pisagua in province of Tarapaca  
1880 J. A. Garfield elected President.  
1880 Kansas approved amendment to the constitution prohibiting liquor traffic  
1881 American Association of professional baseball clubs organized at Cincinnati  
1884 French forces defeated 1,000 Chinese near Tamsui.  
1886 People of Florida ratified a new constitution  
1886 Jenny Lind, operatic prima donna, died.  
1889 North Dakota and South Dakota admitted to the Union  
1892 Frederick Schwatka, American Arctic explorer, died.  
1894 Hamburg, Germany, declared free from cholera  
1894 Nicholas II. proclaimed emperor of Russia czar of Poland, and grand duke of Finland  
1896 Hector Cameron, Canadian statesman, died.  
1899 Ladysmith, South Africa, isolated and bombarded by Boers  
1894 British Garrison evacuated Colonso in South Africa



1900 Italo-German force captured Kanan-sen, China.  
 1900. The Yamun at Nankin destroyed by an explosion.  
 1901: Edward Stiles Stokes, American speculator (three times tried and once sentenced to be hanged for the murder of James Fisk, Jr.), died.  
 1903 The *Daily Mirror*, first daily paper exclusively for women, issued at London.  
 1905: Five thousand Jews reported killed in Odessa.  
 1907: Menckel of Abyssinia decreed compulsory education of children.  
 1909. Japan evacuated Chientao.  
 1910 William Henry Brewer, American physical geographer (Yale), died.  
 1911: Foreign newspaper correspondents in Tripoli reported indiscriminate massacres of men, women, and children by the Italians.  
 1911 Over 6,000 taxicab chauffeurs struck in London.  
 1911: Kyrie Bellew, American actor, died.  
 1911: Horatio Victor Newcomb, American financier died.  
 1911: Clifford Hardy West, rear-admiral U S Navy, died.  
 1912: Adolpho Diaz elected President of Nicaragua.  
 1912: Bulgarians seized the railway station of Eskije, Dranlo-Constantinople line.

## NOVEMBER 3

Feast day of: St. Papoul or Papulus St. Flour; St. Rumald or Rumbald, patron of Buckingham St. Hubert; St. Malachy, archbishop of Armagh.  
 39: Lucan, Roman poet, born.  
 361: Constantius, Roman emperor, died.  
 1327: James II., king of Aragon, died.  
 1369: Code of Godfrey, the Assize of Jerusalem, revived.  
 1428: Thomas de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, killed in France.  
 1470: Edward V., king of England, born.  
 1493 Columbus visited the Caribbees on his second voyage.  
 1500 Benvenuto Cellini, Italian sculptor and goldsmith, born.  
 1534: Act of Supremacy passed, severing English church and Rome.  
 1620: The Plymouth Company, engaged in the settlement of New England, was reorganized.  
 1631: John Elliot arrived at Boston.  
 1640 Long Parliament in England began its sittings.  
 1648: Messengers brought tidings of peace to Bohemia; Thirty Years war ended.  
 1741: Berling wrecked on the island bearing his name.  
 1762: France by secret treaty ceded all her territory west of the Mississippi to Spain.  
 1771: Attempt made to abduct the Polish king, Stanislaus Augustus.  
 1783: The American army was officially disbanded.  
 1787: Bishop Robert Lowth, English biblical writer, died.  
 1793: Stephen F Austin, Texan patriot, born.  
 1794: William Cullen Bryant, American poet, born.  
 1813: Battle of Tallahatchie (Miss.), Indians defeated.  
 1814: Congress of Vienna declared King of Denmark a member of the Germanic body.  
 1816: Juhul Anderson Earl, general (Confederate), born.  
 1818: James Renwick, American architect, born.  
 1830 John Esten Cooke, American novelist, born.  
 1831: Ignatius Donnelly, American author, born.  
 1835: Texas organized a provisional government.  
 1838: The anti English rebellion in Canada broke out again.  
 1839: Two British frigates attacked by 29 armed Chinese junks.  
 1840 Dost Mohammed, of Afghanistan, surrendered to British.  
 1841: Afghans occupied forts near the British camp at Kabul.  
 1856: British admiral bombarded Canton, China.  
 1860 Battle of Garigliano, Sardinians defeated Neapolitans.  
 1862: Federals destroyed the salt works at Kingsburg, Ga.  
 1862 Isaac B. Richardson, major-general, U S Volunteers died.  
 1863: At Bayou Coteau, La., Federals were defeated.  
 1865: George Arnold, American poet and journalist died.  
 1868: Ulysses S Grant elected President.  
 1868: Iowa dropped "white" from its constitution.  
 1868: Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi did not participate in national election.  
 1870: Popular vote in Paris sustained the defense government.  
 1870 Bismarck offered an armistice of 25 days to allow election of a French National Assembly.  
 1870: Germans besieged Belfort, France.  
 1870: Garibaldi called on the nations to help France.  
 1874: Michigan defeated woman suffrage by 135,957 to 40,077.  
 1877: Denis Kearney, leader of working-men's party in California, arrested for inciting to riot.  
 1883: Battle of Kashgal, Egypt; Mahdists exterminated an Egyptian army.  
 1884: A Roman Catholic peer admitted to House of Lords.  
 1889: Czar Nicholas of Russia presses his right to select head of the Bulgarian state.  
 1889: Menckel II. and Queen Taitri crowned at Aretoto, Abyssinia.  
 1890 Canadian government decided to reduce letter postage to 2 cents.

1891: United States courts dismissed the case against the Chilean "Itata".  
 1893: A steamer loaded with dynamite blew up at Santander, Spain, killing over 200 persons.  
 1894: John Walter, owner of London *Times*, died.  
 1897: Thomas Lanier Clingman, ex-Senator from North Carolina, died.  
 1899: Louis de Goebriand, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
 1903: Panama proclaimed itself independent of Colombia.  
 1904: German and Italian law students rioted at Innsbruck.  
 1905: Russian censorship over the press and private dispatches abolished.  
 1906: The flow of the Colorado river into Salton Sea stopped.  
 1906: Le Grand Bouton Cannon, American hanker, died.  
 1908: Henry G Crickmore ("Crick"), American turf reporter, died.  
 1910: John Gardiner Buzzell, American inventor (shoe machinery), died.  
 1911: Chinese throne accepted preliminary constitution for the empire.  
 1911: Norman Jay Colman, first Secretary of Agriculture, died.  
 1911: Daniel F Drawbaugh, American inventor (telephones, etc.), died.  
 1912: Samuel H Cramp, American ship-builder, died.  
 1912: Robert Maitland O'Reilly, former surgeon-general U S Army, died.  
 1912: J Watts and A T Atherholt, missing participants in James Gordon Bennett balloon race from Stuttgart, Germany, October 27 found at Pskov, Russia.  
 1912: Greeks took Prevesa, in Epirus.  
 1912: Turkey appealed to the powers to intervene in the Balkan war.

## NOVEMBER 4

Feast day of: St. Vitalis and Agricola, martyrs, St. Joannetius, St. Clarus, St. Brinsian, St. Emeric, Hungarian prince, St. Charles Borromeo, cardinal, archbishop of Milan.  
 656 "Battle of the Camel". All, fourth calif, defeated rebels under Talha and Zohair, Ayesha, Mohammed a widow, taken prisoner.  
 1493: Columbus discovered Guadalupe.  
 1631: Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I of England born.  
 1650: William III, king of England, born.  
 1673: The Commons desired to address the king on grievances, and was prorogued.  
 1677: Mary, prospective heiress to throne of England, married William of Orange.  
 1702: John Benbow, British admiral died.  
 1765: Charles Churchill, English satirical poet, died.  
 1771: James Montgomery, Scottish poet, born.  
 1774: Colonial Congress made a declaration of rights.  
 1775: Congress directed that a pint of milk and a quart of spruce beer be issued daily to each soldier.  
 1776: Washington made his headquarters at Newcasile, N. Y.  
 1782: Elias Boudinot elected president of Congress.  
 1783: The Surrey Theater, at London, opened.  
 1791: Gen St. Clair surprised and routed on the Wabash by Indians.  
 1794: Battle of Praga, Russians under Suvarof suppressed Polish insurrection and took Warsaw.  
 1795: Dayton, O, laid out, lots sold by lottery.  
 1816: Stephen J Field, Justice United States Supreme Court, born.  
 1825: First boat traversing whole length of Erie Canal reached New York.  
 1839: Martial law proclaimed in Montreal.  
 1840: British, Austrian, and French fleets took Acre, Syria, restoring all Syria to Turks.  
 1843: Nelson column, Trafalgar Square, London, completed.  
 1847: Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, German composer, died.  
 1852: Napoleon, President of French Republic, announced to the Senate a contemplated restoration of the empire.  
 1853: Russians defeated at Olenitz.  
 1856: A political riot occurred in Baltimore.  
 1856: Paul Delaroche, French painter died.  
 1862: Missouri elected a Unionist legislature.  
 1862: State election in Illinois unfavorable to Republicans.  
 1862: Gatling received a patent for a disappearing gun.  
 1864: Major-General B F. Butler took command at New York.  
 1866: Bread riots arose at Exeter, England.  
 1869: George Peabody, American millionaire philanthropist, died.  
 1870: French government ordered enrolment of all men between 20 and 40.  
 1872: Lloyd C Griscom, American diplomat, born.  
 1873: Laura Keane, English-American actress, died.  
 1877: Battle of Dere-Boyoun, Armenia, Turks defeated.  
 1881: Denver became the permanent capital of Colorado.  
 1882: British defeated the Mahdi at Bara Egypt.  
 1884: Democrats elected Grover Cleveland President.  
 1886: The Boer Republic agreed to proposed South-African Republic.  
 1886: A pro-Russian insurrection failed in Bulgaria.  
 1889: Sir John A Macdonald resigned as president of Canadian Council, and became minister of railways and canals.

1889: Archduke John of Austria took the name of John Orth, and entered London shipyard.  
 1889: Stanley reported discovery of Albert Nyanza.  
 1889: Captain Wissman defeated 6,000 natives in German East Africa.  
 1889: Immense coal deposits were discovered in Nova Scotia.  
 1890: Announcement made of English protectorate over Zanzibar.  
 1890: People of Nebraska rejected a proposed prohibition amendment.  
 1890: Electrical underground railway opened at London.  
 1891: Insurgent Chinese captured Tehbau.  
 1891: Chile prepared for war by strengthening forts at Santiazo.  
 1892: Ex-premier Mercier, of Quebec, charged with malfeasance, was acquitted.  
 1895: British agent at Kabul, Afghanistan, murdered.  
 1895: Eugene Field, American journalist and poet died.  
 1903: Panama established a provisional Junta.  
 1904: Paul de Cassagnac, French journalist, died.  
 1905: Prof M C Frederiksen, of Copenhagen died.  
 1906: Bulgaria refused Greek demands for compensation for Greeks killed in riots.  
 1907: Diego Barras Arana, historian and educator of Chile, died.  
 1908: The resignation of President Elliot of Harvard was announced.  
 1908: Edwin Emerson, American educator (Japan), died.  
 1908: Halro Magnussen, German sculptor, died.  
 1908: Estrada Palma, first president of Cuba, died.  
 1909: John Joseph Copplinger, American general died.  
 1910: Jerome D Davis, American missionary (Japan), died.  
 1910: Adam Dixon, American general, died.  
 1910: Charles Cleveland Dodge, American general, died.  
 1910: William St John Harper, American painter and etcher, died.  
 1912: Arthur Tracy Cabot, American surgeon, died.  
 1912 "Father" John Russell, founder of Prohibition party, died.  
 1912: Saloniki, Turkey, captured by the Greeks.

## NOVEMBER 5

Feast day of: St Bertille, abess of Chelles.  
 1414: The 16th General Council of the Catholic church opened in Constance, Baden.  
 1494: Hans Sachs, German poet and master-singer, born.  
 1500: Columbus landed in Spain in chains.  
 1605: The gunpowder plot frustrated by arrest of Guy Fawkes in cellar of house of lords.  
 1688: William of Orange landed at Torbay, England.  
 1715: John Brown, English clergyman, humorist, and essayist born.  
 1757: Battle of Rossbach, Frederick defeated the French.  
 1779: Washington Allston, American artist, born.  
 1796: Isaac Toucey, United States Secretary of the Navy (1857-1861) born.  
 1799: British ship "Scepter" wrecked in Table Bay (S Africa) with loss of 291 lives.  
 1800: The word "Francee" was dropped from the title of the British monarch.  
 1805: Thomas W Dorr, American politician, born.  
 1807: Maria Angelica Kaufmann, Swiss portrait-painter, died.  
 1808: Convention of Berlin signed by Bonaparte.  
 1810: Alphonso Taft, American jurist and Secretary of War, born.  
 1813: A force of 7,000 Americans attempted to take Montreal.  
 1813: Bonaparte arrived at St. Cloud in France after Leipzig defeat.  
 1814: Americans evacuated and destroyed Fort Erie.  
 1817: Battle of Kirkc, Hastings victor.  
 1817: Princess Charlotte of England daughter of George IV, died.  
 1818: Benjamin F Butler, American politician and soldier, Governor of Massachusetts, born.  
 1818: Thomas R Gould, American sculptor, born.  
 1827: French government created 76 new peers.  
 1833: Arthur Foote, American composer, born.  
 1854: Battle of Inkerman, Crimean war, English and French repulsed Russian attack.  
 1855: Ella Wheeler Wilcox, American poet, born.  
 1855: Eugene V Debs, leader of organized labor, born.  
 1860: Legislature of South Carolina met in extra session, Governor recommended secession.  
 1861: California elected Leland Stanford, republican, for Governor.  
 1861: Kansas voted to locate State capital at Topeka.  
 1862: Confederates repulsed near Nashville, Tenn.  
 1864: Confederate Gen Forrest destroyed gunboats and supplies at Johnsonville, Tenn.  
 1864: Confederates defeated at Fort Sedgewick, Va.  
 1865: Alabama convention adopted new constitution.  
 1867: Kansas voted against dropping the words "white" and "male" from the constitution.

1867: John Morrissey, ex-prize-fighter, elected to Congress from 6th New York district.  
 1872: Republicans reelected U. S Grant as President.  
 1872: France signed new commercial treaty with Great Britain.  
 1872: Thomas Sully, American painter, died.  
 1873: French expedition under Garnier reached Hanol, Tonkin.  
 1880: China and the United States signed treaty regulating immigration.  
 1883: Chief Cetewayo removed by English to Ekowe in Zululand.  
 1885: Riotous laboring men tried to expel Chinese from the State of Washington.  
 1887: King Dinizulu, king of the Zulus, caused trouble.  
 1889: Premier Mercier, of Quebec, paid \$400,000 to Jesuits estates.  
 1890: The Grand Duke of Hesse censured the persecutors of the Jews.  
 1890: Poles in Galicia formed secret organization to keep Polish traditions alive.  
 1891: President Fonseca of Brazil proclaimed himself dictator, dismissed congress and called for a new election.  
 1891: Permission given to import British and American cattle into Germany.  
 1892: Floumoud Hervé, French composer, died.  
 1894: Li Hung Chang removed from vice-royalty of Chihli.  
 1895: Carnegie Library, music hall, etc., at Pittsburgh, dedicated.  
 1895: Marquis de la Habana, ex-governor-general of Cuba died.  
 1898: David Ames Wells, American political economist, died.  
 1901: French fleet seized three ports in Mitylene to force a settlement by Turkey of French claims.  
 1902: English parliament voted grant of \$40,000,000 for the Transvaal.  
 1906: Fritz Thaulow, Norwegian painter, died.  
 1909: William Torrey Harris, ex-Commissioner of Education, died.  
 1910: Jacques Kruger, American comedian and opera singer, died.  
 1910: Lyman Cornelius Smith, American inventor, manufacturer, philanthropist, died.  
 1911: C. F Rodgers completed at Pasadena, Cal an aeroplane trip across the American continent, begun Sept 17 distance 4,231 miles actual flying time 4,924 minutes.  
 1911: Turkey appealed to the United States to stop Italian barbarities.  
 1911: The Nobel prize for chemistry was awarded to Marie Curie of radium fame.  
 1911: Sir Hugh Glizzen Reid, publisher of first English hat-pano paper, died.  
 1912: United States presidential election, Woodrow Wilson (N J) elected President, Thomas R Marshall (Ind.) Vice-President, approximate popular vote Democratic (Wilson and Marshall) 6,300,000 Progressive (Roosevelt and Johnson) 4,200,000 Republican (Taft and Sherman) 3,500,000.  
 1912: United States congressional and state elections fixed membership of Sixty-third Congress as 291 Democrats and 144 Republicans in the House, 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans in the Senate.  
 1912: Socialist presidential vote in United States was nearly 1,000,000—more than double that of 1908.  
 1912: Prohibition carried in West Virginia by 75,000 majority.  
 1912: New York State voted to spend a second \$50,000,000 on improvement of roads.  
 1912: Woman suffrage adopted in Kansas, Oregon, and Arizona, rejected in Wisconsin and Ohio, result of election in Michigan was in doubt.  
 1912: Everett, Wash. first place in United States to adopt the Single Tax system.  
 1912: Zapatisas reported to have taken Cuernavaca, Mexico.  
 1912: Bulgarians cut off water supply of Constantinople.

## NOVEMBER 6

Feast day of: St. Titus, abbot, St. Leonard, confessor, St. Wlad, abbot.  
 63 B. C.: Catiline gathered his conspirators preparatory to burning the capital and killing the senators.  
 644: Omar I, second calif after Mohammed, assassinated.  
 1406: Innocent VII, pope (1404-1406), died.  
 1501: Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII, married Catherine of Aragon.  
 1612: Prince Henry, son of James I, of England, died.  
 1638: James Gregory, English inventor of reflecting telescope, born.  
 1656: John IV., the Fortunate, king of Portugal, died.  
 1671: Colley Cibber, English dramatist, born.  
 1715: The barrier treaty signed by Austria and the Dutch.  
 1769: First expedition to enter ocean north of America called from England.  
 1776: Bernard de Jussieu, French botanist, died.  
 1789: John Carroll appointed by Pope Pius VI as first Roman Catholic bishop in United States, consecrated following August 15 in England.  
 1792: Battle of Jemappes; French defeated Austrians.  
 1793: Secret instructions issued to British privateers to seize neutral vessels trading to the West Indies, by this policy Americans lost millions.  
 1793: Louis Philippe Joseph, duc Orleans, guillotined.  
 1801: Gail Borden, American manufacturer, born.  
 1813: Marshal Bernadotte (Charles XIV of Sweden) regained Hanover for England.

M

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1828\* Hiram Corson, American educator, born  
 1836 Charles X, king of France, died.  
 1837: Anti-government riots occurred at Montreal, Canada  
 1838 Canadian insurgents routed at Napierville, Ont.  
 1847 First American missionary church in China organized  
 1850 An Austrian army of 10,000 entered Hesse, war between Austria and Prussia imminent  
 1850 The whole Prussian army called out  
 1853 First Chinese Presbyterian Church organized in San Francisco  
 1855: Battle of Inguaur, French defeated Russians  
 1856 John Philip Sousa, American hand-leader and composer, born  
 1856 Defeated Chinese Imperialists retired from Shanghai  
 1859 Algerian tribesmen attacked the French  
 1860 Republicans elected Lincoln President  
 1860 British defeated Maoris in New Zealand and destroyed their fortifications  
 1860: The allies evacuated Peking, leaving it in a wasted state  
 1861 Confederate States held general election under permanent constitution and chose Davis President and Stephens vice-President  
 1861 Grant sent an expedition down the Mississippi river from Cairo  
 1862 Federals captured a wagon-train near Warrenton, Va.  
 1862 Charles D. Jameson, brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, died  
 1865 Captain Waddell of the Confederate privateer "Shenandoah" surrendered to English authorities at Liverpool  
 1867: Freedom decreed to slaves in Brazil who enlisted as soldiers  
 1869 Charles Stewart, rear-admiral U S Navy, died  
 1870 Chateaudun was recaptured by the French  
 1872 George Gordon Meade, major-general U S Army, died.  
 1873 Malays in Sarawak settlements revolted.  
 1873 William J. Hardee, lieutenant-general (Confederate), author died  
 1877: Thomas A. Edison received patent for an electric fan  
 1883 Battle of Tokar, Egyptians defeated by Mahdists  
 1880: Meat-packers struck unsuccessfully at Chicago against increase of hours  
 1888 Republicans elected Benjamin Harrison President  
 1889 Paris exposition closed, about 25,000,000 admissions  
 1891: Admiral Minitt accepted presidency of Chile  
 1892 Emperor Joseph of Austria refused permission to introduce a civil marriage bill. Cabinet resigned  
 1893 Sir Andrew Clark, Scottish physician, died  
 1893 Emperor William II. issued an edict against army gambling  
 1895 The Legislature of the Chickasaw Indian Nation took away all tribal rights from white men married to Indian women  
 1895 Elizabeth Crocker Bowers, American actress, died  
 1895 Jerome Hopkins, American musician, died  
 1899 Cavalry action near Dewdrop, outside Ladysmith  
 1901 James G. Peakes, American singer, died.  
 1901 Kate Greenaway, book illustrator, died  
 1903 United States Government formally recognized Panama  
 1905 William J. Le Moyne, American actor, died  
 1905 Sir George Williams, founder of the Y M C A, died  
 1908 Japanese steamer "Tash" sunk with loss of 150 lives  
 1908 William D. Cornish, American railroad magnate, died  
 1908 Edward G. Gilmre, American theatrical manager, died  
 1909 The American Telephone Interests secured control of the Western Union Telegraph Co  
 1909 William Court Gully, speaker of the House of Commons for 10 years died  
 1910 William Carver Bates, American author and editor, died.  
 1911 Council of Maine accepted corrections of the vote and declared that the liquor prohibition of the Constitution was not removed  
 1911. Chinese insurgents formed a cabinet at Shanghai, Wu Ting Fang, director of foreign affairs  
 1911: Persian government refused to comply with Russia's demands  
 1911: Francis I. Madero, Jr. was inaugurated as President of Mexico  
 1911 Sir John Carling, Canadian statesman, died  
 1911 William Callahan Robinson, American law educator (Catholic University of America), died  
 1912 Henry Sylvester Nash, American Biblical scholar, died  
 1912 John L. Wilson, ex-United States Senator from Washington died  
 1912 Balkan war, Greeks took Tenedos,

## NOVEMBER 7

Feast-day of St. Proclus, first bishop of Padua, St. Werenfrid, priest and confessor, St. Willbrod, first bishop of Utrecht  
 8 B. C. Julius Cæsar, Mæcenæ, Roman patron of literature and art, died.  
 650 Sixth general Church Council met at Constantinople.  
 1274 The English quo warranta law was passed by Parliament

1515 France and Switzerland signed a treaty of peace  
 1594 Sir Martin Frobisher, English Arctic explorer, died  
 1609 Hudson's "Half-Moon" reached Dartmouth, England  
 1659. France and Spain signed the peace of the Pyrenees  
 1713 Freiburg, Switzerland, taken by the French  
 1724 John Kyle (The Man of Ross), English philanthropist, died  
 1765 Massachusetts appointed Dennis Derhert its agent at London  
 1775: Lord Dunmore proclaimed Virginia to be under martial law  
 1775: Joseph Wanton was deposed from the governorship of Rhode Island.  
 1783 Last public burning by the Spanish Inquisition at Seville  
 1798\* Silas H. Stringham, admiral, U S Navy, born  
 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, Ind., Harrison defeated Indians  
 1814\* General Andrew Jackson occupied Pensacola, Fla.  
 1817 Jean Andre Deluc, Swiss geologist and naturalist, died.  
 1832 Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University, born  
 1835. New York and Erie Railroad was commenced  
 1835 Texas decided to set up a State government  
 1837 Printing office of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, anti-slavery agitator and editor at Alton, Ill., attacked by mob. Lovejoy killed  
 1848: Battle of Multan, Sikhs defeated  
 1850: A Prussian force entered Cassel on the north  
 1852 French Senate proclaimed Napoleon emperor.  
 1850 First marriage of a Hindu widow celebrated in Calcutta  
 1857 The Leamington Constitutional convention met in Kansas  
 1860: Gloom and excitement in the slave-holding States over the election results  
 1861 Battle of Belmont, Mn.; Federals finally routed  
 1862\* President Lincoln removed McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac  
 1862\* Gen. Amrose E. Burnside became commander of the Army of the Potomac  
 1862 First Regiment S C (enforced) Volunteers organized for U S service  
 1862 James McQueen McIntosh, brigadier-general (Confederate), killed at Pea Ridge  
 1863 Battle of Kelley's Ford, Va.; Confederates defeated  
 1864: Second Session of Second Confederate Congress opened, Kentucky and Missouri were represented  
 1864 President Davis recommended the drilling of 40,000 slaves for pioneers and engineers' laborers  
 1865 Georgia repudiated its war debt, and adopted a new constitution  
 1865: Popular vote in North Carolina repealed ordinance of secession and abolished slavery.  
 1866: The king of Italy entered Venice, lately ceded by Austria  
 1868. Bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., opened  
 1868: English Court of Common Pleas declared woman suffrage illegal.  
 1870 Germans bombarded Tinsville  
 1873 Execution in Cuba of "Virginias," filibusters, stopped by arrival of English sloop-of-war "Niobe", many (including 6 British and 30 Americans) had already been shot  
 1878: Thieves stole the body of A. T. Stewart from a burial vault  
 1882. Grover Cleveland elected Governor of New York by 193,825 majority  
 1890 Alexander, formerly of Bulgaria, was made full colonel in Austrian service  
 1894: Germany recognized the Hawaiian Republic  
 1894 Chinese fleet shut up in Port Arthur.  
 1895 Robert Wilson Shufeldt, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1896 Eniz Pasha, concerned in Armenian massacres dismissed.  
 1896 Henry E. Parker, American Latinist (Dartmouth), died  
 1896: Russell Smith, American painter, died  
 1897: Attempt to assassinate President McKinley of Brazil  
 1898 Cuban Assembly held first meeting  
 1898 Mohammedans left Crete in large numbers  
 1899: King of Sweden agreed to act as arbitrator in the Samoan dispute  
 1899 Brilliant sortie from Mafeking  
 1900 Five leaders of a Chinese mob that killed missionaries were beheaded  
 1901 James Hagan, American general (Confederate), died  
 1901: Henry Hart, American financier, died.  
 1901. Li Hung Chang, Chinese diplomat, died  
 1923 William Lukens Elkins, American financier, died  
 1905 Horace Austin, ex Governor of Minnesota, died.  
 1905 Lady Florence Dixie, champion of women's rights, died  
 1910 Ludvig Holmies, Swedish-American clergyman and poet died  
 1911 Colombia seized the custom houses in territory in dispute with Peru  
 1911 The National Assembly of China appointed Yuan Shi Kai premier.  
 1911 Alfred Cochran Lambdin, American musician and critic, died  
 1911: John Smith, Presiding Patriarch of the Mormon Church died  
 1912 Jose Maria Valladeres, Honduran rebel leader, assassinated  
 1912 Balkan war, Greeks occupied Salonika

## NOVEMBER 8

Feast day of The Four Crowned Brothers, martyrs, St. Willebad, apostle of Saxony, St. Godfrey of Amiens  
 63 B. C.: Cleern delivered first pblilpic against Catiline  
 532: Boniface II, pope (530-532), died  
 912\* German princes declared their independence and elected Conrad I, of Franco, king  
 1226\* Louis VIII, king of France, died  
 1308\* Dun Scotus, English theologian and scholar, died.  
 1517. Cardinal Ximenes, regent of Spain during minority of Charles V., died.  
 1519: Cortez reached City of Mexico, and was received with honors  
 1520. A massacre of the nobility of Sweden, by order of the king, Christian II  
 1570 Pacification of Ghent, all provinces of the Low Countries united against Spanish tyranny  
 1602. The Bodleian Library at Oxford opened to the public  
 1604 Edward Penecke, English Orientalist, born  
 1620 Battle of Prague (or White Mountain), Bobemians and Protestant Union defeated  
 1650: Edmund Halley, English astronomer, born  
 1656 Baptists were persecuted in New York. William Hallat of Flushing fined for permitting a meeting in his house  
 1674: John Milton, English poet and author, died  
 1723: Captain John Byron, English navigator, born  
 1772: William Wirt, American lawyer and orator, born  
 1780. Samuel A. Foote, American politician, Governor of Connecticut, born  
 1793: Madame Roland, French revolutionist, guillotined  
 1813. Battle of Talladega; Jackson defeated the Indians  
 1813 The Allies proposed peace, but, not trusting Bonaparte they crossed the Rhine  
 1826 Thomas Bewick, English engraver on wood, died  
 1830\* Oliver O. Howard, U S Army officer, born.  
 1843 Spanish Cortes declared Isabella, 13 years old, to be of age.  
 1854\* Chief Mosheet of Basutoland, in Africa, prohibited liquor traffic  
 1856 Fire at Syracuse, N Y, destroyed 100 dwellings  
 1856 George Peacock, of Ely, English mathematician, died.  
 1861 Confederates defeated at Pickett's, Ky  
 1861 Battle of Port Royal, S C; Confederates defeated  
 1861 Wilkes removed Mason and Sildell from British steamer "Trent"  
 1863\* General Lee concentrated his army behind the Rapidan  
 1864 McClellan resigned his commission in army to run as candidate for President  
 1864\* Republicans reelected Lincoln as President  
 1868 Louisville Courier-Journal first published  
 1868 British squadron at Nanking enforced demand for redress of damages done to missionaries at Yangchow  
 1870 Michigan ratified equal rights amendment to State constitution  
 1870 The French surrendered Verdun to the Germans  
 1870 French fleet appeared off Heligoland  
 1870 Seven persons caught trying to leave Paris in a balloon, sent to German fortresses to be court-martialed  
 1870 Capt. Charles F. Hall, Arctic explorer, died in Greenland  
 1876 Both United States political parties claimed electoral vote of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida  
 1880 Sarah Bernhardt made her first American appearance at New York  
 1881 North British Burren Company chartered  
 1885 Last spike driven in finishing Canadian Pacific Railway.  
 1885 John MacCullough, Irish-American tragedian, died  
 1887 Patent for the gramophone issued to Berliner  
 1888 Derwishes routed the Abyssinians  
 1889 General Baldassara resigned command of the Italian army in Abyssinia  
 1889 Montana admitted into the Union  
 1889 Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, voted to install Lyman Abbott as successor to Henry Ward Beecher  
 1890 Pirates in Tonkin active, French outposts attacked constantly  
 1892 Democrats elected Grover Cleveland President  
 1893. Francis Parkman, American historian, died  
 1896 Henry Augustus Matt, American chemist and author died.  
 1896 Napoleon Sarony, American photographer, died  
 1897: A monument in Elijah Lovejoy, abolitionist, erected at Alton, Ill  
 1897. Nathan Fellows Dixon, ex-Senator from Rhode Island, died.  
 1897: James Chatham Duane, American military engineer, died.  
 1897. General Cadossara resigned command of the Italian army in Abyssinia  
 1897 Treaty to protect seals in Bering sea signed at Washington D C. by representatives of United States, Russia, and Japan  
 1898 Cuban Assembly voted to disband the army  
 1901 United States and Newfoundland signed reciprocal treaty.  
 1905 William Trost Richards, American painter, died.  
 1906 Edmund Howard Miller, American analytical chemist (Columbia Univ.), died.

1907 Charles Elliott Perkins, American railroad magnate, died  
 1908: Victorien Sardou, French dramatist, died  
 1909 Charles Bordes, French composer, died  
 1909. Lionel Brough, English actor, died  
 1910 Prosper J. A. Berckmans, American penologist, died  
 1911 Arthur Balfour resigned as leader of English opposition  
 1911 Josephine Griffith Davis, American medical specialist (cancer), died  
 1911\* William Clark Russell, author of sea-stories, died.  
 1912 Jose Maria Valladeres, Honduran rebel leader, assassinated.  
 1912: Balkan war, Greeks occupied Salonika

## NOVEMBER 9

Dedication of the Church of Our Savior or St. John Lather, feast-day of St. Mathurin; St. Theodorus Tyro, St. Blasen, St. Vane or Vitonius, bishop of Verdun  
 Lord Mayn's day in London  
 63 B. C. Cleern delivered his second pblilpic against Catiline  
 1492 Charles VIII of France signed treaty of Etaples with England  
 1620 The "Mayflower's" Pilgrims sighted Cape Cod after a voyage of 63 days  
 1620 Frederick V., head of German Protestant Union, fled to Holland  
 1623 William Camden, English scholar and author, died.  
 1677 Archbishop Gilbert Sheldon, founder of the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford, died.  
 1685: English parliament refused to grant supplies while James II Ignored the Test Act  
 1721: Mark Akenside, English poet, born.  
 1775\* Arnold, with 1,000 men, appeared opposite Quebec, but had no boats  
 1793\* First issue of The Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory appeared at Cincinnati  
 1794: Jacobin Society in Paris broken up by mob  
 1795 Josiah Tattnall, United States (later Confederate) naval officer, born  
 1796 Ira Allen, revolutionary soldier and politician taken by the British from the "Olive Branch"  
 1799 The Council of the Ancients removed to St. Cloud and dissolved  
 1800 Robert Dale Owen, American reformer, born  
 1809 Paul Sandby, English water-colorist, died.  
 1825 Amrose Powell Hill, lieutenant-general (Confederate), born.  
 1831 First number of Boston Post issued  
 1841: Albert Edward Howard VII of England, born.  
 1841 British commissary fort near Kabul captured by Afghans, British threatened with starvation  
 1850 Austrian minister demanded dissolution of the Prussian Union  
 1850 The Prussians held possession of all military roads  
 1853 Charles F. Thwing, American educator, born  
 1855 David Solomons, first Hebrew to become Lord-Mayor of London, elected to that office  
 1860 Oregon ratified a state Constitution  
 1865: John M. Carrère, American architect, born  
 1860 The Senators from South Carolina resigned their seats in Congress  
 1861: General Joseph E. Johnston reorganized Confederate Army of Virginia  
 1861 Federal Department of Missouri organized  
 1861 Confederate congress admitted Kentucky into the Confederacy  
 1862 General M. P. Banks superseded Gen. Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf  
 1862 Federal gunboat "Minnawk" shelled St. Mary's, Ga.  
 1862 Federal forces took 30 Confederate prisoners at Fredericksburg, Va.  
 1865 British government surrendered the "Shenandoah" to the United States  
 1865\* Jacob Cullamer, Senator from Vermont, postmaster-general, died  
 1865\* Frederick Funston, general, U S Army, born.  
 1866 Alexander of Russia married a daughter of Denmark  
 1870 German army entered Mainz, the hard  
 1870 The Germans defeated near Orleans  
 1872 Fire at Boston burned (in three days) over 90 acres, destroyed 953 buildings, and caused a loss of 35 lives, and \$73,000,000 in property  
 1873 Stephen R. Mallory, Confederate Secretary of Navy, died  
 1877 Battle of Azziz, near Erzerum, Armenia, Russians defeated by Turks  
 1879 The Apache Indians, pursued by United States troops, turned in sudden attack and killed 32 soldiers  
 1880 United States concluded treaty with China  
 1881\* American sloop "Mischief" won first of series of races for America Cup  
 1887. Ayub Khan, of Afghanistan, surrendered to British  
 1887 General Otero took command of Italians in Abyssinia  
 1889 Free letter delivery extended to all United States cities having 5,000 or more inhabitants  
 1892 George Charles Churchill, Duke of Marlborough died.  
 1892 H. L. T. Leclercq, Judge of Supreme Court of Quebec, died.  
 1896 Financial crisis at Vienna and Budapest

1896: John August Hugo Glyden, Swedish astronomer, died.  
 1899: Admiral Dreyer married the widow of Geo W B Harco, U S Army.  
 1899: Boers lost over 800 in an attack on Ladysmith.  
 1899: Walter J Hoffman, American surgeon and anthropologist died.  
 1906: Governor Magoon, American administrator in Cuba, deposed offices to insurgents.  
 1907: John Holbrook Estell, American journalist, died.  
 1908: Edward Ward Carmack, ex-Senator from Tennessee, assassinated.  
 1911: A granite temple over Lincoln's birthplace, Hodgessville Ky, dedicated.  
 1911: Rev Henry Mansell, early Methodist missionary in India, died.  
 1911: Howard Pyle, American author and illustrator, died.  
 1912: Eli Bates, ex-chief New York Fire Department, died.

#### NOVEMBER 10

Feast-day of: Sts. Trypho and Resplendus, martyrs and Nympha, virgin, Sts. Miles and Arbrosimus, martyrs in Persia, St. Justus; St. Andrew Avellino.  
 461: Leo I, the Great, pope (440-461), died.  
 570: Mahomet or Mohammed, founder of Islamism, born.  
 1444: Battle of Varna; Turks defeated Hungarians.  
 1444: Ladislaus III, king of Poland, killed at Varna.  
 1449: Charles VII, of France entered Rouen, the English having been compelled to evacuate the place.  
 1483: Martin Luther born at Eisleben, Saxony.  
 1493: Columbus discovered Antigua.  
 1519: Paul III, (Alessandro Farnese), pope (1513-1549), died.  
 1558: Last auto da fé in reign of Mary of England.  
 1567: Battle of St. Denis; Huguenots defeated.  
 1567: Anne de Montmorency, Coastable of France, fatally wounded at St. Denis.  
 1567: Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, favorite minister of Elizabeth, born.  
 1674: New York was formally restored to the English authorities.  
 1693: George II, king of England, born.  
 1728: Oliver Goldsmith, British poet and dramatist, born.  
 1734: Graeville Sharp, English abolitionist and writer, born.  
 1745: Jacobite army under Charles Edward (the Young Pretender) invested Carlisle.  
 1750: Friedrich Schiller, German poet and dramatist, born.  
 1760: An inoperative charter was obtained for Queen's (now Rutgers) College, N. J.  
 1775: Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, opened.  
 1777: British began attack on Fort Mifflin, and Island in Delaware river.  
 1781: Dutch surrendered Negapatnam to the British.  
 1793: French convention declared Christianity abolished, and the Coddess of Reason set up.  
 1794: French convention banished members of the Jacobin Club.  
 1798: Kentucky passed the "Kentucky Resolutions."  
 1799: Bonaparte expelled the Council of 500, aided by the army.  
 1813: Battle of St. Jean de Luz; Wellington victor.  
 1816: English transport ship "Harpooner" wrecked near Newfoundland with loss of 200 lives.  
 1830: National Belgian Congress declared independence, and set up a monarchical government.  
 1832: Johann Gaspard Spurzheim, German phreologist, died.  
 1837: Railroad opened between Providence, R. I. and Stonington Conn.  
 1838: Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia and protector of Peru, entered Lima with an army.  
 1841: Cincinnati Helme Miller (Joaquin Miller), American poet, born.  
 1847: Frederick Bridgman, American artist, born.  
 1848: Russian troops entered Berlin without opposition.  
 1848: Ibrahim Pasha, Egyptian ruler, died.  
 1850: Henry Van Dyke, American poet, essayist, and clergyman, born.  
 1852: Gideon Algernoo Mantell, British geologist, died.  
 1859: The treaty of Zurich was signed, France and Sardinia made peace with Austria.  
 1861: Slight skirmish at Kanawha river, W. Va.  
 1861: Confederates captured Guyandotte, W. Va. Federal loss, 65 killed, wounded and prisoners.  
 1861: Isidore Geoffrey-Saint-Hilaire, French zoologist, died.  
 1865: Confederate Captain Henry Wirz executed for cruelties to prisoners at Andersonville.  
 1868: England and the United States signed a convention for settlement of the "Alabama" claims.  
 1869: John Ellis Wool, major-general, U S Army, died.  
 1870: French recaptured Orleans.  
 1870: The Germans captured Neubresach with 5,000 prisoners.  
 1870: Some of the church bells of Paris were melted for cannon.  
 1871: Winston Churchill, American ocellist and politician, born.

1876: A statement was made in the Cortes that Spain had sent 145,000 soldiers to Cuba in eight years.  
 1877: Jules Grévy was reelected President of France.  
 1876: Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia closed; average daily attendance, 61,568, total attendance, 9,789,392, receipts \$3,813,749.  
 1886: Bulgarian National Assembly elected Waldemar of Denmark to the throne.  
 1888: First through express train from Paris reached Constantinople.  
 1891: Provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Grão Para declared independence of Brazil.  
 1898: Chinadega, Nicaragua, selected as capital of the United States of Central America.  
 1898: President Maso, provisional president of Cuba, resigned.  
 1898: Laechlin, assassin of empress of Austria sentenced to life imprisonment.  
 1900: Robert Graham Dun, American mercantile registrar, died.  
 1903: France recognized Republic of Panama.  
 1903: Lester Anthony Beardslee, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1907: Louis Emory McComas, ex-Senator from Maryland, Justice D C Supreme Court, died.  
 1909: U S battleship "North Dakota" launched at Quincy, Mass.  
 1910: Henry Lee, American actor, died.  
 1910: Henry Wurtz, American chemist and author, died.  
 1911: Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Corporation.  
 1911: Chinese Imperialists massacred over 1,000 natives of Nankong.  
 1911: Arabs and Turks attacked Italians in Tripoli but were repulsed.  
 1911: Andrew Bonar Law succeeded A J Balfour as Unionist leader in England.  
 1911: George Whitefield Clark, American clergyman and author, died.  
 1911: Martin Ignatius Joseph Griffin, American Roman Catholic historian, died.  
 1911: John McMurdie, American art collector, died.  
 1911: Wilson Vance, American Cooperator, died.  
 1911: Felix Brism, French painter of Venetian scenes, died.  
 1912: Clement A. Griseom, American steamship and railroad director, died.  
 1912: Sir Christopher Furness, first Baron Bantley, English ship-builder, died.  
 1912: Julius A Wayland, publisher *Appeal to Reason* (Socialist), Grand Kan died.  
 1912: Raymond Corral, former Vice-President of Mexico died.  
 1912: At Manila 10,000 Filipinos celebrated Woodrow Wilson's election to presidency of United States.  
 1912: James Bryce resigned as Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States.  
 1912: Balkan war. Servians took Philipp.  
 1912: In fear of massacre of non-combatants, Turkish government ordered disarmament of Constantinople populace.  
 1912: The "Mayflower" agreement signed.  
 1912: Day of Dupes. Richellen regained his power over Louis XIII.  
 1640: The English Commons impeached Strafford for treason.  
 1665: Johnson Albrecht Fabricius, German scholar and editor, born.  
 1671: Thomas, Lord Fairfax, parliamentary general, died.  
 1677: Herbert Jeffries became governor of Virginia.  
 1707: French captured Lerida in Spain. War of Spanish Succession.  
 1753: Earl of Bridgewater, founder of "Bridgewater Treatise" bequest, born.  
 1771: Marie-François Xavier Bichat, French anatomist, born.  
 1778: Massacre at Cherry valley, N. Y., by Tories and Indians.  
 1789: St. John's College in Maryland opened.  
 1794: Lafayette escaped from prison at Olmutz.  
 1811: Benjamin McCulloch, general (Confederate), born.  
 1813: Cavalry fight between Americans and British at Williamsburgh, Canada.  
 1813: Allies occupied Dresden.  
 1813: Nat. Turner, leader of Negro Insurrection in Virginia, hanged.  
 1831: John G Brown, American artist, born.  
 1836: Henry M Alden, American essayist and editor *Harper's Monthly* born.  
 1836: Thomas Bailey Aldrich, American author, born.  
 1846: Anna Katherine (Green) Rohls, "American novelist, born.  
 1847: American troops captured Mazatlan, Mexico.  
 1850: Port Phillip (Victoria) separated from New South Wales.  
 1850: Fire at Frederikton, New Brunswick, destroyed 300 houses.  
 1857: The British troop-ship "Sarah Sands" burned.  
 1859: Buenos Aires rejoined the Argentine Confederation, Urquiza resigning.  
 1863: James M. Porter, American jurist, founder of Lafayette College, died.  
 1863: Lord Lyons, British minister to the United States, revealed a plan to raid Buffalo from Canada.

#### NOVEMBER 11

Feast-day of: St. Mennas, martyr, St. Martin, bishop of Tours, confessor.  
 1100: Henry I of England married niece of Edgar Athelgog and united Norman and Saxon lines.  
 1158: The German Diet met at Roccagard prohibited cities making war.  
 1216: William, Earl of Pembroke, chosen guardian of England.  
 1620: The "Mayflower" agreement signed.  
 1630: Day of Dupes. Richellen regained his power over Louis XIII.  
 1640: The English Commons impeached Strafford for treason.  
 1665: Johnson Albrecht Fabricius, German scholar and editor, born.  
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 1863: Lord Lyons, British minister to the United States, revealed a plan to raid Buffalo from Canada.

1863: A French fleet for invasion of Mexico arrived at Brazos Tex.  
 1864: Confederates defeated oo Front Royal road, Va.  
 1865: Moderate party of Hungary demanded self-government.  
 1868: Revoluting Creoles in Cuba defeated a force of Spaniards.  
 1869: Robert John Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, died.  
 1872: French Assembly opened at Versailles.  
 1872: Mande Adams, American actress, born.  
 1875: Parliament of Cape Colony began long debate oo proposition to form South African Confederation.  
 1878: Edison's telephone conducted speech over 115 miles of wire to England.  
 1890: Lucretia C Mott, American social reformer, died.  
 1897: Anarchists concerned in May riot in Chicago sentenced.  
 1897: First shot cut for Manchester ship canal, England.  
 1899: Washington admitted to the Union.  
 1899: President Fonseca of Brazil suppressed unfriendly papers.  
 1891: Chilean Congress assembled and junta abdicated.  
 1892: Thomas Adolphus Trollope, English miscellaneous writer and ocellist died.  
 1893: Brazil bought five steamers in Prussia to operate against the rebel fleet.  
 1895: Turkish troops surrendered to Armenians at Zeltun.  
 1895: Hugh Fay, American actor, died.  
 1896: The Porte ordered execution of Armenian reformers.  
 1898: Virginia Dreher, American actress, died.  
 1898: Mario V Montgomery, ex-Commissioner of Patents, died.  
 1901: Alabama ratified a new Constitution.  
 1904: Valentine Prinsep, British paloter, died.  
 1905: Thomas Frederick Davies, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1906: Henry Martyn Baird, American Helicist, died.  
 1908: James Madison Miller, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1909: William Beatty Rochester, American general, died.  
 1910: Sidney Lawrence Brackett, American painter, died.  
 1910: Ulrich Cummings, American inventor and author, died.  
 1910: James Frothingham Hinnnewell, American author and beoctor, died.  
 1911: King and Queen of Eoglaod sailed to attend a Durbar in India.  
 1911: German Kaiser reprimanded the Crown Prince for his outbreak.  
 1912: William Blackwood, editor *Blackwood's Magazine* Edinburgh, died.  
 1912: William Sydney Fenley, English actor, died.  
 1912: A Philadelphia judge held that owner of motor car, if present, is responsible for any accident.  
 1912: Servian vanguard reached Adriatic coast.  
 1912: Cholera reported to be spreading among Turkish army occupying Tebatalda fortifications.

#### NOVEMBER 12

Feast day of: St. Nilus, Church father, St. Martin, pope and martyr, St. Livin; St. Leolin.  
 607: Boniface III, pope (607), died.  
 1035: Canute, a Danish king of England, died, Harold I succeeded.  
 1331: The "Order of Fools" founded by Adolphus count of Cleves, as a charitable organization.  
 1555: Stephen Gardiner, English prelate, died.  
 1589: First record of a stage-play licenser to England.  
 1595: Sir John Hawkins, English navigator, died.  
 1609: Police regulations of Paris ordered theaters to begin plays at 2 P M.  
 1615: Richard Baxter, English theological writer, born.  
 1673: William of Orange captured Bonn in Prussia.  
 1684: Admiral Edward Vernon, English naval commander, born.  
 1688: First public auction sale of hooks in Scotland.  
 1702: England held a national thanksgiving for Marlborough's victories.  
 1715: Battle of Preston, England, Jacobite rebels defeated.  
 1770: Joseph Hopkinson, American jurist author of "Hall Columbia," born.  
 1775: Americans under Montgomery attempted to surprise Montreal.  
 1793: Jean Sylvain Bailly, French astronomer and politician, guillotined.  
 1796: Battle of Caldiero; Austrians defeated the French.  
 1808: Ray Palmer, American clergyman and writer of hymns, born.  
 1812: French army reached Smolensk, Russia.  
 1815: Elizabeth Cadi Stanton, American woman's rights advocate, born.  
 1838: Edward V Valentine, American sculptor, born.  
 1841: Sir Robert Fenny Sale occupied Jalalabad, Afghanistan, held it successfully during five months siege by Afghans.  
 1844: General Zurbano headed a revolt in Spain; he and his shot.  
 1848: A state of siege in Berlin.  
 1850: Patent for a sewing-machine issued to Alice B Wilson, American inventor, the first machine to sew curving seams.  
 1854: Charles Kemble, English actor, died.  
 1856: British captured Bogue forts near Canton, China.

1861: Skirmish at Romney, W. Va.  
 1864: An exchange of 10,000 prisoners of war effected at Pulaski, Ga.  
 1865: Prestoo King, senator for New York, died.  
 1868: President Corroso, of Colombia, defeated insurgents.  
 1869: Amos Kendall, ex-Postmaster-General of United States died.  
 1870: German bankers arrested for selling French war-bond bonds.  
 1872: Jules Grévy elected president of French National Assembly.  
 1877: Russian attack on Plevna repulsed.  
 1877: Henry Gray, American portrait-painter, died.  
 1885: English and Russian joint boundary commission set first pillar in Afghanistan.  
 1889: Half-breeds held a meeting in Manitoba and denounced the abolition of separate schools and a dual language.  
 1890: Emperor William gave Dr. Koch \$250,000 to prosecute his studies.  
 1890: Geo William Booth of the Salvation Army asked for \$500,000 to London.  
 1891: Donn Platt, American journalist, died.  
 1898: Earl of Minto became Governor-General of Canada.  
 1898: Clara Fisher Malder, American actress died.  
 1899: Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, surrendered to Castro.  
 1900: Marcus Vally, American financier, died.  
 1900: Henry Villard, American financier, died.  
 1903: James L. Curtis, American Party candidate for President, 1888, died.  
 1904: Daniel Read Anthony, American journalist, died.  
 1904: Horatio Rogers, Justice Rhode Island Supreme Court, died.  
 1904: George Leoox Watson, British yacht designer, died.  
 1905: Stephen Masoo Merrill, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1906: William Rufus Shalter, major-general, U S Army (Cuba, 1898), died.  
 1911: John L. Carners, American pioneer minister, died.  
 1911: Edgar W. Mix, American engineer and aeronaut, died.  
 1912: Jose Canalejas, Spanish prime minister assassinated in Madrid by Manuel Pardoas.  
 1912: Gustav H. Schwab, American shipping merchant, died.  
 1912: Turkey asked Bulgaria to grant armistice.

#### NOVEMBER 13

Feast-day of: St. Mitrins; St. Brice, St. Chilian or Kilian; St. Constant; St. Homophonus; St. Didacus, confessor.  
 36 B. C.: Gaius Caesar received ovation for naval victory over Sextus.  
 354: St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo and Church father, born.  
 354: Pelagius, Church controversialist, born.  
 1002: Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.  
 1093: Battle of Alnwick; Scots defeated.  
 1093: Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, slain at Alnwick.  
 1312: Edward III, king of Eoglaod born.  
 1450: Philip de Roaldus, the elder, scholar and critic, born.  
 1499: Vicente Yanez Pinzon sailed with four caravels to Brazil, and became the first to cross the equator.  
 1553: Lady Jane Grey, Archshipper Cranmer, and others, tried on charges of treason.  
 1644: Thomas Painter, of Hingham, Mass., was whipped for refusing to have his child christened.  
 1715: Battle of Dumbane or Sheriff-Muir, in Jacobite rebellion, indecisive.  
 1732: John Dickinson, American statesman, born.  
 1775: Massachusetts authorized private armed vessels to cruise.  
 1809: John A Dahlgren, United States naval officer, born.  
 1826: The United States and England arranged to indemnify Americans for British acts of spoliation during Napoleonic wars.  
 1831: Samuel Patch, American athlete, killed in leaping from point 125 feet high, Genesee Falls N. Y.  
 1831: 1832: 1833: Extraordinary meteoric showers over large part of North America.  
 1833: Edwin Booth, American tragedian, born.  
 1842: Insurrection broke out at Barcelona, Spain.  
 1849: William Etty, English painter, died.  
 1851: First telegraph line opened between France and England.  
 1853: John D. American actor, born.  
 1854: George W Chadwick, American composer, born.  
 1860: South Carolina legislature called a convention to consider secession.  
 1862: British government refused to join in an amicable intervention in America.  
 1863: New constitution of Denmark affirmed.  
 1864: Hood's Confederate army crossed the Tennessee river to Florence, Ala.  
 1864: Federals defeated with heavy loss at Bull's Gap, Tenn.  
 1865: Legislature of South Carolina ratified Thirtieth Amendment.  
 1870: Dole, near Dijon, France, occupied by the Germans.  
 1893: James Marion Sims, American surgeon and inventor of surgical instruments, died.  
 1895: Serbia issued a declaration of war against Bulgaria.  
 1896: Officers of Knights of Labor ordered striking meat-packers to return to work.



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1880\* Prince Waldmar of Denmark declined Bulgarian throne  
 1887\* Rebellion crushed in southern Afghanistan  
 1887\* King Dinizulu, of Natal, Africa submitted to the British  
 1890\* Daniel S. Appleton, American publisher, died  
 1891\* Provisional government set up in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil  
 1893\* Officers of the Insurgent Brazilian fleet raised the Imperial flag  
 1894 John A. McCann, American operative manager died  
 1903 Andrew Haswell Green, "Father of Greater New York," died  
 1904 Rioting in Rio de Janeiro because of vaccination laws  
 1901 Henri Wallon, life senator of France, died  
 1905 Prince Charles, of Denmark, approved by Norwegian plebiscite for king of Norway  
 1906 Ras Mangascia, rival of Menelek of Abyssinia, died  
 1909 Ransom R. Cable, American railroad magnate, died  
 1910 Revolution in Honduras ended with surrender of leaders  
 1910 Alexander Stephen Clay, Senator from Georgia, died  
 1910 Beverly Holcombe Robertson, American general (C. S. A.), died  
 1911 Wu Lu-Cheng, governor of Shensi, China assassinated  
 1911\* Chinese Viceroy of Anking committed suicide  
 1911. Movement begun at Mukden to secure autonomy for Manchuria  
 1911: Prof Bernhard Frankel, German throat specialist, died  
 1911\* Nehemiah Lay Sperry, "Father" of American rural free postal delivery, died  
 1912 President Taft announced the Panama Canal toll rates  
 1912 General Toscheff, of Bulgaria, committed suicide  
 1912 Second Clinical Congress of Surgeons convened at New York city

## NOVEMBER 14

Feast-day of St. Dabrielus, bishop, St. Laurence, archbishop of Dublin  
 1318 Severe earthquake known in England occurred  
 1333 Louis IV, of Bavaria, signed a secret renunciation of imperial crown  
 1524 Francisco Pizarro attempted to sail from Panama to Peru, failed to reach Peru  
 1605 De Monts established the first French settlement at Port Royal (Annapolis), in Acadia  
 1627 Francis West became governor of Virginia  
 1635 Thomas Parr, "Old Parr," said to be 153 years of age, buried in Westminster Abbey  
 1676 Benjamin Hoadly, English prelate, born  
 1677 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz, German mathematician and philosopher, died  
 1713 Washington started on his journey to the Ohio river  
 1770 James Bruce Scottish African traveler, discovered the source of the Blue Nile  
 1775 American troops arrived at Quebec, Canada  
 1779 Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger, Danish poet, born  
 1784 Samuel Seabury, first Protestant Episcopal bishop in the United States, consecrated in Scotland  
 1792 French under Dumouriez captured Brussels  
 1797. Charles Lyell, British geologist, born  
 1802. Jacob Abbott, American author, born  
 1805 French under Murat captured Vienna  
 1812 Battle of Vitebsk, Russia, French defeated  
 1820 Anson Burlingame, American diplomat, born  
 1825 Jean Paul Richter, German poet died  
 1828 James B. McPherson, general, U. S. Army, born  
 1831 Georg Wilhelm Hegel, German philosopher, died  
 1832 Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., last surviving "signer" died  
 1833 Henry Clay Barnabee, American opera-singer, born  
 1837 John Edward McCullough, Irish-American tragedian born  
 1846 Americans occupied Tampico, Mexico  
 1848 First spiritualist lecture with "rappings" given at Rochester, N. Y.  
 1850 The Prussians retired from Baden  
 1850 Democrats elected Buchanan President of the United States  
 1861\* Cavalry fought at McCoy's Mills, W. Va.  
 1861 Most of the business part of Concord, N. H., burned  
 1861 Sherman burned a part of the city of Atlanta, Ga.  
 1867 The United States concluded a treaty with Denmark for purchase of two West India islands for \$7,500,000 provisions not carried out by United States  
 1864 The Austro-Hungarian monarchy or Austria-Hungary named by decree  
 1870 In the Franco-Prussian War, Germany had taken 11 towns 3,035 runs 157 miles (nearly 500,000 miles) of railways and standards and \$20,000,000 in money, from the French to date  
 1872 James Hadden, American philologist, died  
 1874 Trial of Charles Guiteau, assassin of President Garfield began  
 1885\* Serbians invaded Bulgaria at four points Alexander asked aid of Turkey  
 1885 Bulgaria denied the assertions of Serbia.

1885: Horace Brigham Claflin, a New York merchant, died  
 1889 Chinese insurgents generally successful over the Imperialists  
 1891: George H. Cooper, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
 1892\* John Hoey, president of Adams Express Company, died  
 1893 American missions in Armenia looted by Turks and Kurds  
 1897 Harrison Allen, American anatomist (University of Pennsylvania), died  
 1897 Thomas Williams Evans, American dentist and philanthropist, died  
 1898 William Hickley Cross, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died  
 1899 Spanish troops at Havana mutilated  
 1899 Men from the Orange Free State invaded and occupied Allval North.  
 1905 Robert Whitehead, inventor of the torpedo, died  
 1905 José Miguel Gomez elected President of Cuba  
 1905 Kuang-hsu, emperor of China, died.  
 1905\* Prince Chung was made regent of China and his son heir-apparent  
 1908 Oliver Weldon Barnes, American civil engineer, died  
 1908. Achille Luchaire, French historian, died.  
 1910 Lucy R. H. Cross, American educator and historian, died.  
 1910 Hugh I. Inman, American financier, died  
 1910 John La Farge, American mural painter, died.  
 1911: A second Chinese republic set up at Chefoo, province of Shantung  
 1912 Cardinal Alphonsus Capaceletro, Roman Catholic archbishop of Capua, Italy, died  
 1912 William Campbell Clark, American thread manufacturer died

## NOVEMBER 15

Feast day of St. Eugenius, martyr, St. Malo, first bishop of Aleth St. Leopold, marquis of Austria, St. Gertrude, virgin  
 1280 Albertus Magnus, schoolman died  
 1315 Battle of Morgarten, Swiss defeated Austrians  
 1533 Pizarro, with 500 men, entered Cuzco, Peru, and set up an Inca  
 1630 Johann Kepler, German astronomer and physicist, died  
 1630 Exclusion bill passed to prevent accession of Duke of York, the Lords rejected the bill  
 1693 Government by party introduced in England, king selecting ministers from majority party in House of Commons  
 1708 William Pitt, earl of Chatham, born  
 1715 Naples and Sicily annexed to domains of Charles VI, of Austria  
 1730 Baron von Steuben, Prussian-American general in the Revolution, born  
 1731 William Cowper, English poet, born  
 1733 Sir William Herschel, German-English astronomer, born.  
 1741 John Caspar Lavater, Swiss physiognomist, born  
 1763 Mason and Dixon arrived from England to survey the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland  
 1777 Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union  
 1784 Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon, born  
 1787 The last session of the Continental Congress opened at New York  
 1787 Richard Henry Dana (the elder), American poet and essayist, born  
 1787 Christopher Gluck, German composer, died  
 1793 The British took Toulon, France  
 1793 French convention suppressed the lottery  
 1796 Three days battle of Arcole, Italy, began French defeated Austrians  
 1797 Thurlow Weed, New York politician and editor, born.  
 1799 James A. Bayard (the younger), American statesman, born.  
 1805 Lewis and Clark expedition reached mouth of the Columbia river, on Pacific coast  
 1806 Pike's Peak, Colo., first seen and named by Pike's party  
 1807 Peter H. Burnett, first Governor of California, born  
 1813 An uprising against the French took place in Belgium  
 1832 Philadelphia and Harrisburg were connected by rail  
 1836 Louis Napoleon sent to America on a French frigate  
 1841 Incompetency of British commander demoralized British near Kabul  
 1848 A republican insurrection broke out at Rome  
 1848 Count Rossi, papal minister of state, died  
 1853 New York and Erie Railroad removed terminus to Jersey City  
 1855 An explosion of 100,000 lbs of powder in French field-train at Inkermann caused loss of life  
 1856 Chinese in Barrier Fort fired on an American vessel  
 1860 Major Anderson ordered to command of federal forts at Charleston, S. C.  
 1862 The Army of the Potomac advanced toward Fredericksburg  
 1863\* Federals under Burnside fell back before Lee's advance  
 1863 Frederick III, king of Denmark died, succeeded by Christian IX.  
 1867 King William opened new Prussian Landtag.  
 1870 Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt joined North-German Confederation  
 1870 Germans invested Montmédy, France  
 1871 French could not find that poor could not vote for members of Parliament  
 1873 Budapest declared capital of Hungary.  
 1877 Turks were repulsed by Russians in three attacks near Plezna.

1879 French cable landed at North Eastham, Cape Cod  
 1881\* Philip Tappan, American educator and author, died.  
 1883 John Lawrence Le Conte, American entomologist, died  
 1884\* Conference of Christian nations, under the presidency of Bismarck, formed the Kongo Free State.  
 1885. Bulgarians defended Dragoman Pass against 40,000 Serbians  
 1885\* Serbians entered Raptcha, Bulgaria.  
 1889\* A revolution in Brazil, Dom Pedro deposed, a republic proclaimed  
 1892\* A general strike of coal miners occurred in France  
 1893 Rev Dr J. R. Day was elected chancellor of Syracuse University  
 1894 Henry Keney, American philanthropist, died  
 1897 John Mercer Langston, American lawyer, educator, and diplomat, died.  
 1898\* Boers captured an armored train near Chieveley  
 1902\* Attempt by Rubino to kill Leopold, of Belgium  
 1906 Alfonso Penna was inaugurated President of Brazil  
 1906 James Mason Hoppin, American art educator (Yale), died.  
 1908\* The death of the dowager empress of China was announced  
 1908\* Anna Lee Winter, American translator of German novels, died  
 1911\* Yuan Shi Kai assumed the premiership of China  
 1911 Phillip Gengembre Hubert, American architect and originator of cooperative apartment-houses, died  
 1912 Lu Cheng-hsiang, former premier of China, appointed minister of foreign affairs.

## NOVEMBER 16

Feast-day of St. Eucherius, bishop of Lyons, St. Edmund, confessor, archbishop of Canterbury  
 42 B. C.: Tiberius, Roman emperor, born  
 1005 Elfric, Saxon prelate, archbishop of Canterbury, died  
 1093 Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore of Scotland, died  
 1272 Henry III, king of England, died  
 1499 Perkin Warbeck, pretender to English throne, executed  
 1532 Pizarro captured Atahualpa, the Inca of Peru, and massacred a great number of Indians  
 1608 Johann Freilshelm, German scholar and poet, born  
 1632 Battle of Lutzen, Swedes victorious, Gustavus Adolphus killed  
 1648 The English army made a strong remonstrance against reconciliation with Charles I.  
 1665 First number of Oxford Gazette (February 5, 1666, changed to London Gazette), and last official organ of English Court, issued at Oxford, England  
 1686 England and France signed a treaty for the neutrality of America.  
 1695 Pierre Nicole, French logician died  
 1700 Duke of Anjou proclaimed king of Spain as Philip V., giving rise to the war of the Spanish succession  
 1717 Jean Le Rond d'Alembert, French encyclopedist, born  
 1745 Saratoga, N. Y., surprised by French and Indians  
 1753 James McHenry, United States Secretary of War (1796-1801) born  
 1776 British captured Fort Washington, on the Hudson, with 2,000 prisoners  
 1776 James Ferguson, British astronomer, died.  
 1793. Francis Danby, Irish artist, born  
 1797 British ship "La Tribune" wrecked near Halifax, 300 men lost  
 1797 Frederick William II, king of Prussia, died  
 1801 New York Evening Post first published  
 1812 Four days battle of Krasnoi began. French finally defeated  
 1816 First diet of Germanic Confederation met at Frankfurt  
 1820 Jean Lambert Tallen, French terrorist leader, died.  
 1827 Charles Elliot Norton, American educator, born  
 1828 Timothy Dwight, 2d, president of Yale University, born  
 1839 England and Turkey signed a commercial treaty  
 1841 Major Harris envoy from India completed a treaty with king of Shoa, Abyssinia  
 1846 Treaty of Vienna revoked, and Greece became Austrian territory  
 1850 George Wombwell, English menagerie proprietor, died  
 1857. Ambassadors from Siam arrived in London  
 1863 Confederates, later numbering 23,000 besieged Knoxville, where Gen Burnside had 14,000 men  
 1864\* Battle of Campbell's Station, Tenn.; each side lost about 300 men  
 1863 Federals captured Corpus Christi Pass, Texas.  
 1863 Frederick of Augustenburg claimed the Danish duchies, altho his father had sold the family claim  
 1864\* Christian of Denmark released the duchies from allegiance  
 1864\* Sherman's army started on the march from Atlanta to the sea  
 1869 Inaugural ceremony at Port Said of the opening of Suez Canal.  
 1875 Alabamians ratified a new Constitution  
 1876 Body of Joseph Guibaud who died under Church censure, was buried in consecrated ground at Montreal under protection of soldiers

1885\* Battle of Trn; Serbians defeated by Bulgarians  
 1885 Louis Riel, Canadian insurgent, executed  
 1889 Dom Pedro, of Brazil, and his family put aboard ship at Rio de Janeiro to be sent to Portugal  
 1894\* Rioting in the streets of Rio de Janeiro  
 1894 James McCosh, president of Princeton University, died  
 1894 Robert Charles Winthrop, ex-Speaker of House of Representatives died  
 1895 Samuel Francis Smith, American clergyman, author of "America," died  
 1895\* Cornelius Van Alen Van Dyck, American Arabic scholar and scientist, died  
 1896. Frederick William Richards, Lord of British Admiralty, died.  
 1897. Wilhelm Heinrich Riehl, German historian, died  
 1898\* Samuel Colcord Bartlett, ex-president Dartmouth College, died  
 1900 George Allen Ramsdell, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died  
 1901 Henry Trenchard Chanfrau, American actor, died.  
 1902 Edward, Prince of Saxe-Weimar, died.  
 1902 George Alfred Henty, author of juvenile books, died  
 1903\* George Julius Engelmann, American gynecologist, died  
 1904 A Russian destroyer escaped from Port Arthur, and was blown up by her commander at Chefoo  
 1904 Rio de Janeiro in state of siege  
 1904 Thomas Messinger Brown, president Lehigh University, died  
 1905. President Castro of Venezuela refused to pay second instalment of no award made to France  
 1905 Stephen Salisbury, American philanthropist, died  
 1906 Several Boers attempted to raise an insurrection in Cape of Good Hope province  
 1907. Oklahoma admitted to the Union.  
 1907 Moncre Daniel Conway, American journalist and author, died.  
 1907 Lucien Marcus Underwood, hotel-educator (Columbia University), died  
 1908. Storm in Cape of Good Hope province caused loss of life and damage of millions of dollars  
 1909. Charles N. Crittenton, American philanthropist (Florence Crittenton Memorial Homes), died.  
 1909 Francis Thomé, French composer, died  
 1911 William Morgan Shuster, American financial agent for Persia, refused to meet demands of Russia  
 1911 Russia sent troops to Persia in the taxation dispute  
 1911 Italy consented to postpone her warfare in Turkish waters  
 1911: Duke of Connaught opened 12th Canadian Parliament  
 1911: Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and other parts of South Germany were shaken by an earthquake  
 1911: Rev Dr George Harris resigned presidency of Amherst College  
 1911 Alexander Mackay-Smith, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
 1911: John Yeatman Taylor, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died  
 1911: Frederic Cope Whitehouse, American Egyptologist, died  
 1912 Jean D. Rolland, Canadian banker, died.  
 1912 Princess Zekie, daughter of ex-Sultan of Turkey, committed suicide on funeral pyre  
 1912 Minnie Hauk (Baroness von Hesse-Kassel), German opera soprano, died  
 1912 William Larrabee, former Governor of Iowa, died  
 1912 Francis M. Norton, American author, died

## NOVEMBER 17

Feast-day of St. Dionysius, archbishop of Alexandria, St. Gregory Thaumaturgus; St. Gregory of Tours, St. Hugh of Lincoln  
 9 Vespasian, Roman emperor, born.  
 331 Julian the Apostate, Roman emperor, born  
 375 Valentinian, Roman emperor, died  
 1339 The abbots of Reading, Lugland, were permitted to coin money  
 1525 Huayna Capac, Inca of Peru, died.  
 1553 Queen Mary I, of England died  
 1558 Reginald Pole, English cardinal and papal legate died  
 1601 Sir Walter Raleigh tried for treason and imprisoned  
 1661 Nicolas Perrot d'Abancourt, French essayist, died.  
 1663 John Earle, bishop of Salisbury and writer, died  
 1700\* Jean Antoine Nollet, French naturalist, born  
 1734 Editor Zenger imprisoned in New York for criticizing the administration  
 1747 The British impressed seamen in Boston, a mob threatened the government  
 1747 Alain René Lesage, French author, died.  
 1753 Louis XVIII, king of France born  
 1765 Marshall MacDonald, Duke of Taranto, Bonapartist general, born.  
 1768 Thomas Duke of Newcastle, English statesman died  
 1800 United States Congress met in Washington, D. C. for first time  
 1804 Battle of Farukhabad, British India, Lord Laloe defeated Nahrattas under Jeywant Rao Holkar  
 1912 William Warren, American actor, born  
 1917 Holland restored to the House of Orange-Nassau annexed

1818. Queen Charlotte, wife of George III of England, died.  
 1823. Thomas, Lord Erskine, English lawyer, died.  
 1830. First of several fights with Indians in the Wahoo Swamp country, Fla.  
 1838. Canadian insurgents again defeated at Prescott and the insurrection suppressed.  
 1853. The two branches of the Bonbons became reconciled.  
 1857. Sir Colin Campbell (Baron Clyde) accomplished the relief of Lucknow, India.  
 1860. An enthusiastic mass-meeting at Charleston, S. C., addressed as "Citizens of the Southern Republic."  
 1862. The Federal artillery opened fire at Fredericksburg, Va.  
 1863. Fighting began around Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1864. Federal picket-line captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va.  
 1866. Civil marriage made obligatory in Baden.  
 1870. General von Treskow captured the French army of the Loire.  
 1877. Russians fought 12 hours at night and captured Kars.  
 1893. The Black Flags attacked French at Hal Dzuong Tonkin; repulsed.  
 1895. French at Montreal and Quebec made demonstrations against the government.  
 1895. British captured Burmese forts.  
 1895. Bulgarians defeated by Serbians in northwestern Bulgaria.  
 1895. Serbians renewed the battle of Trn.  
 1897. Valentine Baker (Baker Pasha) died.  
 1899. Brazilian Republic rescinded banishment of political offenders.  
 1899. Dr Koch's discovery of remedy for tuberculosis announced, method of preparing lymph made public.  
 1891. Alaska asked Congress for a Territorial form of government.  
 1893. The Brazilian rebel, Admiral Mello, proclaimed Count d'Eu's eldest son emperor of Brazil.  
 1893. Foreign naval representatives at Rio de Janeiro agreed not to allow reunions of war to be landed.  
 1893. Prince Alexander, ex-Prince of Bulgaria, died.  
 1894. Brazilian government offered amnesty to rebels.  
 1894. William Greenough Thayer Shedd, American theologian, died.  
 1897. George Hendricks Houghton, American clergyman (pastor of the "Little Church around the Corner," New York), died.  
 1893. Ethel Marlowe, American actress, died.  
 1893. Stephen Higginson Tyng, Jr., American clergyman, author, and business man, died.  
 1893. Henry Van Ingen, American artist and teacher (Vassar), died.  
 1893. George Harvey Chickering, American (plane) manufacturer, died.  
 1900. Martin Irons, American labor-agitator, died.  
 1902. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, London preacher, died.  
 1905. Count of Flanders, heir to Belgian throne, died.  
 1903. Edward J. Knight, American (P. E.) bishop, died.  
 1910. Ralph Johnstone, American aeronaut, killed in flight.  
 1911. Demonstrations for precaution were made by British, French, and Russian troops at Tientsin, China.  
 1911. United States postal authorities announced that they would purchase postal savings bonds at par.  
 1911. Premier Asquith expressed disbelief that woman suffrage would benefit the British nation.  
 1911. Eugene Wasdin, American yellow-fever expert, died.  
 1912. Augustus B. Church, president of Buchtel College, Akron, O., died.  
 1912. Joseph Meriwether Terrell, United States ex-Senator and ex-Governor (Ga.), died.  
 1912. Regiment of State militia sent back to Kanawha coal-field, West Virginia, to control miners' strike, martial law proclaimed in Paint Creek and Cabin Creek regions.

## NOVEMBER 18

Dedication of the churches of Sts. Peter and Paul at Rome. Feast-day of: Sts. Alpheus, Zacharias, Romanus, and Barulas, St. Hilda, St. Odo of Cluny.  
 636. Battle of Yermuk; Saracens defeated Heraclius.  
 1210. Otto IV. excommunicated by Innocent III.  
 1539. Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, died.  
 1624. Jakob Bohme, German mystic, died.  
 1626. St. Peter's at Rome dedicated.  
 1647. Pierre Bayle, French critic and controversial writer, born.  
 1738. Charles VI. of Austria and Louis XV. of France made treaty of Vienna.  
 1776. Congress approved of a lottery to defray military expenses.  
 1776. Cornwallis, with 6,000 soldiers, attacked Fort Lee in New Jersey.  
 1776. Washington abandoned his artillery and with 3,000 men retreated to Hackensack, N. J.  
 1777. Fort Mercer on the Delaware was abandoned to the British.  
 1785. Sir David Wilkie, British painter, born.  
 1810. Asa Gray, American botanist, born.  
 1848. Charles Heath, English line-engraver, died.  
 1851. Prince George succeeded Ernest Augustus as George V., king of Hanover.  
 1852. French Credit Mobilier established.

1852. Funeral of Duke of Wellington in London.  
 1854. Edward Forbes, English naturalist, died.  
 1859. Frank Stone, English painter, died.  
 1860. Georgia legislature voted \$1,000,000 to arm State troops.  
 1861. Sovereignty Convention in Kentucky passed an ordinance of secession.  
 1861. A Unionist Convention in North Carolina elected a provisional Governor.  
 1861. General Halleck took command of Federal western department.  
 1862. The privateer "Alabama" escaped from the "San Jacinto."  
 1862. Confederates defeated at Rurik Hill, Tenn.  
 1862. Russia refused to join a proposed attempt to mediate between North and South.  
 1863. Federals captured works at Aransas Pass, Tex.  
 1863. King of Denmark signed the Constitution.  
 1872. Rival legislatures were organized at Montgomery, Ala.  
 1872. Susan B. Anthony and several other women who voted at national election on November 5, arrested for illegal voting.  
 1886. Five Arab horses sent by sultan of Turkey were presented to Queen Victoria.  
 1886. Chester Alan Arthur, ex-President of United States, died.  
 1889. Republic of Brazil was named the United States of Brazil.  
 1889. William Allingham, Anglo-Irish poet, died.  
 1892. Marquise de Chambrun, granddaughter of Lafayette, died.  
 1902. Hugh Miller Thompson, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1903. United States and Panama signed a treaty for construction of a canal across the Isthmus.  
 1903. Samuel F. Phillips, United States ex-Solicitor-General, died.  
 1905. Parliament of Norway elected Prince Charles of Denmark as king, who assumed title of Haakon VII.  
 1909. Richard Watson Gilder, American poet, editor, and publicist, died.  
 1911. United States Judge Kohlsaat, at Chicago, quashed the beef-packers' writs of habeas corpus.  
 1911. Gen. Bernardo Reyes, of Mexico, arrested in Texas for violating neutrality laws.  
 1912. Henry Clay Merriam, major-general, U. S. Army, died.  
 1912. Nathan Schwab, American manufacturer, died.  
 1912. Franklin Torrey, American sculptor, died.  
 1912. United States Supreme Court ordered dissolution of "hathub trust" notwithstanding the claims based on patent rights.

## NOVEMBER 19

Feast-day of: St. Pontian, pope and martyr; St. Basilian, martyr; St. Elizabeth of Hungary.  
 1231. Saint Elizabeth of Hungary died.  
 1530. Decision of Diet of Augsburg against Protestants proclaimed.  
 1665. Nicolas Poussin, French painter, died.  
 1672. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, English writer, died.  
 1692. Thomas Shadwell, English dramatist and poet laureate, died.  
 1778. New Jersey ratified the Articles of Confederation.  
 1785. John Street Theater opened in New York.  
 1789. The Thames and Severn rivers, England were joined by a canal.  
 1792. Declaration of fraternity made by France with all nations desiring to be free.  
 1794. Jay's treaty with England concluded.  
 1796. Catherine the Great of Russia died.  
 1805. Battle of Ocana, French defeated Spaniards.  
 1820. The acquittal of Queen Caroline caused rioting in Edinburgh.  
 1820. First Protestant worship held in Buenos Aires.  
 1822. John Cleves Symmes petitioned Congress for aid to make a voyage to interior of the earth.  
 1831. James A. Garfield, 20th President of United States, born.  
 1835. Fitzhugh Lee, American soldier and diplomat, born.  
 1854. Abraham John Valpy, classical editor, died.  
 1861. The Confederate commissioners, Mason and Silldell, were confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.  
 1861. Confederates defeated in skirmish at Lancaster, Va.  
 1863. Gettysburg battlefield consecrated as a National Cemetery.  
 1864. Blockade declared raised at Norfolk, Va., Ferdinand and Pensacola, Fla.  
 1867. Fitz-Greene Halleck, American poet, died.  
 1868. William Sidney Mount, American artist, died.  
 1871. Russian Grand Duke Alexis and fleet of war-vessels reached New York city.  
 1872. Special session of legislature of Massachusetts to aid sufferers by fire in Boston.  
 1873. John P. Hale, American statesman, Senator from Maine, died.  
 1879. Chileans victorious at San Francisco, Bolivia.  
 1885. Three days battle of Silveritz ended, Bulgarians defeated Serbians.  
 1885. Bulgarians evacuated Eastern Romanella on demand of Turkey.  
 1897. Emma Lazarus, American poet, died.  
 1897. Sultan of Vilin in German East Africa attacked German posts.  
 1899. Gen. Selverskoff, Russian agent, killed by nihilists in Paris.

1891. Junta of Rio Grande do Sul adopted a flag.  
 1891. William J. Florence, American comedian, died.  
 1898. Don Carlos Buell, American general, died.  
 1903. Henry Carrington Bolton, American chemist and author, died.  
 1904. William Campbell Preston Breckinridge, lawyer and politician, died.  
 1905. Steamship "Hilda" lost off St. Malo with loss of 100 lives.  
 1906. Office of governor of the (Panama) Canal Zone abolished, chief engineer of the canal in full charge.  
 1906. Georgia Cayvan, American actress, died.  
 1909. William M. Laffan, owner of The Sun, New York, died.  
 1911. Russia ended diplomatic relations with Persia.  
 1911. Cardinal Gibbons favored American arbitration treaties.  
 1911. George Bakmetieff succeeded Baron Rosen as Russian ambassador at Washington.  
 1911. General Ramon Caceres, President of Santo Domingo, assassinated.  
 1911. Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, died.  
 1911. Kellogg Durland, American journalist and author, died.  
 1912. A board of alienists pronounced John Schrank, Roosevelt's assailant (see October 14), insane.

## NOVEMBER 20

Feast-day of St. Maximilian, virgin and martyr; St. Edmund, king and martyr; St. Humbert, St. Bernard of Hildesheim, St. Felix of Valois.  
 1272. Edward I., son of Henry III., became king of England.  
 1459. Parliament at Coventry attainted the Duke of York.  
 1497. Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope.  
 1554. Parliament of Mary at Lambeth abolished, and England reconciled to Rome.  
 1572. First Presbyterian meeting-house in England established at Wandswoth.  
 1591. Sir Christopher Hatton, statesman and Elizabethan courtier, died.  
 1620. Peregrine White, first white child in New England, born aboard the "Mayflower."  
 1660. Bishops resumed seats in the House of Lords.  
 1737. Caroline, queen of George II. of England, died.  
 1752. Thomas Chatterton, English poet, born.  
 1753. Louis Alexandre Berthier, Bonapartist general, born.  
 1759. British Admiral Hawke annihilated a French fleet in Quiberon Bay.  
 1759. Battle of Maxen; Prussians surrendered to Austrians.  
 1767. The law taxing imports into British colonies in America went into effect.  
 1769. Battle of Galatz, Russians defeated the Turks.  
 1781. Virginia delegates in Congress were authorized to cede western lands.  
 1813. French senate granted Bonaparte a levy of 300,000 men.  
 1845. The second peace of Paris was signed.  
 1847. Benjamin Champney, American artist, born.  
 1845. Forces from French and British fleets attacked the Argentine rebels at Punta de Obligata.  
 1848. Free constitution proclaimed by Roman republicans.  
 1853. Urquiza elected President of the Argentine Republic for six years.  
 1855. Josiah Royce, American educator and author, born.  
 1859. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, English diplomat, died.  
 1861. General Halleck prohibited admission of fugitive slaves into Federal camps.  
 1861. Gen. McClellan reviewed army of Potomac, 70,000 strong.  
 1863. War followed refusal of Ecuador to become a member of the United States of Colombia.  
 1864. Erastus Fairbanks, manufacturer of scales and ex-Governor of Vermont, died.  
 1866. First National Encampment of G. A. R. held at Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1870. Germans surrounded Paris with a second line of investment.  
 1872. British expedition under Sir Henry Bartle Frere, sailed to Zanzibar to suppress slave-trade.  
 1873. French assaulted and captured the citadel of Banat, Tonkin.  
 1877. Plevna said to be invested by 120,000 men in a circle of 30 miles.  
 1878. French defeated the Black Flags in Tonkin.  
 1886. Russian Gen. Kaubars, having received no answer to his ultimatum to Bulgaria, left with the Russian consuls.  
 1893. French Canadians arrested for an attempt to blow up the Nelson monument in Montreal.  
 1894. Negotiations for peace between China and Japan proceeded through American ministers.  
 1894. Anton Rubinstein, Russian composer, died.  
 1895. John Joseph Conroy, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
 1895. Rinstem Pasha, Turkish diplomat, died.  
 1898. Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, British economist, died.  
 1900. Roger Nelson Stembel, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1901. Hague tribunal declared itself incompetent to intervene in the South-African war.

## NOVEMBER 21

Feast-day of The Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, St. Gelasius, pope, St. Columban, abbot.  
 53 B. C.: Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman triumvir, slain in Mesopotamia.  
 1276. Ottocar II. of Bohemia and Rudolph I. of Germany, signed peace treaty.  
 1579. Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the London Exchange, died.  
 1635. Henry Purcell, English composer and musician, died.  
 1751. Fort au-Prince, Haiti, ruined by an earthquake.  
 1777. Congress passed resolution recalling Silas Deane as agent of the United States in Paris, France and appointing John Adams.  
 1787. Ambrosio O'Higgins made governor-general of Chile.  
 1789. North Carolina ratified the Constitution.  
 1798. Battle of Castelnovo; Bonaparte defeated Austrians.  
 1806. Bonaparte issued the Berlin decrees.  
 1822. Gen. Josiah Pickett (Confederate), born.  
 1831. Republic of New Granada (now Republic of Colombia), formed.  
 1835. James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," poet and essayist, died.  
 1838. British ship "Protector" wrecked, with loss of 170 lives.  
 1847. Steamer "Pbenix" burned on Lake Michigan, with loss of 160 lives.  
 1852. People of France voted overwhelmingly for the empire.  
 1856. James Armstrong, commander United States frigate "Portsmouth" avenged an attack on an American boat by destroying four Chinese junks.  
 1856. James Meadows Rendel, British engineer, died.  
 1860. Major Anderson assumed command at Fort Moultrie.  
 1861. Jean Baptiste Henri Lacordaire, French Roman Catholic churchman and famous as preacher, died.  
 1863. Officials in Holstein refused to take oath to Denmark's king.  
 1864. Confederate Gen. Hood left Florence, Ala., to strike Nashville.  
 1864. Gen. Schofield, commanding Federal army of 30,000, fell back before Hood.  
 1870. Mary Johnston, American novelist, born.  
 1875. Moody and Sankey began gospel meetings in Philadelphia.  
 1876. Osman Pasha refused to surrender Plevna.  
 1878. A British army of nearly 50,000 advanced on Afghanistan.  
 1883. Bulgarians defeated Serbians near Dragoman Pass.  
 1885. Eliza Wright, American publicist and reformer, died.  
 1886. Charles Francis Adams, American publicist, died.  
 1887. Fisheries Joint Commission held first session at Washington.  
 1887. Edison announced invention of a practical phonograph.  
 1889. Chinese government refused a concession for telegraph line from Siberia to Peking.  
 1889. Uruguay and Argentine Republic recognized Brazilian Republic.  
 1889. Henry Rogers, Lord Blatchford, English statesman, died.  
 1889. Brazilian provisional government gave suffrage to all males able to read and write.  
 1890. Constituent Assembly of Brazil recognized legality of provisional government.  
 1891. Thomas Hill, president of Harvard University, died.  
 1892. French deputies voted for a parliamentary inquiry into Panama Canal affairs.  
 1893. Jeremiah M. Busk, United States Secretary of Agriculture, died.  
 1894. Japanese captured Port Arthur and massacred entire population in cold blood.  
 1895. Mission station at Antananarivo, Madagascar, destroyed; missionaries killed.  
 1895. Khedive of Egypt sanctioned an anti-slavery convention with England.  
 1896. Floods in the State of Washington did over \$2,000,000 damage.

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1896 Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, English physician died  
1897 Charles Edward (Baron) Pollock, English jurist, died  
1898 An international court martial in Crete sentenced Turks to death  
1899 Carret Augustus Hobart, United States Vice-President, died  
1899 Dixon Kemp, British yacht-designer, died  
1900 John Alsop King, American historian, died  
1902 General strike broke out in the Argentine Republic  
1903 Prince Dimitri Stoltykoff died.  
1904: Luigi Palma di Cesnola, director Metropolitan Museum of Art, died.  
1906 Ernest Nathan, a Jew, elected mayor of Rome  
1911 United States cruisers "Washington" and "North Carolina" were ordered to Santo Domingo to preserve order  
1911: English suffragettes attempted to enter House of Commons, 223 arrested  
1911: William Hepburn Russell, American legal writer and baseball promoter, died  
1911: Walter Wyman, surgeon-general, U S Army, died  
1912 Turkey refused to accept terms offered by Balkan allies (see November 20), war resumed  
1912 Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for 1915 yacht race accepted by San Francisco, Cal., sportsmen, San Franciscans decided to build \$75,000 boat

#### NOVEMBER 22

Feast-day of Sts. Philemon and Appia; St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr, St. Theodorus, abbot  
1220: Frederick II. crowned emperor of Rome by Pope Honorius III  
1419: John XXIII, pope (1410-1415), died.  
1493 Columbus reached La Navidad, Haiti, and found the colony had perished  
1633 Over 200 emigrants left Cowes, England, to settle in Maryland  
1643 Robert La Salle, French explorer in America, born.  
1694: John Tillotson, English theological writer and archbishop of Canterbury, died.  
1695 First triennial parliament met in England  
1739: British fleet under Admiral Vernon captured Porto Bello in Colombia  
1744 Abigail S. Adams, wife of President Adams, born  
1753 Dugald Stewart, Scottish metaphysician, born  
1757: Battle of Breslau, Austrians defeated Prussians  
1767: Andreas Hofer, patriot of Tyrol, born.  
1774 Robert, Lord Clive, founder of British empire in India, died  
1775 Americans fortified Cobble or Miller's Hill, near Boston  
1801 Pillory used in Boston, Mass., for the last time  
1813 Portsmouth, N. H., damaged by fire, over 300 buildings consumed  
1819 John Stackhouse, English botanist, died  
1829 Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator (Ill.), born  
1861. Battle at Fort Pickens, Fla.; small Federal loss  
1864 Militia attacked Sherman's rear guard at Griswold, Ga.  
1867: Louisiana repealed secession ordinance, abolished slavery, and disfranchised Confederates  
1867 Jefferson Davis returned to Richmond, Va.  
1871: Corner stone of Capitol at Des Moines, Ia., laid  
1873 Steamer "Villo du Havre" lost at sea  
1875 Henry Wilson, ex-Vice-President of United States died  
1876. South Carolina board of canvassers gave certificates to Republican electors  
1878 British shelled and captured Ali Masjid in Afghanistan  
1879 Aquilue surrendered to the Chileans, who had defeated 11,000 troops of Peru and Bolivia  
1882 Thurlow Weed, American politician and journalist died  
1885 Revolt in Nepal, Central Asia, prime minister murdered  
1889 Brazilian provisional government confirms pensions and financial obligations.  
1889. Contract for new water-works at Havana, Cuba, awarded to an American firm  
1889 An Indian woman received first civil-service appointment ever given to an Indian in Canada  
1890 Sioux Indians, 15,000 strong, began "war of small dances" in South Dakota  
1893 The Matabele again defeated and dispersed  
1893 William T. Coleman, who headed San Francisco vigilance committee in 1856, died  
1891 Brazilian rebel war-ship sunk with all on board by fire of Rio de Janeiro battery  
1891 Chinese war-ship "Chen-Yuen" ran on a rock  
1891 William Thompson Wallers, American art collector and benefactor, died  
1893 John Redfern, London tailor, died  
1897 Fire in Melbourne, Australia, consumed loss of \$7,500,000  
1900 Charles Hale Hoyt, American dramatist died.  
1900 Sir Arthur Sullivan, English composer, died  
1901: Government of Colombia reported itself unable to restore peace on the Isthmus of Darien  
1901: Count von Hartfeld-Wildenburg, German diplomat died  
1902 Frederick Albert Krupp, German gun-manufacturer died

1903 James Minton Pullman, American clergyman and publicist died  
1903 George Sumner Stewart, American general (Confederate), died  
1904: John Russell Bartlett, rear-admiral, U S Na., died  
1907: Steamship "Mauretania" crossed Atlantic in 5 days 5 hours, 10 minutes  
1907: Asaph Hall, American astronomer, died  
1909 Baron George de Ruyter died.  
1910: David Lynn Magruder, American general, died.  
1911 Persia agreed to yield to all Russian demands  
1912 A human skull found in Sussex county, England, believed to be oldest yet discovered  
1912: Cambridge University, England, admitted Non-conformists to D.D. degree  
1912 John Schrank, who attempted to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt in Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, adjudged insane by the court

#### NOVEMBER 23

Feast day of St. Clement, pope and martyr, St. Amphilocheus; St. Daniel, St. Tron.  
1513: Florida named by Ponce de Leon  
1586: Thomas Tallis, English composer of church music, died  
1689: James VI., of Scotland, married Anne of Denmark  
1616 Richard Hakluyt, English chronicler, died.  
1682 New York and Connecticut agreed upon a boundary line  
1700 Clement XI. became pope  
1709. William Bentinck, first earl of Portland, died  
1732 Samuel Locke, president of Harvard College, born  
1745 John Treadwell, Governor of Connecticut born  
1749 Edward Rutledge, American statesman, born.  
1775 British dispatch-bearer captured near Hagerstown with papers of great value  
1804: President Franklin Pierce born.  
1808. Battle of Tudela or Ebro, French defeated Spaniards  
1812 The Northern Army, United States forces, went into winter-quarters on Lake Champlain  
1826 Congress of Colombia elected Bolivar as dictator  
1832. Public test of locomotives held at Baldwin Works, Philadelphia  
1836 Political prisoners released from Ham Castle and banished from France  
1855 A representative constitution proclaimed for Victoria, Australia  
1863 First day of battles at Chattanooga; Federals advanced about a mile, each side lost about 1,100  
1864: Sherman's advance reached Millidgeville, Ga.; Confederate legislature ordered a levy en masse to resist him  
1866: George B. McClellan, Jr., ex-mayor of New York, born  
1870 Bavaria joined the North German Confederation  
1872: Mariano Melgarejo, Bolivian soldier, died  
1872: David P. Lewis was declared elected Governor of Alabama, and recognized the Republican legislature  
1875 Jose Maria de la Cruz, Chilean general, died.  
1877: Fisheries Commission awarded \$5,500,000 to Canada  
1878. Viceroy of India issued a proclamation to the Afghans, declaring war  
1878 Dacca and Pishin in Afghanistan surrendered to British  
1890: James Craig Watson, American astronomer, died  
1895: Serbians defeated near Zaribrod  
1897. Over 2,000 cotters railed deer-parks in Scotland  
1891: Rising of the people in Brazil forced Dictator Fonseca to resign  
1891 Alvin P. Hovey, Governor of Indiana, died.  
1895 United States Supreme Court dismissed the Myra Caines Clarke claim against New Orleans  
1895: Spain sent 23,000 more troops to Cuba  
1895 Maurice Frederick Hendrik De Haas, Dutch-American painter, died.  
1898. Baldwin Hotel and Theater at San Francisco destroyed by fire several lives and property worth \$1,500,000 lost  
1899 Thomas Henry Ismay, British steamship owner, died  
1899 Successful British operations in South-African war near Belmont, Tugela Drift, Chum and Colenso  
1899 United States postage-rates extended to Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines  
1902 Septimus Winner, American musical educator and composer, died  
1903: Emperor of Germany ordered the recognition of Panama  
1903: Charles D. Blake, American songwriter, died  
1905. Daniel Edward Bandmann, American actor, died  
1906 Joseph F. Smith President of Mormon Church, fined for illegal excommunication  
1906 Canada announced abrogation of postal convention with the United States  
1906 William Warner, ex-Senator from Alabama died  
1906 Australia deported and returned natives of New Hebrides and Solomon Islands  
1909 Solon Chive, American "Greenback" agitator, died  
1909 John Caldwell, American railroad magnate died  
1909 David A. De Armand, United States Congressman and jurist, died

1910 Octave Chanute, American civil engineer and student of mechanical flight, died  
1911: The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia ordered new trial of Samuel Gompers and other labor-leaders  
1911: José Pino Suarez was installed as vice-president of Mexico  
1911 Chief Justice White refused a stay for indicted meat-packers  
1912 Charles Bourseuil, French pioneer in telephone inventions, died  
1912. Sir Edward Clouston, Canadian banker, died  
1912. Herman F. Hoffman, American (Protestant Episcopal, Reformed) bishop, died.  
1912 Official announcement that French balloon had won Gordon-Bennett race starting from Stuttgart, Germany, October 27  
1912. By victory over Yale (20 to 0) Harvard took first place in football for 1912 season  
1912 Testimony in International Harvester Company case showed that the company furnished 86 per cent. of binders and headers and 78 per cent. of mowers sold in United States markets  
1912: Albania declared independent of Turkey

#### NOVEMBER 24

Feast-day of St. Chrysogonus, St. Clanan, of Duluck in Ireland, Sts. Flora and Mary, martyrs, St. John of the Cross  
1572: James Douglas, earl of Morton, became regent of Scotland  
1572. John Knox, Scottish reformer, died  
1637 Site of New Haven, Conn., bought from the Indians  
1639: First transit of Venus across face of sun observed in England  
1693: William Sancroft, English prelate, leader of the seven bishops who petitioned James II., died  
1713 Laurence Sterne, English novelist and writer, born.  
1716 Great cold prevailed in England, ice-fair held on Thames  
1740. John Bacon, English sculptor, born.  
1740. Samuel A. Otis, American statesman, born  
1758 The French abandoned and burned Fort Duquesne.  
1762 Maria Theresa signed peace treaty with Prussia, abandoning her allies  
1790 Dr Robert Henry, Scottish historian, died  
1798: Napper Tandy, Irish rebel, fled to America, but was given up to the British  
1806 Omar Pasha, Turkish general, born.  
1815: Grace Darling, English lighthouse heroine, born  
1819 The Champlain Canal declared navigable  
1832 South Carolina State Convention passed the nullification ordinance and threatened to secede  
1848 William Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, British statesman, died  
1849: Frances Hodgson Burnett, American author, born.  
1859. Cass Gilbert, American architect born.  
1860 Decree issued allowing greater liberty of speech in France  
1860: Rev. Dr. George Croly, Irish poet and journalist, died.  
1862: Gen. Joseph E. Johnston appointed to command of western Confederate armies  
1863 "Battle above the clouds", Gen. Hooker moved against Confederates on Lookout Mountain.  
1864: Gen. Schofield's Federal retreat reached Columbia, Tenn., where fighting began  
1864 Gen. Sherman burned mills, foundries, and works at Rome, Ga.  
1864 Benjamin Stillman, American scientist, died  
1867: Sioux Indians defeated by United States troops in Big Horn mountains Mont  
1868 Croafian deputies first attended the Austrian Reichstag  
1869 Woman's Suffrage Convention met at Cleveland, Ohio  
1870 French surrendered Thionville.  
1873 Azarlah C. Flagg, American politician, founder of Free-soil party, died  
1873: Samuel A. Hildreth, American philanthropist, died  
1875 William Backhouse Astor, American millionaire, died.  
1877: Russians captured fortified post of Entrepot, near Plevna  
1880. French steamer "L'Oncle Joseph" sunk in Mediterranean with loss of 250 lives  
1882 La Plata, new capital of Buenos Aires, founded  
1885. Serbians retreated from Bulgaria to Belgrade  
1887. English parliament passed the Australian Naval Force Act  
1889 George H. Pendleton, American statesman, died.  
1890: August Belmont, New York financier, died.  
1891: Archbishop of Aix, France, fined for insulting government  
1891 Insurrection in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, ended with fall of Fonseca  
1891: Edward Robert, earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith), died  
1893 Lancashire cotton-workers went on strike  
1893 John La Sante sent agent to Japan to accept any terms except cession of territory  
1895: Baron John Byrne de Tabley, English poet died  
1895 Barthelmy Saint Hilaire, French statesman, died  
1898 Theodore Sedgwick Fay, American author and diplomat, died  
1900: Lord Alfred Johnson, British dilettante expert, died  
1901: Greek Cabinet resigned because of riots over translation of the gospels into modern Greek

1902 Maria Catalina, last of the Serrano Indian basket-weavers at San Bernardino Cal., died  
1903: Insurgents in Santo Domingo forced president and his officials to seek safety on a German war-vessel  
1910 Frederick H. Jacobs, American clergyman, died  
1911: The "Madonna," a painting stolen in Florence, Italy, was recovered by the local police  
1911: John Fairfield Dryden, United States ex-Senator from New Jersey, died  
1911: Avi Sarah Jackman, American novelist, died.  
1911: John Tyler Cutting, American general, died.  
1912: Orville Oddle, one of founders of New York Stock Exchange died  
1912: Arbitration Board in (American) engineers strike equalized (and consequently increased) wages on eastern railroads, and provided for better conditions  
1912: Riot at Socialist anti-war parade, Budapest, Hungary, many hurt

#### NOVEMBER 25

Feast-day of St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, St. Erasmus of Elme, bishop and martyr  
1183: Lucius III, pope (1181-1185), died.  
1493 The Duke of Somerset sent as prisoner to the Tower  
1494 Charles VIII., of France, secured free passage through Florence to invade Naples  
1500: Columbus returned to Spain from his third voyage  
1518: Luther appealed from the Pope to church council  
1542 Battle of Solway Moss, Scots defeated by English  
1562: Lope Felix de Vega, Spanish dramatist, born.  
1626 Edward Alleyn, English actor, founder of Dulwich College, died  
1688: The English army deserted James II.  
1748 Isaac Watts, Protestant hymn-writer, died  
1758. British flag raised over ruins of Fort Duquesne and the place named Pittsburg  
1769: John Armstrong, Jr., American soldier, born  
1775 Congress declared British vessels open to capture in retaliation for attacks on seaport towns  
1775: Charles Kemble, English actor, born.  
1776 Gen. Charles Lee refused to reinforce Washington  
1780 About 3,000 British troops left New York on transports for Georgia  
1783 The British evacuated New York city.  
1785 Richard Glover, English poet, died  
1812: Battle of Beresina, French began passage of river under attack from Russians, passage completed November 30 after very great losses  
1814 A theater in Philadelphia was lighted by gas  
1817: John Bigelow, American author and diplomat, born.  
1837. Andrew Carnegie, manufacturer and philanthropist, born  
1844 Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, English painter, died.  
1848: Col. J. C. Fremont started from Fort Pueblo on his fourth exploring expedition  
1850 St. Francis Xavier College at New York opened.  
1854 Rev John Kitto, illustrator of the Bible, died  
1854 John Gibson Lockhart, son-in-law and biographer of Walter Scott, died.  
1856 Chinese rebels captured Kiating  
1858: Vermont passed a personal-liberty bill, aimed at the fugitive-slave law  
1860 Bliss Perry, American author and editor, born  
1861 Legislature of Nevada selected Carson City for the capital  
1862: Confederates raided Pontesville, Md.  
1862 Federal government ordered release of military prisoners  
1862 Force of 4,000 Confederates repulsed in attack on Newbern, N. C.  
1862 Ethelbert Nevin, American composer, born.  
1863: Federals attacked Confederates on Missionary Ridge, and defeated them, pursuing into the night, decisive action in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.  
1863: The "Molly Maguires" became active in the Pennsylvania coal-regions  
1864 Attempt to burn New York by setting 15 fires in as many hotels attributed to agents of Confederates  
1865: Lead-ore mining began in Fayett, Ky.  
1867 Committee of Congress reported in favor of impeaching President Johnson  
1867 The Gallas in Abyssinia in revolt against Theodore  
1870 Wurtemburg joined the North German Confederation  
1870 British Government bought Khedive's shares in Suez Canal  
1878 Kuram fortress, Afghanistan, occupied by the British  
1885 Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Vice-President of United States died  
1886 Drastus Brooks, New York journalist, died.  
1890 At Durham, England, 25,000 colliers struck  
1890 Benjamin P. Stillaber (Mrs. Partington), American humorist died  
1891. French government sent a friendly note to the Pope  
1891 Floriana Felixote became President of Brazil, and recommended the Congress  
1894: Victor Duruy, French historian died.  
1897: George R. Horn, American entomologist died.



1897: Augustus Phillimon, British admiral, died.  
 1899: British under Methuen defeated the Boers at Englin.  
 1899: George Royal Davis, director-general of World's Columbian Exposition, died.  
 1901: United States marines from battleship "Iowa" opened communication at Panama, obstructed by rebels.  
 1902: James Ethan Allen Gibbs, American inventor (sewing machines), died.  
 1902: Thomas P. Ochiltree, American promoter, died.  
 1906: Emperor of Austria insisted on universal suffrage as basis of reforms.  
 1907: The French repulsed attack of 10,000 Arabs in Algeria, losing 1,200.  
 1908: Burning of steamer "Sardinia" in harbor of Valetta, Malta, caused loss of 123 lives.  
 1908: George Alonzo Bartlett, regent Harvard University, died.  
 1908: Sir Henry Clement Wilkinson, Canadian capitalist, died.  
 1911: Philadelphia merchants presented 1,800 complaints against express companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission.  
 1911: Annual Yale-Harvard football game was tied.  
 1911: John Griffith, American Shakespearean actor, died.  
 1911: Frank Warren Hawthorne, American editorial writer, died.  
 1912: Benjamin C. Anderson, American manufacturer, died.  
 1912: James W. McLane, American physician, died.  
 1912: Frank H. Scott, American publisher, died.  
 1912: Isador Rayner, United States Senator (Md.), died.  
 1912: Anna Shaw reelected President of National Woman Suffrage Association.  
 1912: International Socialist Congress at Basel, Switzerland, protested against possible European war over Balkan trouble.

## NOVEMBER 26

Feast-day of: St. Peter, bishop of Alexandria; St. Conrad, bishop of Constance; St. Nicom Menafote; St. Sylvester Gozzolini, founder of the Sylvesterian monks.  
 1120: Prince William, son of Henry I of England, drowned outside Barfleur harbor, France.  
 1330: Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, tried by parliament and condemned.  
 1879: New College at Oxford, England, chartered.  
 1894: Isabella of Castile, patron of Columbus, died.  
 1898: France concluded the treaty of Fleix.  
 1839: John Spottiswood, Scottish ecclesiastical historian, died.  
 1681: Henry Ireton, English Parliamentary general, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, died.  
 1688: Princess Anne fled from London and deserted her father.  
 1688: Philippe Quinault, French dramatist, died.  
 1692: Fort Royal in Canada surrendered to a French ship.  
 1726: Oliver Wolcott, American soldier and statesman, born.  
 1728: Joseph Black, Scottish chemist, born.  
 1768: General Thanksgiving day observance in America because the French were driven out and the West opened.  
 1774: Henry Fox, Baron Holland, father of Charles James Fox, died.  
 1789: John Elwes, English miser, died.  
 1810: Seth Wiles Cheney, American artist, born.

1829: The Nile rose 26 feet instead of 22.  
 1832: First street-railway in America opened between City Hall and 14th Street, New York.  
 1832: Mary E. Walker, American physician, born.  
 1833: Chicago's first newspaper, the *Democrat*, published.  
 1836: John Loudon Macadam, Scottish engineer and road improver, died.  
 1839: George Cary Eggleston, Confederate soldier, journalist and author, born.  
 1851: Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, French general, died.  
 1857: First Australian parliament opened at Melbourne.  
 1861: Convention met at Wheeling to frame a constitution for West Virginia.  
 1862: Grant started his expedition into Mississippi from Tennessee.  
 1862: Sherman ordered to leave Memphis and unite with Grant.  
 1862: Confederates lost 100 prisoners at Cold Knob Mountain, Va.  
 1863: Heavy fighting at Ringgold, Ga.  
 1863: Federals drove Confederates from a commanding position at Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1863: Retreating Confederates followed 20 miles to Tunnel Hill, Ga.  
 1863: Several German states sent troops to support Frederick's claim to the Danish duchies.  
 1867: The trial of Jefferson Davis for treason was postponed.  
 1867: The English parliament appropriated \$10,000,000 for Abyssinian war.  
 1871: Spanish Court-Martial in Cuba condemned eight students to death for scratching the glass plate of a vault.  
 1872: French Assembly adopted a proposal to change constitution to provide for a responsible ministry.  
 1883: Mahomet Ali Osman Digna attacked Suakin and killed Egyptian garrison.  
 1885: Alexander of Bulgaria occupied Pirot Serbia.  
 1889: Fire at Lynn, Mass., spread over 25 acres causing \$1,500,000 loss.  
 1889: German Reichstag adopted the Socialist bill.

1889: French officials in Brazil directed to hold friendly relations with the Republic.  
 1890: Under pressure, the Chinese government granted a concession for a Peking-Siberia telegraph line.  
 1890: Newfoundland agreed not to enforce the Bait Act against Canada.  
 1893: The Matabele under Lobengula were completely subjugated.  
 1895: George Edward Dobson, English sculptor, died.  
 1896: Benjamin Anthon Gould, American astronomer (Harvard), died.  
 1898: United States marines landed at Tientsin to protect legation at Peking.  
 1898: Prince George of Greece appointed high-commissioner for Crete for three years.  
 1901: Joseph Henry Thayer, American educator (Harvard) and author, died.  
 1902: Rev John MacEvilly, Roman Catholic archbishop of Tuam, and primate of Connaught, Ireland, died.  
 1904: General attack on 203-Meter Hill and forts at Port Arthur.  
 1907: Minton Warren, American Latinist (Harvard), died.  
 1908: Alexander Wilson Russell, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1909: Australian Senate confirmed site for new capital.  
 1910: George Riddle, American Shakespearean scholar, died.  
 1910: Robert Walker Tayler, American Federal jurist, died.  
 1910: Moses C. Wetmore, American tobacco manufacturer and trust-fighter, died.  
 1910: Richard Thornton Wilson, American banker, died.  
 1911: The Chinese Regent took an oath to employ no nobles in the government.  
 1911: William Henry Beck, American general, died.  
 1912: Robert Knight, New England cotton-mills owner, died.  
 1912: Princess Marie, Countess of Flanders, mother of Albert, king of Belgium, died.  
 1912: John T. Brush, American base-ball magnate, died.  
 1912: Andrew Carnegie announced that he had placed all his fortune except \$25,000,000 in the Carnegie Corporation of New York.  
 1912: Retrial on appeal began of 106 Terachi plot prisoners, Korea, Baron Yun Chi Ho testified to false confession wrung by fear of torture.  
 1912: A jury at Salem, Mass., rendered a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Ector, Caruso, and Giovannitti, labor leaders, charged with murder in strikes at Lawrence.

## NOVEMBER 27

Feast-day of: St. James Intercelsus; St. Maharsapor, martyr; St. Maximus; St. Virgil of Salzburg.  
 8 B. C.: Horace, Roman lyrical and satirical poet, died.  
 611: Clovis, first king of France, died.  
 602: Maurice, Roman emperor, beheaded at Chalcedon.  
 1237: Battle of Cortenuova; Frederick II defeated Milanese.  
 1332: Battle of Roesebeke, French defeated Flemings.  
 1620: Magellan entered the Pacific ocean.  
 1635: Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de Maintenon, born.  
 1668: Henri François d'Aguesseau, chancellor of France, born.  
 1674: Louis, Chevalier de Rohan, executed for conspiracy.  
 1703: Seven English war-ships wrecked and Eddystone lighthouse destroyed by a storm.  
 1703: Loss from great storm in London estimated at \$10,000,000, in Severn and Thames valleys 8,000 persons perished.  
 1710: Robert Lowth, bishop of London, biblical scholar, born.  
 1727: Artemas Ward, American Revolutionary general, born.  
 1746: Robert R. Livingston, American statesman, born.  
 1778: Washington went into winter quarters at Middlebrook, N. J.  
 1778: John Murray, 2d, British publisher, born.  
 1806: Adelphi Theater at London opened.  
 1815: A new constitution for (Russian) Poland granted, Krakow declared a free republic.  
 1820: Edwin Forrest made his first stage appearance.  
 1833: French bombarded St. John Ulloa and Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
 1856: Walker, with a third company of adventurers, landed in Nicaragua.  
 1863: Federals lost 1,000 men, and Lee 800 at Locust Grove, Va.  
 1863: Chinese Gordon fallen in an attack on Soochow.  
 1864: Federal force attacked Indian camp at Sand Hill, Colo., and killed 131 men, women, and children.  
 1867: Reuben Hyde Walworth, last chancellor of New York, died.  
 1868: Gen. George Custer defeated rebellious Indians on the Washita river, Ind. Ter. (Oklahoma).  
 1870: French army of the North defeated at Amiens.  
 1870: Germans defeated the Garibaldians near Faguse, France.  
 1879: La Fère, after two days' bombardment, surrendered to Germans.  
 1871: An outbreak of indignation followed the execution of students at Havana.  
 1872: French Assembly passed a Trial by Jury bill.  
 1873: Hoosac Tunnel was completed.  
 1875: Mary Anderson, American actress, made her debut.  
 1879: Chileans again defeated the allies at Tarapaca.

1882: Léon Gambetta, French statesman, wounded by accidental pistol shot, died December 31 following.  
 1882: First closure rule adopted in English House of Commons.  
 1885: Eight Indians were hanged for murder at Battleford, Canada.  
 1885: Serbians besieged Widdin, Bulgaria.  
 1886: Observation of Arbor Day began in San Francisco.  
 1890: Census returns showed that United States had population of 62,622,250.  
 1893: Infernal machines received by Emperor William, and Chancellor von Caprivi of Germany.  
 1895: Octavius Brooks Frothingham, American clergyman and author, died.  
 1895: Alexandre Dumas, the younger, French novelist, died.  
 1896: Mathilde Blind, French author and lecturer, died.  
 1898: Unusual storm on New England coast caused great loss of shipping and 115 lives.  
 1898: Charles Walter Coudock, American actor, died.  
 1900: Cushman Kellogg Davis, United States Senator from Minnesota, died.  
 1900: George Washington Wilson, Internal revenue commissioner, died.  
 1901: David Hanson Walte, ex-governor of Colorado, died.  
 1902: Civil war in Colombia ended by treaty.  
 1902: Mints of Slam closed to free coinage of silver.  
 1902: Ashes of Columbus deposited in the Cathedral of Seville.  
 1904: Arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany signed.  
 1907: Australian government agreed to a penny letter-rate to England.  
 1908: Jean Alhier Gaudry, French scientist and author, died.  
 1910: James Oakes, American general, died.  
 1910: Michael Cudahy, American meat-packer and philanthropist, died.  
 1911: Serious royalist demonstrations broke out in Lisbon.  
 1911: Sale by auction of jewels of ex-sultan of Turkey began at Paris.  
 1911: The pope created eighteen cardinals; Falcona, Farley and O'Connell in the United States.  
 1911: German war-ships were recalled from Agadir, Morocco.  
 1911: Irving Bedell Dudley, American diplomat, died.  
 1911: William Maxwell Reid, American historian, died.  
 1911: Benalab Longley Whitman, American clergyman, died.  
 1912: Albert T. Patrick, imprisoned at Sing Sing for the murder of William Marsh Rice, was pardoned by Governor Dix of New York.  
 1912: Serbians occupied Durazzo, on Adriatic coast. Albanian flag raised.  
 1912: Houses in Adrianople set on fire by bombs from aeroplanes.  
 1912: John P. Jones, ex-United States Senator from Nevada, died.

## NOVEMBER 28

Feast-day of: St. Stephen the Younger, martyr; St. James of La Marca, of Ancona, confessor.  
 741: Gregory III, pope (731-741), died.  
 1414: John Huss was arrested for heresy.  
 1468: Dnoks, the Bastard of Orleans, died.  
 1499: Edward Plantagenet, Duke of Warwick, beheaded as conspirator against Henry VII.  
 1666: Battle of Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh, Scotland, Covenanters defeated.  
 1688: James II called for a new parliament and endeavored to treat with William of Orange.  
 1721: Louis Dominique Cartonche, a celebrated French bandit, beheaded.  
 1745: Charles Edward, the Young Pretender made headquarters at Manchester, England.  
 1765: Landing of stamps at Brunswick, N. C. resisted.  
 1787: France obtained the Touron peninsula in Cochin-China, by the treaty of Versailles.  
 1792: Victor Cousin, French moral philosopher, born.  
 1812: George Ticknor Curtis, American author and jurist, born.  
 1829: Anton Gregor Rbnlnstein, Russian pianist and composer, born.  
 1848: Republican Insurrectionists in Rome, Italy, set up a provisional government.  
 1850: Conference of Olmütz held, Austria and Prussia settled Schleswig-Holstein matter for a while.  
 1851: Vincenz Priessnitz, founder of hydropathy, died.  
 1855: Russians in Transcaucasia surrendered to British garrison to Russians after five months' siege.  
 1859: Washington Irving, American novelist and writer, died.  
 1860: Baron C. F. J. Bunsen, Prussian statesman and diplomat, died.  
 1861: Lord Monck became Governor-General of Canada.  
 1862: Two companies of Federal cavalry captured at Hartwood, Va.  
 1862: General Grant's army marched on Holly Springs, Miss.  
 1862: General Marmaduke defeated at Cane Hill, Ark.  
 1863: Confederates made an unsuccessful night attack on one of the defenses of Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1870: Amiens surrendered to the Germans.  
 1870: Prussian parliament voted 100,000,000 thalers to continue the war.  
 1871: Commune leaders were executed in France.

1872: Augustin Morales, President of Bolivia, assassinated.  
 1876: Two legislatures organized in South Carolina.  
 1885: Austria procured an armistice between Bulgaria and Serbia.  
 1889: Fire at Boston caused loss of \$5,000,000.  
 1892: Cabinet crisis in France over Panama Canal.  
 1893: Brazilian rebels defeated government forces at Rio Grande do Sul.  
 1894: Eduard Thierri, French dramatist, died.  
 1895: Murders and atrocities continued in Armenia.  
 1895: Queen Regent of Spain chosen to act as arbitrator in boundary dispute between Colombia Ecuador, and Peru.  
 1898: Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris accepted United States terms.  
 1899: Sortie from Kimberley rushed Boer redoubts.  
 1899: Battle of Modder River; British drove 11,000 Boers from their positions, with a total loss of 461.  
 1900: Frederick Vollette McNair, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1903: Jules Levy, American cornetist, died.  
 1904: Cuban legislature prohibited religious processions in the streets.  
 1904: Alfred Cutler Barnes, American publisher, died.  
 1904: Madame Fanny Jausausch, Polish-American tragic actress, died.  
 1904: William Miller Paxton, ex-president Princeton Seminary, died.  
 1906: Mayor of Schmitz, mayor of San Francisco, arrested on a charge of extortion.  
 1900: Jennie Yeamans, American actress, died.  
 1907: Moroccan army invaded Algiers and forced French to retreat.  
 1908: Explosion in coal mine near Pittsburgh killed 138 miners.  
 1909: It was reported that there were 370,000 employees of the Federal government.  
 1911: Howard Osgood, American Hebraist, died.  
 1912: James Gordon, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, died.  
 1912: Daniel M. Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms United States Senate, died.  
 1912: Edward Curtis, American physician and scientist, died.  
 1912: English woman suffrage agitators began practice of pouring ink and acids into public mail boxes.

## NOVEMBER 29

Feast-day of: St. Saturninus, martyr; St. Rabod, bishop of Utrecht, confessor.  
 1268: Clement IV, pope (1265-1268), died.  
 1290: Elcanor of Castile, queen of Edward I of England, died.  
 1314: Philippe le Bel, king of France, died.  
 1330: Roger Mortimer, paramour of Isabella of England, executed.  
 1343: Philip VI, of France put fifteen barons to death on suspicion that they favored England.  
 1378: Charles IV., emperor of Germany, died.  
 1489: Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England, queen of James IV of Scotland, born.  
 1531: Sir Philip Sidney, English poet and hero, born.  
 1627: John Ray, English naturalist, born.  
 1632: Frederick V., Elector Palatine, son-in-law of James I, of England, died.  
 1661: Bishop Brian Walton, editor of the *Polyptot Bible*, died.  
 1682: Prince Rupert, of Bavaria, Cavalier, general in the English civil war, died.  
 1693: The English bombarded St. Malo in France.  
 1694: Marcello Malpighi, Italian anatomist, died.  
 1722: Benjamin Chew, American jurist, born.  
 1727: Ezra Stiles, American educator, president of Yale University, born.  
 1729: Indians massacred French colonists at Natchez, Miss.  
 1760: Beltré, French commander at Detroit, surrendered to the English.  
 1773: "Sons of Liberty" reorganized at New York.  
 1775: An American privateer captured three British ships.  
 1790: Amos Bronson Alcott, American author, born.  
 1803: Battle of Argau, India, Wellesley victor.  
 1811: Wendell Phillips, American orator and reformer, born.  
 1814: The London *Times* was first printed by steam-power.  
 1816: Morrison B. Waite, Chief Justice United States Supreme Court, born.  
 1820: The first genuine Italian opera in America presented in New York.  
 1825: The completion of the Erie and Champlain canals celebrated in New York.  
 1832: Louisa M. Alcott, American novelist, born.  
 1847: Marcus Whitman and party massacred in Oregon by Indians.  
 1848: King of Prussia moved the Assembly from Frankfurt to Brandenburg Castle.  
 1850: Saturn's inner ring discovered by William B. Dawes, England.  
 1853: John Mitchell, Irish exile, escaped from Tasmania, reached San Francisco, Cal.  
 1854: Armed bands from Missouri took possession of polls at Kansas election.  
 1857: Alfonso XII, king of Spain, born.  
 1861: Federals victors at Blackwater Creek, Mo.  
 1862: Federals in force occupied Brazos, Santiago and Brownsville, Texas.  
 1863: Confederates withdrew from before Knoxville, Tenn.

M

Disputed  
Pronoun-  
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1864. Federals defeated Confederate attack at **Spring Hill, Tenn**  
 1868 Lawrence Kearny, commodore, U S Navy, died  
 1869 Treaty for annexation of **San Domingo** to the United States negotiated  
 1870 Sorties from Paris repulsed with great loss to the French  
 1872 Horace Greeley, founder of the *New York Tribune*, died  
 1878 Louis Godey, founder of *Godey's Lady's Book*, died  
 1889 A plot to kill Hungarian premier **Tisza**, discovered  
 1889 France, Switzerland, and the United States recognized the **Brazilian Republic**  
 1889 Martin F Tupper, English poet, died  
 1892 Alexander H Wyant, American landscape painter, died  
 1895 Count Edward F J Taaffe, premier of Austria, died  
 1899 Prince di Ruspoli, mayor of Rome, died  
 1900 The Germans seized Chinese astronomical instruments over 200 years old  
 1900 President Brown, of the Transvaal, was sympathetically received in Paris  
 1901 Captains of foreign warships took government of Colon from rebels and gave it to Colombian government officials  
 1901 Thomas Clarke Luby, Irish agitator and founder of the Fenian movement, died  
 1901 Francisco Pi y Margall, Spanish leader of republicans, died  
 1903 Theodore Lorenzo Selp, president Muhlenberg College, died  
 1906 Elisha Dyer, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, died  
 1906 Samuel Spencer, American railroad magnate, died  
 1907 Leon Jastremski, American general (Confederate), died  
 1909 Prohibition amendment defeated in **Alabama**  
 1910 Dorance Atravater, American soldier, who made secret record of Federal deaths in Andersonville prison, died  
 1910 Matthew Henry Buckham, president University of Vermont, died

1910 George Frederik Seward, American diplomat and financier, died  
 1910 Sylvester Fitchian Scovel, ex-president Vassar University, died  
 1911 A concerted rebel attack on **Anking, China**, failed  
 1911 The new cardinals received their blessings from the Pope  
 1912 A negro murderer, after seven trials on ground of technicalities, was finally condemned and hanged at **Waxahachie, Tex**

## NOVEMBER 30

Feast-day of St Andrew, apostle, Sts. Sapor and Isaac, bishops **Mahanes, Abraham, and Simeon**, martyrs, St. Narses and companions  
 408 B. C. Euripides, Greek dramatist, died  
 1016 Edmund Ironside, colleague of King Canute, assassinated  
 1181 Henry, the Lion of **Bavaria**, dispossessed by the German emperor, Frederick, humiliated himself at diet of Erfurt  
 1215 Innocent III confirmed deposition of **Orto IV**  
 1530 Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, minister of Henry VIII of England, died  
 1540 Sir Henry Savile, English scholar and mathematician, born  
 1652 Naval battle off **Dungeness** headland, southern Kent, England, Dutch defeated English  
 1654 John Seiden, English politician and legal writer, died  
 1667 Jonathan Swift, British author, born  
 1678 The Disabling Act, excluding Catholics from Parliament, passed  
 1699 William Penn reached his American province  
 1700 Battle of **Narva**, Swedes under Charles XII defeated Russians  
 1760 Maurice, Marshal Saxe, French soldier, died  
 1761 John Dollond, English optician, died  
 1776 Washington occupied **Trenton, N J**  
 1776 British Commander Howe issued a proclamation of pardon to American rebels

1782 Adams, Franklin, Jay, and Laurens signed preliminary peace treaty with Great Britain  
 1785 John Adams demanded that England surrender frontier posts  
 1800 French army of 8,000 surrendered to British squadron in Haiti  
 1807 Bonaparte advanced into Poland to meet Russians  
 1809 Mark Lemon, English dramatist and writer, born  
 1821 Haitians lawless proclaimed their independence of Spain  
 1832 The French, under Gerard, besieged **Antwerp**  
 1835 Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), American author and humorist, born  
 1853 Russians destroyed Turkish fleet at **Sinope**, on Black Sea  
 1855 Riots broke out at **Dallarat, Australia**, culminating December 3, in death of 30 rioters and several soldiers  
 1861 England ordered its minister to leave the United States at the end of seven days if Mason and Slidell were not set at liberty  
 1862 James Sheridan Knowles, English dramatist died  
 1863 General Meade declined battle with Lee at **Mine Run, Va**, and returned to Washington  
 1863 Federals occupied **Fort Esperanza, Texas**  
 1864 Battle of **Franklin**, near Nashville, Tenn. Federals fell back at night on Nashville  
 1864 Patrick R Cleburne, major-general (Confederate), killed at Franklin  
 1868 Mississippi ratified constitution (of May, 1868), but did not disfranchise Confederates  
 1868 Cathedral at **Sydney, New South Wales** consecrated  
 1869 Texas ratified a new constitution  
 1870 French temporarily successful in **Paris**: French temporarily successful  
 1889 **Brazilian Republic** adopted the old flag  
 1891 Sir Thomas Clinton Murdoch, Canadian premier, died

1894 Joseph Emerson Brown, ex-Governor of Georgia and Senator, died  
 1895 The Hovas in Madagascar, inspired by anti-foreigner sentiment, destroyed missions  
 1895 John Scott, ex-Senator from Pennsylvania, died  
 1896 William Stefnaw, American (plano) manufacturer, died  
 1897 Henry Drisler, American Latinist and Hellenist (Columbia), died  
 1898 United States of Central America formally dissolved  
 1899 General Blanco, Spanish commander, left **Cuba**  
 1900 Oscar Wilde, English dramatist and poet, died  
 1901 Pu Chun, heir-apparent to the Chinese throne, was disinherited  
 1904 Japanese captured 203-meter **Hill**  
 1905 Ensign McChesney, American art educator (Syracuse University), died  
 1907 George Frederick Shradz, American surgeon and author, died  
 1909 Karl Theodor, duke of Bavaria, eyespecialist, died  
 1909 Thomas Augustine Hendrick, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died  
 1909 Charles Stewart Smith, American art collector and philanthropist, died  
 1910 James Mace, English ex-conviction heavy-weight pugilist, died  
 1910 Julia Wyatt, American actress (created the rôle of "Topsy" in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*), died  
 1911 The Standard Oil Company ceased to exist as a trust under the court's dissolution decree  
 1911 Bert K Canfield, American artist, died  
 1911 Henry Mansell, American missionary (India), died  
 1912 Norman Shaw, British architect, died  
 1912 Two buildings of Maryland Agricultural College at College Park, Md., burned, loss, \$150,000  
 1912 English team won International Davis cup in tennis tournament, Melbourne, Australia  
 1912 Turkey and Balkan allies reached preliminary peace agreement

## DECEMBER

## DECEMBER 1

Feast-day of St. Elgius or Eloy, hishop of Noyon, confessor  
 1093 Anna Comnena, Byzantine princess and historian, born  
 1125 Henry I, of England, died in Normandy  
 1252 Blanche of Castile, queen of Louis VIII of France, died  
 1521 Leo X, pope (1513-21), died  
 1610 Portugal threw off the yoke of Spain  
 1611 House of Commons presented the Grand Remonstrance to Charles I  
 1648 Charles I, of England, taken by the army and confined in Hurst Castle  
 1664 Connecticut surrendered all claim to Long Island  
 1666 Sir James Ware, English antiquary, died  
 1671 John Kelli, Scottish mathematician and physicist born  
 1723 Susan Centlivre, English dramatist, died  
 1741 Samuel Kirkland, founder of Hamilton College born  
 1755 Maurice Greene, English composer of sacred music, died  
 1770 James Hogg, Scottish poet ("the Ettrick Shepherd"), born  
 1775 Generals Arnold and Montgomery united their forces on the St Lawrence  
 1777 Baron Steuben arrived at Portland, Me., and offered his services to the Americans  
 1777 French ship "l'Heureux" arrived at Portsmouth, N H, with arms and munitions for the United States  
 1777 Congress at York, Pa., asked Washington to appoint Lafayette to a command  
 1782 Loyalists, or American Tories, began to leave the country in great numbers  
 1787 Riots broke out in England against cotton machinery  
 1789 Wm C Lane, soldier, Governor of Missouri, born  
 1792 Francis Granger, American statesman, born  
 1795 James Whitcomb, Senator and Governor of Indiana born  
 1797 Oliver Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut died  
 1807 Jerome Bonaparte made king of Westphalia  
 1811 Five steamboats ran on the Hudson river between Albany and New York city  
 1815 Clark Mills, American sculptor, born  
 1816 Baltimore first lighted by gas; the first American city so lighted  
 1821 Sir Thomas Brisbane became Governor of New South Wales and introduced free institutions  
 1821 The Compact or constitutive law was signed by the deputies of Costa Rica  
 1822 Dom Pedro I crowned emperor of Brazil  
 1823 Alexander I, czar of Russia died  
 1826 William Mahone, American soldier and Senator, born  
 1826 Serrano Watson, American botanist, born  
 1830 Matilda Heron, American actress, born  
 1840 Battle of **Kotri**, in Sind, British victorious  
 1841 George Birkbeck, English educator and philanthropist died

1842 Frederick S Church, American artist, born  
 1848 Francis Joseph, of Austria, declared of age  
 1848 Louis Napoleon announced himself candidate for the presidency of France  
 1849 Ebenezer Elliott, English poet (*Anti-Corn-Law Rhymer*), died  
 1862 Confederates defeated near **Charlestown, Va**  
 1864 William Lewis Dayton, Senator for New Jersey and diplomat, died  
 1865 Opposition of the people of Greece forced the Danish adviser to retire  
 1866 The French people presented a gold medal to Lincoln's widow  
 1866 First patent issued for a typewriter  
 1867 Riotous demonstrations at funerals of executed Fenians, in Dublin, Ireland  
 1868 Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor, burned  
 1869 The Hudson's Bay Company transferred its governmental functions to the Dominion of Canada  
 1875 England sent a special mission to examine finances of Egypt  
 1875 Statue of Bonaparte replaced on Vendôme column at Paris  
 1879 Attempt on life of the Czar of Russia  
 1879 Steamer "Borussia" from Liverpool sunk in Atlantic ocean, 290 lives lost  
 1880 Manuel Gonzalez became President of Mexico  
 1881 Bismarck defeated in Reichstag on a financial question  
 1882 The Khedive issued a proclamation of amnesty  
 1882 Titus Coan, early American missionary to Hawaii, died  
 1882 Porfirio Diaz inaugurated President of Mexico  
 1886 British Home-Rule Union formed  
 1887 Jules Grévy resigned the French presidency  
 1890 The Cherokee strip in Indian Territory was cleared of intruders  
 1891 Austria decided to take part in Chicago's world's fair  
 1891 German possessions in Southwest Africa sold to a syndicate  
 1893 Public debt statement of United States for a year showed a deficit of \$75,000,000  
 1893 German Reichstag revoked decree expelling the Jesuits  
 1893 Bulgarian ex-convict officer confessed to having been hired to kill Prince Ferdinand  
 1894 British government warned Turkey against slaughter of the Armenians  
 1894 An armed revolt broke out in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil  
 1894 Henry Martyn Storrs, American clergyman, died  
 1897 City of Montevideo under martial law, and prominent citizens banished  
 1897 Nelson Grosvenor Williams, American general and painter, died  
 1899 Henry S Wingard, American theologian died  
 1901 Margaret Eleanor Crocker, American philanthropist died  
 1901 Henry Clarke Houghton, American otologist, died  
 1902 Thomas Henry French, American dramatic publisher, died  
 1903 Troops of Sultan of Morocco killed Jews at **Tes**  
 1903 The Dreyfus case in France was reopened

1903 Cyrus Edson, American sanitarian, died  
 1907 William Cauldwell, American journalist, died  
 1908 Francis Marlin Caldwell, treasurer of the society of Cincinnati, died  
 1911 James B and John J McNamara pleaded guilty at Los Angeles, Cal, to complicity in dynamite outrages  
 1911 Persia having refused to dismiss Shuster, Russia ordered an advance on Teheran  
 1911 Henry de la Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, head of Beresford family, died  
 1911 William Emerson Damon, American naturalist and author, died  
 1911 Charles Spencer Francis, American journalist and diplomat, died  
 1912 Rudolph J Meyer, former president of St Louis University, died  
 1912 Robert Collyer, American clergyman (Unitarian), died  
 1912 Official count showed that Idaho had adopted Initiative and Recall by majority of two to one

## DECEMBER 2

Feast-day of St Bibiana, virgin and martyr  
 1254 Battle of Foggia, Italy, papal party driven from Sicily  
 1552 Francisco Xavier, Roman Catholic missionary in China and Japan, died  
 1594 Gerard Mercator (Kaufmann), Flemish geographer, died  
 1697 National thanksgiving in England for return of peace  
 1722 Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, regent of France, died  
 1760 John Breckenridge, Kentucky statesman, born  
 1775 United States Congress voted to employ foreign engineers  
 1776 General Lee crossed the Hudson at Haverstraw  
 1780 Gen Nathaniel Greene assumed command of American army in the South  
 1792 The Prussians recaptured **Frankfort**  
 1804 Bonaparte crowned emperor of France at Notre Dame by Pope Pius VII  
 1805 British transport "Aurora" wrecked with loss of 300 lives  
 1806 Battle of Austerlitz, Bonaparte victorious  
 1814 Andrew Jackson arrived at New Orleans, La., to take command against British  
 1816 First savings bank in the United States opened at Philadelphia  
 1823 The Monroe Doctrine was enunciated in President's message to United States Congress  
 1824 First Mechanic's Institute opened at London  
 1830 Portugal asked Great Britain's help to suppress disorders  
 1832 Rosas, dictator of Buenos Aires was deposed after three years  
 1848 Ferdinand of Austria abdicated the imperial throne in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph  
 1851 Coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, he became dictator  
 1852 Pintos became governor of Buenos Aires through a revolution  
 1852 Louis Napoleon proclaimed emperor of the French as Napoleon III

1853 Amelia Ople, English novelist, died  
 1854 Austria joined the alliance against Russia  
 1856 Hugh Miller, Scottish geologist, died  
 1859 John Brown, the would-be emancipator of slaves, hanged in Virginia  
 1861 Lyman Trumbull of Illinois introduced in the United States Senate a bill to confiscate property of rebels and free their slaves  
 1861 Congress gave Captain Wilkes a vote of thanks on the "Trent" affair  
 1861 The Napoleon wharf at Antwerp burned, 25 lives and over \$2,000,000 lost  
 1861 Federal forces captured King George Court House, Va  
 1862 Herzegovinians revolted against the Turks  
 1863 Federals defeated in fights at Pocahontas, Miss  
 1863 Hardee superseded Bragg in command of Confederate forces in Tennessee  
 1863 Ground broken for the Union Pacific Railway  
 1866 The French soldiers left Rome  
 1870 French army of the Loire defeated by the Germans at Bazoche  
 1873 Amnesty granted to political offenders on 25th anniversary of Austrian emperor's accession  
 1874 Civil war in the Argentine Republic, government victorious  
 1877 The Galeka tribe defeated and driven from their lands by the British in Cape Colony  
 1878 British under Roberts defeated Gurkhas at Pelwar Pass  
 1879 Chinese rebel chief Li-yang-tsal was captured  
 1883 At Prague, Bohemia, 45 socialists sentenced to prison terms  
 1883 Austrian Reichsrath occupied its new house at Vienna  
 1884 Germany protested against annexation of New Guinea to Australia  
 1884 Great bank frauds discovered in Austria, some culprits committed suicide  
 1885 Serbia made unacceptable peace proposals to Bulgaria  
 1885 Italians assumed the government of Massowah  
 1886 Stock Exchange panic in San Francisco  
 1887 Lord Mayor of Dublin sentenced to imprisonment for publishing proceedings of suppressed political meetings  
 1888 Germany and England blockaded the coast of British East Africa  
 1889 Snow in Austria blocked traffic for 36 hours  
 1889 Anti-Slavery Conference advised the establishment of military stations with exceptional powers in Africa  
 1890 Revolutions in Italy attempt of Pierola's supporters in Port suppressed  
 1890 Count Kalnoky opened at Vienna a commercial conference between Austria and Germany  
 1891 Arizona voted for a constitution  
 1891 U S armored cruiser "New York" launched at Philadelphia  
 1892 Argentine cabinet crisis settled by resignations  
 1892 Jay Gould, American speculator, died  
 1897 Austrian government submitted civil marriage bill to the diet  
 1897 New French ministry formed by Casimir Perier

1893. Fort Villegagnon, held by Brazilian rebels destroyed.  
 1895. Bull Run battle-field sold for from \$3 to \$6 an acre.  
 1897. Alonzo S. Kimball, American physicist, died.  
 1898. Jeanie Parker (Champney), American actress, died.  
 1899. John Insley Blair, American railroad magnate and philanthropist, died.  
 1900. Joseph W. McClurg, ex-Governor of Mississippi, died.  
 1902. Robert Earl, Justice New York Court of Appeals died.  
 1903. Henry H. Hadley, American temperance promoter, died.  
 1904. Mrs. George Henry Gilbert, American actress, died.  
 1901. Chauncey Forward Black, ex-Lieut. Governor of Pennsylvania, died.  
 1908. Revolt in Haiti; President Nord Alexis deposed and exiled.  
 1909. Henry Martyn Adams, American military engineer, died.  
 1909. William Alfred Packard, American Lotulist (Princeton), died.  
 1910. Eugene Ass Carr, American general, died.  
 1910. James Brooks Dill, American corporation lawyer, died.  
 1910. Jos. Maria Figueras-Chiques, Chief Justice of Porto Rico, died.  
 1910. William Pryor Letchworth, American benefactor, died.  
 1910. Chanology Moore Williams, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1911. An Australian Antarctic expedition under Dr. Douglas Mawson sailed from Hobart, Tasmania.  
 1911. Senator Claudio Victoria was elected provisional president of Santo Domingo.  
 1911. King George and Queen Mary landed at Bombay.  
 1911. Father John Pierre Frieden (S. J.), president St. Louis (Mo.) University, died.  
 1911. "Tod" Schneider, American aviator, killed in flight.  
 1912. Albert K. Smiley, American educator and humanitarian, died.  
 1912. Otis Bardwell Dolse, American composer and music teacher, died.  
 1912. Triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, renewed for three years.  
 1912. Italian Court of Cassation at Rome confirmed conviction of Camorristas at Viterbo.  
 1912. United States Supreme Court upheld a South Dakota statute forbidding sale in one locality of any commodity at lower advance price than in another.  
 1912. The Supreme Court of the United States ordered the dissolution of the Harriman Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway merger as a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

## DECEMBER 3

Feast day of: St. Lucius, king and confessor, St. Birinus, St. Sola, hermit, St. Francis Xavier.  
 63 B. C. Cicero made his third speech against Catiline.  
 1137. Emperor Lothaire II died and the Hohenstaufen reign.  
 1167. Cities of Northern Italy formed a greater Lombard league.  
 1431. Luigi Pulci, Italian poet, born.  
 1592. Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, Italian commander, died.  
 1615. City of Para, in Brazil, founded by Cabelda.  
 1621. James I., of England, forsoke the House of Commons to inquire into affairs of state.  
 1642. Cardinal Mazarin became prime minister of France.  
 1751. George Cabot, American statesman and first Secretary of the Navy, born.  
 1753. Samuel Crompton, inventor of spinning-mule, born.  
 1755. Gilbert Stuart, American portrait-painter, born.  
 1756. Aaron Ogden, American soldier and Governor of New Jersey, born.  
 1766. Robert Bloomfield, English poet, born.  
 1771. Isaac T. Hopper, American philanthropist, born.  
 1776. First newspaper in New Jersey is issued at Burlington.  
 1779. John Chambers, Kentucky legislator and territorial Governor of Iowa, died.  
 1796. Francis P. Kendrick, archbishop of Baltimore, born.  
 1800. Battle of Hohenlinden, French defeated Austria.  
 1806. Henry A. Wise, American statesman, born.  
 1810. Mary Putnam, American author, born.  
 1818. Illinois admitted to the Union.  
 1820. John Duke Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, born.  
 1823. Giovanni Belzoni, explorer of Egyptian antiquities, died.  
 1826. George B. McClellan, general, U. S. Army, born.  
 1839. Frederick VI., king of Denmark, died.  
 1846. British concluded an advantageous treaty with Sultan of Borneo.  
 1849. General Belzu became President of Bolivia through a revolution.  
 1850. A treaty of amnesty proclaimed in Germany.  
 1851. Paris rioters defeated by the troops.  
 1854. Insurgent miners at Ballarat, Victoria entrenched themselves at the Eureka stockade.  
 1855. Robert Montgomery, English poet, died.  
 1857. Christian Rauch, German sculptor, died.

1861. House of Representatives divided on the slavery question, by rejecting the Crittenden resolutions, 71 to 65.  
 1861. United States navy reported to number 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 22,000 men.  
 1861. United States army reported to have a strength of 660,971, of whom 640,637 were volunteers.  
 1861. Confederates defeated at Salem, Mo.  
 1862. Louisiana loyalists sent two members to United States Congress.  
 1862. Skirmish at Oxford, Miss., resulted in Confederate loss of 92 prisoners.  
 1863. Longstreet raised siege of Knoxville, and retreated before Gen. Sherman.  
 1864. Sherman's army, marching to the sea, occupied Millen, Ga.  
 1864. Hood with large Confederate army invested Nashville, Tenn.  
 1867. French troops left Rome to embark for France.  
 1870. Germans began the bombardment of Belfort.  
 1873. Ultramontanes in German Reichstag defeated the government in restricting the press.  
 1874. Queen Victoria received four volumes of thanks from France.  
 1874. Peruvian insurrectionists defeated near Tarata.  
 1875. A clerk in the Bank of Belgium convicted of thefts of \$4,000,000.  
 1879. Cuban insurgents totally defeated at Placeta.  
 1879. Mtesa and his chiefs prohibited both Christianity and Mohammedanism in Uganda.  
 1881. Electric street lighting began in Philadelphia.  
 1882. Arabi Pasha pleaded guilty of rebellion in Egypt and was sentenced to death, then banished for life instead.  
 1883. Chile and Bolivia signed a peace-treaty.  
 1884. German Reichstag repealed portions of the ecclesiastical laws.  
 1887. French electors chose Sadi Carnot as President of France.  
 1889. First State legislature in North Dakota met.  
 1889. Austria warned Serbia that newspaper attacks on the former must stop.  
 1891. Imperialists defeated Chinese insurgents.  
 1894. Hawaii shaken by an earthquake.  
 1901. Arthur (Colfax) Grissom, American author and editor, died.  
 1903. Abel Leonard, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1903. John Barlett, American literary agent, died.  
 1907. Allen Thomas, American general (Confederate) and diplomat, died.  
 1910. Mary Baker (Elder) Eddy, Christian Science leader, died.  
 1910. Wesley Merritt, American general, died.  
 1911. Mongolia declared its independence and expelled Chinese officials from its capital.  
 1911. About 10,000 Persians appealed to the American minister for support against Russia.  
 1911. Walter Simonds Franklin, American civil engineer, died.  
 1911. Thomas Teignmouth Shore, canon of Worcester, chaplain to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., died.  
 1911. George Francis Faxon Wilde, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.  
 1912. Edward A. Skinner, Supreme Treasurer of Royal Arcanum, died.  
 1912. Fourteen-day armistice signed by all participants in Balkan War except Greece.

## DECEMBER 4

Feast-day of: St. Clement, churchfather St. Barbara; St. Marthas, St. Siran of Berry, St. Anno of Cologee, St. Osmond, bishop and confessor.  
 1344. John XXII., pope (1316-34), died.  
 1585. John Cotton, Puritan divine, born.  
 1642. Armand Jean Duplessis, due de Richelieu, French statesman, died.  
 1642. The death of Richelieu celebrated by booties and general rejoicing throughout France.  
 1649. William Drummond, Scottish poet, died.  
 1679. Thomas Hobbes, English philosophical writer, died.  
 1692. Penn held an assembly at Chester, Pa. to organize the colony.  
 1732. John Gay, English poet and dramatist, died.  
 1736. Thomas Godfrey, American poet, born.  
 1745. Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," entered Derby.  
 1757. Eddystone lighthouse burned.  
 1777. Jeanne Bernard, Madame Recamier, French society leader, born.  
 1777. Howe attempted to surprise Washington near Whitemarsh Pa.  
 1777. Lafayette appointed to succeed General Stephens.  
 1783. Washington took leave of his officers.  
 1793. Thomas Carlyle, Scottish historian and essayist, born.  
 1798. Luigi Galvani, Italian physicist and discoverer of galvanism, died.  
 1804. Dr. John Kitto, Biblical illustrator, born.  
 1808. Bonaparte entered Madrid, Spain.  
 1809. Bonaparte abolished the Inquisition.  
 1811. British war frigate "Saldanha" wrecked on the Irish coast, 320 lives lost.  
 1816. Benjamin Stillman, Jr., American chemist, born.  
 1818. John Le Conte, American physicist, born.  
 1829. Robert Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool, English statesman, died.

1832. The French bombarded the citadel at Antwerp.  
 1838. Dingaan, Zulu chief, massacred 800 Boers, the settlers saved from extermination by Andries Pretorius.  
 1839. Samuel Butler, bishop of Lichfield, English scholar, died.  
 1843. Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Justice of New York, born.  
 1858. Insurrection of Pedro Gallo broke out in Chile.  
 1859. Australian Colony of Queensland established; Geo. F. Bowen, Governor.  
 1860. Railroad from Cape Town to Wellington opened.  
 1861. United States Senate expelled John C. Breckinridge for treason.  
 1861. Secretary S. P. Chase introduced fiscal scheme for a National Banking System.  
 1862. General Banks sailed from New York with no expedition for New Orleans.  
 1862. Provisional government of Greece introduced universal suffrage.  
 1865. Congress appointed a committee to consider reconstruction.  
 1866. Chileans seized the Bolivian forts.  
 1870. Orleans, France, again surrendered to the Germans.  
 1871. French territory held by Germans was put in state of siege.  
 1881. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, major-general, U. S. Volunteers, died.  
 1883. Count Khun-Hedervary became Ban of Croatia, Hungary.  
 1884. British raised their flag at St. Luella's Bay, Zululand.  
 1884. British discovered coast of Walfisch Bay to Cape Colony.  
 1889. Stanley and Emin Pasha reached Bragamoye, in German East Africa.  
 1920. Announcement made of theft of all jewels belonging to Brazilian royal family.  
 1921. H. L. Norcross demanded \$1,250,000 from Russell Sage, and then dropped a bag containing dynamite, which exploded killing himself.  
 1891. Austria removed prohibition on American pork.  
 1892. Foreign consuls at Tientsin asked for naval protection.  
 1894. Japan demanded that China send an ambassador to sue for peace.  
 1891. Oden Bowie, ex-Governor of Maryland, died.  
 1894. Leon Abbott, Governor of New Jersey, died.  
 1897. Adolph Heinrich Anton Magnus Neundorff, German-American musical director, died.  
 1899. Henry Hotto, American comedian, died.  
 1902. Alfred Ellab Buck, American diplomat, died.  
 1903. William McKendree Springer, American statesman and jurist, died.  
 1905. Samuel Adams Drake, American historian, died.  
 1906. Andrew Peter Wiswell, Chief Justice of Maine, died.  
 1907. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, American sugar refiner, died.  
 1910. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, American general, died.  
 1911. Supreme Court upheld indictments in Alaska coal-land frauds.  
 1911. Persian National Council telegraphed United States Congress for aid.  
 1911. John D. Rockefeller resigned presidency of the Standard Oil Company.  
 1912. Julius H. Stahel, major-general, U. S. Volunteers, died.  
 1912. Phoebe Davies (Mrs. Joseph R. Grissom), American actress, died.  
 1912. Archibald Grace colonel, U. S. Army, died.  
 1912. Japanese cabinet headed by Marquis Saionji resigned.  
 1912. Kaiser Wilhelm II. revived Bismarck's rule against marriage of German diplomats with foreigners.

## DECEMBER 5

Feast-day of: St. Crispina, martyr St. Sabas, martyr St. Nicetius, bishop of Trier.  
 63 B. C. Cicero as consul caused Catiline conspirators to be executed.  
 1422. Duke of Gloucester became protector of England.  
 1537. The expulsion of all Gipsies from England was ordered.  
 1560. Francis II., of France, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, died.  
 1560. Charles IX. became king of France.  
 1639. Sir Henry Wotton, English poet and writer, died.  
 1648. English Parliament approved the king's proposals as a basis for settlement.  
 1661. Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, minister of Queen Anne, born.  
 1757. Battle of Leuthen; Frederick the Great defeated superior Austrian force.  
 1782. Martin Van Buren, 8th President of the United States, born.  
 1791. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, German composer, died.  
 1795. John Bewick, English wood-carver, died.  
 1811. David Van Nostrand, American publisher, born.  
 1812. Bonaparte put Murat in command of the army retreating from Russia and hastened to Paris.  
 1813. The Allies entered and held Liebeck, Germany.  
 1819. Frederick Leopold, Count Stolberg, German poet, died.  
 1922. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, American educator, born.  
 1821. James Sargent, American inventor, born.  
 1831. Ex-President John Q. Adams entered Congress and remained for 17 years a member from Massachusetts.  
 1835. The French took Mascara, Algeria, and fired the city.

1838. Governor of Lower Canada offered \$5,000 for arrest of Papineau the rebel.  
 1839. Eoglaod established a uniform rate of letter postage.  
 1839. George A. Custer, American soldier, born.  
 1845. Sir Robert Peel resigned as premier, but again resumed office when Lord Russell failed to form a ministry.  
 1848. Prussian National Assembly dissolved and a new constitution promulgated.  
 1850. The Prussians began to retire from Hesse-Cassel.  
 1851. Reception and honors to Louis Kossuth at New York.  
 1853. France, Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia united against Russia to preserve integrity of Turkey.  
 1861. The Kentucky Federal Home Guard defeated at Brownsville.  
 1862. Federals and Confederates fought at Coffeeville, Miss., Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Helena, Ark.  
 1864. German diet consented to the withdrawal of troops from Schleswig-Holstein.  
 1865. Chile joined Peru against Spain.  
 1865. United States House of Representatives passed resolution pledging faith of the nation for payment of public debt.  
 1866. United States House of Representatives repealed act authorizing President to grant amnesty.  
 1867. France announced its determination never to seize Rome.  
 1867. Chester Dwyer, American botanist and educator, died.  
 1868. Cadiz, in Spain, revolted.  
 1870. Rome made the capital of Italy.  
 1870. Germans occupied Rouen.  
 1872. Harry W. Pillsbury, chess genius, born.  
 1876. Brooklyn theater burned, with loss of 295 lives.  
 1880. Salvation Army recognized in Ghent, Belgium.  
 1889. Austrian legislature voted to include suburbs in the City of Vienna.  
 1889. Portuguese hauled down British flag in East Africa.  
 1890. Brazilian Republic recognized by Germany.  
 1891. U. S. cruiser "Montgomery" was launched at Baltimore.  
 1891. Brazil decided to separate church and state.  
 1891. Dom Pedro II., emperor of Brazil, died.  
 1897. Charles Mettaw, American architect, died.  
 1897. Alice Wellington, American author, died.  
 1899. Monroe Leland Hayward, Senator from Nebraska, died.  
 1900. William Wirt Henry, American lawyer and historian, died.  
 1900. Abby Sage Richardson, American author, died.  
 1902. Henry Stephae Cutler, American organist and composer, died.  
 1904. James Noble Tynes, ex-post-office official, died.  
 1905. Woodbury Kane, American yachtsman, died.  
 1907. Clara Bloodgood, American actress, died.  
 1907. Edward Hicks Magill, ex-president Swarthmore College, died.  
 1908. Joseph Bullock Coghlan, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1909. Daniel Ayres Goodsell, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1910. Christian Archibald Herter, American pharmacologist (Columbia) died.  
 1911. James B. McNamara was sentenced to imprisonment for life and John J. McNamora for fifteen years for Los Angeles dynamiting.  
 1911. Italians occupied oasis outside Tripoli after stubborn fight.  
 1911. Supreme Court refused stay of proceedings in indicted meat-packer's case.  
 1911. German chancery stated empire's case in Moroccan controversy.  
 1912. Lansing Rowan, American actress, died.  
 1912. United States House of Representatives passed bill for physical valuation of railroads, with amendment empowering Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate issues of stocks and bonds.  
 1912. Duluth, Minn. adopted commission form of government.  
 1912. Flood decision gave the California vote in 1912 national election to the Progressive candidates.

## DECEMBER 6

Feast-day of: St. Nicholas, archbishop of Myra, St. Peter Paschal, bishop and martyr.  
 1185. Alfonso I., king of Portugal, died.  
 1332. Clement VI., pope (1342-52), died.  
 1421. Henry VI., king of England, born.  
 1476. Baldassare Castiglione, Italian diplomat and writer, born.  
 1492. Columbus discovered island of Haiti and named it Hispaniola.  
 1534. Giron, a Spanish rebel against the Judges, defeated and executed at Lima, Peru.  
 1531. Cardinal Pole, pope's legate, absolved the English clergy from offenses against Roman Catholic church incurred during reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI.  
 1608. General George Monk, duke of Alchester, became English soldier, born.  
 1637. Sir Edmund Andros, royal Governor of New England, born.  
 1648. Pride's Purge left only 60 members in attendance in English Parliament, remnant called "Rump" Parliament.  
 1718. Nicholas Rowe, English dramatist, died.





1912: Austria borrowed \$50,000,000 to meet expenses incurred on account of Balkan War.  
1912: A 14-inch coast-defense gun burst during test at Sandy Hook, N. J.

## DECEMBER 10

Feast-day of: St. Eulalia, virgin and martyr, St. Melchisedech, pope.  
1497: Isabella, first European settlement in America, founded in Hispaniola (now Haiti).  
1509: The League of Cambrai formed by the pope, Austria, France, and Spain against Venice.  
1626: Edmund Gunter, English mathematician, died.  
1643: Montrose invaded and ravaged Argyleshire in Scotland.  
1672: A monthly post was started between New York and Boston.  
1702: Marlborough was made a duke for services.  
1710: Battle of Villa Viclosa; Austrians defeated.  
1775: British vessels destroyed buildings on Canonicut Island.  
1778: John Jay elected president of United States Congress.  
1785: Daniel Appleton, American publisher, born.  
1787: Thos. H. Gallandet, American deaf-mute educator, born.  
1795: Matthias W. Baldwin, pioneer American locomotive builder, born.  
1797: Bonaparte returned to Paris and received a public ovation.  
1801: New York Historical Society instituted.  
1805: William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, born.  
1817: Mississippi admitted to the Union.  
1817: F. B. Meek, American paleontologist, born.  
1827: Wm. J. Rolfe, Shakespearean scholar, born.  
1828: Béranger, French poet, was fined 10,000 francs and sentenced to be imprisoned 10 months for writing political songs.  
1830: Emily Dickinson, American poet, born.  
1832: President Jackson warned Nullifiers and threatened penalties for treason.  
1837: A party of Canadian rebels tried to seize arms at Toronto.  
1847: Edward Eggleston, American clergyman and novelist, born.  
1850: Joseph Bem, Polish soldier in Austria, died.  
1853: Harper & Brothers' publishing house at New York burned; loss over \$1,000,000.  
1856: Cathedral at Montreal destroyed by fire.  
1856: English forces captured Bnshire, Persia.  
1861: Chinese rebels laid waste Ningpo and Hangchow.  
1862: Congress voted to admit West Virginia.  
1862: Federal gunboats nearly destroyed Fort Royal, Va.  
1864: Charles C. Ingham, American portrait-painter, died.  
1864: Sherman's army invested Savannah, Ga.  
1864: Henry R. Schoolcraft, American traveler and ethnologist died.  
1868: Hungarian Parliament of 1865 closed.  
1869: The Tycoon of Japan submitted to Meiji after two years of war.  
1870: French legislature transferred from Tours to Bordeaux.  
1875: Fremont explosion on dock at Bremerhafen, Germany, revealed plot to destroy German emigrant ship "Mosel" by dynamite.  
1877: Osman Pasha failed to break through Russian lines investing Plevna, and surrendered with 40,000 men.  
1877: In Wyoming women were authorized to vote and hold office.  
1880: Colliery explosion at Pen-y-grage, Wales, killed 100.  
1890: A plot discovered to create trouble among Cuban Creoles.  
1897: Ameer of Afghanistan issued proclamation of amnesty.  
1897: Unsuccessful attempt made on life of Jules Ferry, French statesman.  
1899: Archduke Charles Louis, of Austria, appointed putative regent.  
1899: Cholera raged at Bagdad and throughout Arabia.  
1899: Oliver Johnson, American abolitionist, died.  
1899: Menckel's forces defeated the Derwishes.  
1890: In a revolt against Peixoto government in Brazil 10 persons were killed at Campos.  
1891: Chamber of French deputies proposed bill to separate church and state.  
1891: Austria began preparations to celebrate 1000th anniversary of the kingdom of Hungary.  
1892: A naval dry-dock was begun at Seattle, Wash.  
1897: Financial crisis in Newfoundland caused great distress.  
1893: A Mohammedan mosque called the faithful to prayer in Union Square, New York city.  
1897: August Valliant, an anarchist, confessed to throwing bomb in French Chamber of Deputies December 9.  
1893: Hungarian laws governing disputes between church and state received royal sanction.  
1894: Japanese army occupied Fusan in Korea.  
1897: Henry Thayer Drown, American antiquary died.  
1897: Asa W. Tenney, American jurist, died.

1898: British forces expelled the Mullah from Swat Valley, India.  
1899: John William Showalter, Justice United States Circuit Court, died.  
1903: Bancroft Gherardi, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy died.  
1905: Ralsull threatened to massacre Christians in Morocco.  
1907: Alexander Hamilton, American general and author, died.  
1909: Henry Jackson, American general, died.  
1910: Henry Guy Carleton, American playwright, died.  
1910: Richard La Barre Goodwin, American painter, died.  
1912: George Burnham, American locomotive builder, died.

## DECEMBER 11

Feast-day of: Sts. Fuscian, Victorinus, and Gentian, martyrs, St. Damasus, pope, St. Daniel, the Stylite.  
1252: Michael Palaeologus, Greek emperor died.  
1253: Llewellyn II, Prince of Wales slain in a skirmish with English forces in middle Wales.  
1610: Demetrius II, Russian usurper, died.  
1657: Cromwell issued writs to 60 persons to form a House of Lords.  
1686: Louis II, prince of Conde ("the Great"), died.  
1688: Anti Catholic mobs in London burned chapels and insulted ambassadors from Catholic countries.  
1688: James II. threw the great seal into the Thames, and fled toward France.  
1718: Charles XII, king of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, Norway.  
1750: Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, born.  
1756: Theodore Neuhoft, ex-king of Corsica, died.  
1757: Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of Massachusetts born.  
1757: Colley Cibber, British dramatist, died.  
1776: General Lee and his troops reached Morristown, N. J.  
1777: Washington army in winter-quarters at Valley Forge.  
1789: Belgium rose against the Austrians, garrison at Brussels surrendered.  
1792: The trial of Louis XVI, of France, began.  
1797: Hiram Paulding, commodore, U. S. Navy, born.  
1806: Elector of Saxony made peace with Napoleon, and became king.  
1816: Indiana admitted to the Union.  
1823: Sarah H. Palfrey, American author, born.  
1833: The Green Day Intelligencer first Wisconsin newspaper, first published.  
1835: Benjamin S. Lyman, American geologist, born.  
1836: Henry Morton, American scientist, born.  
1838: Congress passed the third gag-law, providing that all memorials, etc. relating to slavery be placed on table but not read or debated.  
1843: Jean François Casimir Delavigne, French dramatist died.  
1848: Louis Napoleon elected president of France.  
1851: Queen of Spain pardoned American filibusters in Cuba.  
1853: East India Company gained Nagpur by death of the Rajah.  
1858: French press restrictions were removed temporarily.  
1861: Skirmish at Bertrand, Mo.; Confederates lost 16 prisoners.  
1861: Fire in Charleston, S. C., caused loss of \$5,000,000.  
1862: General Burnside's army crossed to the western side of the Rappahannock.  
1862: The Federals were defeated on the Blackwater in Virginia.  
1864: Florence made the temporary capital of Italy.  
1868: Augustin Iturbide, once emperor of Mexico, died.  
1866: Ocean-race from New York to Cowes began, won by "Henrietta".  
1868: Battle of Ylletta, Paraguay, Lopez defeated by Brazilians.  
1869: Mormons in Utah rose in rebellion against Brigham Young.  
1869: The body of George Peabody, American philanthropist was placed on board a British war-ship to be taken to America.  
1872: A Fusion legislature at New Orleans impeached Governor Warmouth.  
1873: The French captured Nam-Dinh, Tonkin.  
1883: Peru surrendered all the coasts of Bolivia and Tarapaca to Chile.  
1884: Samuel D. Greene, commander, U. S. Navy died.  
1891: British defeated tribesmen in Tibet.  
1893: French Senate passed a press law against anarchists.  
1894: National debt of Canada, \$321,000,000, an increase of 87 per cent since 1878.  
1896: George Lafayette Beal, American general died.  
1896: Felix de Fontaine, American journalist, died.  
1897: Gardner Greene Hubbard, American philanthropist died.  
1898: Daniel William Powers, American banker and benefactor, died.  
1898: Calisto Garcia, Cuban insurgent general, died.  
1899: Edward Ferrero, American general, died.  
1899: Edward Parker Wood, American naval officer, died.  
1901: William Rich Hinton, American civil engineer, died.

1902: Henry Mitchell, American civil engineer, died.  
1903: Japan received unsatisfactory replies to her proposals to Russia.  
1904: John White Chadwick, American clergyman and author, died.  
1905: Edward Atkinson, American statistician and political economist, died.  
1905: Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck Little, rear-admiral U. S. Navy died.  
1906: Franklin J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina died.  
1907: Parliament buildings of New Zealand burned.  
1907: Benjamin Champney, American painter, died.  
1910: Edward Van Wyck Rossiter, American railroad magnate, died.  
1911: United States Department of Agriculture estimated year's cotton crop at 14,855,000 bales, a new record.  
1911: New Zealand defeated a general prohibition law.  
1911: Thomas Ball, American sculptor, died.  
1911: Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, English surgeon and naturalist died.  
1912: R. G. Garros, French aviator, rose at Tunis, northern Africa, to 19,032 feet, a world record.

## DECEMBER 12

Feast-day of: Sts. Epimachus, Alexander, and others, martyrs, St. Corentin; St. Colomba, of Ireland, St. Finian; St. Cormac; St. Colman; St. Eadburge.  
1642: New Zealand discovered by Tasman.  
1653: Cromwell's partisans surrendered their power to him.  
1688: The English peers established a provisional government under the presidency of Lord Halifax.  
1724: Samuel, Viscount Hood, British admiral, born.  
1745: John Jay, American statesman born.  
1751: Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, died.  
1758: The French assumed the offensive against the English at Madras, India.  
1776: Benjamin Franklin and other commissioners from America publicly received by Court of France.  
1776: The Continental Congress adjourned to Baltimore.  
1786: Wm. L. Marcy, Governor of New York, born.  
1787: Pennsylvania ratified the constitution.  
1791: Maria Louisa, empress of France, second wife of Napoleon I, born.  
1791: Peter D. Vroom, Governor of New Jersey, born.  
1792: Arthur Lee, American diplomat, died.  
1793: Battle of Le Mans, France, Vendean war, Republicans defeated Vendéans.  
1803: Congress submitted the Twelfth Amendment to the States.  
1804: Spain, as an ally of France, declared war against England.  
1806: Isaac Leiser, American author, born.  
1810: James Shields, Governor of Oregon, born.  
1812: Americans abandoned Fort George in Canada.  
1812: United States ship "Essex" captured British packet "Nocton".  
1815: Anna H. Dorsey, American author, born.  
1818: Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of the President, born.  
1830: John Swinton, American journalist, born.  
1831: National Republican party nominated Henry Clay for President on a platform of high tariff and internal improvement.  
1832: M. F. H. de Haas, American marine painter, born.  
1836: Ellen Tree (Mrs. Charles Keen), English actress, made her first New York appearance.  
1838: S. W. Burnham, American astronomer, born.  
1845: Byron A. Brooks, typewriter inventor, born.  
1846: Bruce Price, American architect, born.  
1846: P. F. Collier, American publisher, born.  
1849: Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, English engineer, died.  
1849: Wm. K. Vanderbilt, American financier, born.  
1851: A Consultative Commission was founded in France.  
1856: Livingstone arrived in London from his first African expedition.  
1862: Federal gunboat "Calro" destroyed by a torpedo at Yazoo, Miss.  
1862: Federals defeated in skirmish near Corinth, Miss.  
1862: Fredericksburg, Va., was occupied by the Federals after a bombardment.  
1863: General Lee refused to exchange prisoners of war.  
1864: Sherman's Federal army reached the sea.  
1864: British defeated the Bhutanese in India.  
1864: Federals under Stoneman began a successful raid along the border of Tennessee and Virginia.  
1865: The United States government protested strongly against French troops in Mexico.  
1867: The English government prohibited German funeral processions.  
1870: Germans began bombardment of Montmédy.  
1870: The Germans occupied Dieppe.  
1871: Salvador Jovellanos elected president of Paraguay.  
1874: King Kalakana of Hawaii visited Washington.  
1876: Federal prohibition of liquor traffic proposed in Congress.

1885: An attack of 3,000 Arabs was repulsed by British near Kosbeh, Egypt.  
1885: Lord Carrington became governor of New South Wales.  
1889: Robert Browning, English poet, died.  
1890: Sir Joseph E. Boehm, English sculptor (of Austrian birth) died.  
1891: Policarpo Bonilla proclaimed President of Honduras.  
1892: Germany announced its adherence to the gold standard.  
1893: Admiral da Gama, Brazilian rebel, took command of Brazilian war-ships.  
1894: Earthquake and volcanic outbreak at Yamaska, Canada.  
1894: Japanese invaded Korea.  
1894: Sir John Thompson, Canadian premier, died.  
1895: Allen Granbery Thorman, American statesman, died.  
1898: William Delaey, American general, died.  
1898: Matthias Henry Riebard, American educator and author died.  
1902: John W. Henry, ex-Chief Justice of Missouri, died.  
1902: Frederick Saunders, American librarian, died.  
1903: John Robert Proctor, president Civil Service Commission, died.  
1903: Fletcher Ladd, Justice Philippine Supreme Court, died.  
1904: Ralph Aston, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
1905: A Spanish fleet arrived at Tangier.  
1906: Arthur Brown, ex-Senator from Utah, assassinated.  
1910: Emil Relch, Hungarian historian, died.  
1911: Delhi proclaimed capital of India.  
1911: Great Durbar at Delhi; King George V. of Great Britain proclaimed emperor of India.  
1911: Russia abandoned claim of right to extend limit of her territorial waters from three to twelve miles.  
1912: Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, died.  
1912: John M. Cullshank, American editor, died.  
1912: Edouard Miller elected President of Swiss Confederation.

## DECEMBER 13

Feast-day of: St. Lucy, virgin and martyr, St. Jodoc, or Josse St. Aubert; St. Othilia; St. Knecht, king and martyr, Blessed John Marston.  
1250: Emperor Frederick II. of Germany died, and was succeeded by his son Conrad.  
1491: Anne of Brittany married Charles VIII of France.  
1521: Sixtus V., pope (1585-1590), born.  
1521: Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, died.  
1545: Council of Trent opened 19th General Council of the Church.  
1553: Henry IV., king of France born.  
1563: Conrad Gesner, Swiss naturalist died.  
1572: Francis Drake sailed from England on his voyage around the world.  
1585: William Drummond, Scottish poet, born.  
1648: The English "Rump" Parliament voted to try the king.  
1682: A provost-marshal appointed in England to seize ballad-singers and suppress stage-plays.  
1688: Jeffreys, subservient Lord Chancellor of England under James II. rescued from a mob and confined in the Tower.  
1705: The Russians captured Colberg, Prussia.  
1765: Ambrose Spencer, Chief Justice of New York, born.  
1774: The people seized the arsenal at Charlestown, Mass.  
1774: A party led by John Sullivan took 100 barrels of powder from fort at Portsmouth, N. H.  
1775: Continental Congress voted to build 13 war frigates.  
1776: A squad of British cavalry captured General Lee at Basling Ridge, N. J.  
1784: Samuel Johnson, English lexicographer, died.  
1793: John Lindlaw, provost of the University of Pennsylvania born.  
1799: Heinrich Heine, German poet born.  
1799: The fourth French Constitution was promulgated.  
1807: France and Spain united to declare the deposition of the House of Braganza in Portugal.  
1812: The French army crossed the Niemen, total loss in Russian campaign over 300,000 men.  
1815: Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, English author, born.  
1831: Wm. E. McLaren, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop born.  
1835: Phillips Brooks, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, born.  
1836: R. H. Newell, American humorist, born.  
1848: E. B. Kennedy, Australian explorer, killed by natives.  
1849: E. L. G. Zallinski, American torpedo-gun inventor, born.  
1850: Steamboat "Anglo-Norman" exploded on Mississippi river over 100 killed and wounded.  
1861: Conflict at Camp Alleghany, W. Va.; Confederates routed.  
1862: Prince Kung was made regent of China.  
1862: Confederates defeated in skirmish at Tusculum, Tenn.  
1862: Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; Federals repulsed with heavy loss.  
1862: Conrad F. Jackson, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, killed at Fredericksburg.  
1864: Federals captured Fort McAllister near Savannah.

- 1912: Austria borrowed \$50,000,000 to meet expenses incurred on account of Balkan War.  
 1912: A 14-inch coast-defense gun burst during test at Sandy Hook, N. J.

## DECEMBER 10

- Feast-day of: St. Eufalia, virgin and martyr, St. Melchisedech, or Melchisedech, pope.  
 1493: Isabella, first European settlement in America, founded in Hispaniola (now Haiti).  
 1593: The League of Cambrai formed by the pope, Austria, France, and Spain against Venice.  
 1626: Edmund Gunter, English mathematician, died.  
 1643: Montrose invaded and ravaged Argyshire in Scotland.  
 1672: A monthly post was started between New York and Boston.  
 1702: Marlborough was made a duke for services.  
 1710: Battle of Villa Vicosa; Austrians defeated.  
 1775: British vessels destroyed buildings on Canonicut Island.  
 1778: John Jay elected president of United States Congress.  
 1785: Daniel Appleton, American publisher, born.  
 1787: Thos. H. Gallandet, American deaf-mute educator, born.  
 1795: Matthias W. Baldwin, pioneer American locomotive builder, born.  
 1797: Bonaparte returned to Paris and received a public ovation.  
 1801: New York Historical Society instituted.  
 1805: William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, born.  
 1817: Mississippi admitted to the Union.  
 1817: F. B. Meek, American paleontologist, born.  
 1827: Wm. J. Rolfe, Shakespearean scholar, born.  
 1828: Béranger, French poet, was fined 10,000 francs and sentenced to be imprisoned 10 months for writing political songs.  
 1830: Emily Dickinson, American poet, born.  
 1832: President Jackson warned Nullifiers and threatened penalties for treason.  
 1837: A party of Canadian rebels tried to seize arms at Toronto.  
 1837: Edward Eggleston, American clergyman and novelist, born.  
 1850: Joseph Bem, Polish soldier in Austria, died.  
 1853: Harper & Brothers' publishing house at New York burned; loss over \$1,000,000.  
 1856: Cathedral at Montreal destroyed by fire.  
 1858: English forces captured Bushire, Persia.  
 1861: Chinese rebels laid waste Ningpo and Hangchow.  
 1862: Congress voted to admit West Virginia.  
 1862: Federal gunboats nearly destroyed Port Royal, Va.  
 1863: Charles C. Ingham, American portrait-painter, died.  
 1864: Sherman's army invested Savannah, Ga.  
 1864: Henry R. Schoolcraft, American traveler and ethnologist, died.  
 1868: Hungarian Parliament of 1865 closed.  
 1869: The Tycoon of Japan submitted to Mikado after two years of war.  
 1870: French legislature transferred from Tours to Bordeaux.  
 1875: Premature explosion on dock at Bremerhafen, Germany, revealed plot to destroy German emigrant ship "Mosel" by dynamite.  
 1877: Osman Pasha failed to break through Russian lines investing Plevna, and surrendered with 40,000 men.  
 1877: In Wyoming women were authorized to vote and hold office.  
 1880: Colliery explosion in Pen-y-grange, Wales killed 100.  
 1880: A plot discovered to create trouble among Cuban Creoles.  
 1887: Ameer of Afghanistan issued proclamation of amnesty.  
 1887: Unsuccessful attempt made on life of Jules Ferry, French statesman.  
 1889: Archduke Charles Louis, of Austria appointed putative regent.  
 1889: Cholera raged at Bagdad and throughout Arabia.  
 1889: Oliver Johnson, American abolitionist, died.  
 1889: Menelik's forces defeated the Derivishes.  
 1890: In a revolt against Peixoto government in Brazil 10 persons were killed at Campos.  
 1891: Chamber of French deputies proposed bill to separate church and state.  
 1891: Austria began preparations to celebrate 1000th anniversary of the kingdom of Hungary.  
 1892: A naval dry-dock was begun at Seattle, Wash.  
 1893: Financial crisis in Newfoundland caused great distress.  
 1893: A Mohammedan muezzin called the faithful to prayer in Union Square, New York city.  
 1893: Auguste Vallant an anarchist, confessed to throwing bomb in French Chamber of Deputies December 9.  
 1893: Hungarian laws governing disputes between church and state received royal sanction.  
 1894: Japanese army occupied Fusan in Korea.  
 1897: Henry Thayer Drowne, American antiquary, died.  
 1897: Asa W. Tenney, American jurist, died.

- 1898: British forces expelled the Mullah from Swat Valley, India.  
 1898: John William Shawafter, Justice United States Circuit Court, died.  
 1903: Bancroft Gherardi, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1905: Ralsull threatened to massacre Christians in Morocco.  
 1907: Alexander Hamilton, American general and author, died.  
 1908: Henry Jackson, American general, died.  
 1910: Henry Guy Carleton, American playwright, died.  
 1910: Richard La Barre Goodwin, American painter, died.  
 1912: George Burnham, American locomotive builder, died.

## DECEMBER 11

- Feast-day of: Sts. Fuscelan, Victorians, and Gentian, martyrs, St. Damasus, pope, St. Daniel, the Stylite.  
 1282: Michael Palaeologus, Greek emperor, died.  
 1282: Llewellyn II, Prince of Wales slain in a skirmish with English forces in middle Wales.  
 1610: Demetrius II, Russian usurper, died.  
 1657: Cromwell issued writs to 60 persons to form a House of Lords.  
 1686: Louis II, prince of Conde ("the Great"), died.  
 1688: Anti-Catholic mobs in London burned chapels and insulted ambassadors from Catholic countries.  
 1688: James II. threw the great seal into the Thames, and fled toward France.  
 1718: Charles XII, King of Sweden, killed at Fredericksburg, Norway.  
 1750: Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, born.  
 1756: Theodore Nemhoff, ex-king of Corsica, died.  
 1757: Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, born.  
 1757: Colley Cibber, British dramatist, died.  
 1776: General Lee and his troops reached Morristown, N. J.  
 1777: Washington's army in winter-quarters at Valley Forge.  
 1789: Belgium rose against the Austrians, garrison at Brussels surrendered.  
 1792: The trial of Louis XVI., of France, began.  
 1797: Hiram Paulding, commodore, U. S. Navy, born.  
 1806: Elector of Saxony made peace with Napoleon, and became king.  
 1816: Indiana admitted to the Union.  
 1824: Sarah H. Palmyre, American author, born.  
 1833: The Green Bay Intelligencer, first Wisconsin newspaper, first published.  
 1835: Benjamin S. Lyman, American geologist, born.  
 1836: Henry Morton, American scientist, born.  
 1838: Congress passed the third gag-law, providing that all memorials etc., relating to slavery be placed on table but not read or debated.  
 1843: Jean François Casimir Delavigne, French dramatist, died.  
 1848: Louis Napoleon elected president of France.  
 1851: Queen of Spain pardoned American filibusters in Cuba.  
 1853: East India Company gained Nagpur by death of the Rajah.  
 1860: French press restrictions were removed temporarily.  
 1861: Skirmish at Bertrand, Mo.; Confederates lost 16 prisoners.  
 1861: Fire in Charleston, S. C., caused loss of \$5,000,000.  
 1862: General Burris's army crossed to the western side of the Rappahannock.  
 1862: The Federals were defeated on the Blackwater in Virginia.  
 1864: Florence made the temporary capital of Italy.  
 1866: Augustin Iturbide, once emperor of Mexico, died.  
 1866: Ocean-race from New York to Cowes began, won by "Henrietta".  
 1868: Battle of Ylilla, Paraguay, Lopez defeated by Brazilians.  
 1869: Mormons in Utah rose in rebellion against Brigham Young.  
 1869: The body of George Peabody, American philanthropist, was placed on board a British war-ship to be taken to America.  
 1872: A Fusion legislature at New Orleans impeached Governor Warmouth.  
 1873: The French captured Nam-Dinh, Annam.  
 1883: Peru surrendered all the coasts of Bolivia and Tarapaca to Chile.  
 1884: Samuel D. Greene, commodore U. S. Navy, died.  
 1891: British defeated tribesmen in Tibet.  
 1893: French Senate passed a press law against anarchists.  
 1894: National debt of Canada, \$321,000,000, an increase of 83 per cent since 1878.  
 1896: George Lafayette Beal, American general, died.  
 1896: Felix de Fontaine, American journalist, died.  
 1897: Gardiner Greene Hubbard, American philanthropist, died.  
 1897: Daniel William Powers, American banker and benefactor, died.  
 1898: Calixto Garella, Cuban insurgent general, died.  
 1899: Edward Ferrero, American general, died.  
 1899: Edward Parker Wood, American naval officer, died.  
 1901: William Rich Hinton, American civil engineer, died.

- 1902: Henry Mitchell, American civil engineer, died.  
 1903: Japan received unsatisfactory replies to her proposals to Russia.  
 1904: John White Chadwick, American clergyman and author, died.  
 1905: Edward Atkinson, American statistician and political economist, died.  
 1905: Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck Little, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.  
 1906: Franklin J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died.  
 1907: Parliament buildings of New Zealand burned.  
 1907: Benjamin Champney, American painter, died.  
 1910: Edward Van Wyck Rossiter, American railroad magnate, died.  
 1911: United States Department of Agriculture estimated year's cotton crop at 14,885,000 bales, a new record.  
 1911: New Zealand defeated a general prohibition law.  
 1911: Thomas Ball, American sculptor, died.  
 1911: Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, English surgeon and naturalist, died.  
 1912: R. G. Garros, French aviator, rose at Tunis northern Africa, to 19,032 feet, a world's record.

## DECEMBER 12

- Feast-day of: Sts. Epimachus, Alexander, and others, martyrs, St. Corentin, St. Colomba, of Ireland, St. Finlan, St. Cormac, St. Colman, St. Eadburge.  
 1642: New Zealand discovered by Tasman.  
 1653: Cromwell's partisans surrendered their power to him.  
 1688: The English peers established a provisional government under the presidency of Lord Halifax.  
 1724: Samuel Viscount Hood, British admiral, born.  
 1745: John Jay, American statesman, born.  
 1751: Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, died.  
 1758: The French assumed the offensive against the English at Madras, India.  
 1776: Benjamin Franklin and other commissioners from America publicly received by Court of France.  
 1776: The Continental Congress adjourned to Baltimore.  
 1786: Wm. L. Marey, Governor of New York, born.  
 1787: Pennsylvania ratified the constitution.  
 1791: Maria Louisa, empress of France, second wife of Napoleon I, born.  
 1791: Peter D. Vroom, Governor of New Jersey, born.  
 1792: Arthur Lee, American diplomat, died.  
 1793: Battle of Le Mans, France, Vendean war, Republicans defeated Vendean.  
 1803: Congress submitted the Twelfth Amendment to the States.  
 1804: Spain, as an ally of France, declared war against England.  
 1806: Isaac Leiser, American author, born.  
 1810: James Shields, Governor of Oregon, ex-Senator from Illinois, born.  
 1812: Americans abandoned Fort George in Canada.  
 1812: United States ship "Essex" captured British packet "Nocton".  
 1815: Anna H. Dorsey, American author, born.  
 1818: Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of the President, born.  
 1830: John Swinton, American journalist, born.  
 1831: National Republican party nominated Henry Clay for President on a platform of high tariff and internal improvement.  
 1832: M. F. H. de Haas, American marine painter, born.  
 1836: Ellen Tree (Mrs. Charles Keen), English actress, made her first New York appearance.  
 1838: S. W. Burnham, American astronomer, born.  
 1843: Byron A. Brooks, typewriter inventor, born.  
 1843: Bruce Price, American architect, born.  
 1846: P. F. Collier, American publisher, born.  
 1849: Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, English engineer, died.  
 1849: Wm. K. Vanderbilt, American financier, born.  
 1851: A Consultative Commission was founded in France.  
 1856: Livingston arrived in London from his first African expedition.  
 1857: Federal gunboat "Calvo" destroyed by a torpedo at Yazoo, Miss.  
 1857: Federals defeated in skirmish near Corinth, Miss.  
 1857: Fredericksburg, Va., was occupied by the Federals after a bombardment.  
 1858: General Lee refused to exchange prisoners of war.  
 1864: Sherman's Federal army reached the sea.  
 1864: British defeated the Bhutanese in India.  
 1864: Federals under Stoneman began a successful raid along the border of Tennessee and Virginia.  
 1863: The United States government protested strongly against French troops in Mexico.  
 1867: The English government prohibited Fenian funeral processions.  
 1870: Germans began bombardment of Montreuil.  
 1870: The Germans occupied Dieppe.  
 1871: Salvador Jovellanos elected president of Paraguay.  
 1874: King Kalakana of Hawaii visited Washington.  
 1876: Federal prohibition of liquor traffic proposed in Congress.

- 1885: An attack of 3,000 Arabs was repulsed by British near Kosbeh, Egypt.  
 1885: Lord Carrington became governor of New South Wales.  
 1889: Robert Browning, English poet, died.  
 1890: Sir Joseph E. Boehm, English sculptor (of Austrian birth), died.  
 1891: Policarpo Bonilla proclaimed President of Honduras.  
 1892: Germany announced its adherence to the gold standard.  
 1893: Admiral da Gama, Brazilian rebel, took command of Brazilian war-ships.  
 1894: Earthquake and volcanic outbreak at Yamaska, Canada.  
 1894: Japanese invaded Korea.  
 1894: Sir John Thompson, Canadian premier, died.  
 1895: Allen Granbery Thurman, American statesman, died.  
 1898: William Delacy, American general, died.  
 1898: Matthias Henry Richards, American educator and author, died.  
 1902: John W. Henry, ex-Chief Justice of Missouri, died.  
 1902: Frederick Sanders, American librarian, died.  
 1903: John Robert Proctor, president Civil Service Commission, died.  
 1903: Fletcher Ladd, Justice Philippine Supreme Court, died.  
 1904: Ralph Aston, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1905: A Spanish fleet arrived at Tanager.  
 1906: Arthur Brown, ex-Senator from Utah, assassinated.  
 1910: Emil Belch, Hungarian historian, died.  
 1911: Delhi proclaimed capital of India.  
 1911: Great Durbar at Delhi; King George V. of Great Britain proclaimed emperor of India.  
 1911: Russia abandoned claim of right to extend limit of her territorial waters from three to twelve miles.  
 1912: Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, died.  
 1912: John M. Crunkshank, American editor, died.  
 1912: Edouard Miller elected President of Swiss Confederation.

## DECEMBER 13

- Feast-day of: St. Lucy, virgin and martyr, St. Jodeo, or Josse St. Aubert; St. Othilia; St. Kenelm, king and martyr, Blessed John Maron.  
 1250: Emperor Frederick II. of Germany died, and was succeeded by his son Conrad.  
 1491: Anne of Brittany married Charles VIII of France.  
 1521: Sixtus V., pope (1555-1590), born.  
 1521: Emmanuel the Great, king of Portugal, died.  
 1545: Connell of Trent opened 19th General Council of the Church.  
 1533: Henry IV., king of France, born.  
 1553: Conrad Gesner, Swiss naturalist, died.  
 1577: Francis Drake sailed from England on his voyage around the world.  
 1585: William Drummond, Scottish poet, born.  
 1648: The English "Rump" Parliament voted to try the king.  
 1682: A provost-marshal appointed in England to seize ballad-singers and suppress stage-plays.  
 1688: Jeffreys, subservient Lord Chancellor of England under James II. rescued from a mob and confined in the Tower.  
 1761: The Russians captured Cothen, Prussia.  
 1765: Ambrose Spencer, Chief Justice of New York, born.  
 1774: The people seized the arsenal at Charleston, S. C.  
 1774: A party led by John Sullivan took 100 barrels of powder from fort at Portsmouth, N. H.  
 1775: Continental Congress voted to build 13 war frigates.  
 1776: A squad of British cavalry captured General Lee at Basking Ridge, N. J.  
 1784: Samuel Johnson, English lexicographer, died.  
 1793: John Ludlow, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, born.  
 1799: Heinrich Heine, German poet, born.  
 1799: The fourth French Constitution was promulgated.  
 1807: France and Spain united to declare the deposition of the House of Braganca in Portugal.  
 1812: The French army crossed the Niemen; total loss in Russian campaign over 300,000 men.  
 1815: Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, English author, born.  
 1831: Wm. E. McLaren, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, born.  
 1835: Phillips Brooks, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, born.  
 1836: R. H. Newell, American humorist, born.  
 1848: E. B. Kennedy, Australian explorer, killed by natives.  
 1849: E. L. G. Zolinski, American torpedo-gun inventor, born.  
 1850: Steamboat "Anglo Norman" exploded on Mississippi river, over 100 killed and wounded.  
 1861: Conflict at Camp Alleghany, W. Va.; Confederates routed.  
 1861: Prince Kung was made regent of China.  
 1861: Confederates defeated in skirmish at Tusculum, Tenn.  
 1862: Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; Federals repulsed with heavy loss.  
 1862: Conrad F. Jackson, brigadier-general, U. S. Army killed at Fredericksburg.  
 1864: Federals captured Fort McAllister near Savannah.



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## DECLASS 14

Fact day of St. Spilliam St. Andrews and  
 by the same year.  
 1170: St. John O'Connell, Lord of the  
 Island of Ireland.  
 1200: Alfred de Normandiam, French  
 monarch born.  
 1240: Tyrone Castle, Dublin destroyed.  
 1290: John Wode, colonial governor born.  
 1300: James II. arrested by Edward and  
 brought back to London.  
 1310: Thomas Bymer, English monarch  
 born.  
 1350: James Bruce, African explorer born.  
 1740: John Stuart, 1st Viscount Falkland,  
 1st Duke of Gordon and 1st Earl of  
 Wester Ross.  
 1750: The "Fanning Boys" captured the  
 ship "Fanning" off the coast of Africa.  
 1750: Howe captured 1,000 British troops  
 in the Battle of the Clouds and sent them to  
 the British. The British went into winter  
 quarters in New Jersey.  
 1760: The British evacuated Charleston,  
 S.C.  
 1764: Described as the first year of the  
 American Revolution.

DECLASSIFIED

1891: Congress defeated a proposal to remove slaves from the U.S.

1891: American boys in China burned property of Europeans.

1891: Indian ministers defamed in Spain.

1891: Louis Cass, United States Secretary of State, resigned because of illness. C. W. Adams Jr. in Spain.

1891: About one-half of the Senators and representatives from eight southern states signed an address calling for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, official organ of the secession.

1891: C. Matthews, lecturer in Kentucky sent 11 representatives to the Confederate Congress.

1891: Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, died.

1891: Banks succeeded Butler as New Orleans.

1891: Bonelli withdrew his army across the Egyptian border to Italy.

1891: Plymouth, N. C., was destroyed by fire.

1891: Earl of Elgin, N. C., Confederate army doctor.

1891: Amendment to prohibit slavery introduced into Congress.

1891: Fight at Bear's Ears, Tenn., Confederates under General Braxton Bragg defeated Federalists.

1891: Confederate raiders arrested in Canada.

1891: Emperor of Brazil as King of Hungary opened Parliament in Budapest.

1891: Congress gave negroes the suffrage in the District of Columbia Free State of Columbia.

1891: North Carolina repealed the 14th amendment.

1891: Congress announced its intention to go national debt in 1891.

1891: Philadelphia, in Germany, surrendered to German because of famine.

1891: Woman in Wyoming, N. Y., formed society to free women from a Chinese man's rule of the W. C. T. U.

1891: Louis Paul, son of Agassiz, Swiss-American, died.

1891: Louis Brand of United States Congress appointed committee of seven to act with similar group existing in creating the Federal Court.

1891: An earthquake destroyed Lebrun, Italy.

1891: British army in Afghanistan concentrated at Herat.

1891: Palace Ministry of Abyssinia died in Herat.

1891: Spanish theater in New York burned.

1891: Louis Parker, in Paris France, incited a riot years against hydrophobia.

1891: Richard Redgrave, English artist, died.

1891: France sent relations with Belgium.

1891: Bulgarian landowners granted franchise to Magyar.

1891: Santiago, capital of Armenia, died.

1891: Part of Rio de Janeiro closed by flood.

1891: Mexican government signed severe maritime union conflict.

1891: Edward McPherson, ex-Lord House of Representatives, died.

1891: George Louis Collins, American naturalist, died.

1891: Alexander McDonald, American naturalist and geologist, died.

1891: John Dean Grant, widow of President Grant, died.

1891: Thomas Marshall, tall secretary, President of E. and M. Co., died.

1891: Samuel Clark Davis, American humanist, died.

1891: William Sharp, English poet and novelist, died.

1891: Herman Harsh, American art collector and geologist, died.

1891: C. L. C. Coleman, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died.

1891: Marie de J. Galvan, First Baroness, diplomat, and author, died.

1891: Federal Grand Jury in Indianapolis, Ind., began investigating countrywide dynamite outbreak.

1891: British premier declared that women should not vote at the nation.

1891: The Earl of St. Patrick's day to the murder of his day.

1891: Lord John Mervin, American ship salute expert, died.

1891: William Lawrence Merry, American diplomat, died.

1891: John Banks (now Blackwell), American artist, died.

1891: John Arthur Starnard, John Starnard, Virginia, English writer, died.

1891: Lord Borth retained premiership of Union of South Africa.

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DECEMBER 17

Featday of St. Olymphas, widow: St.  
 Emma, widow and above.  
 1113: John, Viscount Gasconne, English Lord  
 of the Holy See.  
 1128: John Zapirna, seized in Transyl-  
 vania as traitor of Hungary.  
 1137: Member Parler executed of anti-  
 Bishop of Canterbury.  
 1139: Henry IV. of France divorced his  
 wife Marianne de Valois.  
 1551: Execution of Ventresca executed 400  
 lives at Torre d. Green.  
 1797: Grafton Salterston elected Governor  
 of Connecticut.  
 1816: Floyd, American poet, c. born.  
 1837: Nathaniel. Mission. American slave-  
 man born.

1762 Pily Earle, American inventor, born.  
 1764. The Governor of New Hampshire refused to admit New York's claim to Vermont.  
 1770 Ludwig Van Beethoven, composer, born.  
 1774: L W Tazewell, Governor of Virginia, born.  
 1778 British under Hamilton took Vincennes, Ind.  
 1778: Sir Humphry Davy, English chemist, born.  
 1792: Parliament of Lower Canada first met at Quebec.  
 1807: Bonaparte's Milan Decree against British commerce issued.  
 1807: John Greenleaf Whittier, American poet, born.  
 1810. Colombia, under Bolivar, united with Venezuela.  
 1830: Simon Bolivar, South American patriot, died.  
 1835: Alexander Agassiz, American zoologist, born.  
 1853 The Brooklyn City Railroad was incorporated.  
 1860. United States Congress authorized a loan of \$10,000,000.  
 1860: A State convention in South Carolina met at Charleston.  
 1860: F W Pickens was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina.  
 1861. Vera Cruz, Mexico, surrendered to a Spanish force.  
 1862 Battle of Goldsboro, N. C., American Civil War.  
 1862: Skirmishes in American Civil War at Munfordsville, Ky., Occoquan and Dumfries, Va.  
 1863 Gershom J Van Brunt, commodore, U S Navy, died.  
 1864. Sherman demanded the surrender of Savannah.  
 1864: U S Department of State required passports from all except immigrants by sea.  
 1865: Leopold II. succeeded to throne of Belgium.  
 1873. British captured Perak, in Straits Settlements, and forced Sultan to retreat.  
 1874: The Argentine Republic celebrated peace by a general holiday.  
 1874. William B. Cushing, Commander, U S Navy, died.  
 1876: Bread-riots broke out in Montreal.  
 1879: Musa Khan, son of Yakub, became Ameer of Afghanistan.  
 1880 The South-African Republic formed, with Kruger as President.  
 1881: Isaac Israel Hayes, Arctic explorer, died.  
 1885. United States House of Representatives passed the Presidential Succession Bill.  
 1888 Bellevue Hospital at New York opened a training-school for nurses.  
 1889: King Mwanga reconquered Uganda and regained his throne.  
 1890: Adolphe Belot, French dramatist and writer, died.  
 1891: The Methodist church in Vienna closed by decree.  
 1891: French Senate passed a new tariff bill.  
 1891: Daniel Hand, American philanthropist, died.  
 1892 First minted Columbian half-dollar sold for \$10,000.  
 1893: Admiral Mello of rebel Brazilian fleet, helped by royalist proclamation issued by Admiral da Gama.  
 1893 Package found in Paris street contained papers threatening reprisals if Valiant, the anarchist bomb-thrower, were executed. (See December 9 and 10.)  
 1893. French ministry escaped defeat by five votes on a Panama Canal question.  
 1894: Spain granted partial home-rule to Cuba.  
 1896: Alexander Hermann, American magician, died.  
 1896 Henry Lillie Pierce, American manufacturer and philanthropist, died.  
 1896: Charles Edwin Wilbour, American Egyptologist, died.  
 1897: David A. Day, American missionary (Filiberto), died.  
 1900 Henry Rutgers Beekman, Justice New York Supreme Court, died.  
 1901 Rush Shippen Huldekoper, American veterinarian, died.  
 1902 Henry Martyn Cist, American general, died.  
 1903: George Danielson Baker, president Presbyterian Board of Education, died.  
 1903 Gen Antoine Simon elected president of Haiti.  
 1908: The Sultan opened the new Turkish Parliament.  
 1910 Henry Cornelius Hashrouck, American general, died.  
 1910: Jared A. Smith, American military engineer, died.  
 1911: President Taft notified Russia that the treaty of 1832 would be terminated December 31, 1912.  
 1911: Percival Pollard, American author and playwright, died.  
 1911 Alberto Randegger, Austro-English composer and conductor, died.  
 1912. Abbott E. Kittredge, American clergyman, died.  
 1912. Prince Katsura reported by cable as appointed premier of Japan in place of Saloni, resigned December 4.

## DECEMBER 18

Feast-day of Sts. Rufus and Zozimus, martyrs, St. Gratian, bishop of Tours, St. Winebald.  
 1555: John Philpot, English reformer, burned at Smithfield.  
 1619 Prince Rupert, Bavarian prince, nephew of Charles I of England military commander in English Civil War, born.

1621. House of Commons entered on its journals the "Great Protestation" of its rights, which the king tore from the records.  
 1640. John Duke of Braganza, crowned king of Portugal.  
 1682 Henrice Finch, Earl of Nottingham, died.  
 1745 Battle of Clifton Moor; Scottish rebels defeated.  
 1780 Congress appointed Francis Dana minister to Russia.  
 1786: Karl Maria Baroa von Weher, German composer, born.  
 1787. New Jersey ratified the Constitution.  
 1799 Washington was hurled at Mt Vernon.  
 1803: Johann Gottfried von Herder, German philosopher, died.  
 1809 British captured and destroyed two French frigates in Basse-Terre Roads.  
 1825: Sir Ralph Darling became Governor of New South Wales.  
 1832: The United States and Russia signed a commercial treaty.  
 1835: Lyman Abbott, theologian, author, and editor, born.  
 1844: Great Britain recognized the rank of Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland.  
 1845 Battle of Moodkee, India, British defeated Sikhs.  
 1851: Louis Napoleon arrested 180 members of the National Assembly.  
 1851: The Napoleon succession is determined in favor of Prince Jerome and his male heirs.  
 1855: Samuel Rogers, British poet, died.  
 1860 The Crittenden plan of compromise was introduced in the United States Senate.  
 1861: Edward A. MacDowell, American composer, born.  
 1862. Federals defeated in skirmish at Lexington, Ky.  
 1863. Ferdinand Francis, heir-presumptive to Austria throne, born.  
 1865 The 13th Amendment proclaimed as part of the law of the United States.  
 1865: Thomas Corwin, ex-Governor of Ohio, orator, and statesman, died.  
 1869 Louis M. Gottschalk, American composer and musician, died.  
 1872 Bismarck resigned presidency of Federal Council.  
 1873: Spanish in Cuba surrendered 102 "Virginians" survivors.  
 1874 Bismarck withdrew resignation on receiving a vote of confidence.  
 1874: An edict from the Chinese throne ordered the empress dowager to administer the government.  
 1878. United States gold and paper dollars of equal value for first time in eighteen years.  
 1879 Retreating Peruvians reached Arica.  
 1881: Crown Prince of Germany visited the Vatican.  
 1882 Ernest Morrison started to walk southward across Coastland of Australia.  
 1882. Henry James, Sr., American novelist, died.  
 1886: British government issued proclamation against the Irish "plan of campaign."  
 1889: Adelphi Academy at Brooklyn, N. Y., burned.  
 1891: Germany adopted commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Belgium.  
 1893 A French anarchist resisting arrest attempted to murder police 220 supposed anarchists expelled from France.  
 1896: Roswell G. Hoar, American journalist, died.  
 1897: With China's consent, Russian squadron entered Port Arthur.  
 1900 George Craig Ludlow, ex-Governor, Justice New Jersey Supreme Court, died.  
 1901 Edward Howard House, American journalist, died.  
 1902. Wager Swayne, American general, died.  
 1903: Henry Kyd Douglas, American general, died.  
 1903: Stephen Thomas, American general, died.  
 1912: Will Carleton, American poet died.  
 1912: John Cheever Goodwin, American actor and playwright, died.  
 1912: J Bruce Ismay resigned from directorate of Mercantile Marine Company, owners of ill-fated White Star line steamship "Titanic."  
 1912: Roland G. Garros, French aviator, flew from Tunis to Sicily, 160 miles establishing new over-sea aviation record.  
 1912. Mexican rebels sacked Huejuquilla.  
 1912. Clara Munson elected mayor of Warrenton, Oregon.

## DECEMBER 19

Feast-day of St. Nemesion and others, martyrs, St. Samthana, Virgin and others.  
 1562. Battle of Dreux, France, Huguenots defeated.  
 1594. Gustavus Adolphus the Great, king of Sweden, born.  
 1606: The London Company sent out three ships for America.  
 1675: The New England colonists defeated the Wampanoags in Rhode Island.  
 1683: Philip V., last of Bourbon Spanish kings, died.  
 1686: Sir Edmund Andros, vicegerent of New England reached Boston.  
 1688: William III. entered London and held court at St James's.  
 1741: Vitus Berings, Danish navigator and discoverer of Bering Strait, died.  
 1790 Captain William Edward Parry, British Arctic explorer, born.  
 1793: The French recaptured Toulon, first distinguished service of Bonaparte.  
 1800 John Jay declined the chief-justice-ship of the United States.  
 1812: The British took possession of Fort Niagara and burned several villages.

1813: Congress passed fourth Embargo Act.  
 1814 Edward McM Stanton, United States Secretary of War, born.  
 1818: Abdallah, Wahabi chief, executed at Constantinople.  
 1832: Augustus Pugin, French architect, settled in London, died.  
 1837: Zachary Taylor led a body of troops against the Seminoles.  
 1851: Joseph M W Turner, English painter, died.  
 1861: Confederates defeated at Milford, Mo, with loss of 1,300 prisoners.  
 1862 Old Guatemala much damaged by earthquake.  
 1863: Denmark made formal protest against occupation of the duchies by the German states.  
 1864: President Lincoln called for 300,000 more volunteers.  
 1865 Minnie Maddera Fliske, American actress, born.  
 1866 Queen Victoria's letter to Theodore of Abyssinia did not procure release of English prisoners.  
 1870: Germans defeated French at Nuits, France.  
 1870 The two Bourbon princes were allowed to take seats in National Assembly at Bordeaux.  
 1873: The Spanish government in Cuba surrendered the "Virginians" to the United States.  
 1876: General Todleben assumed command of Russians at Ruetchul, Bulgaria.  
 1878 Bayard Taylor, American traveler and author, died.  
 1887: Austrian Reichsrath voted money to prepare for war.  
 1897: Balfour Stewart, Scottish naturalist, died.  
 1899 North Dakota enacted a prohibitory law.  
 1899 Zanzibar a free port except for alcohol and war supplies.  
 1891: New South Wales adopted a protective tariff.  
 1891: First colored Roman Catholic priest ordained at Baltimore.  
 1891: Thomas Pattison, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
 1893 U S government sent war-vessels to Rio de Janeiro to warn the rebels not to interfere with American shipping.  
 1894: Eugene Kelly, American banker, died.  
 1894: Italians defeated Arabs near Halal, Abyssinia.  
 1895: Charles B Atwood, American architect, died.  
 1895: Samuel Fleet Speir, American surgeon and benefactor, died.  
 1897: Greece ratified peace treaty with Turkey.  
 1897: Samuel A. Miller, American lawyer and geologist, died.  
 1899: Daniel Wise, American Methodist editor and author, died.  
 1900 Joseph Converse Heywood, American author, died.  
 1902: Mary (Fisher) Goncher, American philanthropist, founder Woman's College (Baltimore), died.  
 1902: Francis Matthews Green, American naval officer, died.  
 1906: Charles Cardwell McCabe, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1911: John Bigelow, American diplomat and author, died.  
 1911: Rosabelle Morrison, American actress, died.  
 1912: David H. Cochran, American art expert, killed by accident.  
 1912: Final returns showed woman suffrage defeated in Michigan by 760.

## DECEMBER 20

Feast day of St. Philogonius, bishop of Aactoch, St. Paul of Latrus, or Latra, hermit.  
 1076 Emperor Henry IV. set out to make his submission to the Pope.  
 1192 Richard I, of England, arrested by Leopold of Austria.  
 1560 First general assembly of Scottish Church opened.  
 1700 London Evening Post published a picture of a flying ship.  
 1765: Louis, dauphin of France, father of Louis XVI, died.  
 1776: Sullivan, with the remainder of Lee's men, reached Morristown, N. J.  
 1776 Third session of the Colonial Congress opened at Baltimore.  
 1790 The Bank of the United States began business in Philadelphia.  
 1792: French government issued a decree of perpetual banishment against the Bourbon family.  
 1803 The United States took possession of Louisiana.  
 1811: A triumvirate appointed to conduct government of Chile.  
 1813 Congress established a system of internal revenue.  
 1829 Georgia made Indians incompetent as witnesses against a white.  
 1830 The Conference of London proclaimed the dissolution of the kingdom of the Netherlands.  
 1832: Legislature of South Carolina provided judicial remedies for the recovery of goods seized to pay United States duties.  
 1835 Texas declared its independence of Mexico.  
 1841: The quintuple treaty for suppression of the slave trade signed by Great Britain, France, Russia and Prussia.  
 1843 Louis Napoleon proclaimed president of France for four years.  
 1851: Louis Napoleon elected president for ten years and given monarchial powers.  
 1852 Britain annexed Pagan, East Indies.  
 1854: The Argentine Republic and state of Buenos Aires agreed upon peace treaty.  
 1860: South Carolina special convention passed an ordinance of secession.

1860: South Carolina sent three Commissioners to Washington to arrange for a division of Federal property and surrender of Fort Sumter.  
 1861: Confederates and Federals fought at Dranesville, Va., and Hudson, Mo.  
 1861: Cyrus Townsend Brady, American author, born.  
 1862: Confederates captured Federal supplies at Holly Springs, Miss., and stopped Grant's advance.  
 1863: General Grant established his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.  
 1864: Hardee, Confederate commander at Savannah, destroyed vessels and navy yard upon Sherman's approach, and escaped with 15,000 men.  
 1865: Carl Szentivanyi elected president of the Hungarian Parliament.  
 1865: First move toward civil service reform made in Congress.  
 1865: Juarez fled from Mexico to the United States.  
 1870 George Holland, American actor, died.  
 1871: A College for Women opened in connection with the State University at Madison, Wis.  
 1876 Senate voted to form territory of Pembina or Huron from parts of Dakota.  
 1878: British occupied Jelalabad, Afghanistan.  
 1881: War between Great Britain and Boer Republic broke out.  
 1882: Overhaak, would-be assassin of Austrian emperor, executed.  
 1883. Cantilever bridge over Niagara river opened.  
 1885 John C. Draper, American chemist, died.  
 1889: General Grenfell defeated the Arabs at Suakin.  
 1890. Toronto city council prohibited street-cars running on Sunday.  
 1890 The charter of the British South-Africa Company granted.  
 1891: Prestoa B. Plumb, American politician and Senator, died.  
 1892: Fire at Osaka, Japan; 125 persons killed.  
 1893: Da Gama sailed to meet the Brazilian government's war-battery "Niteroy."  
 1894: China sent an envoy to Japan to ask for peace.  
 1894: George Edward Ellis, American clergyman, historian and editor, died.  
 1894: James Lusk Alcorn, Governor of Mississippi and United States Senator, died.  
 1894: Frances Isabel Currie Webb, American author, died.  
 1897: Charles Daniels, Justice New York Supreme Court, died.  
 1898 Jesse Milton Emerson, American author, died.  
 1899: David L. Huntington, American army surgeon, editor The Medical Record of the War, died.  
 1899 Henry Clay Simmons, president Fargo College, died.  
 1900 Josiah Norris Wing, American barrister, died.  
 1901: British captured and killed Persian raiders in Mekra India.  
 1901: Richard Josiah Hinton, American journalist, died.  
 1903 Frederic Réaé Coudert, American counsel for French government, died.  
 1911: French deputies ratified Franco-German treaty on Morocco.  
 1911: Russia ratified United States of willingness to negotiate new treaty before that of 1832 expired.  
 1911: William G. A. Beckett, American painter and author, died.  
 1911: Rose Eyring, American actress, died.  
 1912: Funeral services of American ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, held in Westminster Abbey, London, British cruiser "Atal" afterward brought body to Natal.

## DECEMBER 21

Feast-day of St. Thomas, apostle, St. Ed-burpe, Virgin.  
 1117: Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, born.  
 1375: Giovanni Boccaccio, Italian novelist, died.  
 1549 Margaret of Navarre, grandmother of Henry IV of France and French author, died.  
 1623 The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass.  
 1719 The government of South Carolina placed in the hands of a Governor elected by the people.  
 1741: Bernard de Montfaucon, French antiquary, died.  
 1757: The Prussians recovered Breslau, capturing 2,000 Austrians.  
 1775: Parliament passed an act to confiscate American vessels, and to impress their crews.  
 1787: The Prince of Wales married Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic.  
 1791: British captured fortress of Severson, India.  
 1795: Virginia Legislature passed the "Virginia resolutions," denouncing action of Congress on Alien and Sedition Acts.  
 1804 Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, English statesman and novelist, born.  
 1813 An Austrian army crossed the Rhine against Bonaparte.  
 1817 Battle of Mahadpur, India, British defeated Marhattas.  
 1820 Polignac and other ministers of Charles X of France (abdicated August 2 preceding) tried for treason and banished.  
 1832: Governor of South Carolina warned people of State not to be turned from their allegiance by the President's proclamation.  
 1832: Battle of Konla, Asia Minor. Turks defeated by Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha.

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1837: Congress passed another "gag-law" to stifle debate on the slavery question.  
1845 Two days' battle of Ferozeshah, Punjab, India began. British defeated Sikhs.  
1848 Battle of Szalkszó, Austrians defeated Hungarians.  
1857 Election of state officers in Kansas under Lecompton (proslavery) constitution.  
1861 The attempt of Federals to destroy Charleston (S C) Harbor made a sensation in England.  
1862 Confederates lost 550 prisoners at London, Ky.  
1862 Federal raiders in East Tennessee destroyed railroads and equipments.  
1863 Representatives of German states, assembled at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, agreed to support Prince Frederick in Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark.  
1864 Admiral Farragut was made vice-admiral.  
1866 Stephen Elliott, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Georgia, died.  
1870 Tours was shelled by the Germans, surrendered.  
1873 Black Flags besieged Hannu, Garnier and Dr. Avricourt killed leading sorties.  
1874 E P Weston, at Newark N J began a walk of 500 miles feet accomplished in 5 days 23 hours and 34 minutes.  
1875 French Assembly completed election of 75 life senators.  
1875 John Ireland, of St Paul, Minn., made Roman Catholic archbishop.  
1876 After all "Alabama" awards were paid over \$8,000,000 surplus remained in hands of United States officials.  
1879 The Spanish home government passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba.  
1880 African natives in Basutoland defeated by the colonists.  
1882 France arrested Prince Krapotkin as a Socialist.  
1885 The Danish Rigsdag condemned the laws restricting liberty of the press.  
1885 International Commission signed protocol for armistice between Bulgaria and Serbia.  
1889 Provisional government of Brazil handed the late royal family.  
1889 Joseph B Lightfoot, bishop of Durham, English author, died.  
1889 Benjamin H Day, founder of New York Sun, died.  
1890 Niels Wilhelm Gade, Danish composer, died.  
1891: William Cavendish Duke of Devonshire, English statesman died.  
1894 Chinese emperor granted plenary power to make peace with Japan.  
1894 Francis Balm, Canadian botanist and historian, died.  
1894 Joseph Peter Thompson, American (African Methodist Episcopal) bishop died.  
1896 Nearly 500,000 natives of India on famine relief works.  
1896 Sultan pardoned many Armenians.  
1897 French chamber voted to annex Tahiti.  
1898 Sebastian Bach Mills, American planter died.  
1899 Edward H Williams, American manufacturer and benefactor, died.  
1900 Roger Wolcott, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died.  
1905 Henry Harland ("Sidney Luska"), Russo American author, died.  
1911: Joseph Edward Jaurin, American gynecologist, died.  
1911 Benjamin Franklin Jonas, ex-Senator from Louisiana, died.  
1911 Margaret Horton Potter, American novelist died.  
1912 Princess Agnes Salm-Salm, American of romantic career, died.  
1912 The European powers agreed on principle of Albanian autonomy with provision guaranteeing Serbia access to sea.

## DECEMBER 22

Feast day of St Isehyron, martyr, Sts. Cyril and Methodius.  
69 Emperor Vitellius beheaded at Rome.  
641: The Saracens under Amr captured Alexandria, Egypt.  
1330 Queen Isabella of England imprisoned in her own castle.  
1550 Richard Plantagenet, alleged son of Richard III died.  
1641: Duke de Sully, minister of Henry IV, of France, died.  
1698: James II again escaped from London and reached France.  
1694: The net for a triennial parliament became a law.  
1696 James E Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, born.  
1715 James Edward, the "Old Pretender," landed at Peterhead, Scotland.  
1775 Congress appointed naval officers; Esch Hopkins commander.  
1780 North Carolina ceded her western lands to Congress.  
1790 Suvarov, Russian general, took Ismail by storm.  
1807 Congress passed the second Embargo Act.  
1835 Congress voted \$200,000 and 24,000 acres of land to Lafayette.  
1829 General Bôas made dictator of Buenos Aires.  
1840 Battle of Torres Vedras, Portugal Dom Pedro defeated Dom Miguel.  
1853 New steamship "San Francisco" sailed from New York wrecked later with loss of 200 lives.  
1854 Parliament passed law to enlist foreigners.  
1859 Miramon and his clericals defeated liberal Mexicans at Colima.  
1860 Juarez defeated Miramon at Colimapan, Mexico.  
1861 Confederates lost 10 killed at Newport News, Va.

1862 Cornerstone of Boston City Hall laid.  
1863 Michael Corcoran, brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, died.  
1864 Sherman established headquarters in Savannah.  
1861 Steamship "North America" lost at sea, 200 sick soldiers lost.  
1866 North Carolina granted amnesty to all soldiers who may have violated the State laws.  
1868 Solon H Borglum, American sculptor, born.  
1869 Georgia rejected the Fifteenth Amendment.  
1873 M Philastre, French envoy, reached Tonkin, and began a pacific policy.  
1874 Senate voted to resume specie payments.  
1877 First building of American Museum of Natural History in New York city opened.  
1881 Shah of Persia signed a treaty with Russia.  
1882 Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, commander of Egyptian army, reached Cairo.  
1888 Isaac Thomas Hecker, American Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, founder of the Paulists died.  
1891 United States troops broke up a camp of Mexican rebels in Texas.  
1891 France and Madagascar were again unfriendly.  
1891 Albert Wolff, French dramatic critic, died.  
1892 Ameer of Afghanistan recognized as suzerain of Chitral.  
1893 Italian troops defeated the Dervishes near Massowah, Abyssinia.  
1894 Capt Albert Dreyfus, of the French Army, found guilty by court-martial of selling military secrets.  
1894 Mohammedans of Manchuria began a rebellion.  
1894 Mary Paul Astor, American philanthropist, died.  
1894 John B Bacheider, American historian (Gettyburg), died.  
1895 Norman A Calkins, American educator and author, died.  
1895 James Clifford Veatch, American general, died.  
1895 John Wesley Kramer, American Civil War chaplain, social reformer, and author, died.  
1896 Dwight Lyman Moody, American evangelist, died.  
1901 David McAdams, Justice New York Supreme Court, died.  
1901 Robert Temple, American civil engineer, died.  
1902: Dwight May Sablin, ex-Senator from Illinois died.  
1902 Gen Nord Alexis elected President of Haiti.  
1902 Sultan of Morocco defeated by rebels under the pretender.  
1903 Joshua Ward, American champion oarsman died.  
1903 Japan's reply to Russia increased tension.  
1903 Chino-Japanese treaty signed.  
1906 Henri Ossore, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.  
1906 Augustus J Riels, Justice United States District Court, died.  
1911 Supreme Court revised its rules to reduce cost of litigations.  
1911 Persia accepted Russian ultimatum.  
1911 Martha Susan Baker, American miniature painter, died.  
1911 Odillon Marc Lannelongue, French surgeon, discoverer of tuberculosis serum, died.  
1911: Wright Lorimer, American actor, died.  
1912 James T Harahan, American railway financier, killed in railway accident.

## DECEMBER 23

Feast-day of St. Servulus; The Ten Martyrs of Crete, St. Victoria, virgin and martyr.  
558 Childbert I, King of France, died.  
1585 Matthew Wren, English prelate and strenuous supporter of Laud died.  
1688 Henri, duc de Guise, assassinated by order of Henry III of France.  
1620 The pilgrims began building at Plymouth.  
1634 The French forced the Germans to raise the siege of Heidelberg.  
1648 Charles I was taken to Windsor a prisoner of the army.  
1777: Nearly 3,000 of Washington's army of 11,200 were without shoes.  
1778 British troops attacked Savannah, Ga.  
1783 Washington surrendered his commission to Congress.  
1805 Joseph Smith, Mormon leader, born.  
1814 General Jackson attacked British camp near New Orleans.  
1816 Hungary prohibited Bible societies.  
1817 Congress abolished internal taxes, which were not again levied until 1861, revenue for the year, \$2,678,100.  
1818 Sir Philip Francis reputed author of the "Junius" letters, died.  
1833: Thos W Higginson, American author, born.  
1829 Vicente Guerrero deposed from presidency of Mexico.  
1830 Belgian revolutionists captured Antwerp, but not the citadel.  
1830 Parliament passed a regency bill, providing for government if the crown fell to Victoria before she was 18.  
1832 French captured the citadel of Antwerp.  
1835 Seminole Indians began a war that lasted four years.  
1841 Akbar Khan of Afghanistan assassinated Sir W Macnaghten.  
1845 Monster anti-corn-law meeting held at Manchester, England.

1847 Abdel-Kader, Algerian leader, surrendered to the French.  
1850 The Elector of Hesse returned to his political throne.  
1850 Series of conferences at Dresden, Germany, began; ended by return to Diet of Confederacy as basis of pacification.  
1852 Chinese rebels sacked Nanjang.  
1852 Biennial parliaments established in Germany.  
1852 Charles S Minat, American biologist, born.  
1854 Destructive earthquake in Japan.  
1851 Wallachia and Moldavia united as Roumania.  
1851 General Halleck put St Louis, Mo., under martial law.  
1851 Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, buried.  
1854 Federals exploded 250 tons of powder to destroy Fort Fisher, without success.  
1854 Federal loss in march from Atlanta to Savannah said to have been 507 men.  
1870 French and Germans fought an indecisive battle at Pont-Noyelles.  
1872 George Catlin, American artist and Indian student, died.  
1874 James Walker, president of Harvard University, died.  
1877 Many Cuban insurgents surrendered.  
1879 Generals Roberts and Gough defeated 25,000 Afghans near Sherpur.  
1885 Mine explosion at Pontypridd, Wales, entombed 200 miners, 81 killed.  
1886 Laurence Oliphant, English traveler and author, died.  
1889 Henry W Grady, American orator and journalist, died.  
1891 The Amour tribes of Algeria rebelled against the French.  
1891 Revolt against Brazilian government broke out in Rio Grande do Sul.  
1891 John A Creswell, United States postmaster-general, died.  
1892 Dr. M'Clynn restored to his priestly functions by the papal delegate.  
1893 Foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro refused belligerent rights to rebel Brazilian fleet.  
1894 Henry Korwin Kalusowski, Polish-American linguist and Federal translator, died.  
1895 Henry J Newton, American inventor (dry-plate photographs, etc), died.  
1897 United States destroyed, Ohio, did over \$1,000,000 damage.  
1899 Ellen Clemantine Howarth, American poet, died.  
1900 Thomas A Williams, American botanist, died.  
1901 William Ellery Channing, American poet died.  
1901 Jennie Cuningham Croly, American editor, founder of "Grecian" society, died.  
1903 Edwin White, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.  
1907 Stephen Russell Mallory, Senator for Florida, died.  
1911 Persians charged Russians with wholesale massacre at Resht.  
1911 Karl Hoesbna, Austro-American composer, died.  
1911 Ernest Hanson Robinson, American author, died.  
1912 Lord Hardinge, English Viceroy in India injured by assassin's bomb at state entry into Delhi.  
1912 Prince Ludwig, new Bavarian Regent, vetoed plan to depose the insane King tho and enthroned himself.  
1912 United States government sued southern Pacific railway to recover 45,000 acres of California oil lands valued at \$250,000,000.  
1912 Federal grand jury in New York city indicted Charles S Mellen, of the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad, and E J Chambers of the Grand Trunk (Canada) railway for conspiracy against trade under the Sherman anti-trust law.  
1912 Coal-mine explosion at Sapporo, Japan, buried 200 miners.

## DECEMBER 24

Feast day of St Gregory of Spoleto, martyr, Sts. Thersilla and Emiliana, virgins.  
238 C Galba, Roman emperor, born.  
361 George of Cappadocia, Arian bishop, killed at Alexandria.  
1167: John, King of England, born.  
1443 Battle of Aunkbitza, Hunyady defeated the Turks.  
1524 Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator, died.  
1534 All church property confiscated in England during the Reformation (1534-1553) formally recovered.  
1588 Louis II of Lorraine, Cardinal de Guise, assassinated.  
1647 Parliament submitted the "four bills" to Charles I, who rejected them.  
1650 Edinburgh Castle surrendered to Cromwell.  
1737 Shas Deane, American diplomat, born.  
1745 Benjamin Rush, American physician, born.  
1754 George Crabbe, British poet born.  
1754 Methodist Episcopal Church in America organized, Wesley's authority ceased.  
1791 Eugene Seribe, French dramatist, born.  
1794 The canal around the falls of the Connecticut at South Hadley, Mass., opened.  
1803 Jerome Bonaparte married Elizabeth, French Roman emperor, born.  
1809 "Kit" Carson, American pioneer and soldier, born.  
1811 British warships "St George," "Defence," and "Hero" wrecked on coast of Jutland, Admiral Reynolds and over 2,000 persons lost.  
1812 Joel Barlow, American poet, died.

1814 War of 1812 between United States and England ended by treaty of Ghent.  
1851 Part of the capitol and the library at Congress at Washington were burned.  
1855 Argentine refugees invaded Buenos Aires from Montevideo, two revolutions at same time.  
1860 Members of Congress from South Carolina withdrew.  
1860 South Carolina convention issued a declaration of independence.  
1861 Congress increased duties on tea, coffee, and sugar.  
1863 San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was taken by the imperialists.  
1864 Fort Fisher bombarded by Federal fleet army retired as the place was decided to be impregnable.  
1868 Governor and Council of Massachusetts contracted for completion of the Hoosac tunnel.  
1869 Edwin Mcmasters Stanton, United States ex-Secretary of War, died.  
1870 Albert Barnes, American Biblical commentator and author, died.  
1872 Barnum's Museum at New York burned.  
1873: Johns Hopkins, founder of university at Baltimore, died.  
1876 Charles Tufts, founder of Tufts College Medford, Mass., died.  
1877 Robert Parker Parrott, inventor of big guns, died.  
1879 The Afghans retired from Kabul.  
1883 Leonard Bacon, American Congregational theologian, died.  
1887: Daniel Manning, American politician, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, died.  
1887 About 30,000 employees of Reading railroad started an unsuccessful strike for higher wages.  
1888 Sir William F Pollock, English author, died.  
1889 Charles Mackay, Scottish poet, died.  
1890 President Harrison invited the nations to take part in the Columbian Exposition (World's Fair Chicago).  
1891 Deficit in Premier Mercier's Canadian government found to be \$2,223,000.  
1892 An anti-Chilean demonstration was made at Buenos Aires.  
1892 Frederick T Dent, brigadier-general, U S Army, died.  
1897 Civil marriage made obligatory in Peru.  
1898 John B Hamilton, ex-supervising Surgeon-General, U S Marine Hospital Service, died.  
1899 Daniel Sharp Ford, American publisher, died.  
1901 Clarence King, American geologist, died.  
1902 Howard Ellis, American law writer and actor, died.  
1902 Nathan Salisbury, American actor, died.  
1904 All British and French subjects recalled from Fez, Morocco.  
1911 Hirsch Goldberg, American rabbi, ex-member Russian Duma, died.  
1912 Jason Brown, son of the abolitionist, John Brown, died.  
1912 Jean Baptiste Edouard Detaille, French painter of war-scenes, died.

## DECEMBER 25

Feast-day of The Nativity of Jesus Christ. St. Eugenia, virgin and martyr, St. Anastasia, martyr, another St. Anastasia.  
62 Persius, Latin satiric poet, died.  
796 Adrian I, pope (792-95), died.  
820 Leo V, Greek emperor, killed at Constantinople.  
875 Charles II was crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.  
1282 Meeting of the diet of Augsburg.  
1492 The "Santa Maria," the ship of Columbus, wrecked.  
1497 Vasco da Gama landed at Cape of Good Hope and called the place Natal.  
1539 Gonzalo Pizarro began exploration of Ecuador.  
1642 Sir Isaac Newton, English natural philosopher born.  
1676 Sir Matthew Hale, English jurist, died.  
1745 Peace of Dresden concluded between Prussia Austria and Saxony.  
1753 The New York Assembly passed a law for registry of mortgages.  
1759 Richard Porson, English classical scholar, born.  
1764 Robert Dodsley, English publisher and miscellaneous writer, died.  
1773 A tea-ship was sent back with her cargo from New York.  
1776 Washington crossed the Delaware with 2,400 men amid floating ice.  
1786 Shay's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts.  
1800 Austrians defeated by French at the passage of the Mincio.  
1821 Clara Barton, president of Red Cross Society, born.  
1825 British defeated the Burmese near Prome.  
1837 Col Zachary Taylor's force defeated Indians at Okeechobee Fla.  
1846 Americans under Donaghlan defeated Mexicans at Braxito, Mex.  
1850 Francis Blake, American inventor, born.  
1853 Legislature of New South Wales passed a bill for a constitution.  
1856 Snow fell at Havana, Cuba, first time on record.  
1861 Martial law was extended to cover the railroad of Missouri.  
1862 The Vicksburg expedition reached Milliken's Bend on the Mississippi river.  
1804 James W Wallace, English actor (settled in America), died.  
1865 Unionist-loyalists at Chicago opened.  
1860 Diet of Transylvania ratified union with Hungary.



1867\* Jnarez, having been elected President of Mexico, was inaugurated.  
 1868 President Johnson issued a general amnesty; it included Jefferson Davis.  
 1870. Boring of Mt. Cenis tunnel completed.  
 1876 James Warren Yre, Governor of Nevada territory and Senator from Nevada, died.  
 1878: Henry K. Hoff, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1879. First telegram from London reached Cape Town, South Africa.  
 1880 France withdrew its demand that England evacuate Egypt.  
 1890 Masonic temple at Baltimore burned.  
 1891: Canada determined to enlarge canal facilities.  
 1891: Garza Mexican outlaw, attempted to seize Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
 1894: Abraham Van Fleet, Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, died.  
 1897: The Colossus in Chicago burned, with loss of nine lives.  
 1899. Elliott Cress, American naturalist, died.  
 1900\* Charles Reuben Hale, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.  
 1901: Ralsull, Moroccan rebel, assumed control to walls of Tangiers.  
 1903\* John A. Campbell, American general, died.  
 1910 Adams Sherman Hill, American rhetorician (Harvard), died.  
 1911: Wm. Morgan Shuster, American treasurer-general of Persia, was officially dismissed.  
 1911: Gen. Bernardo Reyes, new Mexican insurgent leader, surrendered.  
 1911\* Charlotte Coles Jenkins, American physician and humanitarian died.  
 1912: Premier Malharida of Peru resigned after vote of censure, General Varela succeeded.  
 1912\* Seven Pittsburg, Pa., firemen re-susitated by pulmotor when thought dead.  
 1912\* Relics of John Greenleaf Whittier lost in an Amesbury, Mass., fire.

## DECEMBER 26

Feast-day of St. Stephen, the first martyr.  
 St. Dionysius, pope.  
 1135: Stephen of Blois, nephew of Henry I., usurped throne of England and was crowned.  
 1194: Frederick II., Holy Roman Emperor, born.  
 1530: Baber, great grandson of Tamerlane (Timur), Mogul conqueror in Asia died.  
 1647: Charles I. signed the secret treaty with the Scots called "The Engagement."  
 1659. Popular opposition forced the army to restore the "Rump."  
 1716: Thomas Gray, English poet, born.  
 1767: Mason and Dixon completed their survey to a point 33 miles short of the intended terminus, where Indians stopped them.  
 1771: Claude Adrien Helvétius, French philosopher, died.  
 1776: Battle of Trenton, Washington surprised and captured 1,000 Hessians.  
 1779. Clinton left New York with 8,500 men for Savannah.  
 1792: Louis XVI. appeared before the Convention for the last time.  
 1797\* John Wilkes, English political agitator, died.  
 1805: Peace of Presburg between Austria and Bonaparte.  
 1806. Battle of Poltusk between French and allied Prussians and Russians, indecisive.  
 1811: About 75 lives were lost by burning of a theater in Richmond, Va.  
 1817: General Jackson ordered to take the field against the Creek and Seminole Indians.  
 1822. Dion Boucicault, Irish playwright, born.  
 1825: Conspiracy against Czar, and military insurrection in Russia, suppressed.  
 1831: Stephen Girard, American philanthropist, died.  
 1833: The resolution censuring Gen. Jackson introduced into Congress.  
 1834: Sir Robert Peel became premier of Great Britain.  
 1835: Chas. H. Van Brunt, Justice N. Y. Supreme Court, born.  
 1842: The Marylebone Theater opened at London.  
 1851: A British squadron captured Lagos, in Gulf of Guinea.  
 1860\* Major Robert Anderson, U. S. Army, evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor.  
 1862: Federals under Rosecrans left Nashville to intercept Gen. Bragg.  
 1862\* Com. Porter's Federal fleet convoyed Sherman's troops up the Yazoo river.  
 1863\* Confederates routed in skirmish near Pulaski, Tenn.  
 1863: Confederates defeated at Charleston, Tenn.  
 1864: Gen. Hood's defeated Confederates recrossed the Tennessee river.  
 1878 Gen. Roberts annexed the Khyram district of Afghanistan to India by proclamation.  
 1879: British forces entered Kabul, Afghanistan.  
 1880. Edwin H. Chapin, American author and orator, died.  
 1880\*. Woman catches and Protestant's riot at a Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.  
 1886\* John A. Logan, American politician, major-general U. S. Volunteers died.  
 1888. Attempt on life of Ameer of Afghanistan.  
 1889\* Brazilian government decreed trial of traitors by military tribunal.  
 1889. Martial law proclaimed in Rio de Janeiro.  
 1890 Heinrich Schlegelmann, German archaeologist, died.

1891: French clergy accused by senate of jeopardizing the state.  
 1891: Admiral Montt was inaugurated as president of Chile.  
 1891. French senate passed a commercial treaties bill.  
 1892 Argentine troops are gathered to suppress insurrection in state of Carrientes.  
 1892: An embezzlement of 4,000,000 florins in Austrian department of education announced.  
 1894\* William Detmold, American surgeon, died.  
 1894\* James Simpson, American merchant, died.  
 1896: Anna Hanson Dorsey, American author, died.  
 1896\* Joseph D. Weeks, American statistician and editor, died.  
 1898\* Sereno Edwards Todd, American journalist, died.  
 1901 John Rankin Rogers, Governor of Washington, died.  
 1903: Walter Van Dyke, Justice California Supreme Court died.  
 1910. William Watts Hart Davis, American journalist and author died.  
 1911: Charles L. Hodges, brigadier-general U. S. Army, died.

## DECEMBER 27

Feast-day of St. John, apostle and evangelist.  
 St. Theodoros.  
 1282: Duchy of Austria established by Rudolph of Hapsburg.  
 1571: Johannes Kepler, German astronomer, born.  
 1585. Pierre de Ronsard, French poet, died.  
 1594\* Châtel failed in an attempt on life of Henry IV of France.  
 1651\* Jacques Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician born.  
 1660 Parliament established a general post-office.  
 1674 The French attacked and captured Cayenne, in Guiana.  
 1709: A trade arrangement, known as the Methuen treaty, signed by England and Portugal.  
 1717: Pius VI., pope (1775-99), born.  
 1724\* Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's hospital, London, died.  
 1761: News of death of George II., of England, reached Boston, Mass.  
 1767: Nicholas J. Roosevelt, American inventor (steamboats), born.  
 1776 Congress gave Washington dictatorial powers for six months in military matters.  
 1776: The British abandoned all posts on the Delaware river.  
 1782: Henry Home, Lord Kames, English jurist, died.  
 1784. Francis Asbury ordained bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Church.  
 1800. Rev. Hugh Blair, Scottish clergyman and rhetorician died.  
 1814\* Joanna Southcott, English prophetess, died.  
 1831: The hereditary peerage in France abolished.  
 1831\* Lucius Fairchild, Governor of Wisconsin born.  
 1834 Charles Lamb, English poet and essayist, died.  
 1836: Meuniers fired at French king in streets of Paris and missed him.  
 1848 United States House of Representatives passed a bill to abolish slavery in District of Columbia, later reconsidered and postponed.  
 1853. The clipper-ship "Great Republic" was burned at New York.  
 1857: Battle of Gorakhpur; Indian mutiny.  
 1860: Authorities of South Carolina seized Forts Moultrie and Castle Pinckney.  
 1861\* Confederate private "Isabel" escaped from Charleston harbor.  
 1862: The Union League Club at New York instituted.  
 1863: A general exchange of prisoners was made, Federals gave up 121,900 for 110,800.  
 1863 A new constitution adopted in Costa Rica.  
 1867\* Fenians rifled a martello tower in Ireland.  
 1870 New Chamber of Commerce in Philadelphia opened.  
 1870. The Germans besieged Peronne, French forced Germans to evacuate Dijon.  
 1873. Revolting Malays at Perak subdued by British.  
 1875: France had condemned 9,596 communists, 110 sentenced to death.  
 1875 William Alexander Richardson, Governor of Illinois, died.  
 1881: United States Government regulations provided for exclusion of women from Government employ.  
 1882. The 600th anniversary of House of Hapsburg celebrated.  
 1886: Temple Theater at Philadelphia burned.  
 1888: The great seal of the Confederacy was presented to South Carolina.  
 1888: Generals Hypollite and Legitime fought in Haiti for the presidency.  
 1889: A meeting of 4,000 Panama Canal bond-holders expressed full confidence in De Lesseps.  
 1891: Revolt against Brazilian government broke out in province of Santa Catharina.  
 1892: Corner-stone of Cathedral of St. John the Divine laid at New York.  
 1892: French Academy of Sciences awarded its gold medal to Pasteur.  
 1893: The Peter's Pence offering to Pope Leo amounted to \$1,900,000.  
 1894. Francis II., last king of Naples died.  
 1895\* Robert F. Walsh, American ichthyologist and author died.  
 1895 George Wellington Dillingham, American publisher, died.

1896 John Meredith Read, American diplomat died.  
 1898\* Arthur Mason Knapp, American librarian (Boston), died.  
 1898\* Isaac Lewis Peet, American educator of deaf-mutes, died.  
 1901: Richard Phillips Leary, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.  
 1901: William Joyce Sewell, Senator from New Jersey, died.  
 1902: Mary Hartwell Catherwood, American author, died.  
 1902. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of The Pathfinder, died.  
 1903 Ralsull deposed from government at Tangiers.  
 1906\* Yaqui Indians in Mexico went on war-path.  
 1906: Alexander Coke Smith, American (Methodist Episcopal, South) bishop died.  
 1910. Green McCurtain, chief of the Choctaw Indians died.  
 1911: Bill introduced in Duma for total exclusion of American Jews from Russia.  
 1911: Samantha H. Merrifield, American socialist pioneer, died.  
 1912: John G. McHenry, United States Congressman from Pennsylvania, died.  
 1912. Several American Associations (Economic Political Science Sociological, Labor Legislation) met in Boston, Mass.  
 1912\* Wm. C. Sullivan, agitator tampered with railway signals of Potter's Bar, England.

## DECEMBER 28

Feast-day of the Holy Innocents; St. Theodoros, confessor.  
 1330. Pizarro made his fifth start from Panama for Peru.  
 1641\* English bishops who protested against acts passed while they were deprived of votes were imprisoned in Tower.  
 1694: Mary, English princess and queen of William III of England died.  
 1706: Pierre Bayle, French critic and controversialist died.  
 1763\* New York claimed territory west of Connecticut river including Vermont.  
 1789\* Thos. Erving, United States Secretary of the Treasury, born.  
 1814: British repulsed in attack on Jackson at New Orleans.  
 1817: The American colonization society formed to send negroes to Africa.  
 1824: Thos. A. Scott, American railroad president, born.  
 1832: John C. Calhoun resigned as Vice-President because of the President's nullification proclamation.  
 1835: Seminole Indians surprised a party under Major Dade and killed 116.  
 1835\* Wm. V. Chandler, United States Secretary of the Navy and Senator, born.  
 1836 Spain recognized the independence of Mexico.  
 1836. Capt. Hindmarsh, first governor of South Australia, proclaimed establishment of the colony.  
 1846. Iowa admitted to the Union.  
 1847: French legislative chambers met, refused all concessions and promised no reforms.  
 1852\* Urquiza of Argentine besieged Buenos Aires.  
 1856\* Woodrow Wilson, historian, educator, and publicist, Governor of New Jersey, 28th President of United States born.  
 1857\* European fleets bombarded city of Canton, China.  
 1859. Thomas Bobington Macanlay, English historian, essayist, politician, died.  
 1860 President Buchanan received the South Carolina envoys as private gentlemen, not as officials.  
 1861. New York City banks voted to suspend gold payments, forcing government to issue paper money.  
 1861: Confederates lost heavily at Mount Zion, Mo.  
 1862: Skirmishes at Van Buren, Ark., and Elk Fork, Ky., American Civil War.  
 1864: General Melgarejo revolutionary leader, defeated government troops of Bolivia.  
 1870. Marshal Prim assassinated at Madrid Spain.  
 1871: French legislature rejected an income tax bill.  
 1871: James Henry Hackett, American actor, died.  
 1874 Gerrit Smith, American abolitionist, died.  
 1878. Leo XIII. issued an encyclical, condemning communism, socialism, and nihilism.  
 1878: Diaz suppressed a rebellion in Mexico lasting 50.  
 1884: The Anglo-Egyptian advance on Khartum began.  
 1885 M. Jules Grévy was elected President of France for seven years.  
 1886. Minister Stamboloff formed a provisional government in Bulgaria in name of Prince Alexander.  
 1888 Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Viscount Eversley British statesman died.  
 1890 Gustave Siegmund Karolyi, Austrian statesman died.  
 1891: United States Gunboat "Macblair" was launched at Bath.  
 1891: Alfred Cellier, British composer, died.  
 1892. Women were given permission to practise in Canadian courts.  
 1896 Horatio Hale, American ethnologist, died.  
 1897: Great fire with earthquake at Port of Spain.  
 1898. Justin Smith Morrill, senator from Vermont died.  
 1900. Moses Colt Tyler, American educator and historian, died.  
 1900 William Westlake, American inventor, died.

1905: Walter Barnard Hill, chancellor University of Georgia, died.  
 1906 Alexander Johnston Cassatt, American railroad magnate, died.  
 1910 Benn Pitman, Anglo-American stenographer and inventor, died.  
 1911\* Chinese throne consented to national convention to determine new form of government.  
 1911: J. Scott Clark, American educator (Northwestern University), died.  
 1911: Alexander Shaler, major-general commanding National Guard of New York, died.  
 1912 Rowland Ward, English taxidermist, died.  
 1912: At Indianapolis Ind. thirty-eight labor-union officials found guilty of complicity in dynamite explosions.

## DECEMBER 29

Feast-day of St. Marcellinus, abbot, confessor, St. Erroul, abbot St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.  
 29\* Martyrdom of St. Stephen.  
 1170: Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, murdered.  
 1603 John Davis, English navigator, killed by Japanese pirates.  
 1675 Charles II. undertook to suppress coffee houses, but was defeated.  
 1686: A Roman Catholic bishop was consecrated in England.  
 1773: The people of Galicia took oath of allegiance to Austria.  
 1778: British captured and occupied Savannah, Ga.  
 1798 Commanders of American vessels were ordered to resist sear by the British and to surrender only to superior force.  
 1809: William Ewart Gladstone, English statesman and scholar, born.  
 1812: Great Britain proclaimed blockade of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.  
 1812: United States frigate "Constitution" captured the British frigate "Java" off the coast of Brazil.  
 1823\* Marquis of Wellesley appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland.  
 1825\* Jacques Louis David, French painter, died.  
 1833\* John J. Ingalls, United States Senator from Kansas born.  
 1834: Rev. Thomas R. Malthus, English political economist, died.  
 1835\* The Seminoles ceded to United States territory east of the Mississippi for \$5,000,000.  
 1840\* Espartero expelled Papal Nuncio from Spain.  
 1843\* Battle of Maharajpur; British defeated Mahorras.  
 1845\* Texas admitted to the Union.  
 1847. New Council in New Zealand opened by the governor.  
 1848: Battle of Mor, Hungarians defeated.  
 1851\* First Y. M. C. A. in United States organized at Boston.  
 1851 Lola Montez, the dancer, first appeared in New York.  
 1860: John B. Floyd resigned as United States Secretary of War.  
 1862 Gen. Sherman defeated in attack on Confederate at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.  
 1863 Arizona was organized as a Territory.  
 1864: Force of 600 Federals raided northern counties of Alabama and Mississippi.  
 1865: Congress excluded 85 members sent by the Southern States.  
 1866 France abolished tonnage dues, with exceptions.  
 1867: The Austrian emperor approved bill for Jewish emancipation.  
 1868 Lord Monck, resigned, and Lord Lisgar became Governor-General of Canada.  
 1870 French at Mont Avron, near Paris, were driven out.  
 1871 Germany turned Belfort over to France.  
 1874: Campos proclaimed Alfonso XII. king of Spain.  
 1875: French Assembly passed a new press-law.  
 1875\* State of siege continued at Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles, raised elsewhere in France.  
 1876. A train fell through a bridge at Ashtabula, Ohio 70 killed by ensuing fire.  
 1876 Philip Paul Bliss, American evangelist and composer, died.  
 1879 British defeated an attack at Juggdalah, Afghanistan.  
 1884\* Gen. Gordon wrote from Khartum that he could hold out for a whole year.  
 1887. Osman Digna routed by Arabs.  
 1890: Octave Feuillet, French novelist and dramatist died.  
 1890 United States troops fought the Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, S. Dak.  
 1893\* Snow fell to depth of six feet in Galicia.  
 1894\* James Fair, Californian millionaire, died.  
 1899: Sylvester Malone, American Roman Catholic priest and educationist died.  
 1899: Eugene Virgil Smalley, American journalist, died.  
 1902: Carl Wenekebaeb, German-American educator, died.  
 1903 Japan obtained unlimited credit for war purposes.  
 1903\* Jerome Sykes, American actor, died.  
 1905 Charles Tyson Yerkes, American capitalist and benefactor died.  
 1911: Gen. Pedro Montero proclaimed President of Ecuador by army.  
 1911 Russians occupied Tabriz, Persia, after nine days' siege.  
 1911: Peace conference at Shanghai favored national convention to decide new form of government.  
 1911\* William Goetz, chief of Federal Secret Service in American Civil War, died.

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1912\* Robert Lee MacCameron, American artist, died  
1912\* Philip H. Cooper, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died

## DECEMBER 30

Feast-day of: St. Sabinus of Assisium, and his companions, martyrs, St. Anyasia, martyr, St. Maximus  
40 Titus, Roman emperor, born  
1568 Roger Ascham, tutor to Elizabeth, died  
1642 Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of England, born  
1691 Robert Boyle, English physicist, died  
1775 Americans defeated at Quebec, General Montgomery killed  
1812\* The British burned Buffalo and Black Rock, N. Y.  
1813 The Allies reached Danzig  
1813 The French legislative Assembly prorogued for asking for political rights  
1813 Joel T. Headley, American author, born  
1853 The Gadsden purchase was made by treaty with Mexico  
1856 Chinese murdered crew of British ship "Thistle"  
1860 General Scott asked from President Buchanan authority to send 250 men to Fort Sumter  
1861 Banks in New York Philadelphia, and Boston suspended specie payments  
1862 Federals defeated Confederates at Packer's Cross Roads, Tenn.  
1863 Ecuador remained independent of Colombia  
1864 Prince Frederick entered Kiel as duke of Holstein and Schleswig  
1865 The Maronites in Syria rebelled against Turkey  
1865 Henry Winter Davis, American publicist, died  
1866 Part of Crystal Palace in London burned  
1867 Fenians looted gunsmith shops in Cork  
1879 The Boers in South Africa issued a declaration of independence  
1890 Chileans sent a force of 2,500 men into Peru  
1894 General Stewart started from Kord Egypt, to cross the desert for relief of Khartoum  
1895 Peace declared between France and Madagascar  
1897 English women sent petition to the queen, with 1,130,000 names, asking for closing of public houses on Sunday  
1898 Earthquakes in Costa Rica did over \$5,000,000 of damage and cost many lives  
1891 The United States signed reciprocity treaties with Guatemala and San Salvador  
1892 Anti-socialist and anti-anarchist manifestoes were issued at Paris  
1892 Policemen and firemen in Buenos Aires arrested for plotting to burn the city  
1894 A cold snap in Florida did over \$3,000,000 damage  
1894 Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., burned, with loss of 15 lives  
1894 Floods did great damage on coasts of Colombia  
1894 Li-Hung-Chang superseded as commander of Chinese army  
1894 Amelia Jenks Bloomer, American dress-reformer, died  
1894 John Fitzgerald, ex-president Irish National League in America, died  
1895 Myron Adams, American clergyman, died  
1897 Afridis killed Sir Henry Havelock, Allen  
1898 Don Matias Romero, Mexican diplomat, died  
1899 James W. Carlin, American naval officer, died  
1900 Hiram Hitchcock, American hotel-keeper, died  
1900 George Washington Northrup, American theologian, died  
1905 Frank Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho, assassinated  
1906 Donelson Caffery, ex-Senator from Louisiana, died  
1910 Clarence Lerow, chairman of committee on investigation of corruption in New York city, died  
1910 William Coss MacDonald, American surgeon, died  
1911 Circuit Court, established under

Washington's administration, ceased to exist.  
1011: Elbert H. Farnham, American jurist who secured "Cleopatra's needle" for New York city, died  
1911 William Roheson Holloway, American journalist and diplomat, died  
1912 Alfred von Kiderlen-Wächter, German Foreign Secretary, died  
1912 E. Gilbert, at Etampes, France, flew 372 miles in 5 hr 52 m 8 s, the world's record  
1912 Ashes of Jose Rizal, Philippine national hero, reburied

## DECEMBER 31

Feast-day of St. Sylvester, pope, St. Columba, virgin and martyr, St. Melania the Younger  
192\* Emperor Commodus assassinated by strangulation  
1384: John Wycliff, English reformer, died.  
1460 Battle of Wakefield (War of the Roses), Lancastrians defeated Yorkists  
1460 Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, killed at Wakefield  
1520 Cortez occupied Teseuco in Mexico  
1600 Charter of the East India Company granted  
1674 Battle of Milhausen, Upper Alsace, Turcomen defeated Imperialists  
1705 Catherine of Braganza, queen of Charles II of England, died  
1719 John Flamsteed, English astronomer, died  
1747 G. A. Burger, German poet, born  
1781 Congress chartered the Bank of North America  
1792 Jefferson resigned from the cabinet because he opposed neutrality as between France and England  
1793 United States internal revenue for year, \$337,705  
1794 United States internal revenue for year, \$274,689  
1795 United States internal revenue for year, \$337,735  
1796 United States internal revenue for year, \$475,289  
1799 Jean François Marmontel, French writer, died.  
1800 United States internal revenue for year, \$809,396  
1801 United States internal revenue for year, \$1,048,033  
1805 United States internal revenue for year fell to \$21,747  
1806 The President suppressed the Monroe and Pinckney treaty with Great Britain, concerning rights of neutrals  
1806 England continued to search American vessels and impress the crews  
1806 Wm. McClure Thompson, American missionary in Palestine and biblical archaeologist, born  
1811 Over 200 buildings were burned at Newburyport, Mass.  
1814 United States internal revenue for year, \$1,662,084  
1815 United States internal revenue for year, \$4,678,059  
1816 About 7,000 immigrants reached New York during the year  
1820 The market for anthracite coal took 365 tons during the year  
1824 Immigrants and other aliens arriving in United States for year numbered 9,127  
1821 Anthracite coal was sold during year to extent of 1,073 tons  
1822 Immigrants and other aliens arriving in United States for year, 6,911  
1824 Alexander Winchell, American geologist, born  
1825 New York State treasury had paid nearly \$90,000 in 10 years to exterminate wolves  
1828 Immigrants and other aliens arriving in United States for year, 18,875  
1832 Aliens arriving in the United States during the 15 months, 60,482  
1834 During the year 65,365 aliens entered the United States  
1835 General Clinch defeated the Seminoles on the Withlacoochee river, Fla.  
1835 Public land sales netted United States, \$24,877,179  
1835 Aliens entering the United States for year numbered 45,374  
1837 Aliens to the number of 79,340 reached United States during the year

1842 Immigrants and other aliens to number of 104,565 arrived in the United States during the year  
1846 Aliens entering United States during the year numbered 154,416  
1847 Wilson S. Bissell, United States Postmaster-General, born  
1847 Immigrants to United States during the year, 234,068  
1840 The Hudson River Railroad opened to Poughkeepsie  
1849 Over \$40,000,000 of gold was produced in the United States during the year  
1851 Emperor Francis Joseph revoked the Austrian Constitution of 1849  
1851 Immigrants and other aliens reaching United States during the year, 379,466  
1852 Martial law in Cape Town, South Africa, inhabitants ordered to frontier to resist invasion  
1852 Aliens numbering 371,603 reached the United States during the year  
1853 Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of New South Wales, died.  
1855 About 200,000 aliens entered United States during the year  
1857 Forty newspapers were published in Cuba at this date  
1859 Napoleon III advised the Pope to surrender the revolted states  
1859 Alien immigration to the United States during the year was 119,016  
1860 South Carolina militia seized United States arsenal at Charleston and raised the Palmetto flag  
1860 United States Senate committee on compromise reported its failure  
1860 President Buchanan told the South Carolina commissioners that Fort Sumter would be defended  
1861 Population of Belgium given as 4,836,568  
1861 A Federal naval force captured Biloxi, Miss.  
1861 Immigration to United States was 89,724 during the year  
1862 The original United States war-vessel "Monitor" foundered  
1862 Battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River, Tenn., American Civil War, began, Federals defeated Confederates  
1862 James E. Rains, brigadier-general (Confederate), killed in battle  
1862 President Lincoln signed act admitting West Virginia  
1862 British seized five Brazilian merchant-ships  
1863 Denmark evacuated Rendsburg, in Holstein  
1863 Immigrants to United States for year numbered 174,524  
1864 George M. Dallas, 11th Vice-President of United States, died.  
1865 About 187,000 Europeans in Cape Colony (one-third of the population)  
1865 Immigrants to the United States during year, 247,453  
1866 United States sent troops to the Rio Grande, and the French began to leave Mexico  
1866 Income tax of 5 per cent on incomes over \$800 yielded \$61,071,032  
1867 Twelve Fenians arrested at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales  
1868 Insurrection in Malaga, Spain, suppressed with great cruelty  
1870 The wealth of the United States was estimated to be \$31,600,000,000  
1870 Immigrants to United States during year, 387,203  
1872 Germany severed diplomatic relations with the Vatican  
1874 Garibaldi declined money voted to him by Italy  
1875 Immigrants to the United States for year, 227,498  
1877 Russians defeated the Turks at Sofia  
1877 The Imperial Order of the Crown of India for women instituted  
1880 Epes Sargent, American journalist and author, died.  
1882 Immigrants to United States during year, 758,992  
1883 There were reported to be 110,414 miles of railroads in United States  
1884 Immigrants received in United States during the year, 518,592  
1885 There were 123,320 miles of railroads in the United States  
1888 Immigrants received in the United States during year, 540,889

1889 There were in the United States 152,689 miles of railroads  
1889 Horatio Allen, builder of first American locomotive, died  
1890 Indians burned Catholic mission at Clay Creek, S. Dak.  
1890 During the fiscal year, 455,302 immigrants entered United States  
1890 Francis Spiller, United States treasurer, died  
1891 Severe gale caused loss of thousands of lives on Chinese coasts  
1891 Immigrants to the United States during the year were 560,319  
1892 Immigrants received in the United States during the year, 623,054  
1893 Popocatepetl, in Mexico, was in eruption.  
1893 During fiscal year, immigrants to the United States numbered 502,917  
1893 Henry Richard Vitzelly, English author and publisher, died  
1893 Nathaniel Wheeler, sewing-machine inventor, died  
1894 Susan Fenimore Cooper, American author, died  
1894 David Buel Knickerbocker, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died  
1896 Joseph Burbridge McCullagh, American journalist, died  
1896 Joseph Sathiel Skerrett, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died  
1898 John Ormon Keener, American clergyman and educator, died  
1899 William Jackson, American scout, died.  
1906 John Wilkes Barriger, American general, died  
1906 Thomas M. Bowen, ex-United States Senator from Colorado, died  
1910 Archibald Hoxsey, American aviator, killed in flight  
1910 John Benjamin Moissant, American aviator, killed in flight  
1912 Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, detained at Ellis Island by United States immigration officials, pending decision as to his right to enter United States  
1912 United States trade treaty with Russia expired  
1912 Brazil adhered to international Bern-Berlin copyright convention.  
1912 Spanish cabinet resigned

## DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

1780 Massachusetts adopted a constitution that abolished slavery  
1789 The Indians ravaged along the Mohawk in New York  
1781 The British in the South were shut up in Charleston and Savannah  
1784 Methodist conference voted to forbid slave-holding among its members  
1790 Samuel Slater started a cotton-factory at Pawtucket, R. I.  
1801 Men of British squadron mutinied in Bantary Bay, 17 hanged  
1803 New York's first labor strike, sailors demanded increase of pay, from \$10 to \$14 a month  
1831 The Gelsenhauser process of making iron produced a new era in the industry  
1832 President Jackson removed the Treasury funds from the United States bank  
1835 Chicago's first bank was opened  
1835 Pins were first manufactured at New York  
1841 Dispute between United States and Great Britain over the "Creole" case  
1861 Legislature of Maryland appropriated \$7,000 for families of soldiers of Massachusetts killed in Baltimore  
1861 The British government sent 3,000 soldiers to Canada and made other warlike movements because of the "Trent" affair  
1864 Great excitement in Canada because of threat of General Dix of New York to make reprisals on account of Confederate raids  
1867 Credit Mobilier stock was distributed among members of Congress to influence legislation  
1872 Jay Gould escaped prosecution by giving up to the Erie Company \$9,000,000  
1879 An insurrection against the British broke out in Transvaal  
1889 Influenza a serious epidemic in many large cities of Europe and America



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# A Standard History of the World Told Day by Day

FROM JANUARY 1, 1913 TO JUNE 30, 1925

## JANUARY

### JANUARY 1

- 1913- Parcel Post was put into operation over all the United States
- 1914 Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Act went into effect in Ohio
- 1914- Eugenic Marriage Law went into effect in Wisconsin
- 1915- The British battleship "Formidable" was torpedoed off Portsmouth by a submarine, with loss of 550 men
- 1915- Second Invasion of Hungary by the Russians began
- 1916 Alfred Ringling, veteran circus manager died
- 1916- The Dominion of Canada enlarged its army and authorized the raising of 500,000 men
- 1916- Tomaso Salvini, Italian tragic actor, died
- 1920- Armistice between Esthonia and Soviet Russia signed at Dorpat.

### JANUARY 2

- 1915- The U S Senate passed the Immigration bill, with a literacy test.
- 1917- Carranza troops recaptured Torreón
- 1918- Seventy New York Public Schools closed for want of coal
- 1918- Col House's report on mission to Great Britain and France recommended unity of action, extension of shipping and quick despatch of fighting forces
- 1919- Czechoslovak and Siberian forces destroy the Bolshevik 3rd Army in the Ural Mountains
- 1919- French troops occupy Budapest
- 1919- British DH9 aeroplane pilots Capt Andrew Land and Lieut Blows, broke altitude record, attaining 30,500 ft
- 1920- Nation-wide round-up of Communists launched by the U S Department of Justice
- 1920- Baron Feng Kuo-Chang, former President of China, died
- 1920- Fierce fighting with tribesmen on British Indian frontier
- 1921- Dr von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, died
- 1921- Destructive earthquake at Elhassan, Albania
- 1922- "Peace" silver dollar is circulated
- 1922- Treaty of friendship signed between Turkey and Ukraine
- 1923- Premiers of England France, Italy, and Belgium conferred on German reparations
- 1925- Prof J Bergonie, French physicist, the most outstanding scientist in Roentgenology, died a victim of X-Rays

### JANUARY 3

- 1913- The Greeks took island of Chios.
- 1915- Russians defeated Turks in the Caucasus
- 1918- United States Provost Marshal General reported 9,586,363 men registered, of whom 3,057,949 were examined, 1,057,363 certified for service, 687,000 called to colors
- 1919- President Wilson arrived in Rome and was given the freedom of the city
- 1919- Herbert Hoover named Director General of International organization for the relief of liberated countries
- 1920- Many lives lost in earthquake near Orizaba Volcano, Mexico
- 1920- General Denikin's Government in S Russia overthrown; Gen Romanovsky replaced him

### JANUARY 4

- 1914- Dr Silas Weir Mitchell, author and physician died
- 1915- The London Stock Exchange, closed since July 30, 1914, reopened
- 1917- Villa defeated at Jimenez, Mexico, by Government troops
- 1919- Lemberg shelled by Ukrainian army
- 1920- Count George von Hertling, former German Chancellor, died
- 1921- The Rockefeller foundation announced that yellow fever had been definitely eliminated in Ecuador.
- 1922- Substitute for British-Irish treaty published by De Valera.
- 1923- Reparations conference of Allied Premiers adjourned, unable to agree See Jan 2

### JANUARY 5

- 1914- The Ford Motor Company announced a profit-sharing plan to distribute annually \$10,000,000 among 26,000 wage-earning employees
- 1915- Russians defeated Germans in North Poland
- 1916- A Compulsory Service Bill introduced in the British House of Commons by Prime Minister Asquith
- 1917- Germans captured Braila
- 1919- New government formed at Belgrade by representatives of all the Jugoslavians, the Kingdom of Serbia becomes the United Serbian-Croatian-Slovene Kingdom
- 1920- U S Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act (5 opinions to 4)
- 1922- Sir Ernest Shackleton, Antarctic explorer, died on second expedition
- 1924- Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos returned from exile and was elected President of Greek National Assembly.
- 1924- The governor of Yucatan, Felipe Carrillo, was executed by Mexican revolutionists
- 1925- London-Berlin air service established new passenger-carrying record of 4 hours 20 minutes.

### JANUARY 6

- 1916- Germans bombarded Nancy France
- 1916- The British Parliament voted for compulsory military service.
- 1917- Emilio Chamorro inaugurated as President of Nicaragua
- 1918- The Pennsylvania Railroad cut down passenger service by 130 trains
- 1918- An armistice signed by the Bolsheviks and Ukrainians.
- 1919- Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, died at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N Y
- 1919- Polish revolt collapsed
- 1920- Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Rhode Island and Kentucky.
- 1921- Edward W Bok announced an offer of \$100,000 for the best plan by which the United States might cooperate in maintaining International peace.
- 1924- Paavo Nurmi, Finnish runner, establishes new world's record by running a mile in 4 minutes 13 1/4 seconds

### JANUARY 7

- 1915- The sale and transportation of absinthe prohibited by Government decree in France
- 1916- German Ambassador notified the U S Department of State that submarine warfare in the Mediterranean would be waged according to international law
- 1918- British captures on all fronts during 1917. Prisoners of war 114,544, guns, 751. British losses on all fronts in same period. Prisoners 23,379, guns 166
- 1918- British patrol boats captured 2 German submarines off Canary Islands
- 1918- Mutiny of German submarine-crews at Kiel: the men killed 38 of their officers
- 1919- Bolsheviks captured Riga. Lettish Soviet abolished private property
- 1920- The New York Assembly suspended 5 Socialists pending their trial for opposition to the organized Government
- 1920- Hungarian peace delegation under Count Apponyi reached Paris
- 1920- Bulgarian cabinet resigned
- 1920- Sir Edmund Barton, first Premier of Australian Commonwealth, died
- 1920- H Lammasch, ex-Premier of Austria, died, aged 67
- 1921- California Senate adopted resolution requesting the National Government to agree to no treaty with Japan that would nullify Californian anti-alien land law or grant citizenship to Japanese.
- 1921- Mrs Mary Ellen Smith was made Speaker of the House in the British Columbia Provincial Legislative Assembly, the first woman Speaker of any legislative body in the world
- 1922- Peace treaty with Britain ratified by Dall Eireann Pres De Valera resigned.
- 1925- Chancellor Marx, of Germany, unable to form a Cabinet resigned.

### JANUARY 8

- 1914- Simon Bolivar Buckner, Lieutenant-General in Confederate Army, ex-

- Governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice-President in the Gold Democratic ticket in 1866 died
- 1916- British defeated Turks at El Amaro, Mesopotamia
- 1916- Ada Rehan, foremost American actress, died
- 1916- Gallipoli completely evacuated by the British
- 1919- U S Representative Victor L Berger and 4 others were convicted of sedition and disloyalty.
- 1920- Chicago-Omaha air mail line inaugurated
- 1920- Eruption of volcano near Cordoba, Mexico 200 killed
- 1923- To enforce payment of overdue war reparations France began military occupation of Ruhr Valley.
- 1924- The Spanish Chamber of Deputies was dissolved by King Alfonso

### JANUARY 9

- 1916- The British battleship "King Edward VII" was sunk by a mine
- 1917- The Anzacs and British Imperial Camel Corps captured Rafa
- 1918- Throughout New England the Fuel Administrator ordered business hours restricted to from 9 A M to 5 P M, and all theaters, bars, and other places of amusement or entertainment ordered closed at 10 P M and every night except Saturday to be lightless
- 1918- One hundred and twelve trains east and west of Buffalo are cut from the schedule of the N Y Central Railroad
- 1919- Berlin Bolsheviks crushed by Ebert's loyal troops
- 1921- Vilna captured by Bolsheviks, massacre.
- 1919- Strike of 16,000 marine workers in New York
- 1919- General strike and street fighting in Buenos Ayres
- 1920- Austria confiscated private fortunes to pay for food and raw materials, and appealed for aid to the American people
- 1920- Remnants of Kolchak's army surrendered to Bolsheviks
- 1922- Landslide in San Fratello, Italy, caused destruction of cathedral and dwellings
- 1924- General Danglis appointed Premier of Greece

### JANUARY 10

- 1914- The Constitutionalists under General Villa captured Ojinaga, Mexico. The Mexican Federal troops surrendered in United States troops
- 1914- German Army officers accused of oppressing and mistreating civilians at Zabern, Alsace, were acquitted by court martial at Strassburg
- 1916- Nineteen Americans employed by a mining company ordered from a train near Chihuahua, Mexico, and shot by Villa followers
- 1917- Col William F Cody, Buffalo Bill, United States scout crack shot, plainsman, ranchman, and showman, died, aged 71
- 1918- Rear Admiral John A Howell, United States Navy, died
- 1919- Luxembourg proclaimed a republic.
- 1919- California and North Carolina Senates ratified Federal Prohibition Amendment
- 1920- Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles were exchanged in Paris, and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain, and the other Allied and associated Powers, with the exception of the United States, became effective
- 1920- Admiral Kolchak was arrested by his subordinates
- 1922- Marquis Okuma, ex-premier of Japan, died
- 1922- Arthur Griffith elected president of Irish Republic
- 1922- Council of League of Nations assembled
- 1923- American Army of Occupation recalled from Germany.
- 1925- Charles E Hughes resigned as U S Secretary of State

### JANUARY 11

- 1914- Eruption of volcano on Sakura Island Japan, destroyed three towns
- 1915- Colonel Sigmond Milikowski, Polish patriot, died
- 1920- Earthquake at Barranca Grande, Mexico, killed 600
- 1921- Rioting in Allahabad, India
- 1921- Austrian Government declared itself unable to continue in face of economic difficulties
- 1923- Belgian and French troops completed occupation of the Ruhr See Jan 8
- 1923- Constantine, ex-king of Greece, died at Palermo
- 1923- Lithuanian forces seized Memel and established an independent government
- 1925- Shanghai and surrounding territory captured by troops of Chi Hsen-Yuan

### JANUARY 12

- 1914- The Catskill Aqueduct was boied through under the Hudson.
- 1916- Alfred Baezerto Moreno was elected President of Ecuador.
- 1918- A blizzard ties up the traffic in the Western and Central States, the thermometer falls to 37 degrees below zero at O'Neill, Neb
- 1918- In a riot at Odessa, Russia, 62 naval officers were killed
- 1919- The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, consisting of President Wilson and the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the United States Great Britain, France, and Italy, met in Paris for the first time
- 1919- Faderewski slightly wounded in attempted assassination at Warsaw
- 1920- Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Oregon
- 1920- Treaty of Neuilly ratified by Bulgaria
- 1920- The U S Supreme Court denied the motion filed on behalf of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association of New Jersey to institute suit to test the constitutionality of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution
- 1921- War Department ordered reduction of Army of Occupation in Germany from 15,000 to 8,000
- 1921- Leygues Ministry in France was overthrown by the unprecedented vote of 463 to 125 for failure to insist upon strict performance by Germany of Versailles Treaty terms
- 1922- Aristide Briand, premier of France, and entire Cabinet resigned.
- 1922- Amnesty granted to all Irish political prisoners whose offenses preceded July 11, 1921
- 1923- Decision by League of Nations concerning Vilna rejected by Poland and Lithuania.
- 1925- Inter-allied Financial Conference agreed to payment of \$600,000,000 by Germany, in the United States under the Dawes Reparations Plan

### JANUARY 13

- 1914- Mexican Government suspended payment of interest on national debt for six months and on other internal and external debts
- 1915- A disastrous earthquake in Central Italy killed 30,000 people
- 1915- Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, resigned succeeded by Count Stephen Burian
- 1916- Gen Victoriano Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico 1913-14, died in Texas
- 1916- Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, fell before the Austrian advance.
- 1917- The "Milwaukee," United States cruiser, ran aground off the California coast and became a total loss.
- 1918- Former French Premier Caillaux was arrested on charge of treason by order of Premier Clemenceau
- 1918- Control of the French postal and telegraph service turned over to the military authorities
- 1918- A record blizzard swept over the Southern United States. Temperature: Memphis Tenn. 8 degrees below zero New Orleans, 11 degrees above zero
- 1918- Pro-German Mexican delegation arrived at Buenos Aires after being refused landing at Brazil.



JANUARY 24

- 1919** Federal Prohibition Amendment ratified by California Legislature, Indiana State Senate, Arkansas House of Representatives, and by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Washington Legislature.
- 1919** Medina was captured by the King of Hejaz.
- 1920** President Wilson authorized the withdrawal of the American forces from Siberia.
- 1920** Dr José Luis Tammazo was elected President of Ecuador.
- 1920** Ukrainians entered Odessa.
- 1920** Baltic blockade of Germany was lifted.
- 1922** Moratorium on reparations granted to Germany by Allied Supreme Council, into she must pay 31 million marks every 10 days.
- 1923** Germans offered "passive resistance" in Ruhr occupation.
- 1924** Sun Pao Chi elected Primo Minister of China.
- 1925** Germany under martial law to prevent seizure by Monarchists.

- French Chamber of Deputies, was nominated for the Presidency by a vote of 408 to 389, thus defeating Premier Clemenceau.
- 1920** The League of Nations was formally launched by the Executive Council of the League in Paris. Representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Portugal, and Brazil were present.
- 1920** The Supreme Council issued an order partially lifting the Russian blockade, and approved recommendations giving the population of interior Russia medicine, agricultural machinery, and other commodities needed, in exchange for grain and flax.
- 1921** Aristide Briand became French Premier.
- 1923** Canton seized by troops of Sun Yat Sen.
- 1924** The dirigible "Shennandoah" was torn from its moorings by a gale and blown overland for miles but returned safely.

- earnings was found at the Jagersfontein Mine, Orange River Colony.
- 1920** The Jugo-Slavs replied to the Supreme Council's note containing Italian demands. They accepted internationalization under the League of Nations for Trieste and Zara, conceded to Italy the islands of Lussin and Pelagoza, and agreed to the demilitarization of the Adriatic Islands with the condition that the island of Lissa remain Jugo-Slav. Premier Nitti declared that Italy will insist on her demands, and the Supreme Council disbanded without a settlement of the Adriatic question.
- 1921** Quebec Provincial Government took over entire control of the liquor business.
- 1921** Six police were ambushed and murdered by Sinn Féiners in Ireland.
- 1925** Mrs. Miriam Amanda Ferguson, the first woman Governor of Texas and the second in the United States, took office.

JANUARY 21

JANUARY 14

- 1918** The Bolshevik government of Russia sent an ultimatum to Roumania.
- 1918** British airplanes bombed the steel works at Thionville and the railroad junctions near Metz.
- 1919** Federal Prohibition Amendment ratified by Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Alabama, and North Carolina.
- 1919** The Republic of Luxemburg ceased to exist.
- 1919** Disorders in Buenos Ayres, 800 killed, 5,000 injured.
- 1919** Lettish Soviet Republic formed at Riga.
- 1920** Frank A. Munsey, owner of the New York Sun, purchased the New York Herald, The Evening Telegram, and the Paris edition of The Herald.
- 1920** Italy accepted project of Adriatic agreement, Italian troops withdrew from Dalmatian coast.
- 1921** Senate adopted resolution fixing the strength of the Army at 150,000 enlisted men.
- 1922** Irish Free State formally established at Dublin, treaty with Britain adopted, and provisional government formed, headed by Michael Collins.
- 1923** In wireless test, speeches broadcast in New York distinctly received in England.
- 1924** Charles G. Dawes headed commission of experts at Paris to determine Germany's ability to pay reparations.
- 1925** Hans Luther appointed German Chancellor.

JANUARY 17

- 1913** Raymond Poincaré was elected President of the French Republic.
- 1913** European powers advised Turkey to surrender Adrianople.
- 1915** Lieut.-Gen. Anatole M. Stoessel, Russian defender of Port Arthur, died.
- 1917** The sovereignty of the Danish West Indies transferred to the United States.
- 1918** Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
- 1919** Assassination of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, German Spartacist leaders.
- 1919** Federal Prohibition Amendment ratified by Wisconsin and Minnesota.
- 1919** French steamer Chionia (formerly Königin Wilhelmina) struck a mine and sank in the Mediterranean, 460 lives lost.
- 1920** The Supreme Council officially forwarded to the Dutch Government a letter demanding the extradition of the former German Emperor.
- 1920** Paul Deschanel was elected President of the French Republic by 734 to 155 votes.
- 1921** U. S. Senate fixed strength of the Army at 175,000.
- 1921** Samuel Gompers was reelected President of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

- 1914** Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (Donald Alexander Smith), Canadian High Commissioner, died.
- 1916** Russians routed the Turks in the Caucasus.
- 1918** All Dutch ships in American ports taken over by the United States.
- 1918** Between Constantinople and Palestine 100,000 Turkish troops deserted.
- 1918** The French armed boarding steamer, "Louvain," sunk in Mediterranean, with loss of 217 lives.
- 1918** New York city waterfront and all Government property and railroad freight yards placed under heavy guard.
- 1918** Bridgeport home guards are posted on bridges and viaducts between that city and Stamford, Conn.
- 1919** Washington's ship-building industry paralyzed by strike of metal workers.
- 1920** Northern and central Italy were reported in the grip of a general railway strike.
- 1920** Japan decided to withdraw her troops from Siberia.
- 1920** General Semenov, commander of the All-Russian armies in Siberia, issued a proclamation assuming the supreme rulership of Siberia.
- 1920** Sir Asaf Webb was elected President of the Royal Academy.
- 1923** Ruhr valley coal-miners declared a general strike.
- 1924** Nikolai Lenin (Vladimir Ilich Ulanov) Premier of Soviet Russia, died at Moscow, aged 53.

JANUARY 22

JANUARY 15

- 1913** An American warship sent to Mexico to safeguard the lives of Americans.
- 1915** Vice-Admiral Sir George S. Nares, polar explorer and commander of the "Alert" and "Discovery" expedition to the Arctic in 1875-76, died.
- 1917** The American-Mexican Joint Commission was dissolved.
- 1917** Constitutionality of the White Slave Law sustained by U. S. Supreme Court.
- 1918** Bolsheviks and Ukrainians fought battle in the streets of Odessa.
- 1919** Federal Prohibition Amendment ratified by Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Iowa, and Utah.
- 1919** At Boston, a tank with two million gallons of molasses exploded, causing \$300,000 damage, killing and injuring 52 persons.
- 1919** Arbitration treaty between Bolivia and Colombia ratified.
- 1919** Princess Charlotte Adelzonde became ruler of Luxemburg.
- 1919** Formation of Polish Coalition Government including Paderewski and Pilsudski, was announced.
- 1920** Peace terms banded to Hungarian delegates in Paris.
- 1921** House Foreign Affairs Committee authorized the President to arrange international convention for reduction of armaments.
- 1923** French occupation extended to include entire Ruhr basin. See Jan. 3.

- 1916** Germany denied responsibility for the sinking of the "Persia." Dec. 30, 1915.
- 1917** The output of American farm products for 1916 announced. It was valued at \$13,449,000—a record in United States history.
- 1919** First formal session of the Peace Conference inaugurated in Paris, Premier Clemenceau presiding.
- 1919** Prince John, youngest son of King George V, and Queen Mary, died aged 13.
- 1920** Capital punishment abolished by Central Soviet Government in Russia.
- 1920** Alexandre Millerand became French Premier, on Clemenceau's resignation.
- 1925** Army of Chi Hsieh-Yuan routed by General Lu Yuang-Hsiang. See Jan. 11.

- 1913** Turkey's Grand Council unanimously accepted Europe's advice to surrender Adrianople and agreed to allow the Powers to dispose of the Aegean Islands.
- 1918** Tuesdays and Fridays were made meatless days in London by British Food Controller.
- 1919** American troops were shelled by Bolsheviks south of Archangel.
- 1919** Tipperary was put under martial law following the murder of two policemen.
- 1921** Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized Soviet "ambassador" to the United States, was deported.
- 1921** European Relief Council accepted 15,000,000 bushels of corn contributed by farmers of the Middle West.
- 1921** British submarine K 8 lost with all hands (56).
- 1922** Pope Benedict XV died of pneumonia.
- 1922** Viscount James Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, died.
- 1922** President Harding approved a Congressional request for an international conference to discuss further limitations on armament.
- 1923** The tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, Egyptian Pharaoh, 1350 B. C., opened at Luxor by Lord Carnarvon.
- 1924** James Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party, was named Premier and formed his Cabinet.
- 1925** Costa Rica resigned from the League of Nations.

JANUARY 23

JANUARY 16

- 1913** The British House of Commons passed Irish Home Rule Bill, which was read before House of Lords.
- 1917** Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy, hero of the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898, died, aged 79.
- 1918** Manufacturing plants east of Mississippi, Minnesota and Louisiana, ordered closed from Jan. 18 to 22 inclusive, and for 9 following Mondays.
- 1919** Federal Prohibition Amendment ratified by Nebraska, Missouri, and Wyoming.
- 1919** Reds blazed American flag and soldiers at Chicago conference, E. V. Debs urged a general strike.
- 1919** Dr. Francisco Alves, former President and President-elect of Brazil, died.
- 1920** The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, rendering the American nation permanently dry, went into effect at midnight.
- 1920** Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Indiana.
- 1920** Reginald de Koven, American composer, died.
- 1920** U. S. Marines and Haitian police repelled an attack on Port au Prince by three hundred bandits, more than half of whom were killed, wounded or captured.
- 1920** Paul Deschanel, President of the

JANUARY 19

- 1914** Gen. Marie-Georges Picquart, chief defender of Dreyfus, and French minister of war, died.
- 1915** German airships attacked Yarmouth, Kings Lynn and other English towns on the Norfolk coast.
- 1918** The Russian Constitutional Assembly decreed that land shall be allotted to the peasantry. The Bolsheviks dissolved the Assembly by force of arms.
- 1918** Theater-closing order in the United States directed closing of all theaters on Tuesdays.
- 1919** Riots took place in Leipzig and other places in Germany where the first general election with universal suffrage took place.
- 1919** Monarchist rising in Portugal, monarchy proclaimed in Oporto.
- 1920** Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian Chancellor, stated that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded at Prague between Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- 1922** Evacuation of Ireland by British started.
- 1923** Revolution in Rio Grande do Sol, Brazil.
- 1923** Court for international commercial arbitration opened at Paris.
- 1925** Leon Trotsky, Russian War Minister, deposed.

- 1913** Nazim Pasha, Turkish War Minister and Commander-in-Chief, was killed during fighting in Constantinople.
- 1913** Sbeiket Pasha appointed Grand Vizier.
- 1917** A bill extending suffrage to women signed by the Governor of North Dakota.
- 1918** Germans made gains in an attack east of Meurb, but were driven back by counter attack.
- 1918** Congress of Cossacks declared war on General Kaledine.
- 1919** Federal Prohibition Amendment ratified by the Assembly at Albany, N. Y.
- 1919** Oporto, held by royalists, homesteaded by Portuguese war vessels.
- 1919** German and Yugoslav Alpine hostilities stopped by intervention of American officers.
- 1920** Influenza assumed epidemic proportions in New York city.
- 1920** The Dutch Government delivered a note to the Peace Conference unqualifiedly refusing to surrender the former German Emperor for trial.
- 1925** Chilean Army officers seized the Government and invited the deposed President, Alessandri, to return to office.

JANUARY 27

**1919** Proposed conference at Prinkiplo declared "unacceptable to Russia."

**1919** Ismail Kemal Bey, former President of Provisional Government of Albania, died.

- 1914** The United States Government authorized to build and operate a railroad in Alaska. Total cost set at \$40,000,000 total length, 1,000 miles.
- 1915** British defeated the Germans in naval battle off Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, sinking the German cruiser "Blücher" and severely damaging two other battle-cruisers. The Germans fled.
- 1918** Germans retreated on Monte Tomba front, from the Piave River westward to Monte Belvedere.
- 1918** Armenians raided Courtral, Ledgehem, and Oberlilling Saarbrücken, punishment restored in Tennessee by the State Legislature.
- 1919** Portuguese monarchy proclaimed in Lisbon.
- 1920** General strikes commenced in Italy.
- 1921** Senate passed bill for control of the meat packing industry.
- 1921** Several police murdered by civilians in Ireland.
- 1921** Supreme Council held opening session in Paris.
- 1923** American Army of Occupation started home from the Rhine valley.
- 1924** Senate Public Lands Committee started the investigation of the leasing of the Teapot Dome oil lands.
- 1924** Petrograd was renamed Leningrad in honor of Nikolai Lenin. See Jan. 21.
- 1925** Port Alexander, a small island in Alaska, was submerged and disappeared.
- 1925** Total eclipse of the sun observed from Minnesota eastward through Connecticut.
- 1915** The first telephone conversation held across the American continent between Alexander Graham Bell and New York and Thomas W. Watson in San Francisco.
- 1916** Exports of the United States in 1915 totaled \$3,555,000,000—a record in the history of the country. The exports totaled \$1,772,309,538.
- 1918** Austrian airmen bombed Messtresio.
- 1919** League of Nations project unanimously adopted by the Peace Conference.
- 1920** German troops began the evacuation of Upper Silesia, in accordance with terms of the Peace Treaty.
- 1921** Senator Borah introduced resolution in the Senate calling for 6 months suspension of naval building program.
- 1921** An agreement was reached on the Japanese-Californian land controversy. In U. S. to be treated as other nationals regarding land ownership. Japanese immigration to U. S. and Hawaii to stop forthwith.
- 1921** Turkish Customs seized by Allies.
- 1924** Commercial treaty between France and Czechoslovakia signed.
- 1925** Following new riots and murders, martial law was proclaimed in Herrin, Illinois.
- 1915** The food supply of Germany seized by official order.
- 1916** British trade unionists met at Bristol, England, and pledged the support of 2,000,000 members to England's prosecution of the war.
- 1918** Wheatless Mondays and Wednesdays, Meatless Tuesdays, porkless Thursdays and Saturdays ordered by the United States Food Administration.
- 1920** The governing body of the International Labor Organization met in Paris. No American delegates were present, owing to the non-ratification of the Treaty.
- 1920** Matthias Erzberger, German Minister of Finance, was shot and wounded in Berlin.
- 1921** Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.
- 1921** Swiss Socialists rejected adhesion to the Moscow Internationale.
- 1922** Boycott established between North and South Ireland.
- 1923** Martial law invoked in the occupied area of Germany to enforce payment of overdue reparations.
- 1923** Prohibition amendment rejected by Connecticut legislature.
- 1924** Hirohito, Prince Regent of Japan, married.
- 1914** United States bluejackets landed at Haifa to protect lives of foreigners.
- 1914** President Oreste of Haiti took refuge on a German warship.
- 1914** A parcel post service established in Canada.
- 1914** Panama Canal Zone to be administered by a permanent civil government from April 1st by Executive Order of the President of the United States.
- 1916** British Compulsory Service Act received royal assent and became law.
- 1917** The President of Costa Rica, Alfredo Gonzales, was deposed by the military forces and succeeded by the Minister of War as executive.
- 1919** Franco-Roumanian troops entered Kiev, Russia.
- 1919** Proposed conference at Prinkiplo declared "unacceptable to Russia."
- 1919** Ismail Kemal Bey, former President of Provisional Government of Albania, died.

1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Wyoming.  
 1920 General Yudevitch, Russian anti-Bolshevik leader, was arrested.  
 1923 Area along Rhine formerly occupied by American troops turned over to French army.  
 1924 Fiume was annexed to Italy by treaty with Yugoslavia.  
 1925 Radio messages from Pittsburgh were picked up in Sydney, Australia, and in British New Guinea.

## JANUARY 28

1913 British suffragettes attacked Dublin Castle and the House of Commons, London as a result of the dropping of Franchise Bill by the British Government.  
 1914 Direct wireless communication was established between Germany and the United States. Kaiser Wilhelm sent first message of greeting to President Wilson.  
 1915 The United States Immigration Bill vetoed by President Wilson.  
 1916 Louis D. Brandeis was nominated for Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court.  
 1916 The Austrians occupied San Giovanni di Medel, Albania.  
 1917 The United States forces under Pershing expedition ordered to withdraw from Mexico.  
 1918 Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, Canadian poet and physician died.  
 1918 The Italians defeated the Austrians and captured Col. del Rosso and Col. d'Ebbell taking 1,500 prisoners.  
 1918 Bolsheviks broke diplomatic relations with Roumania.  
 1918 Italians successfully attacked Austrians on Asiago Plateau.  
 1920 Albert Thomas, French labor leader, was unanimously elected Director-General

of the International Labor Organization in Paris.  
 1920 Admiral von Reuter, who gave the order to scuttle the surrendered German fleet at Scapa Flow, was set free by the British.  
 1924 Said Zaghloul Pasha was named Prime Minister of Egypt.

## JANUARY 29

1914 Confucianism reestablished as the state religion in China.  
 1915 Italians called to colors by royal decree.  
 1916 Germans in Zeppelin dirigible balloons bombarded Paris, 23 killed.  
 1917 The United States Immigration Bill again vetoed by the President.  
 1917 Evelyn Baring, first Earl of Cromer, British statesman, died.  
 1918 The Italians defeated the Germans east of Asiago Plateau, taking Monte di Val Bella and 2,600 prisoners with 100 machine guns.  
 1918 German airplanes raided London, killed 47 injured 169.  
 1918 Peace negotiations between Roumania and Central Powers opened.  
 1919 Federal Prohibition Amendment was ratified by the New York Senate.  
 1919 Paderewski Government in Poland recognized by U. S.  
 1921 Allied Supreme Council in Paris fixed German reparations at 226,000,000,000 gold marks spread over 42 years, and 12 per cent. tax on exports.  
 1921 King Albert of Belgium offered a trophy for international New York to Ostend yacht race.  
 1921 Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica came to a tentative agreement to form a Central American Republic.  
 1923 Council of the League of Nations assembled at Paris.

1924 Diplomatic relations, broken for four years, were resumed between the United States and Greece.

## JANUARY 30

1913 The Irish Home Rule Bill rejected by British House of Lords (326 to 69).  
 1914 The Old Dominion line steamship "Monroe," sunk by the "Nantucket" in collision with a loss of 41 lives.  
 1915 Death penalty abolished by South Dakota.  
 1915 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George B. Millman, veteran of the Relief of Lucknow, died.  
 1918 Military service draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada signed. It provided that citizens of each country be given opportunity to return to their own country for military service, all that fall there are to be subject to the conscription laws of the country of residence.  
 1918 German airplanes raided Paris and killed 36, injured 190.  
 1918 Total gross tonnage lost by the Allies and neutrals, under German unrestricted submarine warfare from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918—6,617,000 tons.  
 1918 The United States Government seized German and Austrian ships of 686,494 gross tons in American ports and requisitioned 426 vessels of 2,000,000 tons for use by the Shipping Board.  
 1918 Under the German submarine unrestricted warfare from February 1, 1917, to date, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) were sunk and 300 persons drowned.  
 1918 A state of siege declared in Hamburg and suburbs.  
 1919 Baron Lambert Rothschild of Brussels died in Paris.  
 1920 Georges Gaston Quilen, convicted of betraying Edith Cavell to the Germans, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.  
 1920 Professor Maggiora, of Bologna

University, reported to have isolated the germ of sleeping sickness.  
 1921 Japanese Minister of the Navy announces that Japan will complete the 8 battleships and 8 cruisers planned.  
 1922 Preliminary session of the Permanent International Court of Justice at The Hague.

## JANUARY 31

1916 Zeppelins dropped more than 200 bombs over the northeastern counties of England, 59 killed.  
 1917 Prince Ching, Premier of China, and former minister of foreign affairs, died.  
 1917 The delegates to the Mexican Constitutional Assembly at Queretaro signed the constitution.  
 1917 Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare in zones around the coasts of the Entente Powers.  
 1918 Kief captured by the Bolsheviks.  
 1918 United States troops on the firing line occupied first line trenches.  
 1920 Many Sinn Féin leaders were arrested in Dublin.  
 1921 U. S. Supreme Court granted a new trial to Victor L. Berger and 4 codefendants convicted under Espionage Act.  
 1921 Frederic Hale Parkhurst, Governor of Maine, died.  
 1922 Bill for refunding 11 billion dollars of foreign debt into securities to mature in 25 years or less passed by U. S. Senate.  
 1922 Embargo on shipment of arms from United States to Mexico ended.  
 1924 Government bonds and all war loans were annulled by the German Cabinet as a move toward paying reparations.  
 1925 Patriarch of the Greek Church expelled from Constantinople by Turkish Government.

## FEBRUARY

## FEBRUARY 1

1913 Turkey accepted the peace terms of the Allies in the Balkan War.  
 1914 Gen. James Grant Wilson, veteran of the Civil War and author, died.  
 1915 Amos Bonsall, sole survivor of the Elsha Kent Kane Arctic expedition, died.  
 1916 The U. S. Department of State informed that an Austrian submarine was not concerned in the sinking of the "Persia."  
 1916 The British passenger liner "Appam," with 450 passengers and crew, captured by the German raider "Moewe," Jan. 10, off the coast of Africa, brought in to Hampton Roads, Va., by a prize-crew.  
 1917 The Germans began unrestricted submarine warfare on all enemy and neutral ships.  
 1918 A mutiny of Greek troops occurred at Lame.  
 1918 Major-General Peyton C. March appointed Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army.  
 1918 The Roumanians occupied Kishineff in Bessarabia.  
 1918 The Bolsheviks captured Odessa and Orenburg.  
 1918 A Crimean Republic proclaimed by the Tatars of Bakhitschisarai.  
 1918 The War Trade Board issued regulations to prevent neutral ships leaving the United States and to prevent ships from supplying submarines.  
 1918 The Italians repulse Teuton attack at Monte di Val Bella.  
 1919 A New York art firm paid \$200,000 for Whistler's "pink and gray" portrait of Lady Meux.  
 1921 Arkansas Senate unanimously passed bill providing capital punishment for bank robbery.  
 1921 Germany rejected Allied reparations and disarmament demands, formulating counter-proposals.  
 1921 Joseph Mantell died in Toronto, aged 111 years.  
 1922 The Washington Arms Conference approved five-power treaties (Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and United States) to limit size of navy and to restrict submarine warfare and the use of poison gas.  
 1924 Russian Soviet Government recognized by Great Britain.  
 1925 Miguel Paz Barahona inaugurated as President of Honduras.

## FEBRUARY 2

1915 A German-American named Werner Van Horn attempted to dynamite the Canadian Pacific bridge across the St. Croix River but was unsuccessful.  
 1915 The Turks advancing on the Suez Canal were defeated by the British.  
 1916 Keating Child Labor Bill, prohibiting interstate shipment of the products of child labor, adopted by the United States House of Representatives.  
 1917 Bills providing for the prohibition of liquor were signed by the Governors of Oregon and Tennessee.  
 1918 John Lawrence Sullivan, heavyweight champion fighter in the prize-ring, died, born 1858.  
 1919 Allied troops occupy Adrianople.  
 1919 Dan Scott, editor of London Times, died.  
 1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by New Jersey Senate.  
 1920 Council of Ambassadors in Paris announced that a restoration of the Hapsburg

dynasty in Hungary would be at variance with the principles of the Peace settlement.  
 1920 Peace concluded between Estonia and the Russian Soviet Government.  
 1921 Montenegrin village Podgoritz revolted against Serbian garrison, who suffered 300 casualties.  
 1921 Luigi Mancinelli, Italian composer and conductor, died.  
 1921 Cardinal Andrea Carlo Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, Italy, died.  
 1922 Cardinals of the Sacred College assembled at Vatican to ballot for new Pope.  
 1923 Influenza germ isolated by Drs. F. T. Gates and P. K. Orlitzky.  
 1925 To relieve a diphtheria epidemic, a team starting from Nenana arrived in Nome after a 54-day trip of 665 miles.

## FEBRUARY 3

1913 The United States Income Tax amendment to the Constitution became a law by the ratification of Wyoming—the 36th State to ratify it.  
 1914 The United States embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico was revoked by presidential proclamation.  
 1914 Chinese district councils dissolved by Yuan Shi Kai.  
 1916 The Dominion Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, destroyed by fire, 7 lives lost.  
 1917 War with Germany foreshadowed by the severing of diplomatic relations by the United States with Germany.  
 1918 Ukrainians suppressed Bolshevik uprising at Kief.  
 1919 President Wilson presided at the opening meeting of the League of Nations Commission.  
 1919 Arraignment signed between Polish and Czechoslovak forces in Silesia.  
 1919 Xavier Leroux, French composer, died.  
 1919 Eamon de Valera, Sinn Féin leader, escaped from Lincoln prison, England.  
 1920 The American dollar rose to the greatest premium in history over the currencies of Europe. Sterling fell to \$3 33, francs to seven cents, lire to a little over five cents, and the German mark to 1 09 cents.  
 1920 The Allies demanded the extradition of 800 Germans accused of war crimes, including the former Crown Prince.  
 1921 President Pilsudski of Poland arrived in Paris for military conference.  
 1921 The British Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the abolition of the Excess Profits Tax.  
 1922 International Court of Justice elected Dr. B. T. C. Loder (Holland) as president for three years.  
 1923 Lassen Peak, Calif., in eruption.  
 1924 Ex-President Woodrow Wilson died at Washington, aged 68.

## FEBRUARY 4

1913 Sir John Gordon Sprigg, South African statesman four times Premier of Cape Colony, died.  
 1913 The bombardment of Adrianople continued.  
 1913 Manuel Arango, the President of Salvador, attacked and wounded by assassins.  
 1914 Revolutionists forced the resignation of Guillermo Billinghurst, President of Peru.  
 1914 The U. S. Senate confirmed the nomination of Col. George W. Goethals as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

1915 The Germans proclaimed "the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, and those of the English Channel, a war-zone from and after Feb. 18."  
 1916 The Independence of the Philippine Islands not later than 1920 provided by a bill passed by the United States Senate.  
 1918 Tolo Pasha, accused of treason by the French Government, put on trial in Paris.  
 1918 By order of the Canadian Fuel Controller factories will close Feb. 9-11, and all golf, yacht, canoe colony, and hunt clubs every day but Wednesdays and Saturdays during February and March.  
 1918 The Bolshevik Soviet of Petrograd decreed the separation of Church and State.  
 1919 Connecticut declined to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment the first State to do so.  
 1919 Howard Mansfield collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs sold for \$500,000.  
 1920 Edward Payson Ripley, well-known American railroad man, died, aged 74.  
 1920 E. J. Atkinson, former G. A. R. Quartermaster-General, died, aged 78.  
 1920 Kurt von Lersner, head of the German Peace Delegation in Paris, resigned rather than transmit to his Government the list of Germans for extradition.  
 1920 The Czechs retook Irkutsk.  
 1922 The Washington Arms Conference approved two treaties to continue the "open door" with China, and to provide Chinese tariff commission.  
 1922 Kiaochow and the Shantung railroad transferred to China by treaty with Japan.  
 1923 Turkey refused to sign Lausanne treaty.  
 1924 Dr. Charles H. Levermore, New York was announced as the winner of the Bok peace prize. See July 1, 1923.  
 1924 Mohandas Gandhi, nationalist leader of India, imprisoned March 18, 1922, was released.  
 1925 The plan for funding Poland's debt to the United States was ratified by Poland.

## FEBRUARY 5

1914 The United States signed treaties of peace with Denmark and Portugal.  
 1915 State-wide prohibition measure, to take effect Jan. 1, 1916, passed by the Senate of Arkansas.  
 1917 The United States Army under General Pershing crossed the Mexican border, returning to the United States.  
 1917 The Immigration Bill, containing the literacy test to which the President objected, was passed by the United States Senate over the President's veto.  
 1918 Franz von Kintelen and 10 other German plotters sentenced to 18 months at hard labor in Atlanta Penitentiary, and a fine of \$2,000 each.  
 1918 Two-ounce bread ration ordered by the Federal Food Administration for hotels, restaurants, and dining-cars.  
 1918 The "Alamance" and "Tuscania," United States steamers were torpedoed with loss of 6 and 101 of the crew, respectively.  
 1918 In the Toul and St. Mihiel sectors American artillery smashed German defenses.  
 1919 German troops bombarded Bremen, routing Reds.  
 1920 New York traffic paralyzed by blizzard; record tide rose over 8 ft. extensive damage at Rockaway, Coney Island, etc.  
 1920 Roumanian troops of occupation in

Hungary were withdrawn to the frontier fixed by the Peace Conference.  
 1921 House of Representatives voted (271 to 16), over President's veto, a bill to stop recruiting and reduce the Army to 175,000.  
 1921 Erivan, capital of Armenia, captured by Red armies.

## FEBRUARY 6

1913 The Balkan Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula drove the Turks behind defenses of Gallipoli.  
 1915 The "Lusitania," of the British Cunard Line, entered Liverpool flying American flag as protection against German attack by submarine.  
 1918 Ostend was bombarded by the naval forces of the Allies.  
 1918 Von Mackensen, German commander, sent ultimatum to Roumania requiring peace negotiations to begin within 4 days.  
 1918 Male German residents aged 14 and upward, resident in the United States, ordered to register and the taking of prints of their fingers was begun by Federal officers.  
 1919 German troops retook Bromberg from the Poles.  
 1920 The record of casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces was completed, showing that 34,944 men were killed in action, including 382 at sea, 13,960 died of wounds, 23,738 died of disease and 5,102 died from accident or other causes. The wounded in action numbered 215,423.  
 1920 More than \$1,000,000 damage caused by fire at the Philippine Carnival Exposition, Manila, \$10,000,000 loss in fire of agricultural works at Havana, Cuba.  
 1920 Daylight saving was adopted by the French Parliament.  
 1922 Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, elected as 261st Pope by College of Cardinals.  
 1922 Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington adjourned.  
 1923 Washington treaties on naval limitation ratified by Italy.

## FEBRUARY 7

1918 The Spanish steamship "Giralda" looted, then torpedoed, by a German submarine.  
 1918 The Germans sank by torpedo the Swedish steamship "Friedland" and killed 6 men.  
 1919 German National Assembly, presided over by Chancellor Ebert, opened at Weimar.  
 1919 American Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, France, opened Sept. 1, 1914, was closed.  
 1920 President Wilson accepted the resignation of Franklin K. Lane, for nearly seven years Secretary of the Interior Department.  
 1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Nevada Legislature.  
 1920 Peace overtures were begun between Poland and Soviet Russia.  
 1920 Kolchak was murdered by Reds.  
 1921 Bill to stop recruiting and reduce the Army was passed (67 to 1) by U. S. Senate and became law.  
 1921 Announcement was made that passenger airplanes carried 150,163 persons, 3,136,550 miles in the United States in 1920.  
 1921 Switzerland refused to allow passage of League of Nations army ordered to Lithuania.  
 1922 Metellos Metaxakis, newly elected

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Patriarch of Greek Church, deposed by Greek government.  
1924 Soviet Russia recognized by Italy.  
1925 The Maharajah of Nepal abolished slavery in his territories.  
1925 Chinese delegates followed U S delegates in withdrawing from the International Opium Conference, alleging no probability of immediate action.

## FEBRUARY 8

1913 The U S House of Representatives passed the Webb bill forbidding the shipment of liquor into prohibition States.  
1915 James C Fargo, American express pioneer, died.  
1916 German and Turkish Consuls in San Francisco indicted for alleged conspiracies to wreck ammunition factories and to furnish supplies to German war vessels.  
1916 The French cruiser "Amiral Charner" was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, loss, 374 officers and men.  
1918 Vihor taken by the Finnish "White Guards".  
1919 Frank J Hayes elected Acting President of United Mine Workers of America.  
1919 Serious rioting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Minister of the Interior killed.  
1919 Dr Edward David was elected President of the German National Assembly at Weimar.  
1919 The Bolsheviks entered Kiev.  
1919 Forman aeroplane flew from Paris to London in 3 1/4 hours carrying 14 persons.  
1920 The Bolsheviks entered Odessa.  
1920 Noske, German Minister of Defense, declared extradition of war criminals to be physically impossible and, it attempted, likely to cause civil war.  
1921 Barrett Wendell, Professor of English Literature at Harvard for 37 years, died, aged 66.  
1921 General Smuts's party, opposing secession from the British Empire, was victorious in the South-African elections.  
1921 Prince Kropotkin, Russian geographer, author, and revolutionary leader, died.  
1921 Dr George Francis Hagerup, Norwegian statesman and diplomat, died.  
1924 Hydrocyanic gas was used in Nevada for the execution of a condemned man.

## FEBRUARY 9

1913 Manuel Arango, President of Salvador, died of wounds, See Feb 4.  
1913 Battle between Federal and Diaz troops in City of Mexico.  
1913 Gen Bernardo Reyes, former Mexican Minister of War, killed in battle in Mexico City.  
1913 News was brought to New Zealand by the crew of Captain Robert Falcon Scott's ship, "Terra Nova," that he and four of his party, who had reached the South Pole, perished on their return.  
1916 Forty thousand railroad employees issued a statement at Cleveland, Ohio, in support of an election day strike.  
1917 A prohibition bill, to take effect April 2, 1918, signed by the Governor of Indiana.  
1918 A treaty of peace was signed by the Ukraine and the Central Powers.  
1918 Smoleok was captured by the Poles.  
1918 The "Sebastian," a Spanish steamship, and the "Duca de Genova," an Italian vessel, were torpedoed in Spanish waters by a German submarine.  
1918 The state of war declared over and demobilization ordered in Russia.  
1918 Coal shortage compels Bridgeport factories to shut down.  
1919 Forty militant suffragists were arrested after burning President Wilson in effigy in front of the White House.  
1919 Poland's First Constitutional Assembly met in Warsaw.  
1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by New Jersey.  
1920 The Senate ordered the German Peace Treaty taken up again for the first time since November 19, when it was rejected with and without reservations.  
1920 Treaty giving Norway sovereignty over Spitzbergen was signed by Hugh C Wallace, American Ambassador, in Paris.  
1921 U S Senate Naval Affairs Committee rejected suspension of capital ship construction, recommending an American navy, of least equal to that of any other Power.  
1921 James Gibbons Huneker, American critic and author, died, aged 61.  
1922 Construction of new battleships suspended by order of President Harding in accordance with the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments.  
1922 Foreign Debt Refunding bill signed by President Harding.

## FEBRUARY 10

1913 The Senate passed the Webb bill forbidding the sale of liquor in prohibition States.  
1913 Four American battleships ordered to Mexico to protect lives of Americans.  
1914 Andrew Carnegie contributed \$2,000,000 to aid the work of the Church Peace Union.  
1914 King George urged Parliament to mutual concessions in the matter of Irish Home Rule.  
1915 Relief supplies from the United States were shipped by the "Great City" for Belgian sufferers.  
1916 Lindley M Garrison, United States Secretary of War, resigned.  
1916 Armed merchant vessels of enemy countries to be treated as warships by Austria and Germany after Feb 29.

1918 Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey, died.  
1918 Bolsheviks announced that Russia had given up fighting.  
1919 Woman suffrage proposal defeated in U S Senate.  
1920 Cessation of hostilities against Soviet Russia was announced by Premier Lloyd George.  
1920 Plebisite vote in Schleswig decided for Danish control.  
1921 U S Senate Immigration Committee decided that no emergency existed to warrant a general prohibition of immigration.  
1921 Japanese House of Representatives rejected (235 to 38) proposal to curtail naval armaments.  
1922 Limitation of Armament treaties submitted to Congress by President Harding.  
1923 Ruhr valley was isolated from the rest of Germany by the French army of occupation. See Jan 8 and 15.

## FEBRUARY 11

1914 The first direct wireless messages between the United States and Germany were sent and received as test of new telefunken tower at Sayville, L I.  
1918 The killing of hens forbidden by the Federal Food Administration from date to May 1.  
1919 German National Assembly at Weimar elected Friedrich Ebert President of the German State, and adopted a provisional constitution.  
1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Idaho.  
1920 The opening session of the Council of the League of Nations met at St James' Palace, London. No American representative was present.  
1920 General strike in Bulgaria; railways ceased operating.  
1921 German Minister of Finance decided Germany could not pay more than \$36,000,000 reparations in 30 years.  
1921 Casualties caused by Sinn Feiners to Crown forces to date: police, 234 murdered, 336 injured; military, 57 murdered, 143 wounded.  
1922 Yapt treaty signed by United States and Japan.  
1924 The Lausanne treaty, delimiting Turkish-Bulgarian and Greco-Bulgarian boundaries, was ratified by Bulgaria.

## FEBRUARY 12

1914 Ground was broken in Potomac Park Washington for the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln.  
1914 The United States recognized the revolutionary government of Peru.  
1918 The eighth session of the longest Parliament of modern times was opened in London.  
1918 Great Britain refused to recognize as valid the Brest-Litovsk Treaty between the Germans and Russians.  
1918 All theaters in New York City were closed.  
1918 Major Rhineland Waldo, former New York Police Commissioner, appointed Assistant Provost Marshal in France by General Pershing.  
1918 Lack of coal causes the Public Service Electric Company to shut off power.  
1919 U S Shipping Board steamship "Accoma" abandoned on first voyage overseas.  
1919 Connecticut Senate adhered to former rejection of Federal Prohibition Amendment.  
1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Arizona but rejected by the Virginia House of Delegates.  
1920 John Barton Payne was appointed to succeed Franklin K Lane as Secretary of the Interior.  
1920 Lord Robert Cecil proposed in the House of Commons that the League of Nations send two international commissions to Russia to ascertain the conditions and to fix provisional boundaries of border states.  
1922 Pope Pius XI crowned at Rome.

## FEBRUARY 13

1914 Arbitration treaties with Switzerland and Costa Rica signed by the United States.  
1914 Alphonse Bertillon, originator of measurement system for identifying criminals, died.  
1916 Carlos Mendoza, ex-President of Panama Republic, died.  
1918 Heatless Mondays order revoked by the United States Fuel Administrator.  
1918 United States artillery and tanks on Germans in Champagne district of France.  
1918 The Norwegian legation in London reported Norway's loss in tonnage as a neutral state from beginning of war to end of January, 1918, as 1,050,533 tons, loss of lives 883 seamen.  
1918 The United States made additional credit loan to Italy of \$50,000,000. Total of American loans to Italy \$550,000,000, total to the Allied Nations \$4,734,000,000.  
1919 War Labor Board granted 8 1/2-hour day and 5-day week to textile workers.  
1919 Idaho abandoned the direct primary method of nominating Congressional and State officers.  
1920 The fifty-first and last annual convention of the National American Women Suffrage Association opened in Chicago with a "victory" demonstration and decided to dissolve the party.  
1920 Robert Lansing resigned as Secretary of State at the request of President Wilson.

1920 The League of Nations Council decided to call an international financial conference to study the financial crisis and look for means of remedying it. Switzerland was admitted to membership in the League.  
1924 Pending the results of rebellion, the United States broke off relations with Honduras.  
1924 An armed conflict took place between Nationalists and Separatists in the Palatinates. See Nov 17, 1923.

## FEBRUARY 14

1913 The Immigration Bill vetoed by President Taft on the ground that the literacy test was objectionable.  
1916 All unmarried men not in military service called out in Great Britain.  
1918 A court-martial sitting in Paris found Bolo Pasha and his codefendant, Filippo Caravita, under arrest in Italy, guilty of treason, and sentenced them to death.  
1919 Completed draft of League of Nations read to Peace Conference by President Wilson.  
1919 Sir Ernest Cassel, British financier, donated \$2,500,000 for educational purposes.  
1920 German Embassy in London, closed since 1914, was reopened.  
1920 Immediate action to present Japanese ownership of land in Canada was urged on the Dominion Government by the associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia.  
1920 The Norwegian Cabinet decided to ask the consent of Parliament for Norwegian participation in the League of Nations.  
1922 For the first time in 1000 years a delegate of the Pope was welcomed by the Greek Church in Constantinople.  
1922 Generals Antonio Ruiz, Antonio Prunedo, and Captain L Perez executed in Mexico.

## FEBRUARY 15

1916 British shipping ordered under more stringent control.  
1918 No goods may be exported from or imported into the United States without special license by the War Trade Board.  
1918 Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, died on his way to England.  
1918 Total number of lives of British non-combatant men, women, and children lost—killed by German submarines—14,120.  
1918 Vernon Castle (real name Blythe), British dancer in the United States, a victim in the World War, was killed while acting as flying instructor in Texas.  
1919 President Wilson embarked at Brest for the United States.  
1919 Konstantin Fehrenbach elected President of the German National Assembly.  
1920 The American Ambassador delivered to the French Foreign Office a memorandum in which President Wilson said he could not approve of Premier Lloyd George's proposed settlement of the Adriatic question.  
1921 Despite bitter Democratic resentment, the House called on the President to accelerate the expenditure of the \$150,000,000 contingent and placed it at his disposal during the war.  
1921 Senator Borah introduced amendment to naval bill looking to an agreement with Great Britain and Japan to reduce armaments.  
1922 First session of the Permanent Court of International Justice, at The Hague.  
1922 Jail at Fiume seized by Italian Fascists.  
1925 Floyd Collins, Kentucky cave explorer, imprisoned and held by a falling rock, and later shut off from communication by other rock falls was reached by rescuers after 17 days' imprisonment and found dead.

## FEBRUARY 16

1913 Pres Taft reaffirmed his policy of non-intervention in Mexican affairs.  
1914 Theodore L De Vinne, American master printer and author, died.  
1915 Great Britain seized the American ship "Wilhelmina," bound for a German port with wheat.  
1916 The Russians, under Grand Duke Nicholas captured Turkish fortress of Erzerum.  
1916 Great Britain, France, and Russia again pledged themselves not to cease fighting until independence of Belgium was secured.  
1918 Gen Sir Henry Wilson appointed Chief of the British Imperial General Staff in place of Sir William Robertson resigned.  
1918 The Bolshevik forces defeated Ukrainians in fighting for Kiev with loss to the latter of 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.  
1918 The Anti-Loafing Bill, requiring absolute made between the ages of 18 and 50 to be regularly employed in some useful occupation, signed by Governor Edge of New Jersey.  
1918 German submarine bombarded Dover England.  
1918 Gen Veshovich, former Minister of War of Montenegro, surrendered to the Italians.  
1919 General election for the National Assembly held in Austria.  
1919 Germans sign renewal of armistice terms.  
1920 The Allies gave permission to Germany to try her own war criminals.  
1920 Prince Alexander of Bagrationvitch, former pretender to Serbian throne, died in Paris.

1923 Leon Bourgeois, President of French Senate, resigned.  
1923 Allied Council granted sovereignty of Memel to Lithuania.  
1923 Treaty with Yugoslavia ratified by Italy.  
1923 News broadcast by U S radio, was received and published in England.  
1924 British dockworkers strike, tying up all shipping. Strike lasted 10 days.

## FEBRUARY 17

1913 Cincinnati Helme Miller (Joseph Miller), "Poet of the Sierras," died.  
1914 The United States signed a general treaty of arbitration with the Dominican Republic.  
1916 The German colony of Kamerun, Africa, conquered by the British and French.  
1917 The United States Department of War ordered the demobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border.  
1918 Lord Northcliffe appointed British Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.  
1918 Count Khuen von Hedervary, former Hungarian Premier, died.  
1918 Bolsheviks adopted the Gregorian calendar.  
1918 German aviators bombed Dover, England, and Dunkirk, France.  
1918 Bolsheviks arrested the Ukrainian Government on charges of treason.  
1918 Sweden seized Aland Islands after a fight with Bolsheviks.  
1919 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian statesman, died.  
1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was rejected by Maryland House and Senate.  
1920 Joseph Callaux, former French Premier, was placed on trial before the Senate in Paris, charged with treason and conspiracy.  
1925 Anton Flettner's motorship "Buckau," a "sailless sailboat," completed its trial trip from Elbe, Germany, to Leth, Scotland.

## FEBRUARY 18

1913 President Madero taken prisoner in Mexican Civil War. He was succeeded by Huerta as Provisional President.  
1913 The United States Senate passed the Immigration Bill over the President's veto.  
1915 The German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced.  
1915 German campaign of "piracy and pillage" by submarines preying on neutral shipping began.  
1915 Frank James, the last of the famous gang of American outlaws, died.  
1916 The United States Senate ratified a treaty with Nicaragua by which the United States obtained two naval bases and acquired the right to build a canal across Nicaragua in return for \$3,000,000.  
1917 Greece was cut off from the Central Powers by the Italians and French who joined forces in Southern Thrace.  
1918 Germany resumed hostilities against Russia.  
1918 Viscount Ishii, head of a special Japanese mission to the United States, was appointed Ambassador.  
1919 General strike in Ruhr industrial district.  
1919 \$200,000,000, stolen from Trieste by Austria during the war, restored.  
1919 Barcelona, Spain, was tied up by a strike of 50,000.  
1919 A first edition of Poe's Tamerlane was sold for \$12,600 in New York.  
1920 The League of Women Voters in their final session, endorsed the League of Nations and opposed universal military training.  
1920 Paul Deschanel was inaugurated as President of France.  
1921 Tiflis, capital of Georgia, threatened by Russo-Armenian Soviet Army, Georgia completely surrounded by Bolshevik states.  
1921 Milner report published, advocating self government for Egypt with British guaranty of territorial integrity.  
1921 France agreed to take Poland definitely under her protection.  
1924 At the request of the Senate, Edwin Denby, U S Secretary of the Navy, resigned, on account of the leasing of Teapot Dome oil reserves to private parties.  
1924 Vonkhor, dictator of Bavaria, and General von Lossow, army commander, resigned.  
1925 The International Opium Conference agreed that all nations enact laws to control the production, distribution, and export of opium.

## FEBRUARY 19

1913 Gustavo Madero, brother of ex-President Madero, and formerly Minister of Finance of Mexico was shot by troops of the new Mexican government.  
1914 In reply to an American protest Great Britain affirmed the intention of submitting the case of the steamship "Wilhelmina" to a prize court.  
1915 The Dardanelles was bombarded by Anglo-French squadron.  
1917 Major-General Frederick Tunstun, American aviator who captured Aguinaldo, died.  
1918 Reciprocal military draft treaties affecting the United States Great Britain, and Canada, were signed by Secretary Lansing and Earl Reading.  
1918 The President of Mexico by official decree placed a tax on oil lands that affected foreign interests in Mexico.  
1918 The French defeated a heavy German attack east of Moncel in Lorraine.



1919 Centenary of J R Lowell's birth celebrated in New York  
 1919 Clemenceau, French Premier, wounded in attempted assassination in Paris by Bolshevik anarchist  
 1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by New Mexico.  
 1921 U S Senate passed (57 to 2) bill limiting annual immigration to 3 per cent of those already in the country (1 e, 353,461 in a year)  
 1921 Dr James Rowland Angell, head of Carnegie Foundation, was elected President of Yale University  
 1921 Republic of Georgia completely overrun by Bolsheviks; provisional Soviet government set up.  
 1921 General Rafael Reyes, former President of Colombia died  
 1923 Hague conference on laws governing warfare adjourned.

## FEBRUARY 20

1918: Turkish offensive in Caucasus began  
 1918 The British troops took Khan Abu Rayot in Mesopotamia  
 1919 Government of Great Britain protested to U S State Department against granting of passport to Americans intending to preach prohibition in England  
 1919 Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger and 4 others, found guilty of espionage and conspiracy, sentenced in Chicago to 20 years' imprisonment in Federal Penitentiary  
 1919 Hahilullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, was assassinated  
 1920 Rear-Admiral Robert E Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, died, aged 64  
 1920 Archangel was captured by the Bolsheviks, and Rostoff by Gen Denikin  
 1921: Snowfall of 12 1/2 inches in New York city.  
 1921: Martial law declared in Hungary on threat of general strike  
 1921 The body of the Cid was disinterred at Burgos, Spain, to be transferred to the cathedral there  
 1921: Persian Cossacks captured Teheran, Persia, and deposed the Cabinet  
 1921 A disabled ex-soldier was dragged from an infirmary by armed Sinn Feiners in Cork, Ireland, and murdered; two Protestant farmers were murdered near Skibbereen, thirteen civilians were killed in a battle near Middleton

## FEBRUARY 21

1914: Treaties of Arbitration with Great Britain Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland were ratified by the United States Senate  
 1914 Prince William of Wied accepted the throne of Albania.  
 1915 German aeroplanes bombed Colchester and its neighborhood  
 1916 The British House of Commons voted a war credit of \$2,100,000,000 Total to date \$10,410,000,000  
 1916 The German began one of the bloodiest battles of the World War by attacking Verdun, France, but were defeated. See Oct 24, 1916  
 1916 The Italians captured Collo, near Trent, from the Austrians  
 1917 The legislation forbidding the shipment of intoxicating liquors into States which prohibit their manufacture and sale was passed by the United States House of Representatives  
 1918 The Spanish agreed to supply the United States with mules and army blankets for use of General Pershing's forces in the field in exchange for cotton and oil  
 1918 The Australians and New Zealanders occupied Jericho and extended the lines to the River Jordan  
 1918 Germans in Russia claimed capture of 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 guns, 5,000 motor-cars and 1,000 grain-loaded railroad-cars  
 1918 German troops on Russian front, from Esthonia to southern Volhynia, Minsk and Kovno entered.  
 1918 United States steamship "Philadelphia" sunk by German submarine  
 1919 Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, was assassinated, and Auer, Minister of the Interior, wounded, in Munich  
 1919 Occupied Rhine Provinces opened to commerce by Allied Economic Council  
 1919 The Allies recognized Paderewski's Polish Government  
 1920 U S Senate voted (45 to 20) to adopt original Lodge reservation regarding Article X of the Peace Treaty  
 1920 Admiral Nicholas Horthy was made Regent of Hungary by the National Assembly

## MARCH 1

1913 For the heroic rescue of passengers from the "Titanic" Capt. W. B. Roston, of the British steamship "Carpathia," was presented by President Taft with a gold medal awarded him by Congress  
 1913 The United States House of Representatives passed the Webb-Kenyon liquor traffic bill over the President's veto  
 1914 A heavy snowstorm isolated New York and metropolitan district from the rest of the country  
 1915 British House of Commons voted \$1,455,000,000 to continue the World War  
 1915 The Harrison law regulating sale of opium in United States went into effect

1921 Council of League of Nations met in Paris and decided to abolish public sittings full reports of proceedings to be issued after each sitting  
 1922 U S Army dirigible "Roma," Italian built 410 ft long, exploded at Hampton, Va., killing 34  
 1924 Soviet Russia was recognized by Austria  
 1924 German-American Mixed Claims Commission awarded \$500,000 to claimants of the Lusitania sinking  
 1925 The Chinese Government paid \$300,000 as indemnity for the train banditry of May 6, 1923

## FEBRUARY 22

1913 Ye Ho Na La, Dowager Empress of China, died  
 1916 Russian Duma opened, attended by the Czar for the first time  
 1918 United States troops engaged in Chemul-des-James sector, Alsne, France  
 1918 Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, bombed by Entente airmen  
 1918 The United States Army canteen-work in France was assumed by the Y M C A at General Pershing's request  
 1919 The Blue Anchor Tavern, Philadelphia, founded in 1682, closed.  
 1920 The Republic of France presented 6,000 "certificates of gratitude" to relatives and friends of soldiers who died in defense of France  
 1921 U S State Department sent note to Council of the League of Nations demanding equal opportunities in mandate territories for all Allied and associated nations, and stating that the United States had never consented to Japanese mandate over Iap.  
 1921 Extradition treaty with Costa Rica ratified by U S Senate  
 1923 Ex-Premier Doumergue elected president of French Senate.

## FEBRUARY 23

1913 President Madero and Vice-President Suarez of Mexico were assassinated.  
 1915 General John E. Gough, of British General Staff, died of wounds.  
 1915 The United States Senate passed Army Appropriation bill of \$103,000,000  
 1916 The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, British Premier, declared in the House of Commons that before peace came Belgium and Serbia must be fully indemnified for all that they sacrificed. France must be secured against aggression, and the military domination of Prussia he destroyed.  
 1916 The Portuguese seized 36 German and Austrian merchant ships interned at Lisbon  
 1918 The United States and Japanese embassies and Brazilian, Chinese, and Siamese legations left Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles  
 1918 Spanish steamer (neutral) "Mar Casado" was sunk by German submarine  
 1918 Earl Brassey, British naval authority, died  
 1918 British cruiser captured German steamer "Dusseldorf."  
 1920 Cummins-Esch Railroad Bill approved by U S Senate  
 1920 Protich was nominated Premier of Jugoslav cabinet  
 1921 Organized labor issued "labor's bill of rights" through convention in Washington  
 1921 Mail from San Francisco was carried to New York by aeroplane in 33 hours and 20 minutes

## FEBRUARY 24

1913 The "White Slave Act" sustained by the United States Supreme Court  
 1915 Passport frauds, by which German spies and spies traveled as American citizens, confessed to by Richard P. Steger  
 1917 The British defeated the Turks and captured Kut el-Amara  
 1918 The Turks recaptured Trebizond, on Black Sea, from the Russians  
 1918 The steamship "Florizel" wrecked near Cape Race with loss of 92 persons  
 1919 President Wilson landed at Boston and later signed \$6,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill  
 1919 Polish-Ukrainian armistice took effect  
 1920 Building Trades Council called a strike in New York  
 1920 Matthias Erzberger, German Finance Minister, resigned.  
 1921 Panama, invaded by Costa Rican

troops, appealed to the U S Government to avoid bloodshed

## FEBRUARY 25

1913 Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, resigned his office, the resignation to take effect March 1  
 1915 The British and French attempted to force Dardanelles and to reduce the four forts in the entrance by bombarding from warships  
 1916 The nomination of Henry P. Fletcher, as Ambassador to Mexico, was confirmed by the United States Senate  
 1917 The Germans retreated from Baupenne and Miramont  
 1918 The population of London and vicinity were put under a rationing system for meat and butter  
 1918 The Germans took Reval on the Gulf of Finland from the Russians  
 1919 Pennsylvania ratified Federal Prohibition Amendment  
 1919 Scheid succeeded Eisner, and Segitz succeeded Auer in Bavaria. See Feb 21  
 1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified, after urgent message from President Wilson, by the Oklahoma House  
 1920 Universal military training was excluded from the Army Reorganization Bill  
 1920 Bainbridge Colby was appointed Secretary of State  
 1920 New Home Rule Bill was read in British House of Commons  
 1921 Turks, in London conference, agree to a plebiscite in disputed areas of Thrace and Smyrna ceded to Greece by the Sèvres Treaty  
 1921 General railroad strike, involving 125,000 men, called in Mexico.  
 1921 Rather than proclaim a republic without recourse to a popular vote, the Greek Cabinet resigned  
 1923 Gutzon Borglum American sculptor, at work on the Stone Mountain memorial pageant of the Confederacy, was discharged

## FEBRUARY 26

1913 The United States Senate passed the Post Office appropriation bill and a bill establishing the Department of Labor.  
 1914 King George of Great Britain witnessed a baseball game between the Giants and White Sox played in London. The White Sox won by a score of 5 to 4  
 1914 Sir John Tenniel, British illustrator and cartoonist on Punch, died  
 1916 Gen Kuropatkin appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies on the northern front  
 1918 The United States tug "Cherokee" foundered; 12 survivors picked up by British steamship "Admiral." The command and 29 men were lost  
 1918 Spanish steamer (neutral) "Neguri" was sunk by a German submarine  
 1918 New York city swept by a hurricane, the wind attaining a velocity of 81 miles an hour  
 1918 British hospital-ship "Glenart Castle" torpedoed by the Germans in Bristol Channel, 166 lives lost  
 1918 Germans in air-raid attacked and bombed Venice during the night, and struck the royal palace and three churches  
 1918 Bishop Patrick J. Hayes was appointed Archbishop of the Diocese of New York  
 1919 Socialists seized power in Munich; Ruhr strike ended, peasant revolt in Baden  
 1920 President Wilson's last note on the Adriatic question was made public. In it he stood firm to consider taking America out of European affairs and refusing to join the League of Nations. He suggested Italy and the Yugoslavs should negotiate directly with the understanding that no agreement they may reach could extend beyond their own borders  
 1920 The Russian Soviet Government made a new peace proposal to the Great Powers, pledging the establishment of democratic principles in Russia and the calling of a Constituent Assembly. It promised to withdraw the decree annulling Russia's foreign debt. In return it asked that outside intervention in Russian affairs be abandoned and that the United States allow a credit to Russia  
 1920 Sir Auckland Geddes was selected as British Ambassador to Washington  
 1921 International Socialist Conference in Vienna condemned Bolshevism.  
 1923 United States paid \$12,000,000 for Norwegian vessels seized in war

## FEBRUARY 27

1915 A French cruiser seized the American freighter "Dancalia" in English Channel  
 1915 The "William P. Frye" an American sailing vessel, from Seattle to Queens-town, was sunk in defiance of treaties and international law by the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," a German converted cruiser  
 1916 Russians captured Kermanshah.  
 1916 The French converted cruiser "Provence 11" was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean with a loss of 930 lives  
 1918 The American Ambassador to Russia, David Francis, retired from Petrograd  
 1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Oklahoma  
 1920 Yukon Territory went "dry"  
 1920 Major R W Schroeder, American aviator, broke altitude record at 36,020 ft  
 1920 General railroad strike was ordered in France; French Government called the strikers into the army  
 1920 The reply of the Premiers to President Wilson's Adriatic note accepted his proposal that the Adriatic question be settled by negotiations between the Italian and Yugoslav Governments and contained the assurance that the Premiers "never have had the intention of making a definite settlement without obtaining the views of the U S Government"  
 1921 Japanese women were granted the right to attend political meetings  
 1922 The Woman's Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution unanimously upheld by the U S Supreme Court  
 1923 Parliament of Northern Ireland opened  
 1924 Denied a vote of confidence on his economic treaty with France, Prime Minister Theunis and entire Belgian Cabinet resigned.

## FEBRUARY 28

1913 President Taft vetoed the Liquor Shipment Bill the Senate passed it over the veto March 1  
 1913 The great strike of United Garment Workers throughout the United States terminated by concessions to employees  
 1914 Earl Minto, British administrator, Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada, died  
 1916 Henry James, novelist, born in the United States died naturalized British subject July 27, 1915  
 1916 By treaty the United States established a financial and police protectorate over Haiti to discourage insurrection  
 1917 The United States House of Representatives passed the Senate bill making the District of Columbia "dry" from November 1, 1917.  
 1917 The United States government gave out the details of the German plot to involve the United States in a war with Japan and another with Mexico  
 1918 Canadian soldiers in Toronto refused a hearing to William Jennings Bryan on prohibition  
 1918 American artillery destroyed German gas-batteries northwest of Toul.  
 1920 President Wilson signed the transportation act providing for the return of the railroads to private control March 1  
 1921 U S Senate passed resolution to repeal the war laws  
 1921 Interstate Commerce Commission announced that the railroads of the United States earned \$62,264,421 in 1920 as against \$516,290,090 in 1919  
 1921 Hostilities between Costa Rica and Panama, Costa Rican force captured  
 1921 Armed civilians murdered 5 soldiers and wounded 4 in Cork, Ireland  
 1922 Princess Mary, daughter of King George V of Great Britain, married to Viscount Lascelles  
 1922 Egypt assumes independence from British protection  
 1923 Bill for funding the British war debt signed by President Harding  
 1925 Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany, died following an operation. Aged 54  
 1925 Powder explosion on Caju Island, Brazil, killed 8 injured 600, with a property damage of \$1,000,000

## FEBRUARY 29

1916 Italy seized 34 German steamers interned in Italian ports  
 1920 A siege of Fiume was begun with a stringent blockade against commodities, including foodstuffs, in order to compel the surrender of D'Annunzio

## MARCH

1915 Dr Feliciano Viera was elected President of Uruguay  
 1915 By Orders in Council the British prevented commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany  
 1918 Gens Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near Rostov-on-Don  
 1918 The Germans reached Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd  
 1918 The cost of the war to the United States for February was \$1,002,578,608, including loans to Allies of \$325,000,000  
 1918 United States War Trade Board declares embargo on cotton exports  
 1919 Scheidemann, German Chancellor, resigned  
 1920 Senate of West Virginia rejected Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment.

1920 French railroad strike ended  
 1921 U S Senate unanimously called on the President to convene an international conference on naval disarmament  
 1921 German offer of \$7,500,000,000 reparations was flatly rejected  
 1921 Nicholas, abdicated King of Montenegro, died, aged 80  
 1921 Japanese census showed population of 77 millions, of which 56 millions were in Japan proper  
 1922 Yap treaty between Japan and United States ratified by U S Senate  
 1922 Treaty between Colombia and United States over Panama ratified.  
 1924 Ammonium nitrate explosion at Nixon, N J, killed 20 and injured 60  
 1925 In a rebellion and subsequent footing

160 were killed by a powder explosion at Kharput, Turkish Armenia

## MARCH 2

1914 In England Unionists appealed for opposition to Home Rule for Ireland unless submitted to the British electorate  
 1915 Utah House of Representatives adopted the State-wide Prohibition bill passed by Senate  
 1915 The Idaho State-wide Prohibition bill was signed by Governor Alexander, becoming effective Jan 1, 1916  
 1916 Carmen Silva (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania), Roumanian poetess died  
 1916 Germans again attacked Verdun  
 1918 Porto Rico went "dry."

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1918. Kief, held by Bolsheviki since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
1918. Hubert H. Bancroft, American historian, died, aged 85.
1919. Congress passed \$7,000,000,000 Victory Loan Bond Bill.
1919. Herbert Hoover appointed Director-General of American Relief Administration.
1920. U. S. Senate readopted Lodge reservation on domestic questions and the Monroe Doctrine.
1920. Chin Yun-P'eng, Chinese Premier, resigned.
1921. Representative Champ Clark, Speaker of the House for 8 years, died, aged 70.
1921. The Council of this League of Nations notified the United States that it could not support the American protest against the Yap mandate, but invited an American representative to be present at its next meeting.
1922. First woman member, Viscountess Rhonda, admitted to British House of Lords.
1923. President Harding signed a resolution to open negotiations with other governments on a curtailment in the production of habit-forming drugs.
1925. William A. Clark, largest mine owner in the world, former U. S. Senator died, aged 86.

## MARCH 3

1913. Territorial Legislature of Alaska met at Juneau.
1915. China and Japan agreed to an extension of 99 years to the mining lease granted to Japan of Dairen and Port Arthur.
1916. United States Senator Gore's resolution that "the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States constitutes a just and sufficient cause for war between the United States and the German Empire," tabled by the Senate.
1918. Jean Mounet-Sully, French tragedian, died.
1918. Meatless days reduced to a beefless and porkless Tuesday by Federal Food Administrator.
1918. Rodriguez Alvarez and Delino Moreira, of the War party, elected President and Vice-President of Brazil.
1918. By treaty of peace with the Central Powers, signed at Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviki agreed to evacuate Ukraine, Estonia and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands, and trans-Caucasian districts of Batum, Erivan, and Kars.
1919. U. S. Supreme Court decided that the so-called "enlistment section" of the Espionage Act was not in conflict with the right of free speech provided by the Constitution.
1919. 37 Republican U. S. Senators in Washington recorded their refusal to endorse the League of Nations covenant.
1919. Ukrainians defied Polish armistice, fighting resumed.
1919. Henrique de Pina Concello, leader of the monarchist revolt in Portugal, committed suicide.
1920. Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by the West Virginia House (47 to 41) but defeated in that State's Senate (tie vote).
1920. The Swiss National Council approved adherence to the League of Nations (114 to 55).
1921. Lloyd George presented to Germans Allied ultimatum on reparation.
1924. The Turkish Caliph was deposed.

## MARCH 4

1913. Guillaux, a French aviator, flew 118 miles in one hour.
1913. President Taft appointed John Bassett Moore and George Gray, representatives of the United States at the Arbitration Court at The Hague.
1913. President Taft signed bill creating a Department of Labor.
1913. Thomas Woodrow Wilson inaugurated President of United States.
1914. John Bassett Moore, counselor of the U. S. Department of State with power to sign as Secretary of State, resigned.
1918. Germany and Finland signed treaty of peace.
1918. British, French, Italian ambassadors in Tokio asked Japan to safeguard allied interests in Siberia.
1918. Norwegian steamer "Havna" (neutral) torpedoed by German submarine without warning, 9 deaths from exposure.
1919. Second harbor strike of two years began in New York.
1920. The American Consulate at Zurich was damaged by a bomb.
1920. Both Chambers of the Danish Parliament unanimously adopted a proposal to join the League of Nations.
1920. The lower House of the Swedish Diet voted in favor of Sweden's membership in the League of Nations.
1921. Warren Gamaliel Harding was inaugurated 29th President of the United States. Calvin Coolidge became Vice-President.
1921. Panamanian troops were defeated by Costa Ricans.
1925. Calvin Coolidge was inaugurated 30th President of the United States. Gen. Charles G. Dawes became Vice-President.

## MARCH 5

1915. Death penalty abolished by North Dakota Legislature.

1915. Three transports carrying 4,000 Canadian troops arrived in England.
1916. Spanish passenger steamer "Principe de Asturias" foundered after striking a rock off Santos, Brazil, 450 lives lost.
1917. President Wilson took the public oath of office for his second term and delivered an inaugural address.
1918. Roumania signed preliminary treaty with Central Powers gave up Dobruja to the Danube, agreed to certain economic measures, and trade route to Black Sea.
1918. In the Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" repelled German raid.
1918. President Wilson opposed to Japanese claims entering Russia.
1918. Germans landed on the Aland Islands.
1919. President Wilson left on his second journey to the Peace Conference.
1920. The Dutch Government for the second time refused to deliver the former German Emperor to the Allies for trial.
1920. The Upper House of the Swedish Parliament voted (86 to 47) the entrance of Sweden into the League of Nations.
1920. Norway's parliament voted adherence to the League of Nations.
1920. The Upper Chamber of the Swiss parliament voted membership for Switzerland in the League of Nations.
1921. The Congressional Medal of Honor was bestowed on the Unknown British and French soldiers buried in Westminster Abbey and under the Arc de Triomphe respectively.
1921. President Harding's Cabinet was sworn in; C. E. Hughes, Secretary of State, demanded cessation of hostilities in note to Panama and Costa Rica.

## MARCH 6

1913. The Turkish city and fortress of Janina, with 32,000 troops, surrendered to the Greeks after three months' siege.
1916. Earl of Endogran, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died.
1917. The 5 per cent rebate clause in the Underwood tariff bill applicable to goods imported in American ships, annulled by the United States Supreme Court because it conflicted with existing treaties.
1918. The British Admiralty reported 15 submarine boats sunk in the Mediterranean in February by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.
1918. John E. Redmond, Irish patriot and leader, died.
1919. Victor L. Berger and State Senator L. A. Arnold were arrested on a charge of violating the Espionage Act.
1919. Eamon de Valera elected "president" of the "Irish Republic" by the "Irish National Assembly."
1919. Duchess of Marlborough, nee Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, elected to the London County Council.
1921. Cronstadt, fortress near Petrograd, seized by revolutionaries.
1921. President Borrás of Panama disavowed the house of the Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court, and expressed a wish for arbitration.
1922. Shipment of arms to China from United States terminated by presidential proclamation.
1922. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by New Jersey.

## MARCH 7

1913. A Suffrage reform bill was passed by lower house of Hungarian Parliament.
1919. First railway in Persia opened.
1919. Newton D. Baker nominated as Secretary of War, and nomination confirmed by the United States Senate.
1917. Irish Nationalists in the British House of Commons demanded that the Home Rule Law be put into force. The Government replied that Home Rule would not be forced upon Ulster.
1918. The British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moved a credit of \$3,000,000,000 and announced that at end of March the national debt would total \$29,500,000,000. Loans to Allies totaled \$6,320,000,000.
1918. London raided at night by German airplanes: 11 persons killed, 46 injured.
1918. Germany and Finland signed peace pact.
1919. New York harbor strike ended.
1920. Holland voted to join the League of Nations.
1920. Bolsheviki opened an offensive against Poland in the Pripiet marshes.
1921. New German offer rejected by the Entente. Lloyd George announced necessity to put penalties into effect.
1921. Sinn Féin Mayor of Limerick and his predecessor were assassinated.
1924. King Hussein of the Hedjaz was proclaimed Caliph of Mesopotamia, Hedjaz, and Transjordan.

## MARCH 8

1913. Louis Saint-Gaudens, American sculptor, died, born 1859.
1918. Germany declared war on Portugal because of Portuguese seizure of German merchant ships in Portuguese harbors.
1917. American marines landed at Santiago Cuba by request of the Civil Government.
1917. Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, German inventor of dirigible balloon, died.
1918. Leon Trotsky resigned as Russian Foreign Minister.
1919. United States signed 5 year extensions of Arbitration Treaties with Holland and Spain.

1910. Herr Blos, President of the State Council of Wurtemberg, was elected President of the State of Wurtemberg.
1920. U. S. Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the imposition of an income tax on stock dividends.
1920. Salvador agreed to join the League of Nations.
1921. Allied armies under General Degoutte began occupation of Dideseldorf, Dulsburg, and Ruhrort, German delegates to reparations conference left London.
1921. Premier Edouard Dato of Spain was assassinated.
1922. Irish Free State Bill was passed by British House of Commons on third reading.
1924. Russia recognized by Greece.
1925. A tomb dating back to 3000 B. C. was discovered near Gizeh by the Boston Museum-Harvard University Expedition.

## MARCH 9

1916. Fifteen hundred Mexican bandits under Villa attacked Columbus, N. Mex., and the camp of the Thirtieth United States Cavalry, killing 9 civilians and 8 troopers. The raiders were pursued 15 miles and 100 Mexicans were killed.
1917. The President called on extra session of the 65th Congress to meet on April 10.
1918. The Russian capital was changed from Petrograd to Moscow.
1918. United States forces on the Lorraine front wiped out German trenches.
1918. British repulsed German raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
1918. Superior Court of Evansville, Ind., declared the Indiana State Prohibition Law unconstitutional.
1918. Daylight saving schedule began in France.
1918. United States Shipping Board announced that 17 vessels of 120,000 tons were put into service in February, 16 ships (112,000 tons) in January, 15 (77,000 tons) in February.
1918. Peace treaty between Germany and Roumania concluded.
1918. III, on the Euphrates, captured by the British.
1919. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway went into a receivership in Ottawa.
1920. U. S. Senate approved (57 to 20) the Lenroot reservation providing that the United States, except in cases where Congress has consented, assumes no obligation resulting from any decision of the League of Nations unless such decision is reached by a vote in which the United States is represented equally with any other member of the League.
1921. President Harding sent a special message to the Senate requesting immediate ratification of Colombian Treaty.
1921. Armistice between Panama and Costa Rica effective.
1922. In protracted fight over the teaching of evolution theory, its opponents lost by vote of 42 to 41 in Kentucky House of Representatives.
1925. As arbitrator, President Coolidge of the United States ordered a plebiscite to settle the controversy between Chile and Peru over the Tacna and Arica provinces.

## MARCH 10

1915. German converted cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" entered Hampton Roads, Va. and was interned.
1915. British defeated the Germans and captured Neuve Chapelle.
1918. British armor bombed Stuttgart.
1918. American troops were fighting on the Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunerville, and in Alsace sector.
1918. The hospital ship "Guildford Castle" was attacked by German submarine in the Bristol channel.
1918. English Zionist Commission arrived at Jerusalem.
1918. Admiral von Ingen-Baden-Diedrichs German naval officer in Manila Bay during Spanish-American War (1898), died.
1919. U. S. Supreme Court unanimously sustained conviction of E. V. Debs for violation of the Espionage Act.
1919. New Jersey Senate refused to ratify Federal Prohibition Amendment.
1919. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, American novelist, died, aged 88.
1919. J. E. Hanrahan, type-setting machine inventor died.
1920. Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by the West Virginia Legislature.
1920. Bolsheviki made a peace offer by telegram to Poland.
1921. Landtag American railroads announced their intention to reduce wages.
1921. Archbishop Dennis J. Dougherty of Philadelphia created Cardinal by the Pope.
1921. Anti-Bolshevik rising crushed in Moscow.
1921. Florence L. Barclay, British novelist, author of "The Rosary," died.
1922. Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of non-cooperation movement in India, arrested by British Government.
1922. A strike was declared of the 250,000 members of the British Amalgamated Engineering Union.

## MARCH 11

1914. Two additional regiments of United States troops were ordered to the Mexican border by President Wilson.
1914. In a revolutionary uprising the Federal troops of Ecuador under President Plaza, captured Esmeraldas.
1916. W. C. Robinson, holder of American long-distance flying records was killed at

- Grinnell, Iowa, by falling from an airplane at a height of 13,000 feet.
1917. Carranza was elected President of Mexico without opposition.
1917. The British captured Bagdad from the Turks under German command.
1918. United States troops went over the top before Toul and returned without loss.
1918. Germans made an air raid on Paris, killed 29, 4 German moeholes were brought down by gun fire, 15 German aviators killed or captured.
1918. In an air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.
1918. A bill to punish disloyalty by imprisonment from 2 to 25 years was passed by the Texas Legislature and signed by the Governor.
1918. Turkey recaptured Erzerum.
1919. Woman Suffrage rejected by Iowa Senate.
1920. Syrian Congress at Damascus declared Syria to be an independent state.
1920. Hjalmar Branting becomes Swedish Premier, the first Socialist to hold that office.
1923. Mediation commenced between France and Germany on the Ruhr occupation. See Jan 8.
1924. General Rafael L. Gutierrez, dictator of Honduras, died.
1925. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first President of the Republic of China, died. Aged 64.

## MARCH 12

1914. President Wilson signed a bill authorizing the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.
1915. Count Sergius Julovitch Witte, Russian statesman died.
1916. Chief Thundercloud, United States Army Scout, died.
1917. Representatives of engineers, firemen, trainmen, and conductors called a strike on seven Eastern railroads, the men refusing to work later than May 17 for concessions or for a decision by the Supreme Court as regards the constitutionality of the Eight Hour Law.
1917. Russian Revolution began.
1918. Three Zeppelins raided the northeast coast of England.
1918. The United States artillery discovered and blew up German gas projectors in Toul sector, preventing gas attack.
1918. British air-raid on Coblentz, Germany, killed 59.
1919. The first death from sleeping sickness occurred in New York.
1920. Seven thousand longshoremen of the Port of New York went on strike.
1920. A new Hungarian peace treaty was agreed and blew up the Peace Conference. The territorial terms remained unchanged but economic concessions were granted.
1921. Austrian delegates appealed to the Supreme Council for immediate aid to save their country from bankruptcy.
1923. France pledged Belgium not to cease Ruhr occupation before German reparations were fulfilled. See Mar 11.
1925. Dr. W. H. R. Simons sworn in as Acting President of Germany until a successor of late President Ebert is elected.
1925. A prehistoric city, possibly the earliest civilization in North America, was discovered in southern Nevada.

## MARCH 13

1914. The United States Express Company retired from business after sixty years of service.
1914. The Japanese House of Peers reduced the naval estimates for construction from \$60,000,000 to \$45,000,000.
1916. The United States agreed to allow Mexican forces to enter the United States in pursuit of bandits and Mexico agreed that American troops in pursuit of Villa be permitted to enter Mexico without opposition.
1916. The province of Manitoba, Canada, adopted prohibition.
1916. British force occupied Moshl, German East Africa.
1918. Munition works and harracks at Freiburg, Germany, and Bruges docks bombed by British aviators.
1918. Walter T. Scheele, who was charged and indicted in New York (1916) for putting bombs on vessels belonging to the Allies, while in the harbor, was arrested in Cuba and deported in the custody of United States Secret Service men.
1918. German troops entered Odessa and controlled the Black Sea, they seized 15 Russian warships.
1919. President Wilson disembarked at Brest France, and left for Paris.
1919. Spanish Cabinet granted an 8 hour day to building trades.
1919. Mrs. Mary Anne Flinden, British composer of "Indian Love Lyrics" etc. died.
1920. The Government of Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist President of the German Republic, was threatened with overthrow by a military coup d'etat, and retired to Dresden.
1924. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland organized an Inter-Scandinavian Jury to act upon national disputes.
1925. Isle of Pines treaty, conferring that island upon Cuba, was ratified by the United States.

## MARCH 14

1913. Serbs and Bulgars attacked Adriano but were repulsed.
1914. Turkey signed a treaty of peace with Serbia.
1915. The German cruiser "Dresden," shot fled from the battle off the Falkland

Islands, Dec 5, 1914, surrendered to the British off Juan Fernandez Island, badly damaged and on fire. She was sunk by the explosion of her powder magazine.

1916 The United States House of Representatives passed an emergency resolution to increase the strength of the regular army by recruiting 20,000 men.

1916 A British force occupied Sollum, Western Egypt.

1917 China broke diplomatic relations with Germany.

1918 Germans occupied Aho, on Finland coast.

1918 Texas Senate passed a State-wide Prohibition Bill.

1918 Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' councils met at Moscow and ratified peace treaty with Germany.

1919 German submarine U-48 sunk by a destroyer when trying to escape from Ferrol, Spain.

1919 Interprovincial Conference of Canadian Labor Union voted unanimously to sever affiliations with American labor organizations.

1920 A general strike was proclaimed in many parts of Germany in response to President Ebert's appeal to the Socialists and working classes to use the strike weapon to suppress the counter-revolution.

1921 Six members of Sinn Fein convicted of murder and high treason were executed in Dublin.

1923 Vilna and Eastern Galicia awarded to Poland by Allied Council.

1925 Walter Camp, veteran authority on athletics died. Aged 66.

## MARCH 15

1914 An earthquake occurred in the prefecture of Akita, Island of Honshu, Japan.

1915 British Government declared the intention of confiscating, or regulating, cargo of any merchant vessel when it was of enemy origin or destination.

1916 Grand Admiral von Tirpitz resigned as German Minister of Marine. Admiral von Capelle succeeded him.

1916 The Dutch (neutral) passenger steamer "Tubantia" was sunk off the coast of Holland by a German submarine.

1916 A United States military force of about 6,000 men was sent to Mexico under Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing and Col. Dodd to punish Villa.

1916 The United States Senate unanimously adopted the resolution increasing the strength of the United States Army.

1918 The Supreme War Council met under presidency of Premier Lloyd George at Downing Street, London.

1918 Allied airplanes bombed Zweibrücken.

1918 German submarine sank Danish steamship "Randelsburg" (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.

1918 Woman suffrage was defeated in the Missouri Senate.

1919 Liebert elected President of the Prussian Assembly in Berlin.

1919 First Uruguayan Congress under the new constitution met in Montevideo.

1920 U S Senate adopted the Lodge compromise reservation to Article X.

1920 Negotiations were opened between the counter-revolutionary Government and President Ebert in Germany, the general strike having paralyzed the coup d'état.

1920 Emir Faisal, the eldest son of King Hussein of Hedjaz, was declared King of Syria at Beirut.

1921 Fataat Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, assassinated by an Armenian student in Berlin.

1924 Gabriele d'Annunzio was created Prince of Nevoso for his bravery in preserving Fiume to Italy.

1924 The treaty of St. Germain and a commercial treaty with Japan were ratified by Poland.

## MARCH 16

1914 Madame Callaux, wife of Joseph Callaux, French Minister of Finance, murdered Gaston Calmette, editor of *Le Figaro*, Paris, for attacks on her husband.

1914 Sir John Murray, British naturalist and oceanographer, died.

1916 Gen. Gallieni resigned as Minister of War in France. He was succeeded by Gen. Rogues.

1918 French raided Bethuneourt Wood and took 160 German prisoners.

1918 President Wilson put coal dealers under a license system on recommendation of the Fuel Administrator.

1919 400 Union delegates representing 150,000 New Jersey laboring men pass resolutions protesting against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Wartime Prohibition Act.

1919 American troops occupy strategic points on Trans-Siberian Railway west of Vladivostok.

1920 Berlin food supplies cut off, Hindenburg advised Kapp to resign.

1921 Anglo-Russian trade agreement was signed.

1921 Allied Reparations Commission announced that Germany had been notified to pay 1,000,000 gold marks by March 23.

1924 Three U S army air-planes started from Santa Monica, Calif., to undertake flight around the world.

1924 The formal annexation of Fiume to Italy was celebrated.

1924 Horacio Vasquez elected President of the Dominican Republic.

1924 New York Herald and New York Tribune were merged.

## MARCH 17

1914 Joseph Callaux resigned portfolio as French Minister of Finance.

1915 Russians captured Przemyśl.

1916 Julia Frankau (Frank Danby), English author and expert in lithography, died.

1916 Gilbert Ballet, French neurologist, died.

1917 The Australians driving back the Germans entered Bapaume and Péronne.

1917 Russians captured Van, Armenia.

1918 British airmen attack the barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.

1920 Kapp and von Luetwitz, leaders of German militarist revolt, resigned and fled from Berlin.

1920 Allied forces under British command occupied Constantinople.

1921 C. E. Hughes, U S Secretary of State, insisted on immediate compliance by Panama with the provisions of the Arbitration Board award.

1921 Cronstadt surrendered to the Russian Soviet forces.

1921 France, Italy, Japan, and Great Britain agreed to a postponement of payments due from Austria, to avert starvation in that country.

1921 Polish legislature passed new constitution.

1921 Andrew Bonar Law, British statesman, resigned from the Cabinet.

1922 General Felix Diaz assassinated near Ortiz, Mexico.

## MARCH 18

1913 King George of Greece was assassinated, his son Constantine, married to the sister of William II of Germany, succeeded him.

1913 President Wilson announced that the United States would cease to finance China's republic.

1917 The British seized Péronne.

1018 Belgians took over the Flanders coast sector.

1918 Great Britain and the United States took over the Dutch shipping in British and United States ports.

1919 Federal Prohibition Amendment rejected by New Jersey Assembly.

1919 Nationalist revolt in Egypt continued. British murdered 8 British officers.

1920 U S Senate adopted the fourteen Lodge reservations to the Peace Treaty.

1921 Peace was signed between Russia, the Ukraine, and Poland.

1922 Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian non-cooperationist sentenced by British Court to six years imprisonment.

1925 A devastating fire destroyed 3000 houses in Tokyo.

1925 An unprecedented tornado killed 827, injured 3,749 and caused damage of \$18,000,000 in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and southern Illinois and Indiana.

1925 Fire destroyed Breakers and Palm Beach hotels at Palm Beach, Fla., with a damage of \$5,000,000.

## MARCH 19

1915 The French battleship "Bonvet" and British battleships "Irresistible" and "Ocean" were sunk by floating mines while bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles.

1916 The Russians entered Spanish Persia.

1917 The railroads granted the eight-hour basis for pay to the United Brotherhoods of Employees in the United States.

1917 The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Railroad Eight-hour Law.

1918 The French troops penetrated German line near Reims. The Portuguese raided trenches east of Neuve Chapelle and took prisoners and guns.

1918 The United States destroyed "Manley" collided with British warship in European waters, a depth bomb exploded and killed Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men. The "Manley" reached port.

1918 The Royal Mail steamer "Amazon" and Norwegian steamship "Stolt-Nelson" (neutral) commandeered by the British were sunk by submarine.

1918 The Allies protested against the Russo-German Peace.

1919 Archbishop P. J. Hayes was formally installed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

1919 The Poles captured Lemberg from the Ukrainians.

1920 U S Senate by 49 to 35 refused to ratify the Peace Treaty and sent it back to President Wilson.

1920 Essen surrendered to armed workmen after fighting in which 300 were killed.

1920 The Lord Mayor of Cork was shot dead by an assassin.

1921 President Harding refused the President of Panama a appeal against Chief Justice White's boundary decisions.

1921 German Reichstag passed bill abolishing conscription and fixing the strength of the army at 100,000 men and the navy at 15,000.

1925 Marquis Curzon, former Viceroy of India died at London aged 66.

## MARCH 20

1915 Cardinal Agilardi, Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Church, died.

1918 The Norwegian sailing vessel "Carla" (neutral) was sunk by submarine the captain was killed and the crew lost.

1918 Northwest of Toul a German airplane dropped shells of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.

1918 American guns shelled Lahayville.

1918 Fuel control in England. Cooking permitted between 9 30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no shop windows illuminated, no theater or other performances after 10 30, etc.

1919 Ukraine overrun by Bolsheviks under German officers. Froese garrison withdrew from Odessa.

1920 General strike in Germany ended.

1920 William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson started a "dry" campaign in France.

1920 The Bolsheviks started an offensive against Finland.

1921 Rockefeller Foundation donated \$3,000,000 francs for medical school and university at Brussels, Belgium.

1921 King Constantine of Greece called to the colors the classes of 1913, 1914, and 1915.

## MARCH 21

1913 Manuel Bonilla, President of Honduras, died.

1913 Constantine of Greece took the oath of office as King of the Greeks.

1917 A meeting of Imperial War Council took place delegates of all Dominions present (except Australia).

1917 The American steamer "Healtion" (neutral) was torpedoed by the Germans.

1917 President Wilson summoned Congress to meet in extra session April 2.

1918 The German Big Drive on 50-mile front from Arras to La Fère, began.

1918 On Lunville sector United States artillery fire destroyed German first and second line positions.

1918 The Canadians made a gas-attack on the German position between Lens and Hill 70.

1918 German long-range gun bombarded Paris.

1919 U S State Department warned a Los Angeles Land Company against selling 800,000 acres in Lower California to Japanese interests.

1919 Henry C. Frick purchased bust of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart for \$75,000.

1919 Field Marshal Allenby was appointed British Special High Commissioner in Egypt with full powers.

1920 The Ebert cabinet returned to Berlin.

1920 5,300-mile airplane race from Cairo to the Cape won by Colonel Van Rynveld and Major Brand in a Voortrekker machine.

1921 Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover announced that there would be no trade with "Red" Russia.

1921 New York temperature reached 80 degrees, the highest recorded in March.

1921 Members of Sinn Fein ambushed a train to Co. Kerry, Ireland, shot 8 persons.

1921 J. Anstey Chamberlain was unanimously elected leader of the Unionist party in the British House of Commons.

1922 A coal strike, anthracite and bituminous, was ordered by the United Mine Workers of America.

## MARCH 22

1915 British defeated Turks on Suez Canal.

1915 The Austrian town of Przemyśl fell to the Russians.

1916 The U S liner "Minneapolis" torpedoed by a submarine in Mediterranean.

1916 A fire in Augusta, Ga. caused \$3,000,000 damage, another in Paris, Tex., burned down 30 blocks and caused the loss of \$5,000,000 in property.

1918 Brussels was fined \$500,000 by Germany for anti-German agitation.

1918 German Reichstag adopted a war credit of \$3,750,000,000.

1918 South Dakota passed law to conscript labor for farms.

1918 Maggie Mitchell, American actress, died.

1919 Triumphant march of British troops in London.

1920 The Legislature of Washington ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment, bringing the 35th State to approval.

1920 Gustav Noske, German Minister of Defense, resigned.

1920 Advice reaching Paris stated that 8,000 persons had been killed since the German revolt broke out on March 13.

1921 League of Nations issued the text of several mandates.

1921 Bolshevik forces occupied and pillaged Batumi.

1923 Bulgarian reparations fixed by Reparations Commission at 550 million gold marks payable over a 60-year period.

## MARCH 23

1916 Army Reorganization bill passed by the United States House of Representatives.

1918 The Germans broke British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fère and pierced second line between Fontenay-lez-Croisilles and Meuvres. A critical period in the Great War.

1918 British evacuated positions southwest of Cambrai. Germans pierced third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.

1918 Berlin announced first stage of great drive ended and claimed the capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.

1918 British air-planes raided factories at Mannheim.

1918 Paris was bombarded by long range

guns from a distance of 70 miles, 10 killed, 15 wounded.

1919 Soviet Government set up in Hungary.

1920 President Wilson issued an executive order abolishing all government price fixing on coal.

1920 The House passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying \$425,000,000.

1920 The Polish army took the offensive against the Bolsheviks.

1921 U S Government demanded from the German Government the surrender of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft deserter. Refused.

1921 Lieut. Arthur G. Hamilton made world record in dropping 24,400 ft. with parachute from an airplane.

1921 Communist outbreaks in Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, and other German cities.

1921 Members of Sinn Fein, in ambushes, murdered 24 persons.

1922 Soldiers' Bonus bill passed by U S House of Representatives.

1924 The Shah of Persia was deposed by Parliament.

1925 Zaglul Pasha, nationalist leader, elected president of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies, caused the dissolution of Parliament fearing a break with England.

1925 Gen. J. J. Pershing appointed President of the Commission to supervise the Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

## MARCH 24

1913 Nicaragua was placed on a gold standard monetary basis.

1916 The British steamer "Sussex," with American passengers on board, was torpedoed in the Channel and a number of the passengers were killed.

1916 The Entente Powers refused to accept the plan submitted by the United States of submarine attacks against merchantmen and the prevention of the arming of merchant ships.

1918 British air-men brought down 215 enemy machines losing 31 naval air-men brought down 17 losing 1.

1918 The Germans forced the British back across the Somme and repulsed French and United States reinforcements, they captured Peronne, Chauny and Ham.

1918 German transport "Frankland" struck a mine and sank at Noorland. Admiral von Meyer, the crew, and the soldiers all drowned.

1918 British air-men bombed Cologne and Metz.

1919 U S Supreme Court upheld constitutionalality of the Arizona Act of 1913 limiting employment of women to 8 hours a day.

1920 Mrs. Humphry Ward, English novelist, died in London aged 69.

1920 A French motorboat attained, on the Seine river, a speed of 75 miles an hour.

1921 Eugene V. Debs, imprisoned Socialist, journeyed unaccompanied on parole to Washington and returned alone to the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

1921 Cardinal James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, Dean of the American Hierarchy, died, aged 85.

1921 Greeks advanced 20 miles in offensive against the Turks in Asia Minor.

1921 The Dutch Government introduced a bill providing for the succession to the throne, and stating that the Government should remain a monarchy and not revert in any circumstances to a republican form of government.

1922 Four-power Pacific treaty ratified by U S Senate.

1922 Daily radiobroadcasting of concerts, church services news etc. begun in New York.

## MARCH 25

1915 The United States submarine F-4 sank in Honolulu Harbor crew of 21 lost.

1918 The Germans captured Bapaume, Nesle, Gulescard, Blabats, Barleux, Etalon, St. Quentin and Noyon. The Allies lost 45,000 men and 600 guns.

1918 The United States artillery shelled St. Bassant and opposite Toul sector, with gas.

1918 The bombardment of Paris with long-range guns resumed.

1918 Dr. Carl Mnek, conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, arrested in Boston and held as an enemy alien.

1918 New York Catholic War Fund exceeded its limit of \$2,500,000 by more than \$600,000. The Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$100,000.

1918 Fifty thousand tons of American shipping transferred to Swiss Government for food supplies.

1919 Iowa House of Representatives vote in favor of Woman Suffrage in the State through constitutional amendment.

1919 20,000 men of the 27th Division reviewed and welcomed home in New York.

1919 The first American food ship reached Germany.

1920 The German Government reached a definite agreement with the workmen in the Ruhr Valley, the bases of the agreement being the formation of a workmen's army charged with maintaining order, the remodeling of the Cabinet with labor-union participation and disarmament of the troops which took part in the recent coup d'état.

1921 Secretary of State Hughes informed the Russian Soviet Government that this Government is unable to perceive that



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there is any proper basis for considering trade relations."

1921: The Allied Reparations Commission refused to accept the German reply to its note and they agreed to draft another.

1921: Turkish Nationalists defeated the Greeks east of Smyrna.

1923: Pan-American Congress opened at Santiago, Chile.

1924: The Greek Assembly voted in favor of making Greece a republic.

1924: W. H. Anderson, former leader of the Anti-Saloon League, was convicted of forgery and sentenced to Sing Sing.

## MARCH 26

1913: Serious floods in Ohio and Indiana; loss, \$50,000,000.

1913: Bulgars took fortress of Adrianople.

1914: B. F. Keith, vaudeville theater-manager died.

1916: Costa Rica sued Nicaragua in the Central American Court of Justice for invasion of its sovereign rights through Nicaragua's operations in the Canal Zone with the United States.

1915: German attack was checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne, von Holst's army crossed the Somme, took Malancourt and Bapaume.

1915: In Tolosa, United States troops drove Germans from Blehecourt.

1915: Germans took Rusecourt, Blies-lès-Bains, Litz and Marmand, crossing the Aisne River.

1915: The British defeated Turks in Mesopotamia, captured 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine-guns, etc.

1915: Japanese announced no immediate armed intervention in Siberia.

1915: Claude Achille Debussy, French composer died.

1915: The New Zealanders and Australians entered the battle of Pardia.

1919: Adriatic blockade ended by Peace Conference.

1920: The Baur cabinet resigned in Berlin. Hermann Müller, Foreign Minister, was requested to organize a new cabinet.

1921: Lithuania and Poland accepted proposal drawn by the League of Nations by which they are to begin direct negotiations to settle their territorial disputes.

1921: Communist uprisings in several German cities.

1923: Prohibition on heavy wines abolished in Norway.

1924: Raymond Poincaré, Premier and entire French Cabinet, resigned. Poincaré's resignation was not accepted and he formed a new Cabinet.

## MARCH 27

1915: The French captured Hartmann's winterkloof in the Vosges.

1915: The British passenger steamer "Falaba" was sunk off Wales by a German submarine. 111 lives lost, including one American.

1916: The literacy test provision of the Immigration Bill was upheld by the United States House of Representatives.

1917: The British defeated the Turks, south of Gaza, in Palestine.

1918: General Pershing offered all United States troops for service wherever needed.

1918: Lloyd George sent urgent appeals for American reinforcements.

1918: The Germans gained Albinville and Albert. British recaptured Morcourt and Chipilly, and advanced their line to Proyart. Germans advanced east of Montdidier, but were checked in regions of Lasigny and Noyon.

## APRIL 1

1913: Turkish government agreed to peace terms proposed by the Great Powers.

1914: By 276 to 53 the United States House of Representatives passed a bill granting pensions to widows and children of veterans of the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion.

1914: The permanent government of the Panama Canal Zone was inaugurated with Col. (later Major General) Goethals as governor.

1916: A raid on England and Scotland by Zeppelins caused the loss of 50 lives.

1917: The steamer "Albatross" (neutral) first armed American merchantman was torpedoed and sunk near Brest, France.

1918: The British armed boarding steamer "Tithonus" was sunk by a submarine with loss of 4 of the crew.

1918: The Standard Oil Company announced a 10 per cent. wage increase and that employees' lives will be insured at company's expense.

1918: Draft riots occurred in Quebec and 4 civilians were killed.

1919: Meat packing industry released from the control of the Food Administration.

1919: Capital punishment restored by the Nevada Legislature.

1920: Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was defeated in the Delaware House of Delegates (25 to 6).

1920: The New York Assembly expelled the three colored Socialists from the Assembly.

1920: Strike of 6,000 New York harbor workers cut off city's supplies of fresh foodstuffs.

1920: The Supreme Court of California de-

1915: Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.

1915: Daylight Saving Bill passed by New York Legislature.

1915: French aviators (27th-28th) bombed the vicinity of Gilsdorf and Ham and brought down 17 German planes. They also set 2 captive balloons on fire.

1920: Odessa was occupied by Ukrainians.

1920: Novorossiysk, the last base in southern Russia under control of General Denikin, was captured by the Bolsheviks.

1921: Fire destroyed over 1,000 houses in Tokyo, Japan.

1921: German Communist revolt spread to Berlin.

1921: Greeks forced Turkish retirement on the Bafra railway.

1922: Irish Free State bill ratified by British House of Lords.

## MARCH 28

1913: Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria reviewed his veteran troops. Montenegrins fired on Salona.

1916: In answer to the American protest against the seizure of securities in the mails between Holland and the United States, Great Britain held that the securities were German merchandise seized to impair German credit.

1918: In their drive on a 35-mile front from the Somme to Arras the Germans took Montdidier and Proyart, but were checked by the French.

1918: British airmen brought down 24 German machines, disabled 7 and 2 balloons, bombed Bapaume, Bray and Peronne.

1918: Draft riots in Quebec, Canada; mob attacked the police.

1918: Turkish defenders of Hill Mesopotamia were defeated by the British and 3,000 prisoners taken, with German officers, 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, 600 draft animals, etc. The British crossed the River Jordan.

1918: The United States Government announced a deficit of \$2,227,000 on Eastern railroad lines as against earnings of \$77,000,000 in 1917.

1918: The United States Steel Corporation announced an increase in wages of 15 per cent. from April 15.

1918: The United States and Japan arranged to purchase steamships in exchange for steel.

1919: Missouri Senate voted in favor of Woman Suffrage.

1919: First detachment of American railroad troops arrived on the Murman coast.

1919: New York was struck by a blizzard; 50-mile gale.

1920: Tornadoes in Central States killed over 100 persons and caused great damage.

1920: Rev. Dr. Francis N. Peltonet, author of Sunday School Lessons, died, aged 89.

1921: A 75-mile gale caused damage in coastal New York and northern New Jersey.

1921: René Viviani, ex-Premier of France, arrived in the United States as Envoy Extraordinary.

1921: The British Independent Labor Party rejected (521 to 97) a proposal to affiliate with the Moscow Third International.

1921: Charles Haddon Chambers, British dramatist author and novelist, died, aged 61.

1922: Contracts were awarded for constructing the vehicular tunnels between New York City and Jersey City under the Hudson river.

1924: At home-General H. M. Danzherly resigned at the request of President Coolidge.

## MARCH 29

1916: Twenty-six persons were killed in a wreck on the New York Central Railroad at Amherst, Ohio.

1916: The United States cavalry under Col. Dodd engaged Villa troops at San Gerónimo, Guerrero, Mexico.

1918: The French General Ferdinand Foch, associate generalissimo of all allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian, and Portuguese).

1918: German big drive checked on the ninth day.

1918: Germans claimed to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns.

1918: The German long-range guns kill 75 warships and wound 90 in a Paris attack, at Good Friday services.

1918: Meatless day order suspended for 33 days by the United States Federal Food Administration.

1918: Troops quelled draft-riots in Quebec, Canada.

1919: The Japanese Diet extended the suffrage to 2,500,000 new voters, increasing the total to 4,000,000.

1920: U. S. Supreme Court in deciding appeals brought by British shipowners upheld the constitutionality of the La Follette Seamen's Act.

1920: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

1920: Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Ambassador of the Russian Soviet Government, was arrested on a deportation warrant as the result of the discovery of fresh plots for the overthrow of the American Government by armed revolt, outlined in documents seized on a Bolshevik courier en route to the United States.

1920: The revolutionary workers at Essen asked the Allies to intervene in the Ruhr trouble and send troops in to the district.

1921: John Burroughs, American naturalist, died, aged 83.

1921: Street fighting in central German cities. 15 killed and 84 wounded at Essen; martial law proclaimed in Münster and Amberg.

1922: Naval Limitation treaty and Noxious Gas treaty ratified by U. S. Senate.

## MARCH 30

1914: Herbert Asquith, British Premier, assumed the portfolio of Secretary of War resigned by J. E. B. Seely.

1916: The United States House of Representatives passed the Immigration Bill.

1916: The Russian hospital ship "Portugal" was sunk in the Black sea by a German submarine whose commander claimed that the "Portugal" did not carry any Red Cross sign.

1918: A German long-range gun again bombarded Paris, killing 8 (4 women) and wounding 31 (2 women and 7 children).

1918: Daylight saving went into effect throughout United States.

1919: Presbyterian Church decided on a worldwide fight for Prohibition.

1920: The Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly recommended the unseating of the five Socialist Assemblymen suspended from the Assembly.

1920: The Mississippi Senate reconsidered its decision on the resolution relating to ratification of woman suffrage, and by a vote 23 to 22 voted its approval.

1920: Grover Cleveland Bergdoll was found guilty of desertion by a court martial and sentenced to serve five years in prison at hard labor.

1920: The Russian Soviet Government notified Poland of its willingness to open peace negotiations on April 10.

1920: President Wilson in his latest note demanded the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople and from Europe.

1921: Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary made a vain attempt to regain his throne and took refuge in Stenhammer.

1921: International Red Cross Committee at Geneva elected as President Gustave Ador, former President of Switzerland.

1922: Peace compact signed between Ulster and Irish Free State.

1922: Treaties and agreements resulting from Washington Arms Conference ratified by U. S. Senate.

## MARCH 31

1913: John Pierpont Morgan, American financier died.

1914: By 447 to 167 the United States House of Representatives passed a bill for the repeal of the toll-levy provision of the Panama Canal Act of 1913.

1914: Seventy-seven of the crew of the steamer "Newfoundland" were frozen to death while stranded on an ice-floe in the Strait of Belle Isle.

1914: The steamer "Southern Cross" and a crew of 173 were lost.

1914: Linnekegel, the German aviator, made a new airplane height record of 29,864 feet at Johannisthal.

1914: The coal mines in Ohio were closed because of the refusal to renew contracts with miners under the anti-sweat law.

1916: In an attack on Verdun the Germans took the village of Vaux at heart cost.

1916: Gen. Oshima became Japanese Minister of War.

1916: The United States took formal possession of the Danish West Indies, renaming them the Virgin Islands.

1918: British won the village of Denain from the Germans, and the Canadians recaptured Moreuil from them.

1918: The Germans captured Poltava and burned it.

1918: The Danish steamship "Indian" (neutral) was sunk by a German submarine north of Azores; the captain and 23 officers and men lost; 9 saved.

1919: Application for a rehearing by Eugene V. Debs, convicted Socialist leader, refused by U. S. Supreme Court.

1920: The Mississippi House of Representatives, by a vote of 94 to 23, rejected the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment.

1920: By a vote of 345 to 84 the British Government's Irish Home Rule Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons.

1921: One million coal miners went on strike in the United Kingdom.

1921: Sinn Féin men attacked barracks at Ross Carbery, Ireland; 5 Irish policemen killed; 14 missing.

1921: Carl Gustav and Frank Zimmer, American soldiers imprisoned in Germany for their attempt to arrest Bergdoll the draft-dodger, were released.

1922: Irish Free State bill signed by King George.

1922: Construction of vehicular tunnel, N. Y. City to Jersey City, started.

1923: Mons. Butchkevitch, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Church of Russia, was excommunicated on the charge of treason by the Soviet government.

1923: French troops and German civilians clashed in Essen, 13 killed.

1923: Bulgarian government imprisoned all living members of the Radoziloff Cabinet for involving the country in the war on the German side.

## APRIL

1918: In Indiana State-wide prohibition law went into effect.

1918: United States loans to allies in first year of war totaled \$5,160,600,000.

1919: Bill authorizing the construction of a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River was passed by the New Jersey House.

1919: Strikes in Berlin rioting in Frankfurt and Stuttgart.

1919: The Leviathan arrived at New York from Brest carrying 14,416 officers, men, nurses and crew, the greatest number of persons ever carried by a single ship.

1920: Treasury Department reported National debt to be \$21,635,000,000.

1920: Ruhr strike ended; workmen surrendered their arms.

1921: Industrial crisis and extensive unemployment in northern Italy.

1921: Turks completely defeated the Greeks on the Eski-Shehr front.

## APRIL 3

1913: The "Waterland," a German passenger ship, was launched.

1913: Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, English suffragist, put to penal servitude for three years.

1916: Great Britain in reply to American protest asked seizure of mails, claimed right to search mail to confiscate contraband.

1918: The Allies captured Ayette from the Germans.

1918: The White Guards capture eastern Tammerfors, Finland and 1,000 prisoners.

1918: German forces landed at Hangö, Finland.

1918: Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, won the Victoria

Cross. Had brought down 34 enemy planes.

1918: Washington announced approximate cost of war for one year \$9,000,000,000, half of which was loans to the Allies.

1918: Zero temperature in Montana.

1918: Dr. Carl Muck, former leader of Boerion Symphony Orchestra, ordered interned as enemy alien.

1918: Woolen mills commandeered for Government service.

1919: The Commission that investigated the execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt by German court martial decided that there was no violation of International Law.

1920: Bolsheviks on the Dvina river began their drive toward Vilna.

1923: Indemnities against ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, E. L. Doheny, and H. F. Sinclair, arising from the Teapot Dome oil scandal, were quashed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

## APRIL 4

1913: The Japanese Ambassador in the United States protested against Alien Land-tenure Bill.

1914: The use of intoxicating liquor in the United States Navy prohibited by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

1917: All laws abridging religious freedom were repealed by the Russian Provisional Government.

1917: The New York Legislature passed a bill creating a State Constabulary.

1917: The U. S. Senate passed a resolution declaring State of war to exist between Germany and the United States.

1918: The Belgian Grand Cross of Order

of Leopold conferred on General Pershing by Albert, King of the Belgians.  
 1918: Kaiser Wilhelm conferred on Baron von Richthofen, foremost German airman, the Order of Red Eagle, with Crown and Swords, for 75 victories.  
 1918: The Germans attack on French and British Armies on the Somme repulsed.  
 1918: United States troops occupied the heights of the Meuse, south of Verdun.  
 1918: Allied air-raid on Coblentz killed 26, wounded 100 on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.  
 1918: Erzerum was captured by Armenians from Turks.  
 1919: Memorial service for Americans who fell in the war was held in Westminster Abbey, London.  
 1919: Woman Suffrage rejected by French Chamber.  
 1919: Sir William Crookes, British scientist, inventor, and author, died aged 88.  
 1920: Japanese troops occupied Vladivostok as the Americans left.  
 1922: Armand Jeanes, betrayer of Edith Cavell, sentenced to death; sentence commuted, July 13, to life imprisonment. See Oct 12, 1915.

## APRIL 5

1913: Montenegro was blockaded by ten warships of European Powers.  
 1915: Jess Willard, of Kansas fought for and won the heavyweight championship of the world from Jack Johnson at Havana, Cuba.  
 1917: The Executive asked Congress for an immediate war appropriation of \$3,400,000,000.  
 1918: The Germans on Albert-Amiens railway were driven back.  
 1918: Japanese and British forces were landed at Vladivostok.  
 1918: United States Army totals more than 1,500,000 men.  
 1918: Washington reported Norway's (neutral) shipping losses through German attack as 745 vessels of 1,103,815 tons, value \$380,000,000, 956 seamen lost their lives. There were in addition 53 vessels with 700 men on board missing.  
 1918: The Dominion Government at Ottawa announced an Order in Council, every man from 16 to 60 years of age must be regularly employed.  
 1919: Last U. S. troops left Italy.  
 1919: Soviet republic proclaimed in Munich, Bavaria.  
 1919: A British aeroplane flew over the Andes.  
 1919: American Consulate closed at Odessa; allies quit city.  
 1920: Walker D. Hines, Railroad Administrator, placed the loss resulting from Federal control of the railroads at \$900,473,750.  
 1920: French troops left Mainz for Frankfurt; German regulars seized Ruhr towns.  
 1921: George H. Mifflin, American publisher, died, aged 75.  
 1921: Census figures revealed that France had lost 5.7 per cent. of her population since 1911.  
 1921: Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary left Steinamanger to return to Switzerland.  
 1923: The Earl of Carnarvon, Egyptologist, died at Cairo. See Jan 23.  
 1923: Anti-Soviet uprisings in the Ukraine.  
 1923: Premier Theunis, of Belgium, resigned.

## APRIL 6

1914: The United States signed a treaty with Colombia, at Bogota, by which the latter recognized the independence of Panama and received in return \$25,000,000 and certain specified rights in the Panama Canal Zone.  
 1917: The United States declared war against Germany.  
 The Senate on April 4 by 82 to 6 votes and the House on April 6 by 373 to 50, passed the following resolution:  
*Whereas* The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America therefore held *Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared and That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.  
 1918: Long distance bombardment of Paris was resumed by the Germans.  
 1918: The Turks occupied Ardahan.  
 1919: Destructive tornado in Omaha and Nebraska.  
 1919: Bolsheviks captured Odessa.  
 1920: French troops occupied Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Hanau.  
 1920: The Finance Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies approved the budget proposal for a tax upon the incomes of bachelors of ten per cent. over the normal rate.  
 1920: Hon Archibald Henry Peake, Premier of South Australia died aged 60.  
 1921: The State Department sent identical notes to Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy demanding an equal voice in the

disposition of all mandates over territories relinquished by the enemy.  
 1922: Memorial to Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary unveiled.  
 1924: Four planes with U. S. Army aviators, Major Frederick Martin, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, Leigh Wade, and Erik Nelson pilots, and Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold and John Harding, Jr., and Sergeants H. H. Ogden and A. L. Harvey, mechanics, started officially from Seattle on a round-the-world flight.

## APRIL 7

1914: Women took part in the election of local officers in Illinois for the first time.  
 1914: Spain appealed to Great Britain for the protection of Spaniards in Mexico.  
 1916: Germany and Roumania concluded a treaty to enable the Central Powers to acquire Roumanian grain by purchase.  
 1918: British retook Arleux Wood and repelled attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne.  
 1918: Germans bombarded Reims.  
 1918: United States troops in Toul sector repelled two German raids.  
 1919: British Grand Fleet dispersed.  
 1919: Traffic resumed on Bagdad railway.  
 1920: An "unauthorized" strike of railroad employees in the U. S. affected twenty-five railroads and threw more than fifty thousand men out of work.  
 1920: The Welsh bishops elected the Bishop of St. Asaph as the first Archbishop of Wales.  
 1921: Railway men and transport-workers join the striking miners of Great Britain.  
 1921: Dr. Sun Yat Sen was elected President of the Chinese Republic.  
 1921: Panama National Assembly unanimously approved refusal to accept the White award as the basis of settlement in territorial controversy with Costa Rica.  
 1924: General Jan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, resigned.

## APRIL 8

1913: Chinese Republican Parliament met.  
 1913: Ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution by the State of Connecticut made possible the election of Senators by popular vote.  
 1915: German auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and her crew interned in Norfolk, Va.  
 1917: Cuba declared war against Germany.  
 1917: Austria broke diplomatic relations with the United States.  
 1917: Austrian ships interned in American ports were seized.  
 1917: Panama broke diplomatic relations with Germany.  
 1918: Germany required the disarmament or removal of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.  
 1918: The Belgian relief-ship "Flanders" was sunk by a German mine.  
 1918: The French were driven to the west bank of the Ailette River by the Germans who took Verneuil and Coucy-le-Chateau.  
 1918: The Germans occupied Charkov.  
 1919: State of Siege proclaimed in Nuremberg and Magdeburg.  
 1919: President and Parliament of the Lithuanian Republic took the oath at Kovno.  
 1919: Frank W. Woolworth, founder of 5- and 10-cent stores died aged 67.  
 1920: The Belgian Government announced that it was ready to associate itself with France and to send a detachment to co-operate with the French in the occupation of the Ruhr region.  
 1921: Myron T. Herrick was appointed United States Ambassador to France.  
 1921: Julia O'Connell, Mrs. William Faversham, American actress, died.  
 1923: Patriarch Tikhon of the Holy Orthodox Greek Church in Russia died from illness resulting from alleged persecution.

## APRIL 9

1914: Empress Haruko (64), Dowager Empress of Japan died.  
 1914: United States sailors were arrested in Tampico, Mexico, but were released with apologies. Rear-Admiral Mayo demanded a salute to the American flag.  
 1915: Thomas R. Lounsbury, American educator, author, and expert in English, died.  
 1915: The French captured Les Espargues.  
 1917: General Mario G. Menocal was re-elected President of Cuba.  
 1917: On the New York Stock Exchange cotton reached 21 1/2 cents a pound—highest price since the Civil War.  
 1918: The Battle of Arras began. The Canadians defeated the Germans and captured Vimy Ridge.  
 1918: Germans drove in the British line from Givenchy to La Bassée and captured Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie.  
 1918: The United States National War Board was created by the President.  
 1919: Odessa was evacuated by the Allies.  
 1920: The U. S. House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and repealing all the special war legislation.  
 1920: Railroad strike reached New York.  
 1920: The Congress of Salvador adopted a decree proposing the creation of a Latin-American court of arbitration with the United States excluded.  
 1921: Fighting between Socialists and Fascists in various parts of Italy.  
 1923: Princess Yolanda, eldest child of the king of Italy, married.

## APRIL 10

1914: Dr. Alexis Carrel operated successfully on the heart of an animal by suspending circulation of the blood for several minutes.  
 1916: Germany denied that the "Snsser" had been sunk by a German submarine.  
 1917: Bulgaria broke diplomatic relations with the United States.  
 1917: Diplomatic relations between Brazil and Germany were broken off.  
 1918: The German treaty with Russia deprived Russia of 300,000 sq. miles of territory and of 56,000,000 inhabitants, one-third of her railroad system three-quarters of her iron and nine-tenths of her coal.  
 1918: At Limburg, Prussia, German troops mutiny, killing 3 officers.  
 1918: The Secretary of the United States Navy announced that 1,275 vessels (1,055-116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.  
 1918: British and Portuguese were forced back from La Bassée Canal to Armentières by the Germans. The British retired from Messines Ridge, south of Ypres and in a counter attack on Givenchy took 750 prisoners.  
 1918: The Germans crossed the Lys between Armentières and Estaires, forcing the British back. The French repulsed Germans at Hangard.  
 1918: The United States Treasury Department announced the loan of \$4,000,000 to Greece.  
 1919: The province of Quebec, Canada, voted "wet" by 65,757 votes to 7,030.  
 1920: Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University, resigned.  
 1921: Fighting was renewed between Greeks and Turks on the Brusa front.  
 1922: General Economic Conference opened in Genoa, Italy.  
 1924: Hugo Stinnes, German financier and industrialist, who built an immense fortune during and following the World War and became a powerful political factor, died, aged 54.  
 1924: Round-the-world flyers reached Sitka. See Apr 6.  
 1925: Premier Herriot of France resigned, falling in a vote of confidence.

## APRIL 11

1914: Italy notified Turkey that she would retain certain of the Aegean Islands unless compensated by territorial concessions in Asia Minor.  
 1918: Germans drove the British and Portuguese from the Lys river, forced them from Neuve Eglise, captured the garrison at Armentières (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon etc.).  
 1919: Death of Emiliano Zapata, rebel leader announced in Mexico.  
 1919: Soviet Government in Munich was overthrown; strike riots in Berlin and Düsseldorf.  
 1920: Custom-houses and all property of the Federal Government of Mexico in Nogales, Sonora, were formally seized in the name of the "Republic of Sonora."  
 1920: Great Britain replied to the French note on the Ruhr occupation reaffirming the determination to enforce the Versailles Treaty with other Allies.  
 1921: Telephonic communication was opened between the United States and Cuba.  
 1921: The French began to evacuate Chelci.  
 1921: The ex-Empress Augusta of Germany died in exile, at Doorn, Holland, aged 62.

## APRIL 12

1916: A division of New Zealand troops arrived in France.  
 1918: The Irish Convention presented a report to the British Government which proposed an Irish Parliament of two houses. The Nationalists offered forty per cent. of the membership to the Unionists. Ulster Unionists declined.  
 1918: The British House of Commons passed the Man-Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause.  
 1918: British Government Committee of Inquiry reported brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans.  
 1918: United States troops aided in the repulse of a German attack in Toul sector.  
 1918: German air-raid on Paris killed 26, wounded 72 on London, killed 5, injured 15.  
 1918: British lost Merrillville but held Mesennes Ridge fought for Bailleul. Germans claimed 20,000 prisoners.  
 1918: Charles M. Schwab was made Director General of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and charged with the Government shipbuilding programme.  
 1919: Dissatisfied soldiers in Dresden killed War Minister Neulwe of Saxony.  
 1920: Daylight saving was rejected by the New Jersey Senate.  
 1920: The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church struck out prohibition of playing cards, dancing, and theater-going.  
 1920: A revolution in Guatemala overthrew the Government of Estrada Cabrera. The revolutionists formed a new Government with Carlos Herrera as President.  
 1920: The workers of Ireland were called out on a general strike, as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners.  
 1920: Thirteen states of the Mexican Union followed the state of Sonora in severing relations with the Carranza Government.

1921: President Harding asked for a simple peace resolution to save the United States rights under the Treaty of Versailles.  
 1921: Colonel Edward Murray, Civil War veteran, on Sherman's staff, died, aged 78.  
 1921: Striking coal-miners in Great Britain flatly rejected the Government's proposal.  
 1921: Hungarian Government informed the Swiss Council that it considered ex-Empress Charles the lawful sovereign of Hungary.  
 1924: Kiel Harbor made free to ship traffic.

## APRIL 13

1914: The Mexican government instructed the military commander at Tampico not to salute the American flag unless the salute is returned by the United States.  
 1915: The Canadian Premier announced that Lord Kitchener had called on the Dominion of Canada for a second Expeditionary Force. The first force totaled 57,692 men.  
 1917: Bolivia severed relations with Germany.  
 1918: The Finnish White Guards took Björneberg.  
 1918: The United States Navy Department announced that the steam-ship "Cylops," with 293 on board, had not been heard from since March 4.  
 1918: The French drove Germans out of West Hangard and repulsed an attack on Hauges.  
 1918: Germans occupied Helsingfors, Finland.  
 1918: Battle of the Lys. The Allies drove the Germans out of Neuve Eglise. Field Marshal Haig issued a special order of the day. "Every position must be held to the last man. . . . With our backs to the wall. . . . each one of us must fight on to the end."  
 1918: The New Zealanders were engaged at Meteren in Flanders.  
 1918: The Turks took Batum.  
 1920: Poles routed a Bolshevik division.  
 1921: The Knox peace resolution was introduced in the Senate.  
 1921: Senator Borah of Idaho, introduced two resolutions requesting the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to confer with this country on the reduction of naval estimates for the next five years.  
 1921: The Canadian House of Commons defeated the adoption of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States signed in Washington on January 21, 1911.  
 1922: Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled that women are eligible to any State office.  
 1923: Disastrous tidal wave in Korea.  
 1924: By popular ballot, Greece voted in favor of a republican government.

## APRIL 14

1913: Carl Hagenbeck, German collector of wild animals, died.  
 1913: John Westlake, English scholar, professor of International law at Cambridge University, died, born, 1833.  
 1914: Mexicans refused to salute the American flag unconditionally. The North Atlantic Fleet was ordered to Tampico.  
 1915: The Germans made a second air-ship raid on England on the Northumberland coast.  
 1917: The United States War Revenue bill for \$7,000,000,000 was passed by the House of Representatives.  
 1918: The number of women employed in Great Britain since July, 1914, to date increased to 1,426,000.  
 1918: The Germans offered Siberia to Japan to join German-Finnish alliance.  
 1918: The Germans drove British out of Neuve Eglise and penetrated the British line near Bailleul.  
 1918: General Ferdinand Foch appointed commander-in-chief of Allied Armies in France.  
 1919: Fatal riots at Lahore and Allahabad.  
 1920: An armistice between the unionists in Guatemala and the forces of President Cabrera was signed and the proposal made that Cabrera leave the country.  
 1920: Lieut. Col. Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the Presidency of Mexico took a hand in directing the Sonora revolution.  
 1921: Premier Lloyd George asked the striking coal-miners to submit their case to the ballot, they refused.  
 1921: Sir Arthur Edward Vickers, former Ulster King-of-Arms was shot dead at Listowel, Ireland, and his residence burned by Sinn-Fen members.  
 1921: Greeks defeated the Turks under Mustafa Kemal in the Asun-Karahissar and Touloubar sectors.  
 1921: Austria made it a felony for a former King to be in Austrian territory.  
 1923: Austin Stack, leader of Republican forces, was captured by Irish Free State troops.  
 1923: Ground broken for subway tube to Staten Island, under the narrows.  
 1924: The Dawes-McKenna reparations plan was accepted by the Premiers of the German States.  
 1925: A huge sculptured slab erected to King Ur-Engur, Babylonian ruler in 2300 B. C., was discovered at Ur of Chaldaea.

## APRIL 15

1913: Walter Hines Page nominated for Ambassador to Great Britain.  
 1913: The Assembly of the State of California passed bill prohibiting Japanese to own land.

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1917. Ludwig L. Zamenhof, Russian linguist, who invented Esperanto died
- 1918 Count Czernin, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs resigned
- 1918 Turks recaptured Batum
- 1918 Germans bombarded Paris with a long range gun, killed 13, wounded 45
- 1918 The Germans took Ballieux.
- 1918 Clark St. tube under the East River, New York was opened to traffic
- 1920 Military forces of the new "Republic of Sonora" crossed the state line of Sinaloa, thus taking the aggressive in the state's fight against the Carranza Government
- 1923 Insull, a corrective for diabetics, discovered by Dr. F. G. Bantling
- 1923 Disastrous earthquake and tidal wave at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka
- 1925 President Doumergue named Paul Painlevé as Premier of France, who formed a Cabinet
- 1925 John Singer Sargent, American artist, died in London, aged 69

## APRIL 16

- 1918 Red Guards evacuated Abo.
- 1918 Men of 19 years in France were called for military training
- 1918 Bolo Pasha, who was convicted of treason in France was executed.
- 1910 Soldiers' vote made New Zealand "wet"
- 1920 All strikers resume work at once following a conference between the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mediation and officials of the railroads
- 1920 Theodore N. Vall, chairman of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, died, aged 75
- 1920 Bolshevik uprisings in northern Italy
- 1921 Sovere fighting on the northwest Indian frontier, the tribesmen being led by the Afghan leader, Abdul Rajak
- 1921 Ratification of the Treaty of Peace of Poland, Soviet Russia, and the Ukraine was voted by the Polish Diet
- 1922 Trade treaty between Germany and Russia signed at Rapallo, Italy
- 1924 The Lausanne treaty of peace with Turkey was ratified by Great Britain
- 1925 Augustus Lukeman of New York was appointed to carry to completion the Stone Mountain Memorial to the Confederacy See Feb 25

## APRIL 17

- 1914 President Huerta of Mexico required that the United States salute the Mexican flag at the same time that Mexico saluted the American flag
- 1914 The United States signed new peace treaty with Denmark
- 1916 The Russians captured Trebizond.
- 1916 Captain Franz Von Papen, military attache of the German Embassy at Washington, Captain Boy-Ed, former German naval attache, Captain Hans Tauscher and others were indicted by a United States Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to destroy Welland Canal
- 1918 The British Man Power Bill was passed by the House of Lords
- 1918 Viscount Milner succeeded Lord Derby as British Secretary of War, Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France
- 1918 Baron Burián appointed to succeed Count Czernin as Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs The Hungarian Cabinet, formed by Premier Wekerle, resigned
- 1918 Greek and British troops crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupied 7 towns
- 1918 The German long range gun killed 9 women and 2 men in Paris
- 1918 British line on western front held against repeated attacks the Germans took Poolepelle, Langemark and Zonneheke
- 1918 The United States Director General of Railroads took over the Erie Canal
- 1920 President Cabrera of Guatemala, capitulated to the revolutionary forces of Carlos Herrera at La Palma, the revolutionists guaranteeing his personal safety and retention of all the property legally obtained by him
- 1920 General Obregon made his way to Cuernavaca capital of the state of Morelos, where the entire Federal garrison, numbering 2,000 men, renounced their allegiance to Carranza and joined him General Flores, with a force of 6,000 Sonora troops, captured Cuiclaan the capital of Sinaloa and proceeded to Mazatlan, accompanied by practically the entire Federal force, which deserted the Carranza standard
- 1920 The State Department refused permission to the Carranza Government to move troops through the American border territory to the Mexican state of Sonora
- 1921 Dr. Alfredo Zayas elected President of Cuba according to a decision rendered by Boaz Long the American Minister to Cuba.
- 1921 France repudiated Gen. Baron Wrangel, former anti-Bolshevik leader in south Russia, because of the danger of a united Greco-Russian drive to capture Constantinople
- 1922 Jemal Azimiy Bey, ex-governor of Trebizond and Baha Eddin Chakir, Turkish leader, assassinated in Berlin
- 1924 The Dawes-McKenna reparation plan was formally approved by the Allied Reparation Commission
- 1925 Following a bomb explosion in Sofia in which 150 were killed and injured, martial law was proclaimed in Bulgaria
- 1925 The British dirigible R-33, torn from her moorings in a gale and adrift for 30 hours returned to her base

## APRIL 18

- 1914 The United States served an ultimatum on Huerta, giving him until 8 P. M. the following day to accede to its demands
- 1915 Baron Herbert De Reuter, founder of a telegraphic news agency in London, died
- 1916 To save fuel the French Chamber of Deputies passed a daylight-saving bill
- 1916 The Army Reorganization Bill was passed by the United States Senate
- 1916 The United States Department of State threatened to sever diplomatic relations unless Germany abandoned its methods of submarine warfare
- 1918 The Man Power Bill became law in Great Britain In Ireland conscription is opposed, Sir Edward Carson appealed against any action likely to impede victory
- 1918 West of the La Basse and Givensby 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attacked the British on 10-mile front The British line held
- 1919 German and Baltic-German troops seized Libau and overthrew the Lettish Provisional Government
- 1920 The Mexican State of Michoacan joined Oregon
- 1923 German mark dropped to 33,000 to the dollar, causing a panic on the Bourse
- 1924 The Immigration Bill, limiting immigration for three years from any country (with special exceptions) to 2 per cent of the persons born in that country who resided in the United States as shown by the 1890 census, was passed by the Senate
- 1925 An attempted insurrection in Lisbon was suppressed
- 1925 Charles H. Ebbetts, president of the Brooklyn National League Baseball team, died

## APRIL 19

- 1914 President Huerta of Mexico refused unconditional salute to American flag
- 1914 Gen. V. Marquez Bastillos, the Secretary of War of Venezuela was chosen Provisional President, to succeed President Gomez
- 1915 The British captured Hill 60 east of Ypres, from the Germans
- 1917 The United States Navy took over the patrolling of the American Coast
- 1917 The American liner "Magnaolia" sank a German submarine in the first American fight of the war.
- 1917 Wheat for May delivery on the Chicago Exchange reached the price of \$2.40 a bushel—40 cents rise in ten days.
- 1918 Bombardment of Paris by long-range gun continued
- 1918 The Italian army formed the right wing of the United Allied army in France
- 1918 Allied camp between Dunkirk and Nieuport bombarded by German torpedo craft
- 1918 United States and French troops raided German line at the Meuse but found the German trenches deserted.
- 1918 Convicted of violations of Espionage Act in Minneapolis J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for Governor, and James A. Petersen, candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator, received prison sentences
- 1918 Colonel George Pope, American manufacturer, pioneer in bicycle construction, died
- 1919 New York port strike ended
- 1919 German submarine U-111 brought into New York Harbor
- 1919 The Provisional Government of Latvia was overthrown by Baltic barons and Social Democrats
- 1920 The House Appropriations Committee estimated the total loss to the Government growing out of Federal control of the railroads at about \$1,375,000,000
- 1920 Allied Supreme Peace Council opposed the expulsion of the Turk from Europe
- 1921 President Harding unveiled in New York a statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar, liberator of five South-American Republics

## APRIL 20

- 1916 Germany agreed to the exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs
- 1918 Germany demanded that Lieut. Von Rintelen be released and threatened reprisals on the Americans in Germany
- 1918 Women of German and Austro-Hungarian birth in the United States designated enemy aliens and subjected to same restrictions and guarantees as men
- 1918 The Germans attacked American positions near Toul
- 1919 Victory Loan campaign opened
- 1919 Bolshevik Army surrendered to the Ukrainians 150 miles N. of Kiev
- 1920 De Valera's deportation demanded by a mass meeting at Birmingham, Ala.
- 1920 Mexican State of Guerrero seceded to the revolution with 8,000 Federal troops
- 1920 Briton Riviere, English artist, died, aged 79
- 1921 Congress ratified the \$25,000,000 treaty with Colombia (69 to 19)
- 1921 After 4 years suspension limited mail service was resumed with Russia
- 1923 Prohibition rejected in British House of Commons, 236 to 14.

## APRIL 21

- 1913 The Cunard steamship "Aquitania" was launched
- 1914 The King and Queen of England visited Paris as guests of the French Republic

- 1914 Water was let into the completed Cape Cod Canal for the first time
- 1914 Vera Cruz was occupied by Naval force from United States warships
- 1916 President Yuan Shi Kai of China created a Cabinet with control of the nation's affairs Tuan Chih-jui, selected Premier and Minister of War
- 1917 Sir Francis C. Burnand, English humorist, author, and editor of *Punch*, died
- 1917 Turkey broke diplomatic relations with United States
- 1918 Guatemala declared war with Germany
- 1918 Armenians captured Van, in Turkish Armenia
- 1918 British and French troops landed at Murmansk on the Arctic Ocean, in northwestern Russia, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards
- 1918 Paris reported losses from long range bombardment from March 23 to date (2 days' report missing) as Killed, 118, injured, 230
- 1919 Victorious 332d U. S. Infantry, from Italian front, marched up Fifth Avenue
- 1919 Italian delegates quit the Peace Conference over the Fiume question
- 1919 General Francisco Alvarez, captured revolutionary leader, executed in Mexico
- 1920 The Mexican states of Hidalgo and Tlaxcala joined the revolution against President Carranza
- 1921 William D. ("Big Bill") Hayward, secretary of the I. W. W., convicted for obstruction of the Government's war activities, released on bail, jumped his bail and fled to Russia
- 1921 President Harding refused German appeal for his mediation on the reparations question
- 1921 David H. Blair was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue
- 1921 Premier Melchior of Canada announced that the Canadian Government would appoint a Minister to the United States
- 1924 Eleonora Duse, Italian actress, died, aged 64

## APRIL 22

- 1916 Sir Roger Casement, Irish Nationalist, taken prisoner in Ireland
- 1917 Arthur James Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Washington
- 1918 Baron von Richthofen, the leading German flyer (89 victories), was brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors
- 1918 Andrew Bonar Law, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the largest budget in Britain's history, it called for \$1,561,000,000
- 1918 The United States Shipping Board chartered Norwegian vessels, aggregating 400,000 tons for service on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- 1918 The German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge was blockaded by the British, who sunk two old cruisers, loaded with cement The British cruiser "Vindictive" ran through the mines submarines and shore-battery gunfire landed sailors and marines with machine-guns to divert attention from the operations A like attempt was made at Ostend but the blockading vessel grounded and blew up
- 1919 Connecticut Senate voted for prohibition
- 1919 Vilna seized by Polish troops
- 1920 Mexican revolutionary leaders demanded that Carranza resign the Presidency as a preliminary to any move for peace
- 1920 Poles repulsed Bolshevik attacks
- 1920 Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France and twice Minister of Finance was convicted of "commerce and correspondence" with the enemy, carrying a penalty of from one to five years imprisonment
- 1921 The House passed the Immigration Restriction Bill
- 1924 Harry K. Thaw, incarcerated on the plea of insanity since killing Stanford White in 1906, was found sane by a Philadelphia jury.

## APRIL 23

- 1913 The Montenegrins captured Skutari
- 1913 Sir Richard William Scott, Canadian statesman, Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada, died
- 1915 René de Saint Marcareux, French sculptor, died
- 1915 A woman suffrage constitutional amendment was adopted by the Diet of Denmark
- 1915 United States battleship "California" propelled by electricity, the first vessel of this type to be so propelled
- 1915 The German advanced toward the Yser Canal, using poison-gas
- 1916 The United States sent vigorous note to Germany on unrestrained submarine warfare, and threatened to break off diplomatic relations if Germany failed to conform to international law
- 1916 The British forces occupied Kondoa Irangi, German East Africa
- 1917 The British seized Samarra station, north of Bagdad
- 1919 First Polish troops of the Allies reached Warsaw
- 1919 French Senate passed 8-hour Labor Bill, which thus became law
- 1920 Washington ordered three warships to Mexico waters, following the receipt of urgent appeals from American Consul
- 1920 Joseph Caillaux was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, five years' forced residence to be selected by the

- Minister of the Interior, and ten years' loss of political rights, the latter clause carrying with it the inability to vote or to hold office
- 1920 Izzet Pasha, former Turkish Grand Vizier, Gen. Alariza Pasha, and several other prominent Turks, were arrested by the Entente authorities
- 1924 The U. S. Senate passed a bill in favor of an insurance plan of Soldier Bonus
- 1924 The British Empire Exhibition at Wembley was opened.

## APRIL 24

- 1914 Merlean troops set Nuevo Laredo on fire American soldiers killed Mexican troops that attempted to destroy bridges over Rio Grande
- 1915 A brilliant Canadian attack against the Germans at St. Julien won praise and recognition in the British War Office Report
- 1916 Revolt in Dublin, Ireland, began
- 1918 The Germans reported missing from the army totaled 664,104, of whom 236,676 were prisoners in France, 119,000 in England, 157,000 in Russia and Roumania, the remainder were probably dead
- 1918 Germans attacked the whole front south of the Somme, but were repulsed, the British holding their line
- 1919 British Labor Party declared their support of President Wilson's Fourteen Points
- 1919 Bolsheviks driven out of Kiev by Ukrainians
- 1920 Premier Nitti, of Italy, and Anton Trumbitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, accepted President Wilson's settlement of the Adriatic problem, making Fiume a buffer state, with no continuity of territory between Fiume and Italy Fiumesites will decide the disposition of the islands in dispute
- 1920 The United States recognized Armenia as a state
- 1921 An all-day battle was fought in Connemara, Ireland, between the Sinn Féin and police, the former being forced to retreat
- 1923 Nine-powers treaties of the Washington Conference ratified by Portugal.

## APRIL 25

- 1914 Men of military age were prohibited from leaving Austria before serving full time
- 1914 The A. B. C. Powers through their representatives (Argentina, Brazil and Chile) offered to arbitrate between United States and Mexico, the United States accepted the offer
- 1914 The United States Volunteer Army Bill was signed by the President
- 1914 British, Australians, and New Zealanders landed at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli peninsula
- 1916 German cruisers fired on the east coast of England
- 1917 The wages of anthracite coal miners in the Eastern States were increased to an average of 20 per cent
- 1917 The Chinese Government decided to enter the war against Germany
- 1918 In New York City the steamer "St. Paul" was sunk at its pier, with the loss of 2 lives
- 1919 German submarine U-117 was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard
- 1919 British protectorate over Egypt recognized by United States
- 1919 First members of German Peaceo Delegation arrived in Versailles
- 1920 The Supreme Council asked President Wilson to fix the boundaries of the new state of Armenia, and officially offered the mandate for Armenia to the United States Government
- 1920 France was given a mandate for Syria, and Great Britain was made mandatory for Palestine, established as the homeland of the Jews
- 1920 The indemnity to be paid by Germany was tentatively fixed at an annual payment of 3,000,000,000 marks, figured at the prewar exchange-rate, for thirty years
- 1920 Five hundred French troops were wiped out in the evacuation of Urfa, in the northwest part of Mesopotamia
- 1921 The Allied Reparations Commission sent a note to the German War Burdens Commission demanding that one billion gold marks be deposited in the Bank of France on or before April 30
- 1921 A Turkish massacre of Greeks took place in Macedonia
- 1921 Fiume was seized by the followers of D. Annunzio
- 1921 Returns from the plebiscite held in the Austrian Tyrol indicated that 98 per cent of the people voted in favor of fusion with Germany
- 1921 Great Britain reduced her debt to the United States last year by \$75,000,000
- 1923 Industrial Workers of the World started a seamen's strike
- 1924 Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, died, aged 65

## APRIL 26

- 1915 The German converted cruiser "Kronprinz Wilhelm" was interned at Newport News, Va.
- 1915 The Germans took St. Julien in Flanders and recaptured Hartmannswillerkopf in the Vosges
- 1915 Allied troops landed on the Gallipoli peninsula
- 1915 The Germans took Kemmel Hill
- 1919 Orlando arrived in Rome with Allies demonstrations in Italy, Fiume populace requested annexation to Italy



1920. Supporters of Essad Pasha, former provisional President of Albania, occupied Tirana, Albania, and overthrew the Albanian Government.  
 1921. Fascist, or extreme nationalists invaded a Tyrolcan fair at Bozen, and killed two citizens and wounded 29.  
 1922. Severe earthquake and fires effected great damage in Tokio and Yokohama with large loss of life.  
 1923. The Duke of York married.  
 1923. American consulate at Vladivostok closed.  
 1925. Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected President of Germany by a plurality of 888,684 votes.

## APRIL 27

1914. President Huerta accepted the offer of the A. B. C. Powers to adjust the differences between General Carranza and himself.  
 1915. The International Women's Peace Congress was opened at The Hague with representatives from 14 countries.  
 1915. The French retook Hortmannswillerkopf.  
 1916. Ireland placed under martial law.  
 1917. Guatemala broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.  
 1918. Dr Sidon Paces was elected President of Portuguese Republic.  
 1918. The British captured Kifri, north of Bagdad.  
 1918. The Turks occupied Kars.  
 1919. Imre Kifralffy, organizer of exhibitions notably of Weehawken, N. J., and Earl's Court London died, aged 74.  
 1920. General Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit, moved to join the Sonora rebels.

## MAY 1

1914. A new Chinese Constitution, by the terms of which the Premiership is abolished and power is concentrated in the President, was promulgated.  
 1914. The International Convention on Safety at Sea, signed at the International Conference London, was ratified by the German Reichstag.  
 1917. Ex-Premier Viviani, of France, accompanied by Marshal Joffre, addressed the United States Senate.  
 1917. Carranza, the first constitutional President in four years, took the oath of office as President of Mexico.  
 1918. Gavrio Prinzip, Serb, who assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, in July, 1914, died.  
 1918. Sebastopol, naval base of the Russian Black Sea fleet and a fortress in the Crimea, was seized by German troops.  
 1918. The Czechs joined Italians as a legion to fight against Austria.  
 1919. German delegates at Versailles presented their credentials to representatives of the Allies and of the United States.  
 1919. Both Houses of the Chinese Parliament protested against the transfer of Kiaochow to Japan.  
 1920. Reds took Baku, setting up a Soviet Government.  
 1920. Polish cavalry reached outskirts of Kief.  
 1920. Russia and Japan entered into a purely military agreement regarding the Siberian situation.  
 1920. The Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Margaret of Connaught, cousin of King George of England, died at Stockholm.  
 1921. The Allied Supreme Council warned Germany that the Ruhr Valley would be occupied unless the decisions of the Reparations Commission were complied with.  
 1924. The inauguration of the Republic of Greece was celebrated.  
 1925. The Central American treaties of peace and amnesty, signed in Washington in December, 1923, were ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Salvador.

## MAY 2

1913. The United States recognized the Chinese Republic.  
 1914. Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, hero of Gettysburg, died, aged 93.  
 1915. In the Battle of the Duna the Russians were forced by the Germans and Austrians to retire from the Carpathians.  
 1916. Mexican bandits raided the United States and killed a number of Americans.  
 1916. A tentative agreement was drawn up by Major-General Hugh L. Scott of the United States and General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of Mexico, concerning the American punitive expedition that entered Mexico to take Villa and disperse his bands.  
 1917. The United States House of Representatives passed the War Emergency Appropriation Bill for \$2,827,653,650.  
 1918. The Australian troops entered Es-Salt.  
 1918. A German Military Dictatorship was established in the Ukraine.  
 1919. Munich was recaptured from the Bolsheviks.  
 1919. Invading revolutionaries from Colombia were driven out of Venezuela.  
 1920. The Navy Department announced that the Navy had been reduced 400,000 men since the close of the war, and that 177 ships had been sold.  
 1920. Russia and China agreed to open boundaries for trade in Asia.

1920. Bolshevik outbreaks in Yugoslavia, many killed in Belgrade.  
 1921. A treaty between the United States and Great Britain to make child desertion an extraditable offense between this country and Canada was ratified by the Senate.  
 1921. Germany was notified by the Allied Reparations Commission that \$32,000,000,000 gold marks had been fixed as the total damages for which reparations were due.  
 1921. Fascist destroyed the \$1,000,000 labor home in Turin, Italy, as a reprisal against the Socialists.  
 1921. President Obregon, of Mexico, demanded that all rebel chiefs lay down arms unconditionally.  
 1923. Socialist and National Socialist factions in armed conflict in Munich.

## APRIL 28

1915. The American oil-tank steamer "Cnshing" was hit by a German aeroplane bomb in North Sea.  
 1917. The United States Senate and House of Representatives passed the Selective Draft Army Bill.  
 1919. Revised Covenant of the League of Nations was adopted by the Peace Conference without a dissenting vote.  
 1919. 2,000 buildings destroyed by fire in Yokohama Japan.  
 1919. Earthquake in San Salvador killed 72 and injured over 400 persons.  
 1920. The Polish General Staff announced a general advance by Polish forces along a 180-mile front into the Ukraine, where the Poles intended to remain until an authorized Ukrainian Government should take control.

## MAY 3

1913. California legislature passed the Anti-Allen Land-Ownership Bill.  
 1913. General Tancredo Auguste, President of Republic of Haiti died.  
 1913. International celebration of one hundred years of peace held in New York.  
 1915. Juan Vicente Gomez elected President by the Congress of Venezuela.  
 1916. The Irish rebel leaders were court-martialed and shot for treason.  
 1918. United States entered into agreement with Norway for exchange of exports and restrictions to enemy.  
 1918. Second contingent of the United States' Second National Army numbering 233,742 men were called to training camps.  
 1919. The Provisional Government of Northern Russia officially recognized Admiral Kolchak's Government.  
 1920. Jnarez joined the revolt against the Carranza Government, thus giving the revolutionists control of the largest state in Mexico.  
 1921. The U. S. Senate passed (78 to 1) the Immigration Bill.  
 1921. The U. S. Steel Corporation announced a 20 per cent reduction, effective May 16, in the pay of day laborers in manufacturing plants.  
 1921. The Allied Supreme Council asked the United States to sit with it in settlement of all matters connected with the Versailles Treaty.  
 1924. The three conflicting political factions of Honduras signed a treaty of peace on board a U. S. warship.  
 1925. The Prince of Wales was given a great ovation in Capetown, South Africa.

## MAY 4

1915. Italy repudiated the treaty of the Triple Alliance.  
 1917. The British transport "Transylvania" torpedoed in Mediterranean, with loss of 413 lives.  
 1918. United States Third Liberty Loan campaign ends, subscriptions total \$4,170,000,000 from 17,000,000 subscribers.  
 1918. Ripley Hitchcock, author, editor, died.  
 1920. Berlin Soldiers' Union expelled President Ebert for signing a death warrant.  
 1921. The German Cabinet, headed by Chancellor Fehrenbach resigned.  
 1921. Polish forces occupied part of Upper Silesia and clashed with Allied troops of the plebiscite commission.  
 1921. Ninety Moros, including Maharaja Untanaga, a religious fanatic leader, were killed by a detachment of the Philippine constabulary on the Island of Sulu.  
 1921. The one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Napoleon was commemorated in Paris.  
 1925. Fifty vessels, including five destroyers five revenue cutters and 40 patrol boats were ordered to blockade the rum fleet off the coast of New Jersey.

1921. Four men of the Sinn Fein were executed in Cork.  
 1922. Paul Deschanel, ex-president of France, died.  
 1925. Great Britain announced return to the gold standard.

## APRIL 29

1914. General Carranza accepted the good offices of the A. B. C. Powers. See April 27.  
 1914. The consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and several smaller lines was effected.  
 1916. After sustaining a siege of 143 days the British forces, under General Townshend, surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.  
 1918. Edward Short, M. P., was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, to succeed Henry Edward Duke.  
 1920. The Mexican revolutionary forces occupied Chihuahua city.  
 1920. The Poles, in their advance into the Ukraine under General Pilsudski captured several railroad centers and gained control of the two main rail lines leading to Kief.  
 1920. A general strike of French labor was called by the General Federation of Labor in France to take effect on May 1.  
 1921. The State Department admonished Panama to accept the White award in boundary dispute.  
 1921. Dr. Alfredo Zayas was formally proclaimed President of Cuba and General Francisco Carrillo Vice-President.  
 1922. Rlehard Croker, former political leader in New York, died in Ireland.

## MAY 5

1913. Montenegro yielded Skutari to Austria.  
 1914. An arbitration treaty between the United States and Italy was signed at Washington.  
 1916. The Germans notified the United States that if the latter force Great Britain to raise the blockade of German ports, they will cease unrestricted submarine warfare.  
 1917. A Nationalist Government was elected in Austria.  
 1917. The United States House of Representatives was addressed by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour.  
 1918. Field-Marshal French appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
 1918. A collier, of 5,500 tons, the "Tuckahoe," built in 27 working days, was launched at Camden, N. J.  
 1919. Belgium consented to sign the Peace Treaty.  
 1920. Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified (11 to 6) by Delaware Senate.  
 1920. Danish troops occupied northern Schleswig, whose people voted, on February 10, to return to Denmark. The Germans had been in control there since 1866.  
 1921. The Supreme Allied Council signed the ultimatum to Germany and handed it to Dr. Stramer German Ambassador to Great Britain (See May 1).  
 1921. Approximately 100,000 miners joined in a strike in Upper Silesia as a protest against the Inter-Allied Commission giving Poland only two of the industrial districts.  
 1925. Twenty-thousand Rifian tribesmen in French Morocco assembled to attack French forces.

## MAY 6

1914. A woman suffrage bill was rejected by the British House of Lords.  
 1915. Lieutenant-General William H. B. De Horsey, sole survivor of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, died.  
 1915. Japan demanded the unconditional acceptance of her terms by China. (See March 3, 1915).  
 1918. Treaty of peace is signed by representatives of Roumania and the Central Powers at Bucharest.  
 1919. The 77th Division of the United States Army marched along Fifth Avenue, New York.  
 1919. The terms of the Peace Treaty were communicated to all the powers represented at the Conference. Marshal Foch declared that France's military security was not adequately assured. Stephen Pidon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected Chairman of the Provisional Organization of the League of Nations.  
 1920. The Poles entered Kief.  
 1920. Lieutenant-Colonel Obregon issued a manifesto calling upon the Mexican people to rally to the support of the revolt against President Carranza.  
 1920. President Carranza issued a manifesto refusing to abandon the Presidency.  
 1921. President Harding accepted the Allied invitation to name representatives to the Allied Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission, and the Council of Ambassadors.  
 1921. The Poles, 90,000 strong, carried their invasion of Upper Silesia as far as the Oder.  
 1921. W. Friese Greene, British inventor of the motion picture camera and machine, died, aged 66.

## APRIL 30

1913. The California Senate passed the Anti-Allen Land Bill.  
 1914. The United States military forces landed at Vera Cruz and took the command of the city from the United States naval forces in charge.  
 1915. Wireless communication established between Washington and Panama Canal Zone.  
 1915. 22 blocks were destroyed in Colon, Panama, by fire 11 persons killed and \$3,500,000 property loss.  
 1915. The Germans invaded the Russian Baltic Provinces.  
 1916. The main body of the Irish revolutionary party—the Sinn Fein insurgents—surrendered in Dublin.  
 1918. The Germans took Viborg.  
 1919. Wholesale plot by Reds to assassinate prominent men and public officials in the U. S. was discovered, many infernal machines were found in the mails.  
 1920. An economic conference between delegates representing France and Germany was arranged by Premier Millerand.  
 1920. Bolshevik resistance in South Ukraine reported broken by the Poles, with large captures.  
 1921. The Senate adopted the Knox Peace Resolution by a vote of 49 to 23.  
 1923. Manhood suffrage granted in Egypt.  
 1924. Major F. L. Martin was forced out of the round-the-world flight by the crashing of his plane into a mountain in a fog, near Chignik Alaska. See Apr 6.  
 1925. Kifri troops attack French forces in French Morocco.

## MAY 7

1914. Prince Alexander of Teck was appointed Governor-General of Canada.  
 1915. The American oil-tank steamer "Guilfoyle" was sunk off the Scilly Islands by a German submarine, with loss of life.  
 1915. The Cunard liner "Lusitania," from New York to Liverpool, was torpedoed by a German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, and sunk with loss of 1,150 lives. Among the killed were Charles Frohman, American theatrical manager, Elbert Hubbard, American author and philosopher, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, American capitalist, and others.  
 1916. The White Star liner "Cymric" torpedoed by a German submarine off Irish coast May 7-8.  
 1918. Nicaragua declared war on Germany and her allies.  
 1918. The United States granted an additional credit of \$75,000,000 to Great Britain, making a total loan to Great Britain of \$2,795,000,000 and total to all belligerents \$5,363,850,000.  
 1918. Women sat members of Tammany Hall Executive Committee, in New York, for the first time.  
 1919. On the 4th anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, Clemenceau banded the treaty to the German delegates in the Trianon Palace Versailles.  
 1919. Buenos Ayres port strike ended.  
 1920. Japan withdrew all objections to the Chinese consortium and accepted the terms as agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain, and France for financing China.  
 1920. Revolutionary forces entered Mexico City; Carranza fled, Vera Cruz joined the revolution.  
 1921. German Reichswehr officers assumed defense of the Kreuzburg district, Silesia, against a threatened attack by Poles.  
 1921. Fighting was renewed between the French and Turkish nationalists in Cilicia.  
 1922. 225th anniversary of Trinity Church, New York, celebrated.  
 1925. Sir Doveton Sturdee, commander of the victorious British fleet at the battle of Falkland Islands in 1914, died, aged 65.

## MAY 8

1915. The Germans occupied Liban, Russia.  
 1916. The United States Senate passed the Good Roads Bill of \$55,000,000 for construction of post roads.  
 1918. The United States crop report shows harvest of 572,590,000 bushels of wheat, 154,400,000 more bushels than in 1917.  
 1919. First convention of the American Legion was opened at St. Louis. Major H. E. Lindley was named chairman.  
 1919. Peace Treaty was forwarded to Berlin by the German delegation at Versailles.  
 1920. A peace treaty was concluded between Soviet Russia and the Republic of Georgia, the independence of Georgia being recognized.  
 1920. Two hundred armed Sinn Fein men attacked 6 policemen and compelled them to surrender, burning the barracks, in County Cork, Ireland.

**M** 1921: Battles between Fascist and Communists in Italy.  
 1923 Dr Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp Works and others were arrested and sentenced by French authorities for inspiring the uprising of Mar 31.  
 1924 Diplomatic relations were opened between Panama and Colombia.  
 1925 Spanish forces were victorious in a conflict with Rifians near Sidi Mesaud, Morocco.

## MAY 9

1913 The Japanese Ambassador presented to the United States a protest against the California Anti-Alien Land-Ownership Bill.  
 1916 The Militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona was ordered to the Mexican border in addition to 4,500 regular troops.  
 1917 Liberia broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.  
 1918 The British navy raided Ostend and sank the cruiser "Vindictive" in the harbor.  
 1918 The British took Kirkuk, from Asiatic Turkey, 110 miles southeast of Mosul.  
 1918 The Germans captured Rostoff from the Russians.  
 1919 Walt Whitman centenary was widely celebrated.  
 1919 Allies evacuated Odessa.  
 1920 Bishop John Hey Vincent, organizer and founder of the Chautauqua educational system, died, aged 88.  
 1920 Francisco Villa, the bandit and revolutionary leader, turned his forces over to the revolutionists of Chihuahua City.  
 1921 Loss to the Government in operation of the railroads under Federal control was placed at \$1,200,000,000, or \$300,000,000 more than originally estimated, by Director-General Davis.  
 1921 The French Ambassador informed the German Government that all incursions of German troops into Upper Silesia would be considered by France as violations of the Versailles Treaty.  
 1921 Crown Prince Hirohito, of Japan, arrived in London on an official visit.  
 1921 Count Giuseppe Greffi, Italian, world's oldest diplomat, died, aged 102.  
 1922 Silesian frontier as determined by the League of Nations is accepted by Germany and Poland.  
 1922 Oberammergau celebrates its Passion Play, suspended since 1910.

## MAY 10

1914 Lillula Nordica, American opera singer, died at Batavia, Java.  
 1916 Germany admitted that the "Sussex" was sunk by a German submarine and expressed regret to the United States.  
 1918 The town of Albert, France taken by the Germans, was recaptured by the French.  
 1918 The "Sant' Anna," an Italian transport was sunk by an enemy torpedo, with loss of 638 soldiers and workmen.  
 1920 J W Hyatt, American inventor of roller bearings and of celluloid, died, aged 82.  
 1921 The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying approximately \$320,000,000 and providing for an army of 150,000 men, was passed by the House.  
 1922 An attempt to fly around the world started by three British airmen, Major W T Blake, Lieut-Col Broome, and Capt N Macmillan.  
 1925 William Ferguson Massey, Premier of New Zealand since 1912, died, aged 70.

## MAY 11

1915 The Allies forced back the Germans in the Arras region.  
 1916 American citizens were warned to quit Mexico.  
 1916 Great Britain allowed Americans to send food to relieve the starving population of Russian Poland in German occupation.  
 1916 Chinese revolutionists proclaimed Yi Yuan-hung President of South China.  
 1917 The Chicago Board of Trade stopped the trading in May wheat, of which the price reached \$3.25 a bushel.  
 1918 The French raided the southeast of Moudidier and northeast of Thiaucourt.  
 1918 The United States artillery caused fires in the villages of Cantigny and St Georges held by the Germans.  
 1918 The German submarines were warned by wireless communication not to return to Ostend and Zeebrugge.  
 1918 The Italians attacked Col dell' Orso, and destroyed the Austrian garrison.  
 1918 The Germans raided east of Ypres and near Neuville but were repulsed.  
 1919 Pope Benedict undertook arbitration in territorial dispute of Peru, Chile, and Bolivia.  
 1919 Many demonstrations in Germany against signing the peace treaty. Leipzig was recaptured from the Spartacists by Government troops.  
 1920 William Brewster Howells, dean of American letters, died, aged 83.  
 1920 The Turkish Peace delegation received the Peace Treaty at Paris. The treaty provides for permanent occupation of Constantinople by Allied troops awards Thrace to Greece and stipulates that the Turks recognize Armenia's independence.  
 1920 The Italian Ministry, of which Premier Nitti was the head, resigned.  
 1921 Germany accepted unconditionally the Allied ultimatum.  
 1921 The Allied Commission in Constantinople proclaimed the neutrality of Constantinople, the Bosphorus, and the

Dardanelles in the hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks.  
 1921: Fighting between Allied forces and Polish insurgents continued in Upper Silesia.  
 1922 Bill extending the limit of immigration to 3 per cent for two years signed by Eres Harding.  
 1925 Abd-el Krim, leader of the Rifian forces against the Spanish and French in Morocco, declared a holy war.

## MAY 12

1913 The delegates of the International Peace Conference were entertained at Washington, D C.  
 1914 A bill providing for the popular election of United States Senators in States where laws did not provide for it was adopted in the Senate.  
 1915 General Botkin, with troops of the Union of South Africa, occupied Windhoek, the capital of German Southwest Africa.  
 1916 James Connolly, Commander-in-chief of the Irish revolutionists, was executed in Dublin.  
 1916 Sweden and Denmark adopted daylight saving plan for summer months.  
 1919 The Prime Minister of Estonia announced his Government's intention of continuing war against Soviet Russia.  
 1920 President Carranza's forces, 4,000 strong, fought an all-day battle surrounded by rebel troops near San Marcos.  
 1920 A settlement of the Adriatic question was reached between Jugoslav and Italian delegates at Paliana, Italy to recognize "Wilson line" as the frontier between Italy and Jugoslavia. Fiume to be placed under Italian sovereignty, the League of Nations to control the port.  
 1921 Guerrilla warfare broke out in the coal-fields of Mingo County, W Va.  
 1921 The Austrian Republic recognized the Ohreng Government of Mexico.  
 1922 The Court of International Justice was opened to the entire world by the admission of Germany, Turkey, Russia, Mexico, and Hungary to its jurisdiction.  
 1922 A meteor weighing 20 tons fell near Blackstone Va.  
 1925 Amy Lowell, American poet, essayist, and critic, died, aged 52.  
 1925 Charles Mangin, French general, the hero of Verdun, died, aged 69.  
 1925 Paul von Hindenburg, German field-marshal during the World War, took oath of office as President of the Republic of Germany.

## MAY 13

1915 The British battleship "Gollath" was sunk by a Turkish destroyer, with loss of 500 lives.  
 1916 The United States protested against Germany's sinking of Lusitania.  
 1916 Clara Louise Kellogg (Mrs Stroehs) American singer, died.  
 1918 The Anti-Loaning Bill went into effect in New York.  
 1918 German and Austrian emperors agreed to a close military alliance for 25 years.  
 1918 The Prussian Lower House rejected motion for provision for equal manhood suffrage.  
 1918 The Italians entered Pola Harbor and sank an Austrian battleship.  
 1918 Lithuania was proclaimed an independent State by the German Emperor.  
 1919 Chancellor Seheidemann told the German-National Assembly to Berlin the peace treaty was unacceptable, calling it a "murderous scheme."  
 1920 Eugene V Debs was nominated by the Socialist party as its candidate for President of the United States.  
 1920 Fifty police barracks in Ireland were wiped out in the course of widespread destruction of public property by hands of armed and masked men.  
 1921 Premier Lloyd George informed the House of Commons that the insurrection of Poles in Upper Silesia was a violation of the Treaty of Versailles, and must be quelled.  
 1921 Sinn Fein won all but four seats in the Parliamentary elections in South Ireland.  
 1921 The Austrian National Assembly passed an act providing for a plebiscite on union with Germany.

## MAY 14

1913 An international naval force acting for the Allies took Makurdi.  
 1917 Joseph H Choate, American Ambassador and eminent lawyer, died.  
 1918 James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of New York Herald, died.  
 1919 H J Heinz, American manufacturer of pickles, etc, died, aged 75.  
 1919 Austrian peace delegation, under Chancellor Karl Renner, arrived at St Germain, near Paris.  
 1921 Premier Brand warned the Allies that France was unalterably opposed to the use of German troops to put down the Upper-Silesian revolt.  
 1921 The Turkish Nationalist Government at Ankara ratified treaty with Soviet Russia.  
 1925 Sir Henry Blaker Hayward, British novelist, soldier, and traveler, died, aged 69.

## MAY 15

1914 The Norwegians celebrated the centenary of their seporation from Denmark.

1916 The United States Marines were landed at Santo Domingo to guarantee free election of a Provisional President.  
 1918 The Barge Canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson river was opened.  
 1918 The British navy closed 22,000 square miles of the northern part of North Sea by laying mine-fields.  
 1918 Air-mail service was initiated between New York and Washington by United States Army flyers who carried 344 pounds of mail to 3 hours and 20 minutes.  
 1919 An air-mail service was initiated between Chicago and Cleveland.  
 1919 The body of nurse Edith Cavell, executed by the Germans in 1915, was hurried in her native city, Norwich, England, after a service in Westminster Abbey.  
 1920 U S Senate by 43 to 38 passed the Knox resolution repealing the declarations of the state of war with Germany and Austria and providing for a resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations with those countries.  
 1920 Carranza broke through the surrounding rebel lines and escaped to the hills on horseback.  
 1924 The Soldiers' Bonus bill was vetoed by President Coolidge.  
 1924 France agrees to evacuate the Ruhr valley if Germany adheres to the Dawes reparation plan.  
 1924 New York City celebrated the third centennial of its settlement.  
 1925 Nelson A Miles, American general commander of the American forces in the war with Spain, died, aged 86.

## MAY 16

1914 The Dutch landed Marines in Mexico to take charge of oil properties owned by the Netherlands.  
 1916 The Austrians attacked the Italians in the Trentino.  
 1917 Cuban insurrectionists were warned by the United States that interference by them with the sugar production would be considered a hostile act.  
 1918 The British raided Austrian positions at Canove, and the Italians entered Monte Asolone.  
 1919 Three American hydroplanes left Trepassy Bay, N F, for the Azores.  
 1920 Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States and former Governor of New York, died, aged 96.  
 1920 Carranza's cabinet was captured.  
 1920 The Swiss people voted to join the League of Nations by a vote of approximately 400,000 to 300,000.  
 1920 In Rome, Joan of Arc was canonized.  
 1921 The Sinn Fein committed many acts of bloodshed in Liverpool. Three officers and one woman were murdered in a night ambush in County Galway, Ireland.  
 1922 On its first trip the 55,000-ton passenger ship Majestic crossed from England to New York in 5 days, 14 hours, 45 minutes.  
 1924 The U S round the world flyers left the Aleutian Islands and reached Japanese soil, 900 miles. See April 6.  
 1925 Nine governments which horrified from the United States during the World War were invited to begin negotiations for the settlement of the total of \$6,731,940,999 86 of such debt.

## MAY 17

1916 Dominican Republic elected Frederico Henriquez Carral Provisional President.  
 1917 The Congress of the United States passed Selective Draft Army Bill.  
 1918 A German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutilated, refusing to go to the Russian front. Fifty mutineers were shot.  
 1918 A Russian transport, with many women and children among the 3,000 on board, was sunk by a German submarine. A few hundred were saved.  
 1919 One American hydroplane, the NC-4, reached the Azores, the other two landing in the ocean off Flores and Fazel respectively. See May 16.  
 1920 Colonel W D Mann, last Custer survivor, editor of *Town Topics*, died, aged 90.  
 1920 French troops evacuated Frankfurt and other German cities on German troops withdrawing from Ruhr district.  
 1920 Bolsheviks invaded Persia.  
 1921 The Polish executive committee in Silesia notified the Inter-Allied Commission that the insurgents would retire, if the German troops were occupied by Allied and not by German troops.  
 1921 The Reparations Commission announced that Germany had placed at its disposal 150,000,000 gold marks on account of the 1,000,000,000 marks due May 31, 1923.  
 1923 Disastrous earthquake damaged Quito, Ecuador.  
 1924 By agreement with the League of Nations, Lithuania kept Memel, permitting Poland free use of the harbor.

## MAY 18

1913 Water was admitted to the Pacific Ocean from the Panama Canal.  
 1914 Essad Pasha resigned as Albania's Minister of War and led a revolt against Prince William of Weld.  
 1914 The Panama Canal was opened for regular barge traffic.  
 1915 Festubert was captured from the Germans by the Canadians (May 18-19).  
 1917 Honduras severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

1917 Selective Draft Bill signed by President Wilson.  
 1918 German pilot discovered to Ireland, and over 100 Sinn Fein leaders were arrested and deported to England.  
 1918 Japanese and Chinese Governments concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.  
 1919 A British Sopwith biplane piloted by H G Hawker, navigated by Lt Com Mackenzie Grievle, left St Johns N F, in an attempt to fly the Atlantic, but had to alight owing to engine trouble after flying 1,100 miles the aviators were picked up by the Danish freighter "Mary," bound from Norfolk, Va, to Norway.  
 1920 Raymond Poincaré, former President of France, resigned from the Reparation Commission to reenter politics.  
 1921 Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died, aged 75.  
 1921 The German Government warned Bavaria to disband her military forces.

## MAY 19

1913 The Allen Land Bill was signed by the Governor of California.  
 1918 The Australians captured Villers-sur-Are from the Germans.  
 1918 Nicaragua broke diplomatic relations with Germany.  
 1918 Germans raided Pleadry and Lorraine but were repelled by United States troops.  
 1918 Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator killed in action over Toul.  
 1920 French war losses were stated to be 1,400,000 soldiers killed, 800,000 maimed, and 300,000 wounded, out of the 8,000,000 mobilized. Material losses 600,000 houses destroyed, 75,000,000 acres of arable land laid waste, and 3,000 miles of railroad and 25,000 miles of highways destroyed.  
 1920 Bolshevik forces landed near Enzeli in Persia on the Caspian Sea. The British troops were forced to evacuate Enzeli.  
 1922 The General Economic Conference at Gooen opened.  
 1922 "Passive war" and general boycott declared against the United States by Haiti.  
 1924 The Soldiers' Bonus bill was passed by the U S Senate over the President's veto.  
 1925 Italian Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously to suppress all secret societies.

## MAY 20

1913 Henry M Flagler, American capitalist, oil-magnate, died.  
 1916 Eoglaund under fuel-saving rules from May 20 to September 30.  
 1918 The Swedish steamship "New Sweden" (neutral) was sunk by Austro-German shell-fire in the Mediterranean. Its 200 passengers were saved.  
 1918 Twenty German airplanes raided London killed 44 and injured 179, but 5 raiding planes were destroyed.  
 1919 An eruption of the volcano Katut, in Java, killed 50,000 people.  
 1920 A new Italian cabinet was formed by Premier Nitti.  
 1922 Governor Morgao, of West Virginia, issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Mingo County.  
 1921 President Harding presented \$100,000 worth of radium, the gift of American women, to Mme Curie, French scientist and discoverer of radium.  
 1921 Rioting broke out in Alexandria, Egypt, and many persons were killed or wounded.  
 1922 The Shantung treaty was ratified by Japan. See February 4.  
 1923 Bonar Law, British Prime Minister, resigned.  
 1924 The City of Dublin Corporation was dissolved by the Irish government.

## MAY 21

1914 The Hamburg-American liner "Vaterland" arrived in New York after a maiden trip.  
 1915 The Canadians drove the Germans from their position north of Ypres.  
 1916 Clayton Colman Hall, founder of Actuarial Society of America, died.  
 1918 Peyton Conway March was appointed Chief of Staff, with rank of General, by the President.  
 1918 Railroad presidents of United States were removed from office as executive managers by the Director General.  
 1918 The House in Washington voted (304 to 89) to submit a suffrage constitutional amendment to the States.  
 1919 The Peace Conference granted the Germans an extra week, till May 29, to reply to the peace terms.  
 1919 British relief force arrived at Murmansk and proceeded to Kem.  
 1920 Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, convicted draft dodger, escaped from his guards in Philadelphia and fled to Germany.  
 1920 The House (228 to 139) adopted the Knox peace resolution.  
 1920 Venustiano Carranza, fugitive President of Mexico, was assassinated at Tlalcalimalli on the Pacific coast.  
 1920 Peace declared between Germany and Costa Rica.  
 1920 French general strike ended.  
 1921 Pope Benedict appealed to the English and Irish to end the reign of terror in Ireland.  
 1922 In an attempt to scale Mt. Everest, three British climbers obtained an altitude of 26,800 ft.  
 1924 Six million dollars of Boxer Indem-

1925. Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian Arctic explorer and discoverer of the South Pole accompanied by Lincoln Ellsworth of New York and crews of four men, hop off in two airplanes from Spitzbergen in an effort to reach the North Pole.

1925. Field-Marshal John French, Viscount of Ypres, died, aged 72

## MAY 22

1913. Mexican troops defeated by Revolutionists near Sacramento, Coahuila

1916. Carranza demanded that American troops withdraw from Mexico

1918. Thirty German airplanes raided Paris killed 1, injured 12

1918. British airplanes bombed Mannheim and destroyed a chlorine-gas plant

1919. Sergt. Alvin C. York, of Tennessee, returning war hero, welcomed in New York

1920. Nine Bolshevik attacks were repulsed by the Poles

1920. The conference at San Remo invited President Wilson to act as arbitrator for the settlement of the Armenian frontier, he accepted

1921. German irregular forces invaded Upper Silesia and drove back the Polish forces

1924. N. F. Leopold, Jr. and Richard Loch, wealthy young Chicago students, confessed to the murder of Robert Franks on May 14

1924. Trade agreements were signed by France and Italy

1924. A "most-favored-nation" treaty was signed by Austria and England

## MAY 23

1914. Albanian insurgents attacked Durazzo and Prince William fled for safety to an Italian cruiser

1914. Japan ratified the Arbitration Treaty with the United States

1915. Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary, and Germany on Italy

1916. The British Conscription Bill passed the House of Lords

1916. The Porto Rican Bill, making Porto Ricans citizens of the United States and granting self-government in part, was passed by the United States House of Representatives

1916. The British House of Commons voted \$1,500,000,000 asked for by Premier Asquith, making a grand total of \$11,910,000,000 which the war began

1916. New Zealanders reached the firing line at Arras

1917. The Italians driving back the Austrians advanced on the Southern Carso

1918. The Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference held its first sitting. The Russian delegates recognized Ukraine's independence

1918. The British transport "Moldavia" was sunk by a torpedo off the coast of England. 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion

1918. The American Red Cross receives \$1,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie

1918. Miss Catherine Stinson, mail aviatrix, established two flight records from Chicago to New York, one for endurance, the other for a continuous flight of 783 miles

1919. Hereditary titles abolished by the Canadian Parliament

1919. Big fire and riots in Bilbao, Spain

1920. Bolshevik forces which occupied Enzeli captured the entire White Sea anti-Bolshevik fleet, consisting of six cruisers and seven transports

1921. Thirty-seven persons were killed and 151 wounded as a result of rioting in Alexandria, Egypt, during two days

1921. Four British battalions were dispatched from the Rhine to Upper Silesia, where German irregular troops and Polish insurgents were clashing frequently

1925. Earthquake and fire in Japan caused the death of 278 people

## MAY 24

1915. The "teseleph," an instrument to record telephone conversation, completed by Thomas A. Edison

1916. The British Military Service Bill, calling to the colors all males between the ages of 18 and 41 in Great Britain, was signed by King George

1918. Costa Rica declared war against Germany and Austria

1919. 5,000 labor-union delegates opened fight on Prohibition at Madison Square Garden, New York

1919. General strike begun at Havana, Cuba

1919. The hundredth anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth was celebrated throughout the British Empire

1920. President Wilson in a special message to Congress urged American acceptance of a mandate over Armenia

1920. Adolfo de la Huerta, Governor of Sonora was named President ad interim of Mexico by the extraordinary session of Congress meeting in Mexico City

1921. German irregular troops in Upper

Silesia attacked the Polish insurgents along the Oder River and regained control of all the bridges

1921. Elections to the Ulster Parliament under the new Home Rule Act were held amid serious disorder, in which seven people were stabbed

1922. A commission composed of bankers assembled at Paris to discuss international finances

1922. A commercial treaty between Russia and Italy was signed at Genoa

1923. Socialist Workers' Internationale organized, replacing the defunct Second Internationale

## MAY 25

1914. The Irish Home Rule Bill passed the British House of Commons for the third time by 351 to 274 and became a law without the approval of the Lords

1914. Pope Pius X created 13 new cardinals

1914. Francis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, political leader and author, died aged 73

1915. A British Coalition Cabinet of twenty-three members representing Liberals, Conservatives, Unionists and Laborites, was formed in London

1915. Representatives of Argentine, Brazil, and Chile, at Buenos Ayres signed a treaty for closer political relations

1915. China and Japan signed two treaties in Peking

1916. The British defeated the Turks at El Frasser, Sudan

1916. The entire 116 Texas National Guardsmen who absented themselves from muster were ordered court-martialed

1918. Women were enrolled for primary elections in New York

1918. Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Cuba

1918. German submarines appeared off the American coast and sank 19 ships off New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia

1920. Railwaymen and dockmen went on strike in Dublin because they were asked to handle munitions for British troops

1920. Luis Cabrera, Minister of the Treasury of the Carranza Government, was captured and taken to prison in Mexico City

1920. Francisco Villa hid defiance to the new Mexican Government

1920. Bolshevik troops were repulsed with heavy losses on the northern front

1921. The Senate unanimously adopted the Borchgrevink amendment to the Naval Bill

1921. Members of the Sinn Fein burned the Dublin Custom-House, loss, nine lives, damage estimated at \$5,000,000

1921. France and Great Britain expressed their willingness to wait twenty years for a settlement of Austria's obligations under the Treaty of Saint-Germain

1923. Agreement reached by Allied Council to begin repayment of expenses of American Army of Occupation in 12 years

## MAY 26

1913. Serbia demanded a change in treaty with Bulgaria

1914. Jacob A. Rilla, American publicist, born in Denmark, died in New York

1914. The German Hamburg-American liner "Ypiranga" delivered arms and ammunition to the Huerta forces in Venezuela

1915. The British battleship "Triumph" was sunk in the Dardanelles

1916. The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$1,000,000 for the relief of war sufferers in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania

1916. Timothy Dwight, American educator, president of Yale College, died

1918. The Italians broke the Austro-German line of defense at Capo Sile, on the lower Piave front

1918. The English transport "Leasowe Castle" (9,737 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean

1919. The Tarrant triplane, largest in the world, weighing 20 tons and fitted with 6 engines, was wrecked on its first flight in England

1919. Pennsylvania Senate passed (41 to 7) the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment

1920. Bolshevik forces continued to pour into Persia and occupied Resht, from which British troops retired toward Teheran

1920. Lettish and Bolshevik peace delegates, in conference at Moscow, reached an agreement by which Russia recognizes the complete independence of Latvia

1920. General Herrera, who led the attack in which Carranza lost his life, surrendered and was taken to Mexico City

1921. The French Chamber of Deputies endorsed Premier Briand's policy on German reparations payment by a vote of 419 against 177

1921. Members of the Sinn Fein destroyed the residences of several prominent Unionists and other houses on the outskirts of Cork. American ammunition totaling 16,388 rounds was seized in the Duhlin district since March 26

1922. Bill creating a Federal Narcotic Board approved by President Harding

1923. Independence granted to Transjordan by Great Britain

1924. The Immigration bill was signed by President Coolidge. See April 18

1924. Chancellor Marx and the German Cabinet resigned

## MAY 27

1914. Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, British inventor of auto-type printing process, an incandescent electric lamp, etc., died, aged 86

1915. The Turks torpedoed and sank the British warship "Majestic" off the Dardanelles

1916. General Joseph S. Gallieni, French minister of war, died

1918. Second American Red Cross War Fund subscriptions exceeded \$166,500,000

1918. Italians advanced northwest of Prente, captured the summit of Monte Zignoloni, 870 Germans and 12 guns

1918. The Allies were driven across the Alsace-Marne Canal by the Germans, who took Cormiey, Cauroy and Lohr, and attacked the British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames

1919. The NC-4, American hydroaeroplane, reached Lisbon, Portugal, in the first successful transatlantic flight

1920. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee by 11 to 4 adopted a resolution refusing the request of President Wilson that he be authorized to accept for the United States a mandate over Armenia

1920. President Wilson vetoed the Knox Peace resolution recently passed by Congress

1920. General Obregon asked the Mexican Senate to appoint a commission to investigate the death of President Carranza

1921. Anti-Bolshevik forces of General Kappel occupied a part of Vladivostok

## MAY 28

1913. Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), British financier, statesman, author and naturalist died

1918. Germans crossed the Vesle before the withdrawing French and British they claimed to have taken 16,000 prisoners

1918. West of Montdidier United States troops assisted by British tanks, drove the Germans out of Cantigny, and held it

1918. The American Railway Express Company was formed by merger of the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern Express Companies, under Government supervision with a capital of \$30,000,000

1918. The United States Shipping Board announced 10 steel ships completed in week ending May 25

1918. Denmark's Rigsdag assembled with 9 women members at Copenhagen

1918. Major Raracca, Italian "ace," brought down his 32nd adversary in aerial warfare

1919. H. G. Hawker and M. Grieve, airmen, received by King George in London and given the Royal Air Force Cross. See May 18

1920. Troops were sent to Bristol, Rhode Island, after a riot in that city caused by strikers. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the town in a state of insurrection

1920. War broke out in the Adriatic region between the Italians under d'Annunzio and the Serbs

1921. The Executive Committee of the United States Grain-Growers, Inc. formed the Farmers' Finance Corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000,000, to finance farm marketing and facilitate direct handling of crops

1921. The Allied Reparations Commission arranged to give the United States a voting seat on the Committee on Guaranties to secure payment by Germany of the reparations bill

1921. Japan protested against the exclusion of its nationals by the United States Immigration bill. See May 26

1925. The Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York waived all creedal requirements and baptism by immersion in offering its pastorate to Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, former Presbyterian minister

## MAY 29

1914. The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Ireland" was sunk in a collision with the collier "Storstad" off Father Point St. Lawrence River in Quebec province, with loss of 1,027 lives

1917. American exports for the year ending April 30 were officially announced as valued at \$6,060,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent over 1916 and doubling the value of any other previous year

1918. The Germans took Soissons, with 35,000 prisoners. Also the town of Courcy, 5 miles from Reims

1918. The U. S. War Industries Board was formally created by the President

1919. German counter-proposals to the

Peace Treaty were delivered to the Allies in Paris

1920. D'Annunzio seized Durazzo, the principal seaport of Albania, and set up an administration in the town

1921. Brigadier-General Horace Porter, former Ambassador to France and last survivor of the staff of General Grant, died, aged 83

1921. Abbott H. Thayer, American painter and camouflage expert, discoverer of the laws of protective coloration in animals, died, aged 71

1921. Polish insurgents and German high commands concluded an armistice, with the Inter-Allied Commission acting as mediator

1921. Serious riots in Christiania, Norway, attend the seamen's strike

1922. Parliament of Southern Ireland was dissolved by the Viceroy

1923. French Chamber of Deputies sustained continuation of Ruhr occupation. See Jan 8

1924. The treaty providing for the one-hour limit in the search and seizure of rum-runners by the United States, signed by Denmark, had also been signed by Norway, Germany, England

## MAY 30

1913. Turkey signed treaty of peace with the Allied Balkan Nations

1913. Fifteen years after the Spanish-American War the Memorial Monument to the officers and men of the U. S. battleship "Maine," destroyed in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, was unveiled at New York

1914. The American Naval Officer, acting as collector of the Port of Vera Cruz, fined the German steamers "Xpiranga" and "Bavaria" for breach of the regulations made concerning the landing of arms and ammunition at Puerto Mexico

1918. The first composite wood-and-steel ship, "War Cloud," launched at Jacksonville, Fla.

1918. An explosion of munitions at Jassy, Roumania, caused the death of 400 persons

1918. The first fabricated steel ship was launched on Newark Bay, N. J.

1919. Total eclipse of the sun observed by missions at Rio de Janeiro

1919. The Bolsheviks, having looted and evacuated Riga, occupied Rovo

1920. America's war dead in Europe were eulogized and their graves in all parts of France decorated. Memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London

1920. Greek troops began the occupation of Turkish Thrace

1921. Germany completed payment of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due on its first payment on reparations

1921. The French paid full honors to the American dead in France

1921. A new government was organized in Vladivostok by Lieutenant-General Boldreff

1924. Allied Council gave Germany 30 days to consent to Allied military control

## MAY 31

1913. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador and Secretary of State W. J. Bryan of the United States, signed a renewal five-year arbitration treaty

1915. Ralph de Palma drove an automobile 500 miles at the rate of 89.8 miles an hour at Indianapolis, Ind.

1915. Germany officially acknowledged that American steamer "Gullich" was damaged by German submarine

1915. Zeppelins dropped ninety bombs on London four persons killed

1916. The Russians were compelled to evacuate Mamakhatum, Armenia

1916. General Carranza demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico

1916. A great naval battle was fought off Jutland by the British fleet, and the German High Seas fleet which retired to its base, leaving the British in command of the sea

1917. Edouard de Reszke, Polish grand opera singer, died

1918. The United States transport "President Lincoln," returning to America, was sunk by German torpedo off the French coast, with loss of 711

1918. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for violation of Espionage Act by the United States Court

1918. The United States destroyer "Ward," built in 17½ days, was launched at Mare Island Cal.

1919. The NC-4, American hydroaeroplane, reached Plymouth, England

1920. Italian aviator, Lieut. Masiero, arrived at Tokio, Japan, having flown from Rome

1921. Twenty-one negroes and nine whites were killed in a race conflict in Tulsa, Okla.

1923. In a religious riot in Durango, Mexico, 10 were killed

1924. Soviet Russia recognized by China

## JUNE

## JUNE 1

1916. United States Marines were landed in Santo Domingo to restore order

1917. New Zealanders took Messines

1917. Eleven Chinese provinces declared their independence

1918. The Germans on the Oise and the

Marne rivers advanced to Nouvron and Fontenoy, on the Oureq River, they reached the heights of Neuilly and north of Chateaufort

1919. Rhine Republic, under Dr. Dorden, set up at Wiesbaden, Germany

1920. The Senate by a vote of 62 to 12

opposed the Armenian mandate and by a vote of 52 to 23 adopted the Foreign Relations Committee a resolution refusing the consent of Congress for President Wilson to accept the mandate

1920. The French signed an armistice with the Turkish Nationalists in Cilicia

1920. Martial law proclaimed in Athens, Greece

1921. Race riots continued in Tulsa, Okla.; 30 killed, 300 wounded

1921. Heavy fighting in Silesia, 130 Poles and 12 Germans slain

1922. Hsin Shih Chang, president of Chi



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nese Republic, resigned., succeeded by General Li Yuan Hung  
1924 Raymond Poincare, Premier of France, resigned  
1925 Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President of the United States died in Washington, aged 71  
1925, The Italians unsuccessfully attacked the French, at Bihane, French Morocco.

#### JUNE 2

1913 Alfred Austin, British poet laureate, died  
1919 Dr Russell Tripp, last Mexican War veteran, died, aged 100  
1920 The Delaware House refused (21 to 10) to take up the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment  
1920 Adolfo de la Huerta, elected Provisional President of Mexico, took the oath of office  
1920 The British Cabinet decided upon resumption of trade with Soviet Russia as soon as the necessary mechanism can be arranged  
1921 German irregular forces attacked a French garrison at Beuthen, Silesia, and were repulsed with heavy losses  
1921 Irish Republicans failed in an attempt to blow up a British destroyer undergoing repairs in a dockyard at Cork  
1925 American, British and Italian sailors landed in Shanghai, to suppress student rioting.

#### JUNE 3

1915 Przemyśl retaken from the Russians by Germans and Austrians  
1915 The British captured Amara, on Tigris from the Turks  
1918 Conscription in Ireland was stayed by proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant if 50,000 volunteer by October 1 and from 200,000 to 300,000 enlist monthly thereafter  
1918 Penny postage suspended in Great Britain after being seventy years in use and a rate of three-halfpence introduced  
1918 Ramon Valdez, President of Panama, died in Panama City  
1918 An aerial mail-service between New York, Boston, and Montreal was begun.  
1918 George Tsarevsky Plekhanoff, Russian leader of Social Democrats, died  
1919 Norway refused, like Switzerland, to agree to blockade Germany in case of a rupture of the negotiations  
1920 The Governments of Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland arranged new and substantial credits for the relief and reconstruction of central European countries, including Austria and Hungary  
1921 Pueblo, Colorado, flood and cloud-burst  
1921 Dr Simon Baruch, surgeon in Confederate army, specialist in hydrotherapy, died, aged 86  
1921 Salomon Tellirian, the Armenian youth who assassinated Talaat Pasha, was acquitted in the Berlin district court as insane  
1921 Lord Byng, British General accepted appointment as Governor-General of Canada  
1922 Women's Suffrage extended in Greece by constitutional amendment  
1923 At Chaumont President Millerand unveiled a monument commemorating Franco-American friendship  
1924 Rebels in Albania seized Skutari  
1924 Chanceller Marx and the German Cabinet resumed office See May 26  
1924 U. S. Army aviators reached Shanghai See May 16  
1924 The U. S. dirigible Shenandoah completed a 1000 mile trip  
1925 President Coolidge warned graduating class of the United States Naval Academy against jingoism

#### JUNE 4

1913 Japan forwarded a second protest against the California Anti-Allen Land Bill  
1916 A Russian drive was commenced in Volhynia and Bukovina  
1918 French and United States troops drove the Germans across the Marne.  
1918 A German submarine attacked French steamship "Radiolence" off Maryland coast, but was driven off by United States destroyer  
1918 The Norwegian steamship "Eidsvold" (neutral) was sunk by a German submarine off Virginia Capes. The crew was rescued  
1918 The United States Secretary of State refused to comply with the German demand for the release of von Rintelen, declared that the American Government does not recognize principle of retaliation, and warned Germany that there are many Germans in the United States who are subject to counter-reprisals  
1918 By order of the Police Department most of the lights in New York City and vicinity were ordered out at night  
1918 Baron Charles de Broqueville, Belgian Premier, resigned, he was succeeded by M. Cooreman  
1919 U. S. Senate adopted (56 to 25) joint resolution to submit woman suffrage amendment to the States  
1920 New Bolshevik offensive between the Pripiet region and the Dnieper River drove the Poles back  
1920 The treaty of peace with Hungary was signed in Paris  
1920 An aeroplane piloted by Lieutenants Bossoutrot and Bernard broke the world's record for continuous flight near Paris, remaining in the air over twenty-four hours

1921 Officers of General Semenov, Cossack anti-Bolshevik leader, proclaimed him supreme ruler of the new anti-Bolshevik state established at Vladivostok  
1922 Irish irregular forces, part of the "Republican Army," were driven from the border town of Pettigo by British regulars  
1923 Cardinal Soldevilla y Romero assassinated at Saragossa  
1925 The United States despatched a warship to Shanghai, China.

#### JUNE 5

1916 Tornadoes swept over parts of Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois  
1916 Earl Kitchener, of Khartum British Secretary of War, and his staff were killed when the British cruiser "Hampshire" was sunk by a mine, off the Orkney Islands  
1917 Registration day for the United States Selective Service Army  
1918 The Norwegian steamship "Vinland" (neutral) was torpedoed off the Virginia Capes  
1918 United States troops penetrated German positions in Picardy and Lorraine and drove the Germans from Neuilly wood with the bayonet  
1918 Robert Adams Phillips Haldane Duncan, Earl of Camperdown, died  
1919 Dr Manuel Franco, President of Paraguay, died  
1920 Rebels in several provinces of Southern China  
1920 Japanese force occupied Nikolaevsk, Siberia, after uprising in which many Japanese were killed  
1921 Laura Bromwell, American holder of the world's airplane record for looping by a woman, was killed by a fall of 1,800 feet  
1921 Mexican government authorities frustrated a revolutionary plot in Oaxaca to incite a wide-spread revolt. General Fernando Vizeaino, an insurrectionist, was court-martialed and shot  
1922 U. S. Supreme Court decided unanimously that labor unions are liable under the Sherman Act for damages caused by strikes  
1922 Two Portuguese airmen reached Pernambuco on last stage of a flight across the Atlantic  
1923 Artificial lightning with two million volts produced at the Pittsfield laboratory of the General Electric Co  
1924 Ex-Secretary of the Navy Denby exonerated by Senate Oil Lease Committee, but transfer of naval oil reserves declared illegal  
1925 De Stefani, Italian Finance Minister, announced Italy not in a position to consider the refunding of war debts.

#### JUNE 6

1913 Charles H. Cramp, American ship-builder, died  
1915 A treaty between Sweden and Russia acknowledging mutual financial, commercial and industrial interests, was ratified in Petrograd  
1916 Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic died  
1918 West of Oboteau-Thierry United States troops drove back the Germans  
1918 United States Marines defeated the Germans, captured the village of Torcy and drove them out of Bouresches  
1918 Dutch hospital ship "Koninkgen-Regentes" (neutral) was sunk in North Sea  
1918 The turning-point in the war was marked when the United States Marines smashed Germans at Chateau-Thierry.  
1920 British warships opened fire on Turkish Nationalist positions near Fouza on the Sea of Marmora, when the Nationalists approached the British encampments  
1920 Albanian insurgents annihilated an Italian battalion near Alessio and Italian war-ships shelled that city  
1923 The Chinese Cabinet resigned  
1924 Canada and the United States signed treaty for the suppression of liquor and drug smuggling  
1924 Premier Kiyoun and Japanese Cabinet resigned  
1925 Civil war broke out in Canton, China  
1925 Norwegian expedition started from Horten in search of Capt Roald Amundsen and his fellow Polar flyers

#### JUNE 7

1913 The European Powers demanded the demobilization of the armies of the Balkan Allies  
1915 Reginald A. J. Warneford, British aviator, destroyed German Zeppelin at 6,000 feet altitude  
1917 The British blew up Messines Ridge south of Ypres, and captured 7,500 prisoners  
1918 Richard F. Cleveland, a son of ex-President Grover Cleveland enlisted as a private in the United States Marine Corps  
1918 Sidney Rankin Drew, an American actor and aviator, nephew of John Drew, was killed in action  
1920 The U. S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the Volstead Act enforcing it, are valid  
1921 The U. S. State Department formally notified the Mexican Government that the United States will extend recognition

as soon as Mexico is willing to bind itself to the discharge of primary international obligations.  
1921 William B. Cogswell, American engineer, founder of Solvay process of making ammonia soda, died, aged 87  
1921 British commenced to drive the Polish insurgents out of Silesia  
1921 The Northern Irish Parliament was opened in Belfast under the Home-Rule measure with Sir James Craig as Premier. Hugh O'Neill was elected Speaker  
1925 Italy celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel's accession to the throne  
1925 Fighting began between rival Chinese factions at Canton, China.

#### JUNE 8

1914 The "Alliance," of the Panama Railroad fleet, made the first passage of an ocean steamship through the Gatun Locks.  
1915 Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan resigned  
1917 General Pershing and staff arrived in London.  
1917 American Aviation Force landed in France  
1918 Czechoslovak troops reached Vladivostok  
1918 Norwegian steamer "Vindoggen" (neutral) sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras  
1918 New German drive between Montdidier and Noyon on 20-mile front began  
1918 The eclipse of the sun was seen in New York  
1919 Canadian Parliament passed a bill empowering the Government to deport all advocates of the overthrow of constitutional government  
1919 Nicaragua asked United States for troops to protect her from invasion by Costa Rica  
1919 Grand Admiral von Holtzendorff died in Berlin, aged 66  
1920 The Bolsheviks released all the remaining British prisoners in Russia, aside from ordinary criminals. The action was taken on the request of the British labor delegation in Russia  
1922 Alexander, king of Serbia and Princess Marie of Roumania, married at Belgrade  
1923 Bill giving equality in divorce suits to women passed by British House of Commons  
1924 In protest against Japanese Exclusion Act, Tokyo merchants boycotted American goods  
1924 U. S. aviators reached Hongkong See June 4  
1925 The United States Supreme Court ruled that the U. S. Railroad Labor Board has no authority to require by subpoena the attendance of a witness from any place in the United States  
1925 France and England reached accord on terms on which they may open negotiations with Germany for a security pact

#### JUNE 9

1913 The U. S. Supreme Court, in deciding the Minnesota rate case, ruled that States had a right to fix intrastate railroad rates if not made compulsory  
1915 The Italians occupied Montalcene  
1916 Americans not permitted to enter Mexico at El Paso  
1920 Italian Cabinet under Premier Nitti resigned; widespread rioting and strikes in Italy  
1921 Col. Frederick W. Gallbraith, Jr., commander of the American Legion, was killed in a motor-car accident  
1921 Dr Lulu M. Drago, author of the Drago doctrine that the collection of private loans by military means implied a potential occupation of territory, and was therefore at variance with American policy, died in Buenos Aires, aged 63  
1921 The British Government issued as a "White Paper" the text of a proposed treaty between the Russian Soviet Government and the "Republic of Ireland," captured in Dublin  
1923 The Bulgarian government overthrown by the Army, and the Prime Minister, Stambulsky, assassinated.  
1923 Mt. Vesuvius in eruption  
1925 Paul Painlevé, French Premier and Minister of War, went to Morocco by airplane See June 1

#### JUNE 10

1913 The British House of Commons passed the Home Rule Bill.  
1919 Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks were nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Republican National Convention  
1916 Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Progressive National Convention. Mr Roosevelt declined conditionally  
1918 Conscription objectors were sentenced by court martial to terms of 25 years' imprisonment, at San Antonio, Tex.  
1918 United States Marines, N. W. of Chateau-Thierry, forced German line  
1918 Norwegian steamer "Hendrick Lu" (neutral) sunk by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras  
1918 An Austrian dreadnought was de-

stroyed and another damaged by Italian torpedo boat off the Dalmatian Islands  
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan  
1920 The American Federation of Labor at Montreal adopted a resolution providing that negro workers are to have full and equal membership with white men  
1920 The Polish Cabinet under Premier Skulski resigned  
1921 The Inter-Allied Commission ordered armed Germans in Silesia to withdraw to the west of the Oder River and the Poles to withdraw to the boundary between Rybnik and Rathor  
1921 The Chamber of Commerce of Osaka adopted a resolution petitioning the Japanese Government to take the initiative in communicating with the United States and Great Britain on disarmament  
1922 International bankers in conference at Paris adjourned without action on German loan, subject to call of the Reparations Commission  
1925 France and Spain accord on a plan to end warfare in Morocco  
1925 The international conference on arms traffic, at Geneva adopted a protocol sponsored by the American delegation prohibiting the use of poison-gas and bacteria in warfare

#### JUNE 11

1913 Mahmud Shekhet Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, was assassinated, Prince Said Halim took his place  
1918 Allies drive back the Germans on a 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon  
1921 Twenty-two Unionist representatives were elected without opposition as members of the Senate in the Northern Irish Parliament. Nationalists and Sinn Feiners ignored the election  
1922 Li Yuan Hung elected President of Chinese Republic  
1924 Alexandre Millerand, President of France resigned under Radical pressure  
1925 The Federal Government filed suit against 117 companies engaged in tanning, charging them with a monopoly in cattle and calf hair and hair felt

#### JUNE 12

1914 The United States Senate's amendment to the Tolls Repeal Bill was accepted by a vote of 216 to 71 by the House of Representatives  
1916 Hipolito Irigoyen was chosen President and Pelagia Luna Vice-President of the Argentine Republic by the Electoral College  
1917 Mme. Teresa Carreño, Venezuelan pianist, died  
1918 The French drove Germans back across the Matz and recaptured Mulhouse  
1918 Comte Gilberte de Lafayette, grandson of General Lafayette, was killed in action.  
1919 Admiral Kolehak's all-Russian Government was recognized by Council of Four, Paris  
1920 Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, on the tenth ballot, receiving 692½ votes 493 being necessary to a choice Governor Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, was nominated for Vice-President  
1920 Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Egyptian Premier, Tewfik Nassim Pasha  
1920 Marshal Foch and General Magline, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, agreed on the Franco-Belgian Treaty of Alliance. The pact is wholly of a defensive character designed for the defense of the frontiers of the two countries  
1921 Masked assassins slew four men, and two others were killed in street-rioting, in Belfast  
1923 All captives held for ransom were released by the Chinese train bandits See May 6  
1924 Calvin Coolidge, as President, and Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, as Vice President, were nominated by the Republican Convention at Cleveland  
1924 An explosion in a gun-turret of the U. S. battleship "Mississippi" killed 3 officers and 45 men  
1925 Foreign steamships off Canton, China were fired on by the Chinese  
1925 Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died at Cleveland, aged 65  
1925 United States Government notified Mexico that she must restore order and protection of foreigners

#### JUNE 13

1914 Viviani accepted the office of Premier of the French Republic  
1914 Greece annexed the Islands of Chios and Mytilene  
1916 The Canadians took Zillbeke from the Germans  
1917 London was bombarded by 15 airplanes and 50 persons were killed  
1919 Fifteenth Anniversary Jubilee of Salvation Army, postponed from 1915, was celebrated in London  
1920 Bomb outrage in the Albanian Theatre, Havana  
1920 Essad Pasha, head of the Albanian delegation at Paris and former Provisional President of Albania was assassinated in Paris by an Albanian student  
1920 The Poles evacuated Kier

1921: The Porter resolution to terminate the state of war between the United States and the Central Powers passed the House of Representatives by 304 to 61.  
 1921: General Jose Miguel Gomez, former President of Cuba and revolutionary leader, died in New York, aged 65.  
 1921: John Driscoll, sole survivor of U S S Monitor, died, aged 82.  
 1922: Strike of British Amalgamated Engineering Union ended. See Mar 10.  
 1923: Li Yuan Hung, President of China, forced to flee from Peking.  
 1924: Gaston Doumergue was elected President of France.  
 1925: C Francis Jenkins, a Washington inventor, demonstrated an apparatus by which moving objects are portrayed by radio over a distance of five miles and thrown upon a screen.  
 1925: The Norwegian steamer "Ingerte", in search of the Amundsen Polar expedition, reached Advent Bay, Spitzbergen.

## JUNE 14

1913: Gatun Locks, Panama Canal, were completed.  
 1914: Volcanic eruptions occurred at Lassen Peak, California.  
 1915: Strike of 14,000 employees of surface and elevated railroad lines in Chicago.  
 1916: An Economic Conference of Allies was held in Paris.  
 1918: Turks occupied Tahriz, second largest city in Persia, and looted the United States Consulate and Missionary hospital.  
 1918: United States Treasury extended credit of \$175,000,000 to Great Britain, and \$9,000,000 to Belgium.  
 1918: Peruvian Government took over 8 German ships (50,000 tons) interned at Callao.  
 1918: The United States Food Administration limited sugar consumption to 3 pounds a month for each person.  
 1919: A British Vickers biplane, with Rolls-Royce engine, Capt John Alcock, pilot, Lieut Arthur Browne, navigator, left St Johns, N F, to fly the Atlantic.  
 1919: Thirty carloads of shells exploded at the Government Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Ind.  
 1920: Russian Soviet Government asked Finland for an immediate armistice; Finland recognized the Ukraine.  
 1920: Carl Trimborn, a leader of the Centrist party in Germany, accepted the task of forming a new ministry to succeed that of Chancellor Muller, resigned on June 8.  
 1920: Gabrielle Charlotte Réjane, French actress died, aged 63.  
 1921: John G Green, last survivor of Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853, died.  
 1921: Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, announced that Great Britain would replace the existing Provisional Native Government of Mesopotamia by the creation of an Arab state.  
 1924: Edouard Herriot was appointed Premier of France.  
 1925: President Calles, through the Mexican Embassy, notified the United States Government that Mexico will never accept any foreign interference contrary to the rights of the sovereignty of Mexico."

## JUNE 15

1914: The bill repealing the Tolls Exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act was signed by President Wilson.  
 1915: Great Britain voted \$1,250,000,000 for war credit.  
 1916: United States cavalry was attacked at San Ignacio by Mexicans.  
 1916: The Boy Scouts of America were incorporated.  
 1916: The Democratic National Convention nominated Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall for President and Vice-President, respectively.  
 1917: The British Government decided on the release of all prisoners taken in the Irish Rebellion of April, 1916.  
 1918: Austria began an offensive against the Italians on a 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea.  
 1918: General March announced more than 800,000 United States troops in France.  
 1918: The French Academy elected Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, Salandra, former Premier of Italy, and President Woodrow Wilson honorary members.  
 1918: United States troops were on the firing-line in Alsace.  
 1919: The British aviators Alcock and Browne in Vickers biplane accomplished Atlantic's flight, in 16 hrs, 20 mins, landing near Glenties, Ireland after traveling at a speed approximating 120 miles per hour. See June 14.  
 1920: A strike of marine wireless operators affecting all ports and shipping was declared by the Association of Wireless Telegraphists.  
 1920: Italy's claims on reparations to be paid by the Central Empires including pensions were fixed at \$12,120,000,000.  
 1921: Six hundred machine guns, with spare parts and ammunition, destined for Ireland, were seized by customs officers on the American steamship "East Side."  
 1921: The German Reichstag met the demands of the Allies by amending the law so as to reduce the Army to 100,000 men.  
 1921: The Council of Ambassadors ordered the seizure of all German aircraft, military or civil, manufactured since 1920.

1921: Adelbert Korfanty, the Polish insurgent leader, signed agreements with the Inter-Allied Commission at Oppeln to retire and to demobilize his troops.  
 1921: The British Government warned the Turkish Nationalists that any attempt to take Constantinople would mean war with Great Britain.  
 1922: The Permanent Court of International Justice opened at The Hague.  
 1922: An elevation of 27,200 feet attained by two members of Mt Everest expedition.  
 1924: Mexican Government court-martialed and executed General Salvador Alvarado, former Governor of Yucatan and rebel leader.  
 1925: Foreign governments paid \$68,898,315 to the United States Treasury on account of their funded indebtedness.  
 1925: Chinese students and business men demanded severance of relations with Great Britain.

## JUNE 16

1913: United States troops defeated the Moros in the Philippines.  
 1914: England won the International polo championship from the United States.  
 1916: The French Chamber of Deputies held the first secret session under the Third Republic.  
 1916: General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza Army of the North, advised General J J Pershing, commander of the American punitive expedition, that the movement of American forces from the present line, south, east or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal for hostilities.  
 1918: The Italians recovered their positions on the Asolone and Monte Solarolo salient from the Austrians, and took 3,000 prisoners including 99 officers.  
 1918: The exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war began through Switzerland.  
 1918: A peace offer by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, including proposed cession of territory, declined by Italy.  
 1919: Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Ohio and Kansas, and by the New York Assembly.  
 1919: Allies' reply to German counter-proposals was handed to German delegates 7 days given to sign modified treaty.  
 1919: Headquarters of League of Red Cross Societies opened at Geneva.  
 1920: The Council of the League of Nations held its first public meeting at St James's Palace, London.  
 1920: The conference of jurists invited by the League of Nations to meet for the organization of a permanent International Court of Justice opened its session at The Hague. Elihu Root represented America.  
 1921: Serious fighting occurred in Dublin streets, five soldiers and ten civilians were wounded.  
 1922: General Chen Chung Ming captured Canton, capital of South Chinese government.  
 1925: In a railroad wreck near Hacketts-town, N J, 38 people were killed, and 60 injured.

## JUNE 17

1913: The British House of Commons passed the Welsh Disestablishment Bill after second reading.  
 1916: American troops again enter Mexico. The Carranza Consul at Brownsville Tex General Alfredo Ricaut, notified General James Parker that unless the United States troops were withdrawn an attack would be made upon them by Carranza troops.  
 1916: The Russians captured Czernowitz from the Austrians.  
 1917: Portuguese troops took up a first line position on the Western Front in France.  
 1918: Registration of all German women from 14 years up began in New York City.  
 1918: United States Allen Property Custodian seized the property of Mrs Busch, widow of St Louis brewer.  
 1919: A F L Convention at Atlantic City refused to recognize Bolshevism and rejected I W W proposal to form one big union.  
 1919: First Atlantic air mail, carried by Capt Alcock, delivered in London. See June 14 15.  
 1920: The Louisiana Senate by a vote of 23 to 16 rejected the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment.  
 1920: Dr James Herys Hyslop, secretary and director of the American Society for Psychical Research, died, aged 66.  
 1920: Dr D'Arcy, Archbishop of Dublin, was elected Primate of All Ireland.  
 1920: Turkish Nationalist troops attacked British Indian troops on the Ismid front. Reinforcements were sent while British war-ships kept the Turks off by shelling their positions.  
 1920: French soldiers killed during the war, 1,362,872. Of this number the fate of 351,854 is unknown.  
 1924: Fifth Congress of the Third Internationale opened at Moscow.  
 1925: Twenty seven nations, including Germany, signed the protocol outlawing poison-gas and disease-germ warfare.

## JUNE 18

1913: The Hamburg-American line's steamship "Imperator," largest ship to date, arrived on maiden voyage in New York.

1915: Golf championship of United States won by Jerome D Travers.  
 1916: Lieutenant-General Count Helmuth Von Moltke, German field-marshal, died.  
 1916: President of the United States called out the State Militia for service on the Mexican border.  
 1917: The Census Bureau announced that there were 4,662,000 persons born in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey resident in the United States.  
 1918: British Chancellor of Exchequer introduced a vote for credit of \$2,500,000 in the House of Commons. Total to date \$36,710,000,000.  
 1919: U S State Department demanded safety for Americans in Mexico.  
 1919: Bolshevik cruiser "Slava" was sunk by British warships.  
 1920: The American Federation of Labor elected Samuel Gompers president for the thirty-ninth time.  
 1920: Premier Prato, of Portugal, presented the resignation of his cabinet. By a vote of 142 to 10 the Belgian Parliament adopted a measure enabling women to be elected to that body.  
 1920: Elihu Root, representing America at the conference at The Hague recommended that the Supreme Court of the United States be used as a model for a World Court.  
 1920: In Great Britain, members of nursing services were made eligible for the Victoria Cross.  
 1921: German volunteers in Upper Silesia the Polish insurgents, and the Inter-Allied Commission reached an agreement under which the Germans and Poles evacuated the territory to be occupied by contingents of British French, and other Allied troops.  
 1923: Kiel Canal case was laid before the Court of International Justice.  
 1924: U. S. aviators reached Bangkok, Siam. See June 4.  
 1925: Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, in 1924, died in Washington, D C, aged 70.  
 1925: Premier Mussolini informed Great Britain and the United States that Italy is ready to negotiate for the payment of her debts.  
 1925: Roald Amundsen and his party returned safely to Spitzbergen from their attempted flight to the North Pole.

## JUNE 19

1914: The French Chamber of Deputies authorized a loan of 1,800,000,000 francs.  
 1914: Mine-explosion in Lethbridge, Alberta, entombed 250 miners, most of whom perished.  
 1915: Fourth Avenue (N Y City) subway opened officially, opened to the public June 22.  
 1917: Henry Otis Dwight, American missionary and editor, died.  
 1917: Cotton reached 27 cents a pound on the New York Cotton Exchange, the highest price since 1871.  
 1918: By collision in the air at Pensacola, Fla., Chief Quartermasters Sylvester and Blair, of the United States Naval Reserve, were killed.  
 1918: Forty thousand Germans attacked Reims on three sides but were routed with heavy loss by the Allies.  
 1918: British Admiralty announced that 21 German destroyers and submarines were bottled up in Zeebrugge.  
 1918: Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presented the Mikado of Japan with a haton of a British Field-marshal.  
 1920: The railway strike in northern Italy was extended to include the secondary and branch lines. Switzerland being completely cut off from railway communication with Italy.  
 1921: French, British, and Italian Ministers in Athens issued a joint note to the Greek Government suggesting that the Greek Army evacuate Asia Minor and turn Smyrna over to Turkey, to restore peace.  
 1921: One hundred people were drowned in a flood at Fukuoka, in the Japanese Island of Kishiu.  
 1923: British refunding agreement for repaying the loan of \$4,600,000,000 to the United States in 62 years was formally signed.  
 1924: A bromine bomb, exploded in the Rhode Island Senate, ended a Democratic Allister Republican Senators left the State to prevent legislation.

## JUNE 20

1914: An aeroplane while in flight in Austria rammed an airship and caused nine deaths and the destruction of both craft.  
 1917: General Joseph M Pando, ex-president of Bolivia died.  
 1917: Dighy Bell, American actor, died.  
 1917: President Wilson called for 70,000 volunteers to fill ranks of regulars.  
 1918: Samuel Gompers re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor.  
 1918: Bread riots occurred in Vienna.  
 1919: The United States Marines drove the Germans out of Belleau Wood (June 20-27).  
 1919: Capt Alcock and Lieut Browne, who flew across the Atlantic, were knighted by King George.  
 1910: German cabinet of Premier Sebelde-mann resigned.  
 1920: Five persons were killed and many others wounded in serious rioting at London.  
 1920: Konstantin Fahrenbach, formerly

President of the Reichstag, was designated as German Chancellor to succeed Herman Muller, head of the deposed coalition.  
 1921: Premier Lloyd George announced in the opening conference of British Colonial Premiers that Great Britain was ready to discuss with America any proposal for this limitation of armaments, and asserted co-operation with America to be a cardinal principle of British policy.  
 1921: The Greek Government declined to turn Smyrna over to Turkey.  
 1924: In the Mt Everest expedition, G L Mallory and A C Irvine lost their lives, last seen at an elevation of 27,200 feet.  
 1924: U S aviators reached Rangoon, India. See June 18.  
 1925: Lieut-Commander Donald B MacMillan sailed from Wisenset Maine on a voyage of exploration in the polar regions.

## JUNE 21

1913: Edwin S Cramp, American ship-builder died.  
 1916: The Grand Sherif of Mekka captured Mekka, Jeddah, and Taif.  
 1916: United States troops defeated Carranza troops in battle on the Santo Domingo ranch near Carrizal Mexico.  
 1917: Captain John O'Brien, 'Dynamite Johnny,' American shipwrecker died.  
 1918: United States troops held 30 miles of the battle-front against the Germans in France.  
 1918: United States airmen destroyed a bridge over the Piave in Italy.  
 1918: Arthur Griffith, Sinn Fein founder, was elected to the British House of Commons from East Cavan, Ireland.  
 1918: The U S Treasury Department announced a credit of \$15,790,000 to Greece.  
 1919: Surrendered German warships were scuttled at Scapa Flow by their crews.  
 1919: Captain G Gathergood won the British Aerial Derby, flying twice round London at 129 miles per hour.  
 1920: Slight damage was caused in Los Angeles by an earthquake.  
 1921: Former Brig-Gen Charles G Dawes, Chicago, accepted the post as Director of the Budget under the provisions of the Budget Law recently enacted by Congress.  
 1921: Armed and masked members of the Sinn Fein kidnaped the seventy-year-old Earl of Bandon County Cork, and set fire to his mansion.  
 1921: Sulgrave Manor, home of the ancestors of George Washington in England, was dedicated by American and British citizens as 'a temple of peace and a shrine of Anglo-American friendship.'  
 1921: Anti-Bolshevik forces commanded by General Baron von Ungern-Sternberg, were completely defeated by the army of the Far-Eastern Republic.  
 1922: Twenty people were killed and many injured at Herrin, Ill, as the result of an outbreak between coal-mine strikers and strike-breakers.  
 1925: Pope Pius XI beatified eight Catholic missionaries who were martyred by Indians on the American continent in the seventeenth century.

## JUNE 22

1915: General Christian De Wet of South Africa was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for treason.  
 1915: The British House of Commons voted \$5,000,000,000 loan for war-fund.  
 1915: The Austro-Germans recaptured Lemberg.  
 1919: German National Assembly voted (237 to 137) to sign peace treaty with certain reservations, the Allies announced acceptance must be unconditional.  
 1919: Pershing Stadium presented by Gen Pershing to the French Republic.  
 1920: China ratified the treaty of peace with Austria.  
 1921: King George opened the Ulster Parliament, and urged the factions to end strife and to 'forgive and forget.'  
 1921: American team won International Polo Cup in London.  
 1922: Field-marshal Sir Henry H Wilson was assassinated in London.  
 1925: Senator Edwin F. Ladd, of North Dakota, died suddenly in Baltimore, Md, aged 66.

## JUNE 23

1918: Secretary Daniels announced the strength of the United States Navy as 450,000 men.  
 1918: The Italians drove the Austrians across the Piave, with loss of 180,000 men, the Austrians retreating to the Adriatic Sea.  
 1919: Germany announced acceptance of Peace Treaty; the armistice between Germany and the Allies ended at 7 P M.  
 1920: The U S State Department announced its recognition of the new Government of Guatemala under Herrera.  
 1921: Mahomed Fahmy, leader of the Young Egyptians, asked the Council of the League of Nations to mediate between Egypt and Great Britain.  
 1924: General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of So Africa resigned, succeeded by General J B Hertzog.  
 1924: A U S Army aviator, Lieut R L Maughan, made a daylight flight from Mineola, L I, to San Francisco.  
 1925: The French Chamber of Deputies voted (510 to 30) confidence in Premier Poincaré's Moroccan policy.  
 1925: British and French marines returned

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the fire of Chinese rioters attacking the European quarters in Canton, China

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## JUNE 24

- 1914 The German Emperor formally opened the reconstructed Kiel Canal
- 1914 King Peter, of Serbia, appointed his son, Crown Prince Alexander, regent.
- 1915 The United States Government renewed its demands on Germany in the sinking of the "Erie" case
- 1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Pennsylvania.
- 1919 The National Administrative Council of Uruguay declared in favor of the League of Nations
- 1920 The Italian railroad strike ended; the men returned unconditionally
- 1920 Greek army opened an offensive in Asia Minor
- 1920 Disorders in Londonderry quelled by British troops
- 1921 The Council of the League of Nations awarded the Aland Islands to Finland, and Sweden accepted the decision
- 1921 Eamonn De Valera arrested by Crown forces, but released on an official order
- 1922 William Rockefeller, financier, died, aged 81
- 1922 Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, was assassinated in Berlin
- 1925 The American Army polo team retained the International military championship by defeating the British Army team, 6 to 4, at Hurlingham, England

## JUNE 25

- 1913 The Bulgarians attacked the Serbians
- 1914 Duke George II., ruler of Saxony-Meiningen, died
- 1916 The United States Government sent a peremptory demand to Mexico for the release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Cervera
- 1916 Entente Allies began an offensive on the Somme in the Western Front
- 1919 U S troops attacked while asleep by Bolsheviks in Siberia, 19 killed, 27 wounded
- 1920 British Labor Party Conference decided not to affiliate with the Moscow Internationale, not to secede from the Geneva Internationale, and voted against prohibition (2,600,000 to 470,000), and in favor of local option
- 1920 Greeks reported capture of 8,000 prisoners with guns from the Turks
- 1921 President Samuel Gompers and his entire administration were returned to office by the American Federation of Labor by an overwhelming vote
- 1921 The Socialist party of the United States refused by a vote of 35 to 4 to affiliate with the Third Internationale of Moscow, and declared against international relations of any kind
- 1921 Premier Lloyd George invited Eamonn De Valera, the Irish Republican leader, and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to a peace parley in London
- 1921 Greece formally declined the offer of France, Great Britain and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists in order to end hostilities in Asia Minor
- 1925 The Greek Government under Premier Mihalakopoulos was deposed and a new Government under military control installed at Athens
- 1925 An Italian mission and the American debt-funding commission opened for-

mal negotiations for the settlement of Italy's war debt of \$2,000,000,000 to the United States

## JUNE 26

- 1914 The United States gunboat "Maclachlan" intervened to prevent the bombardment by revolutionists of Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic
- 1916 Sir Roger Casement was brought to trial for high treason in London
- 1917 The first contingent of United States troops landed in France
- 1918 The Czechoslovaks captured Dkaterinberg Siberia
- 1918 Belgium received an additional credit of \$250,000, making total United States loans to Belgium of \$122,800,000. Total loans to the Allies \$5,572,500,000.
- 1918 King George attended an American baseball game in London
- 1920 British warships bombarded the Turkish line at Ismid, Asia Minor
- 1920 Greek forces advanced in Asia Minor and took several towns
- 1921 Greeks recaptured Ismid from the Turks
- 1921 Strike of police and firemen in Quebec
- 1921 Chancellor Wirth proclaimed dissolution of the Bavarian *Eiswöhnerwehr*, the East Prussian local military bodies, and the *Orgesch*, as demanded by the Allies
- 1924 The Portuguese Cabinet resigned
- 1925 General Pangalos, Greece's new Premier and members of his ministry took the oath of office before Admiral Cnoudouriotis, Provisional President of the Greek Republic

## JUNE 27

- 1915 General Huerta was arrested at Newman New Mex but freed on bail
- 1916 In compliance with the demands of the Entente Allies Constantine, King of the Greeks signed a decree for the general demobilization of the Greek army
- 1918 The drawing of young men registered for army service throughout the United States June 5 began
- 1918 The "Llandovery Castle" was sunk on a return voyage from Canada, when 116 miles off Fastnet, Ireland missing 234
- 1918 The first contingent of United States troops arrived at Genoa, Italy, and received an enthusiastic greeting
- 1919 Portrait of Coymans by Franz Hals was sold at auction in London for \$135,875
- 1920: A new record for non-stop flight was set by an all-metal monoplane which flew from Omaha, Neb., to a point near Philadelphia, Pa., a distance of 1,200 miles, before landing. The machine was piloted by Bert Acosta and carried two passengers
- 1920 Hungarian Ministry resigned
- 1920 Manuel Gondra, former Paraguayan Minister to the United States, was elected President of Paraguay
- 1921 The House passed the Willis-Campbell Anti-Sheep Bill by 250 to 93
- 1921 In Italy the Cabinet of Premier Giolitti resigned
- 1924 U. S. aviators reached Calcutta. See June 20
- 1925 Montana, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming were shaken by two series of earthquakes

## JUNE 28

- 1913 Secretary of State William J. Bryan and Ambassador Chinda, of Japan, signed

- an Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Japan
- 1913 Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles, Brazilian statesman, President of Brazil, died
- 1914 Gavrillo Princip assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife in Sarajevo. From this event the World War developed
- 1915 Guillermo Billinghurst, ex-President of Peru, died
- 1916 In Berlin Dr. Karl Liebknecht, German Socialist, was sentenced to thirty months' penal servitude for high treason
- 1918 The British and French advanced in Flanders the first, in the Forest of Nieppe, the second, near Soissons
- 1910 Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles by German delegates, then by President Wilson and U S delegates, followed by those of the other powers. Chinese delegates did not sign, as protest against Shantung settlement. Peace Proclamation enacted by the President was issued at Washington
- 1919 Defensive covenant between U S, Great Britain, and France was signed by President Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George
- 1919 William F. Schreiner, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, died in London, aged 61
- 1921 Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General during the Roosevelt Administration, grand-nephew of the Emperor Napoleon I, died near Baltimore, aged 70
- 1921 The British coalminers' strike ended by a fifteen months' truce, in which profit-sharing is to be tested
- 1921 Germany paid 44,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission
- 1923 Great Britain rejected overtures of the United States to establish a 12 mile limit for blockading run-runners. See July 23, 1922
- 1924 Storms in Ohio caused a hundred deaths, many injuries, and damaged property to the extent of \$30,000,000
- 1925 J. M. Sen Gupta was elected to succeed the late C. R. Das as head of the Swarajist, or home-rule party in India
- 1925 Earthquake shocks were felt in Montana.

## JUNE 29

- 1913 Continuous fighting took place in the Balkans among the Bulgarians, the Serbians and the Greeks
- 1915 National Registration Bill introduced in the British House of Commons
- 1915 O'Donovan Rossa (Jeremiah O'Donovan), Irish patriot and revolutionist, died
- 1916 Sir Roger Casement found guilty of high treason and sentenced by the Lord Chief Justice of England to be hanged
- 1917 General Allenby assumed command of the British forces in Palestine
- 1917 Greece broke off diplomatic relations with the Central Powers
- 1917 Lieutenant Karl Stenger and Major Bruno Crusius, charged by the French Government with having ordered their troops to kill prisoners and wounded men during the World War, were put on trial at Leipzig
- 1921 The House adopted by 330 votes to 4 the Bernal Amendment aiming at the limitation of armaments by international agreement

## JULY

## JULY 1

- 1913 Henri Rochefort, French political leader, died
- 1913 The anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was celebrated by 45,000 Civil War veterans
- 1914 Prohibition law in effect in West Virginia
- 1914 Volcanic eruption of Lassen Peak, California, hurled ashes 13 miles
- 1914 Secretary of Navy Daniels issued an order prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors in the United States Navy
- 1914 The conference of the A. B. C. powers at Niagara Falls designed to make peace in Mexico came to an end without result
- 1915 In Alabama state-wide prohibition went into effect
- 1916 The Allies raised the blockade of Greece
- 1916 Franco-British offensive on the Somme, France, was started
- 1918 The United States transport "Cavington" (16,339 tons) impinged while homeward bound, with loss of 6 of crew
- 1918 United States Marines landed at Kola to protect railroad and supplies from Finnish White Guards
- 1918 The Federal "work or fight" law went into effect
- 1919 Daily air mail service was opened between New York and Chicago
- 1919 British dirigible airship "R-34," commanded by Major G. H. Scott, left Scotland with a crew of 23 on transatlantic flight
- 1920 Chaw Shumu became Premier of China
- 1920 Food rioting in Berlin and other German cities, martial law declared in Lübeck
- 1921 The peace resolution was passed by the Senate by 38 to 19
- 1921 General Pershing assumed his new duties as Chief of Staff in succession to

- Major General March and Major General Harbord took charge as executive assistant to General Pershing
- 1921 Ratification of the treaty between China and Germany, restoring peace, was exchanged
- 1922 A strike against wage decrease was declared by the railway shopmen of the U S
- 1923 L. W. Bnk announced offer of \$100,000 for most practicable plan by which the United States could cooperate for the preservation of world peace
- 1924 Daily air-mail service is established between New York and San Francisco
- 1924 The Japanese Diet protested against the U S Exclusion Act.

## JULY 2

- 1914 Joseph Chamberlain, English statesman, died
- 1915 General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, died
- 1915 Senate reception room in United States Capitol wrecked by bomb
- 1916 Bill was adopted by the Russian Duma giving peasants full civil rights
- 1917: Sir Herbert Beerhohn Tree, British actor, died
- 1918 Of 1,019,115 United States troops sent to France to July 1st only 291 were lost at sea
- 1918 Americans capture Vaux
- 1919 Dr. Anna H. Shaw, American suffragist leader, died, aged 72
- 1919 Food riots and mob rule at Frankfurt, Italy
- 1920 The Bolsheviks captured Lemberg
- 1920 The Ukrainian Government, headed by General Petura, moved from Kamenez to Lublin, southeast of Warsaw, owing to the Bolshevik menace
- 1920 Italy rejected the Supreme Council's fixation of the amount of reparations to be paid by Germany

- 1921 Jack (William Harrison) Dempsey retained the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Georges Carpentier, the European heavyweight and world's light heavyweight champion, in the fourth round at Jersey City
- 1921 President Harding signed the Porter Joint Congressional resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria
- 1921 Lieutenant Karl Stenger and Major Bruno Crusius, charged by the French Government with having ordered their troops to kill prisoners and wounded men during the World War, were put on trial at Leipzig

## JULY 3

- 1915 J. Pierpont Morgan was shot at by Frank Holt, a German, at his home in Glen Cove, L. I.
- 1916 Mrs. Hettie Green, American capitalist, died
- 1916 President Wilson signed the Hay resolution.
- 1916 Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey, died
- 1918 Lord Rindhead (David Alfred Thomas), British food controller, died
- 1918 The United States Merchant Marine totaled 10,000,000 tons. In the year ending June 30 1,622 vessels, 1,430,793 tons were added
- 1918 James Gordon Bennett founded a home for old journalists by provisions of his will
- 1918 Germany increased amount of tribute from Belgium to \$12,000,000 per month
- 1918 United States Treasury granted \$100,000 to France
- 1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Missouri
- 1921 John Findley Wallace, American engineer, first American chief engineer of the Panama Canal, died, aged 68

## JUNE 30

- 1921 Greeks evacuated Ismid, in Asia Minor
- 1921 Attempt to assassinate Prince Alexander, Regent of Yugoslavia, failed.
- 1921 Germany agreed to the resumption of military control by the Allies. See May 30
- 1925 Earthquake shocks destroyed a large part of Santa Barbara, Calif.
- 1914: An anti-Serbian demonstration in Bosnia followed the murder of the Austrian Archduke Francis-Ferdinand and his wife by Gavrillo Princip
- 1914 Lord Wemyss, British publicist who lived under six British monarchs, died
- 1916 The Russian Duma passed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor containing more than 1 1/2 per cent of alcohol
- 1918 Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, was arrested at Cleveland, O., for alleged violation of Espionage Act.
- 1918 Czechoslovaks were recognized as an independent nation by France
- 1918 The British and Japanese landed at Vladivostok, patrolled the streets and enforced neutrality in consular areas while the Czechoslovaks and Bolsheviks fought and the Czechoslovaks were victorious
- 1919 End of hard liquor régime celebrated in New York, Chicago bars closed for good at midnight
- 1919 Lord Rayleigh, British scientist, discoverer of argon, died, aged 77
- 1919 Premier Clemenceau presented the text of the Peace Treaty to the French Chamber of Deputies
- 1920 Albanian insurgents forced the Italian garrison to withdraw from Valona, Albanian seaport
- 1920 The reply of the Turks concerning the Turkish treaty recognized the new states of Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, and also the independence of Armenia and Belaz, but protested the allotment of eastern Thrace to Greece, and declared they would cede Greek sovereignty over Smyrna only by force of arms.
- 1921 President Harding appointed former President William Howard Taft Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; the nomination being immediately confirmed by the Senate by 61 to 4
- 1921 The House of Representatives passed the compromise peace resolution, ending war with Germany and Austria, by 263 to 59
- 1921 Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Féin organization, Prof. John MacNeill and two other Sinn Féiners, members of the British House of Commons, were released from prison to attend a conference with Eamonn De Valera
- 1921 The Allied High Commission in formed the Porte that violation of the neutral zone surrounding Constantinople will be regarded as an act of war.
- 1921 A bronze copy of Houdon's marble statue of George Washington, the gift of Virginia to Great Britain, was unveiled in Trafalgar Square, London
- 1922 Plot to kill leading Jews discovered in Berlin
- 1922 Rory O'Connor, leader, and his Irish irregulars surrendered to Free State troops in Dublin
- 1924 Treaty to prevent liquor smuggling into the United States signed by France. See May 29

## JULY 4

- 1913 The Bulgarians were defeated by the Greeks and Serbians in the Balkans
- 1918 Australian and United States troops captured Hamel, south of the Somme
- 1918 Lieutenant Frank M. Bartlett completed a record air-flight of 2,500 miles, Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.
- 1918 A parade of 100,000 persons representing 43 nationalities was held in New York
- 1918 First American built Caproni airplane flew 120 miles an hour
- 1918 Eighty-nine ships were launched in United States shipyards
- 1919 An embargo was placed on the export of refined sugar to Europe
- 1919 Jack (William Harrison) Dempsey won the world's heavyweight boxing championship by knocking out Jess Willard at Toledo, Ohio
- 1919 Troops and police rushed the Presidential palace at Lima, Peru, made President Pardo prisoner, and proclaimed Augusto B. Leguia President.
- 1920 Major-General William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon-General of the United States Army, died in London aged 65. He stamped yellow fever out of Canal Zone
- 1921 A. J. A. Albert took office in Chile under the premiership of Pedro Garcia de la Huerta.
- 1921 Two American war-ships were ordered to Tampico, Mexico, to protect Americans because of rioting due to the shut-down of oil-wells
- 1921 Sixteen were killed and fifty wounded in an attack by Fascists on the town of Grosseto, Italy
- 1921 Signor Bonomi, the new Premier of Italy, formed a Cabinet
- 1922 A short-lived revolt against the Brazilian government was quashed.

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1922\* Rapallo treaty with Russia was ratified by the German Parliament  
 1923 All Russian Central Executive Committee approved new Federal Constitution.  
 1924\* São Paulo, Brazil, seized by revolutionists

## JULY 5

1913. South African miners of the Rand struck and set fire to buildngs. Troops called out, martial law proclaimed and strike ended by General Botha's prompt action  
 1918 On the Western front 13 United States airplanes defeated 23 German flyers, downing 3, without loss  
 1918 Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow  
 1918\* Foch struck the Germans heavily on the Western front  
 1919 Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting of Mrs Siddons as the Tragic Muse was sold in London for \$54,600 (formerly \$273,000)  
 1920 The treaty returning the Danish zone in Schleswig to Danish sovereignty was signed in Paris  
 1920 A new Persia cabinet was announced, headed by Premier Mohtashem-Dowleh  
 1920 The Polish Diet elected a council of defense vested with supreme power owing to Bolshevik menace  
 1921\* Several women and children were killed in Beuthen, Upper Silesia, when French troops broke up a mob staging a pro-German demonstration  
 1921\* Turkish Nationalists occupied almost the entire island peninsula, in Asia Minor  
 1922\* Irregulars of the Irish Republican army in Dublin surrendered to the forces of the Irish Free State  
 1923 40,000 British dockmen strike  
 1923. Federated Farmer-Labor party was organized

## JULY 6

1915\* Frank Holt, who dynamited the Capitol at Washington, D. C., and fired at J. P. Morgan killed himself in jail  
 1916: David Lloyd George was appointed Secretary for War in Great Britain  
 1917\* Conscription went into effect in Canada  
 1918: A German submarine captured a Norwegian (neutral) bark "Manx Klug" (1,729 tons) off Cape Race, British steamship picked up crew of 19  
 1918 French and Italian drive in Albania began  
 1918 Australians and Americans defeated the Germans at Villers Bretonneux  
 1918. Mohammed VI. was proclaimed Sultan of Turkey  
 1918. John F. Murray Mitchell, formerly Mayor of New York, killed by fall from his airplane at Gerstoe Field, Lake Charles, La.  
 1918: United States intervention in Russia decided upon by the President after a cabinet meeting  
 1918 King Albert, of the Belgians, and Queen Elizabeth flew over the English Channel to separate places  
 1919. The British dirigible R-44 crossed the Atlantic and arrived at Mineola, N. Y. 103 hours and 12 minutes after leaving Scotland  
 1920 James M. Cox, three times Governor of Ohio, was nominated for the Presidency on the 44th ballot at the Democratic National Convention at Sao Francisco  
 1920 Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was nominated for Vice-President  
 1920 British and Greek forces fought a two-day battle with the Turkish Nationalists at Bolcaes on the Bosphorus  
 1920 Polish forces between the Berezina and Pripiet rivers were defeated along the entire front by the Bolsheviks  
 1921 German Supreme Court at Leipzig acquitted Lieut.-Gen. Stenger and sentenced Major Crusius to 2 years in prison  
 1921 General Plutarcho Calles elected President of Mexico.

## JULY 7

1915 An Austrian submarine sank the Italian cruiser "Amalfi"  
 1918 The Norwegian sailing ship "Alarosa" (neutral) was sunk by German submarine 1200 miles east of New York.  
 1918 British Naval air-forces bombed Constantinople.  
 1918 Czechoslovaks in Siberia advanced 375 miles and defeated Bolsheviks, capturing Chita on the Trans-Siberian Road  
 1919 The Argentine Senate approved the Covenant of the League of Nations without reservations, being the first ratifying body of any country to take such action  
 1919 Hindenburg placed himself at the disposal of the Allies to prevent the extradition of the former Emperor William  
 1920 The whole Polish front from Pripiet to the Karpathians collapsed. The Bolsheviks launched an attack along a front of approximately 720 miles.  
 1923 Naval treaties resulting from the Washington Arms Conference were ratified by France  
 1923 Chinese train bandits carried off booty and ninety upper-class Chinese for ransom

1924\* Calvin Coolidge Jr., son of President Coolidge died of blood-poisoning  
 1924\* U. S. aviators reached Chabhar, Persia See June 27

## JULY 8

1913\* Serbia declared war on Bulgaria and captured Isth  
 1913 The Welsh church Disestablishment Bill was passed by the British House of Commons after a third reading  
 1914 Greece paid \$12,535,275 for the purchase of the United States battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi."  
 1915 First women justices of the peace in the British Empire were appointed in South Australia  
 1915 The United States naval authorities assumed control of the wireless station at Sayville, L. I.  
 1916 The Declaration of London was annulled by an Order in Council  
 1918 The Temps, Paris, reported that to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German "Gothas," and bombed by long range guns on 39 days losses, 141 killed, 432 wounded  
 1918\* A British blow against the Germans on 25-mile front in Picardy led to the capture of 36,000 prisoners. The battle lasted four days  
 1918 The Czechoslovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks, Chinese and Japanese volunteers, captured Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok  
 1918 John Robert Clynes was appointed British Food Controller  
 1918 The United States Grand Lodge of Elks voted \$1,000,000 fund for war relief work  
 1918 The Associated Press established pension system for employees, also sick benefits and life insurance  
 1919 The Missouri Legislature restored capital punishment  
 1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was rejected (37 to 12) by the Georgia Senate  
 1919 John Fox, Jr., American novelist died, aged 55  
 1919 Capt. Erratt's body was brought to London memorial service held in St. Paul's Cathedral  
 1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment rejected (52 to 46) by the Louisiana Legislature  
 1920 The Allied Premiers delivered an ultimatum involving reduction of the German Army to 150,000 by October 1 and demobilization to 100,000 by January 1  
 1920 President Pilsudski of Poland called on the Polish nation for volunteers to stem the tide of Bolshevism sweeping back the Polish army  
 1921 Aggrieved by the light sentences and acquittals of war criminals the French withdrew their mission from Leipzig  
 1922 Troops were called out in Kentucky, on coal-strike duty, and in Illinois on railway-shop duty. See March 21 and July 1  
 1922 Peru and Chile agreed to arbitrate the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, and requested the United States president to act as arbiter  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached Bagdad. See July 7.

## JULY 9

1916 The German merchant submarine "Deutschland" arrived at Baltimore  
 1917 By proclamation, effective August 5, President Wilson drafted the entire National Guard of the various States into Federal service  
 1918 The Government of Finland ordered all Jews to quit the country by September 30  
 1918 Major McCudden, British star airman, killed by accident while flying from England to France  
 1919 The British dirigible "R-34" started from Mineola on its return journey. See July 1 and 6  
 1919 The German National Assembly at Weimar ratified (208 to 115) the Peace Treaty.  
 1920 The German representatives yielded to the ultimatum demanding an immediate disarmament  
 1920 The Council of the League of Nations met in private session in St. James's Palace, London, to discuss the claims of Sweden and Finland to the Åland Islands  
 1920 King Christian of Denmark signed the Treaty effecting the reunion of Schleswig with Denmark  
 1920 A memorial service to the American Major-General W. C. Gorgas was held, with imposing military display, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London  
 1921 Truce agreed to at British Headquarters in Dublin, Ireland  
 1923 The Four-Powers Pacific treaty resulting from the Washington Arms Conference ratified by France  
 1923 The last American troops left the German area of occupation  
 1924 On the 103rd ballot, after 3 weeks of balloting, the Democratic Convention in New York nominated John W. Davis for President. Charles W. Bryan was nominated for Vice President.

## JULY 10

1914 The Provisional Government held its first meeting in Belfast, Ireland  
 1917 The Russians captured Hailz. in Galicia  
 1919 President Wilson laid before the U. S. Senate the Peace Treaty with the

Covenant of the League of Nations, calling the latter the "only hope of mankind"  
 1919 Dr. Abraham Jacobbi, dean of the medical profession, died aged 89  
 1919 Premier Ebert of Germany signed the bill ratifying the Peace Treaty  
 1919 Jean Navarre, French aviator, was killed by a fall in an aeroplane  
 1920 Polish forces commenced withdrawal from Brest-Litovsk, Vilna and Plesk as the result of the great Bolshevik offensive  
 1920 Arthur Melghen succeeded Sir Robert Borden as Prime Minister of Canada  
 1920 Admiral Lord Fisher, creator of the "Dreadnought" and "the big gun" policy, died, aged 79  
 1921 President Harding informally asked Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to participate in a conference on limitation of armaments and to discuss Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be held in Washington  
 1921 Members of the Sinn Féin fired on police patrols in Belfast, causing rioting in which 15 were killed and 100 wounded  
 1922 Railway shops in United States reopened under guard. See July 1  
 1922 Treaties on limitation of armaments ratified by British Houses of Parliament  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached Constantinople. See July 8

## JULY 11

1913 James Gerard was nominated Ambassador to Germany and Joseph E. Willard as Minister to Spain  
 1916 President Wilson signed the Good Roads Bill  
 1918 The French captured Corey from the Germans  
 1918 Germany demanded from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of \$2,800,000  
 1920 The former Empress Eugénie of France, widow of Napoleon III, died in Madrid, aged 94  
 1920 Greek and Italian troops clashed at Nazili, in the region where the Greeks were fighting the Turkish Nationalists  
 1920 An embargo was placed on all United States goods by Soviet Russia until such time as the United States removes restrictions against exportations to that country  
 1920 The Allied leaders in conference at Spa sent word to the Moscow Government demanding an immediate armistice between the Bolshevik and Polish armies, and announcing their decision to give the Polish their military support unless the Bolsheviks agreed to no armistice  
 1921 Premier Lloyd George endorsed President Harding's proposal for a conference on disarmament  
 1923 All treaties, except those relating to aerial construction resulting from the Washington Arms Conference were ratified by France.

## JULY 12

1915 The German cruiser "Konigsberg" was destroyed by British warships.  
 1917 The attempted restoration of the Chinese Monarchy ended in the defeat of General Chang Hsun by Republican forces  
 1918 Japan made a loan of \$250,000,000 to Siberia  
 1918 Italians captured Berat. The Allied line extended from the Adriatic Sea through Albania and Macedonia to the Aegean Sea  
 1918 Russian Czar Nicholas murdered by Bolsheviks  
 1918 United States Treasury granted further credit of \$175,000,000 to Great Britain  
 1918 Japanese battleship "Kawachi" was blown up in Tokuyama Harbor out of 1,100 men on board only 40 were saved  
 1918 Thirty-five women delegates elected in New York City to Republican State Convention  
 1918 The French broke the German line north of Cantigny.  
 1919 President Wilson vetoed the repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law  
 1919 The Allies raised the blockade of Germany  
 1919 Turkish court martial at Constantinople condemned to death Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, for Armenian massacres during the War  
 1919 Albert Vickers, British gun-maker, died, aged 80  
 1920 The Allies served an ultimatum on the German delegation to the conference at Spa that the latter must agree within twenty-four hours to furnish the Allies 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly  
 1920 Russia and Lithuania signed a peace treaty; Polish retreat continued  
 1921 France and Italy accepted President Harding's proposal for a conference on limitation of armaments  
 1921 De Valera arrived in London  
 1921 Harry G. Hawker, British airman who first attempted non-stop transatlantic flight was killed in an aeroplane accident, aged 29. See May 18 1919  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached Bucharest. See July 10

## JULY 13

1916 Adam Cardenas, South American statesman, ex-President of Nicaragua, died  
 1919 The R-34, commanded by Major G. H. Scott, reached Pulham in Norfolk,

England, on her return trip from Mineola, N. Y., in 75 hours and 3 minutes  
 1919 A 3 days' storm sank 120 craft drowned 50 men, and caused \$6,000,000 damage at Valparaiso, Chile  
 1920 The Trades-Union Congress in London, by a card vote of 2,760,000 against 1,636,000 adopted a resolution calling on the Government to withdraw troops from Ireland and institute an Irish Parliament  
 1920 Buenos Aires experienced its second snowfall in thirty years  
 1920 By a vote of 283 to 155, the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament rejected universal suffrage.  
 1920 The Poles were driven from Minsk by the Bolsheviks  
 1921 Greeks opened a general offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, the movement centering on Kutula, on the main line of the Hejaz Railway.  
 1922 Ratifications of the Rap treaty by their respective governments were exchanged in Washington by Japanese and United States representatives

## JULY 14

1914 The United States signed an arbitration treaty with Peru  
 1915 Severe floods occurred in Southern China 80,000 persons were drowned  
 1917 Under the Selective Conscription Law, 687,000 men will go into United States Army service. See July 20  
 1917 Armed American miners in protest against labor competition drove 1,000 foreign miners from Flat River section of Missouri  
 1918 The Russian Grand Duke Michael arrived at Kiev, capital of the Ukraine  
 1918 A "Bastille Day" parade was held in Paris and reviewed by President Poincaré and General Pershlog  
 1918 "Bastille Day" was observed in New York, and the British High Commissioner, Lord Reading, the French Ambassador, M. Jusserot, the Italian Ambassador, Count de Cellere, with the Hon. Charles L. Hughes presiding, participated  
 1918 Quentin Roosevelt, American aviator, killed in battle in the air  
 1918 The British drove back the Germans south of Ypres  
 1919 U. S. State Department issued licenses for import and export trade with Germany  
 1919 A republic was proclaimed at Birkenfeld, Germany, in the occupied zone  
 1919 Victory parade in Paris was headed by Marshals Foch and Joffre and by General Pershing.  
 1919 The Socialist National Council in Paris opposed the Peace Treaty (1,420 to 114)  
 1919 The Spanish defeated Raisuli in Morocco  
 1920 President Jose Guerra of Bolivia was ousted by a revolution  
 1920 Workers in Ireland refused to move freight-trains carrying any sort of war material  
 1920 The British Government refused to withdraw troops from Ireland  
 1920 Anti-Slavery demonstrations broke out in Trieste, more than a million dollars damage done  
 1921 Japan accepted President Harding's conference proposal, but limited her participation to the discussion of armaments. See July 10  
 1923 At the Anglo-Catholic Congress in London Catholic bishops in full regalia, for the first time in 300 years passed through the streets blessing the crowds  
 1923 The Academy of International Law was established at The Hague  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached Paris. See July 12

## JULY 15

1913 The Home Rule for Ireland Bill was rejected a second time by the House of Lords  
 1914 President Huerta of Mexico resigned, Francisco Carbajal succeeded him  
 1915 A miners' strike crippled the coal-mines of Wales for five days  
 1915 Germany acknowledged that the United States steamship "Nebraskan" was attacked by German submarine  
 1915 The conquest of German Southwest Africa was completed by General Botha with forces of the Union of South Africa  
 1916 Elle (Ilja) Metelnikoff, French biologist of Russian birth, died  
 1916 The German submarine "Deutschland" declared an unarmed merchant vessel by the U. S. Department of State  
 1918 Fifth German drive began on a 50-mile front extending from Vaux to the Champagne  
 1918 Haiti declared war on Germany  
 1918 Kazan was captured by Czechoslovak troops  
 1918 The British transport "Barunga," bound for Australia, was sick and wounded Australians on board, was sunk by German submarine; no casualties  
 1918 American troops drove the Germans across the Marne; took 1,500 prisoners and a complete brigade staff  
 1918 The United States War Finance Corporation advanced \$20,000,000 to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation as a loan  
 1918 The United States contracted for 30 steel cargo steamships with Japan  
 1918 A new credit of \$1,650,000 was granted to Belgium by the United States  
 1918 Influenza epidemic said to affect

eighty per cent. of this population of Spain.

1918 The "storm of peace" or Germany's last drive, failed (July 15-17).

1919 Ephraim Miller, builder of monitors in the Civil War, died, aged 83.

1920 The first yacht race in the series for the America cup off Sandy Hook was won by Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging boat, *Shamrock IV*, after the *Resolute* broke down.

1920 Sinu Feiners raided the Dublin post-office and carried off all the official mail.

1920 The new Government in Bolivia deposed President Guerra, recently deposed, with other officials and ministers of this overthrown Government.

## JULY 16

1913 United States Ambassador Wilson was directed to leave Mexico City by the President.

1913 The Greeks routed Bulgars in the Balkans, and King Charles of Roumania took the field.

1915 The United States battleships *Mitsushima*, Ohio, and *Yaconsin* used the Panama Canal for the first time.

1916 Ex-President of Venezuela General Cipriano Castro, was excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude.

1918 Louis J. Mayey, former Minister of the Interior of the French Republic, tried for treason by the French Senate.

1919 The Spanish Cabinet of Antonio Maura resigned.

1919 The Bolsheviks captured Ekaterinburg, center of the Ural mining region.

1920 Los Angeles, Cal., was severely shaken by 4 earthquake shocks.

1920 The Germans signed agreement to supply the Allies with 2,000,000 tons of coal a month, up to November 15, the value to be credited on Germany's reparations account.

1920 The French began operations against the Emir Faisal by moving toward Aleppo and Damascus, to enforce the French mandates in Syria.

1920 The Turkish Nationalists attacked Greek shipping in the Black Sea.

1921 The League of Nations announced its approval and support of President Harding's proposed international conference on disarmament.

1921 Greek offensive in Asia Minor continued successfully, Kutula, on the Bagdad Railway, was captured.

1921 General L. E. de Maud'huy of the French Army, Military Governor of Metz, commander of the French 10th Army during the World War, died.

1921 U. S. aviators reached London. See July 14.

1924 Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican leader, was liberated by the Irish Free State.

## JULY 17

1913 Bulgaria sought peace terms from Roumania.

1918 U. S. Food Board announced that it shipped abroad in May 66,982,000 pounds of beef and 281,355,000 pounds of pork.

1918 Duval, manager of Le Bonnet Rouge" was executed for treason in Paris.

1918 The British (Cunard) steamship "Carpathia" was sunk by a German submarine and 5 of crew were killed.

1919 U. S. Senate ratified treaties, extending arbitration conventions 5 years, with Italy, Spain and Holland.

1919 Strikes tied up 400 ships in New York, car service in Boston, and 100 ships in Boston Philadelphia, and New Orleans.

1919. Bela Kun was removed from the Hungarian premiership by Anti-Reds.

1919 Dr. Enryo Inoue, Buddhist philosopher, died in Tokio.

1920 Prince Joachim of Hohenzollern, sixth and youngest son of the former Kaiser Wilhelm committed suicide in Potsdam, aged 30.

1920 The Allies, in reply to the Turkish objections to the Peace Treaty, threatened to drive the Turks from Europe "once and for all" if by midnight, on July 27, they had not signified their willingness to sign the Peace Treaty.

1920 Fighting between troops of the Anfu and Chihli parties in China took place near Peking.

1920 Dr. Salvador Peralta Lagos, Salvadorian bacteriologist, announced that he had isolated the yellow-fever germ.

1922 Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations opened in London.

1923 The Philippine Cabinet and Council of State resigned.

## JULY 18

1913 Tsen Chun Hsuan appointed President of China.

1910 Abram I. Elkus was nominated Ambassador to Turkey.

1918 Lightless nights were ordered 4 days a week in Northeast Atlantic Coast States. Ports of other States to be lightless Monday and Tuesday evenings.

1918 The Germans were driven out of Solssons by the French and American troops and 30,000 prisoners taken.

1919 In London, General Pershing was presented with a sword and the freedom of the city.

1910 The Bolsheviks routed the southern Finnish army.

1920 General Jesus M. Guajardo, who had revolted against the de la Huerta Government in Mexico, was executed.

1920 The French conferred the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre on the town of Chateau Thierry.

1921 Fire of asphalt plant and oil at Linden, N. J., did \$1,000,000 damage.

1921 The Mirdites, a Christian tribe inhabiting Upper Albania, proclaimed an independent republic with Marce Djoul as President.

1922 Governors of coal-producing States were requested by President Harding to offer safeguards to owners in reopening coal mines. See March 21.

1921 Vice-Consul Robert Imbrie was assassinated in Teheran by a mob of religious fanatics.

## JULY 19

1917 The German Reichstag passed a peace resolution.

1918 Honduras declared war on Germany.

1918. The Germans were driven back across the Marne by United States and French troops, and on the Solssons-Marne front 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns were captured.

1918 United States cruiser "San Diego" was sunk by mine, with loss of 6.

1919 Victory march in London, Marshal Foch and General Pershing and their contingents were rapturously cheered.

1919 The Governor of Korea in a proclamation stated that the sovereignty of Japan had been irrevocably established in Korea.

1920 The Bolsheviks swept across Lithuania, the Poles withdrawing before them to the south and southwest.

1920 The Bolshevik Army invaded Armenia.

1920 France signed a treaty with Hungary for mutual support against the rising tide of Bolshevism threatening to spread over Europe from the east.

## JULY 20

1913 The Turks retook and held Adrianople.

1914 Ex-President Huerta of Mexico went to Jamaica on the German cruiser "Dresden."

1915 John B. Herreshoff, yacht-builder, died.

1916 Lieutenant-General Ichonoseuke Oka, Japanese War Minister, died.

1917 The United States Selective Draft Law went into effect and the first drawing took place at Washington, D. C.

1918 New York flour profiteers fined \$10,000 to American Red Cross.

1918 The British steamship "Justicia" was sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast with loss of 1 of the crew.

1918 The French and Italians defeated the Germans before Belms, and beyond Pourcy.

1918 The Germans were in full retreat all along Allied front.

1919 The Peace Conference placed the peace conditions in the hands of the Austrians.

1919 Reign of terror in Budapest.

1919 New Spanish ministry under Joaquin Sanchez Toca was sworn in.

1920 Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock IV* won the second of the series of five races for the America cup.

1920 Gen. Pablo Gonzales, convicted of inciting rebellion, was set at liberty by General Calles, Minister of War in the De la Huerta Government.

1920 British troops were ordered from India to Mesopotamia to cope with the Arab revolt.

1920 The Council of Allied Premiers at Spa recognized Japan's right to occupy Nikolaevsk and the northern portion of Saghalien.

1921 Greek offensive in Asia Minor continued, Eskil-Shehr occupied. Before Kutula, the Greeks captured 15,000 prisoners, 168 guns, and 2,000 camels.

1922 The National Guards of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Ohio were called out for railway or coal-mine strike duty. See March 21 and July 1.

1923 Francisco Pancho Villa was assassinated at Parral, Mexico.

## JULY 21

1914 Ahmed Mirza was crowned Shah of Persia.

1915 The United States sent a third note to Germany on the rights of neutral ships.

1918 The Germans were defeated by United States troops at Chateau Thierry, France.

1919 Race riots at Washington.

1919 British House of Commons passed the third reading of the Peace Treaty unanimously.

1919 Miners strike in Yorkshire England.

1920 *Resolute*, the defender of the America cup, won the third yacht race of the series against Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock IV*.

1920 The Russian Soviet Government announced that it had refused the British demand for an immediate armistice with Poland.

1920 The Cabinet of Premier Vesutch of Serbia resigned.

1920 The Emir Faisal accepted the French terms. See July 16.

## JULY 22

1915. The Welsh Disestablishment Bill rejected a second time by House of Lords.

1913 The Turks took Kirk-Kilesseh

1914 The International Eucharistic Congress was opened at Lourdes, France.

1915 The United States Government sent a third note on the sinking of the "Lusitania" to Germany.

1916 A bomb, exploded in protest against the preparedness parade in San Francisco, killed six persons and seriously injured 25 others.

1917. The Germans took Tarnopol, eastern Galicia.

1918 California Supreme Court denied new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of participation in bomb-explosion of two years before.

1919 At Washington the House passed (287 to 100) the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act.

1919 The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations refused President Wilson's request to appoint an American representative to the Paris Reparations Commission.

1919 The British House of Commons ratified the German Treaty and the Anglo-French pact.

1920 William K. Vanderbilt, American financier and sportsman, died in Paris, aged 72.

1920 Experts conducting experiments in long-distance wireless (radio) telephoning at St. John's, Newfoundland, heard messages from the Chelmsford Station, near London, more than two thousand miles away.

1923-Belleau Wood was dedicated by Marshal Foch as a permanent war memorial to America.

## JULY 23

1914 Austria-Hungary sent ultimatum to Serbia.

1910 Sir William Ramsay, English chemist, died.

1917 Russians retreated before German-Austrian attack and lost Halicz.

1919 U. S. District Court in Connecticut upheld War Prohibition Act.

1919 In Great Britain 250,000 coal miners struck.

1920 The cup defender, *Resolute*, won the fourth race with the challenger, *Shamrock*, for the America cup.

1920 The Congress of the Third Internationale at Moscow issued an appeal to Syria, Turkey, and Arabia to rise against Great Britain, France, and America.

1920 The Crown Council of Turkey approved the signing of the Peace Treaty with the Allied Powers.

1921 Spanish forces defeated by rebel tribesmen near Melilla, Morocco General livestock committed suicide.

1922 A request by the United States to search vessels suspected of rum-running outside the 3-miles limit refused by Great Britain.

1923 Sir R. A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, resigned.

1923 Philippine Legislature asked for the removal of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood.

## JULY 24

1914 The United States signed peace treaties with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

1915 The excursion steamer "Eastland" turned over at her pier in Chicago 852 lost.

1916 The Russians lost Stanislaw and Tarnopol.

1917 Manton Marble, former owner and editor of *New York World*, died.

1918 A United States shipbuilding world-record: the destroyer "Ward" was built at Mare Island Navy Yard and placed in commission in 70 days.

1918 The Allies captured 25,000 German prisoners, 500 guns and thousands of machine-guns.

1918 The New Zealanders took Rossignol Wood, north of Albert.

1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was rejected by the Georgia Senate (39 t. 10) and House (132 to 24).

1920 The departure of the Pilgrim Fathers 300 years ago was celebrated at Southampton, England.

1920 French troops occupied Damascus. See July 16 and 21.

1920 The Greeks took Adrianople.

1921 France and Great Britain compromised on the Silesian question.

1921 In counter-attacks on the victorious Greeks in Asia Minor, the Turkish Nationalists were repulsed with 6,000 casualties.

1923 Lausanne treaty of peace signed by Turkey, France, England, Italy, Greece, Roumania, and Japan.

## JULY 25

1913 Austria warned Serbia and Greece not to humiliate Bulgaria.

1914 Serbia replied to Austrian "demarche."

1915 Juan Luis San Fuenes was elected President of Chile.

1915 The American steamship "Lee-lanaw" (neutral) was sunk by German submarine off coast of Scotland.

1916 Russians captured Erzincjan.

1918 French and American troops took 40 square miles of siltent on the Marne.

1919 President Wilson prohibited the shipment of arms from the United States to Mexico.

1919 Sinking of air-mail pilots.

1920 The Russian Soviet Government notified Great Britain that it would meet the leading Allies for a peace conference

In London but demanded the surrender of General Wrangel. It also expressed Russia's willingness to agree to an armistice with Poland.

1921 Germany reported losses of 1,792,368 men killed and 4,246,874 wounded from 1914 to 1918, according to a revised list. Naval losses, included in the figures above, were 34,256 men killed and 3,085 wounded. In addition 200,000 men were reported missing.

## JULY 26

1913 Roumanian army halted near Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria.

1914 Germany warned the Powers not to interfere with Austria in her determination of chastising Serbia. Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, advised that representatives of the Powers meet to avert complications.

1914 Four persons were killed in Dublin in attempted seizure of 1,000 rifles, landed by the National Volunteers off Howth.

1917 At a conference of the Allied Nations in Paris it was decided to continue the war until the objective was obtained.

1917 The Austro-Germans captured Kolomea.

1918 United States troops defeated the Germans at Epleds and Trugny.

1918 United States and French troops shut Germans off from the Marne.

1918 The British Premier, Lloyd George, announced that strikers in Great Britain must either work or fight.

1918 Premier Lloyd George settled the Yorkshire miners' strike by giving eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

1919 Sir Edward John Forster, Bt., President of the British Royal Academy 1806-1918, died in London, aged 83.

1919 Sir Samuel McCaughey, "sheep King" of Australia, died in Sydney, Australia, aged 84.

1920 Dr. L. Gaughofer, German playwright and novelist, died, aged 65.

## JULY 27

1915 Sir James A. H. Murray, Scottish lexicographer, editor of the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," died.

1915 Wireless communication between Japan and the United States instituted.

1915 Captain Fryatt, of the British steamship "Brussels," captured June 23, was condemned to death by a German court martial at Bruges and shot the same day for attempting to ram the German submarine "U33," March 20, 1915.

1920 The New York Yacht Club's *Resolute* won her third straight victory in the fifth and final race of the series against Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock IV*, thus retaining for America possession of the America cup.

1920 Villa surrendered his command to the Mexican Government.

1920 The Greek army in Thrace completely defeated in 5 days the Turkish Nationalists under Jaffer Tayer, who was captured.

1920 Mustafa Kemal Pasha of the Turkish Nationalists requested his government to ask the Allies to restore peace between Greece and Turkey.

1922 Albania and the Republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were recognized by the United States.

## JULY 28

1914 The North-German Lloyd liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" sailed for Europe with \$10,000,000 on board. See Aug 4.

1914 Madame Caillaux, wife of former French Premier Caillaux, was acquitted of murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of *Figaro*, whom she shot and killed.

1916 Germany and Austria refused the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State, that a conference be called to prevent complications (see July 26) and Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

1915 Italian revolutionists killed President Guillaume Sam. The United States cruiser "Washington" landed sailors in Haiti to preserve order.

1916 The Russians captured Brody.

1916 Judge Mayer, in the Admiralty Branch of the United States Federal District Court, signed a decree limiting the liability of the White Star Line for claims arising out of the sinking of the "Titanic."

1917 The British cruiser "Ariadue" was torpedoed and sunk.

1917 American troops landed at a British port.

1918 The Allies crossed the Oureq River.

1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Arkansas.

1910 Liverpool England, dock strike ended.

1919 Roumanians defeated Hungarian Soviet troops.

1919 A revolution headed by General Lopez Gutierrez, presidential candidate, broke out in Honduras.

1920 Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, arrived in Nome after a two years' expedition in the Polar regions.

1920 St. Gaudens' statue of Abraham Lincoln, presented by America to Great Britain, was unveiled in front of Westminster Abbey, London by the Duke of Connaught.

1920 Polish retreat continued.

1921 The cornerstone of the new Louvre library, which will be a gift of the Amer-

can people, was laid by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler  
1924\* São Paulo, Brazil, evacuated by revolutionists See July 4

## JULY 29

1914\* Austria bombarded Belgrade, Serbia so Russia ordered partial mobilization to begin and Germany mobilized without issuing official notification  
1914\* The Cape Cod Canal, between Barnstable Bay and Buzzards Bay, was formally opened  
1918 The British Privy Council announced that 48,000,000 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia (known as Matabeleland) are Crown property  
1918 United States Marines fight the Dominican rebels  
1918\* American troops defeated the Russian Guards south of Sergy  
1919 President Wilson laid the Anglo-American-French treaty before the Senate  
1919\* Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was unanimously ratified by the Montana House  
1919 Alexander Garbal, President of the Hungarian Soviet Government, killed himself in Budapest  
1920 New York to San Francisco air-mail line was opened

## JULY 30

1914\* Germany demanded that Russia cease mobilization  
1914 Floods in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, China, destroyed 112,000 houses; 3,300 people were drowned Property worth more than \$43 000,000 was lost  
1916 Several million dollars of property lost and a few persons killed by two explosions of munitions on Black Tom Dock, Jersey City, N. J.  
1918 Allied Embassies to Russia were removed from Archangel to Kamenskaya  
1918\* United States and British draft treaty went into effect; it granted British and Canadians 60 days in which to enlist  
1919\* Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by the Montana Senate (18 to 1)  
1919 Marshal Foch was created a Field-Marshal by King George V, and received the freedom of the City and a sword of honor at Guildhall, London  
1920 The heir apparent to the Turkish throne sent the Sultan a letter renouncing his right to the Sultanate on the ground

that the Caliphate had been undermined and rendered empty by the Treaty  
1921\* The Bolshevik authorities agreed to release all American prisoners as a prior condition to food shipments  
1921 Great Britain and France reached an agreement regarding Upper Silesia  
1924 U. S. aviators landed at Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands See July 16

## JULY 31

1914\* Jean Leon Jaurès, French Socialist leader, died, victim of assassination  
1914\* Russia ordered a general mobilization; "State of War" declared in Germany  
1915 Russians evacuated Lublin and Austro-Germans seized Lublin-Chelm railway  
1917 British and French began the Battle of Flanders with German defeat The New Zealanders captured La Basséeville and the Canadians Passchendaele Ridge from the Germans  
1918 James S. Balley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., originator of 5- and 10-cent stores, died  
1918\* The United States Postmaster-General took over all telegraph and telephone wires  
1918 The United States Navy Department called Naval Reserves to active duty.

1918 Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, was assassinated at Kiev  
1918 General March, United States Chief of Staff, announced the abolishment of the distinctions of Regular, National Army, and National Guard.  
1918 Onondaga Indians of New York declared war on Germany.  
1919 The telegraph lines in the United States reverted to private ownership at midnight  
1919 The German National Assembly approved (262 to 75) the new German Constitution  
1919 General Denikin gained a victory, capturing 5,000 Reds  
1920 The German Reichstag passed a bill abolishing compulsory military service in fulfillment of one of the Allied demands  
1920 Bolshevik troops pursuing the defeated Poles reached the East Prussian frontier, fraternizing with the Germans  
1921\* The council of the League of Nations closed the arms and munitions factories in Danzig  
1923 A hill introduced by Lady Astor, forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, was signed by King George  
1924\* Persia pledged indemnity to the United States for the murder of Vice-Consul Imbrie See July 18

## AUGUST

## AUGUST 1

1913 President Huerta of Mexico refused foreign interference, and would not resign  
1914\* Germany declared war on Russia and violated the neutrality of the Duchy of Luxembourg  
1914\* Norway declared her neutrality in European conflict  
1915\* The naval losses of the Allies to date totaled 71 warships of 327,000 tons, the German and Austrian losses combined numbered as announced 89 warships of 262,000 tons  
1915\* Mitau was occupied by the Germans  
1916\* Germany refused terms offered by Great Britain and her allies for Polish relief and accused Russia of producing the conditions in Poland.  
1916 The German submarine "Deutschland" sailed from Baltimore  
1916\* The Military Service Act was signed by the Governor of New Zealand.  
1917 The United States Senate, by a vote of 65 to 20, adopted a resolution for submitting an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquors, to be inoperative unless ratified within six years  
1918 The Allies drove Germans from Forest of Nesle.  
1918\* Flooding in Chicago was suppressed by troops, deaths totaled 36  
1919 Secretary Lansing informed the Senate that 217 Americans had been killed in Mexico since May 25, 1911  
1919 Oscar Hammerstein, American grand-opera impresario, died, aged 72  
1919 The Spanish Senate voted unanimously to join the League of Nations.  
1920 The Bolsheviks captured Brest-Litovsk and Lomza and advanced within 75 miles of Warsaw.  
1921 Secretary of Commerce Hoover began the task of relieving Russian famine sufferers  
1921\* Mutinies, strikes, and riots were reported in Spain as a result of Spanish defeats in Morocco  
1922 Dissolved in 1917, the Republican Parliament of China met for the transaction of business

## AUGUST 2

1914\* Germany sent an ultimatum to Belgium, demanding right of way through her territory in violation of Belgian neutrality that Germany guaranteed to protect by treaty of 1839  
1914 A moratorium proclamation for Great Britain was issued by King George  
1916 Congress approved resolution for \$540,000 to relieve sufferers from floods in seven Southern States.  
1917 The "Seeadler," a German raider, was wrecked off Mophea Society Islands  
1918\* The French entered Solissons  
1919\* Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Nebraska  
1919 In London, England 1,000 policemen struck, in Liverpool 920 policemen struck, and looting and rioting ensued  
1919 Bela Kun's Soviet Government in Hungary was overthrown  
1920 William Bross Lloyd, millionaire, guilty in the Federal Court in Chicago of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States sentenced to prison  
1920 The U. S. State Department announced that it had recognized the Government of Costa Rica, with Julio Acosta as the regularly elected President  
1920 A new Turkish cabinet was formed with Damad Ferid Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs and acting Minister of War  
1920 Roumania served an ultimatum upon Soviet Russia giving three days to withdraw their troops from Roumanian territory  
1920 The Polish and Bolshevik armistice

delegates met at Cobryn on the railroad east of Brest-Litovsk  
1921\* Enrico Caruso, the celebrated Italian tenor, died in Naples, aged 49  
1922 Railway shop union agreed to accept the proposal of strike settlement by President Harding  
1923 Warren G. Harding, President of the United States died of apoplexy in San Francisco on return from an expedition to Alaska

## AUGUST 3

1914 Italy proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict  
1914\* Germany declared war against France  
1916 Sir Roger Casement was hanged for high treason in Pentonville Prison, London  
1917\* Austro-Germans captured Czeronowitz  
1918 The Allies advancing to the Alsne and the Vesle, drove Germans out of 50 villages and obliterated the remnant of Marne salient  
1918 American troops reached the outskirts of Flismes. Allied patrols west of Reims controlled Vesle fords  
1918 Lieutenant-Colonel Bartlett McLennan, of Montreal, Canada, commander of the Canadian "Black Watch," killed in action  
1918 British ambulance transport "Warilda," with 600 sick and wounded soldiers sunk by German submarine in violation of rules of war with a loss of 123 men  
1918\* The United States and Japan cooperate with the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia.  
1919 David Lloyd George, British Premier, received the Order of Merit.  
1920 The negotiations for an armistice between the Poles and the Bolsheviks ended abruptly  
1920 The Saxon Government proclaimed martial law over the area included in the Communist outbreak at Zittau, in control of Communist guards  
1921 The Powers were informed that Armistice Day, Nov. 11, would be the date of the first session of the joint conference on disarmament at Washington  
1921 The Allies warned Greece that an advance on Constantinople would not be permitted  
1922 National Guard troops were called out on coal or railway strike duty in Alabama Georgia Indiana Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania Texas and Wyoming See March 21, July 1, July 8 and July 20  
1923 Calvin Coolidge took oath of office as President of the United States at his father's farm, Plymouth Vt., on the death of Warren G. Harding See Aug. 2  
1923 Martial law declared in Hungary as outcome of railroad strike  
1924 U. S. round the world aviators left Kirkwall for Iceland Lieut. Wade developed engine trouble and was towed back to the Orkneys Lieuts Smith and Nelson reached Iceland See July 30

## AUGUST 4

1914\* Great Britain delivered an ultimatum to Germany, demanding an assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected.  
1914 Germany declared war on Belgium  
1914 Great Britain declared war on Germany at 11 P. M.  
1914 In a statement in the British House of Commons on the declaration of war against Germany Premier Asquith said: "If I am asked what we are fighting for, I can reply in two sentences. In the first place to fulfil a solemn international obligation . . . an obligation of honor which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly,

we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering Power."

1914 President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in the European conflict  
1914\* The North-German Lloyd liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" returned to New York, Me. with her specie on board  
1915\* Maarten Maartens, Dutch novelist (Joost Marius Schwartz), died  
1915 Warsaw fell before the German advance  
1916 The United States signed treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States for \$25,000,000.  
1918\* The Germans continued to retreat in the Alsne region and the French occupied St. Vast in Montdidier salient the French occupied the left bank of the Avere river, the British held Dernancourt and Hamel and the Germans continued to retreat  
1919 Roumania seized Budapest, in defiance of the Allies, and took prominent citizens as hostages  
1919 A "Feast of National Gratitude" was held throughout France and in Alsace-Lorraine  
1920 Turkish Nationalist forces opened an offensive against the Greeks along a sixty-mile front in Asia Minor, parallel with the Bagdad Railroad  
1920 Italy and Albania signed a boundary treaty.  
1921 Ratifications of the Permanent Court of International Justice were deposited with the League of Nations by Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom  
1922 The Fascists seized the Milan city hall and fire other buildings  
1924\* Rudolfo Chari elected President of Panama

## AUGUST 5

1914 The Germans attacked Liège Belgium  
1914 The Netherlands placed under martial law  
1914\* Earl Kitchener was appointed Secretary of State for War.  
1914 The United States Congress passed a bill for \$2 500,000 to assist tourists in Europe to return  
1914 The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for rights to build a canal through Nicaragua on payment of \$3 000 000 was signed at Washington  
1915 Warsaw was captured by the Austro-German army  
1918\* Germans continued to retreat on the Avere and the Avere United States troops drove them completely out of Flismes The Amlens-Montdidier railroad was retaken by the French who drove the Germans from Lys salient, north of La Bassée Canal and east of Roubecq  
1918 United States troops were landed at Archangel  
1919 The Chilean Senate unanimously approved the entrance of Chile into the League of Nations  
1920 The Bolshevik offensive against the Poles along the Bug River was stopped The Polish counter-offensive north and south was successfully developed  
1922\* German claims against French citizens suspended by executive order pending the acceptance of France's ultimatum  
1924\* Polygamy banned in Turkey by Parliament

## AUGUST 6

1914\* Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia  
1914\* The Netherlands and China declared their neutrality in the Great War  
1914 The British cruiser "Amphion" sunk by a mine with loss of 131 men

1914 British Government accepted the offer of the Dominion of Canada of an Expeditionary force  
1914\* The United States cruiser "Tennessee" sailed with \$5,867,000 in gold, for the relief of American tourists stranded in Europe  
1918 On the Somme salient the British defeated the German 27th Division.  
1918 Roumania signed a treaty of peace with Central Powers by which she loses province of Dobruja, and is forced to make economic concessions  
1918 France created General Foch a Marshal of France  
1918\* For communicating with the enemy Louis Malvy, former French Minister of the Interior, was sentenced to banishment for five years.  
1910 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.'s entire transportation system was shut down owing to strike and violence of trainmen  
1919 Honors awarded to British naval and military commanders: Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty were created Earls Marshal Allenby a Viscount, Marshal Plumer, Gen. Rawlinson, Gen. Byng, and Gen. Horne Barons Admirals Madden, Keyes de Robeck, and Tyrwhitt, Marshal Wilson, Gen. Robertson and Birdwood and Air-Vice-Marshal Trenchard, Barons  
1920 Captain Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, left Nome Alaska to resume his attempt to reach the North Pole  
1920 Bolshevism was repudiated by the Socialist Congress in session at Geneva  
1920 The Irish Coercion Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 206 to 18 Under the terms of this bill any persons upon whom sentences of imprisonment have been passed in Ireland can be conveyed to, and detained in, any prison in the United Kingdom  
1922 San Giorgio Palace Genoa, taken by Fascist Provinces of Genoa Parma, Ancona, Milan, and Leghorn under martial law  
1923\* H. F. Sullivan finished swimming the English Channel from Dover to Calais in 27 hours 45 minutes  
1923 Commercial and extradition treaties between the United States and Turkey were signed at Lausanne  
1924\* A commercial treaty was signed by England and Russia.

## AUGUST 7

1913 The United States and Salvador signed the first treaty for world peace  
1914\* Montenegro declared war on Austria-Hungary.  
1914 The Germans entered Liège, Belgium  
1914 The French invaded southern Alsace  
1914 The German forces in Togoland surrendered unconditionally to the British and French  
1915 The Allies landed in Gallipoli  
1918 United States and French troops crossed the Vesle; British troops rushed the German post near Vieux Berquin in Lys sector  
1918\* Archangel (Russia) formed a Government of the North  
1918 Hottest day in the history of New York, thermometer registered 102 degrees  
1918 In House of Commons the British Premier announced 150 German submarine boats had been sunk  
1918 A mutiny broke out among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven 23 ring-leaders were sentenced to death  
1919 Actors' strike closed 12 New York theaters  
1919 The N. Y. N. H. and H. Railroad suspended 102 passenger trains in consequence of a walk out of New England railroad shoppens  
1919 Antonio José d'Almeida was elected President of the Portuguese Republic.  
1919 Archduke Joseph of Austria overthrew the Cabinet of Jules Peidl in Hun-



gary, named Stephen Friedrich Premier and appointed a coalition Cabinet.

- 1921 The crew and passengers of the SS Alaska (47 in all) were drowned in a wreck on Blunt's Reef, near Eureka, California.
- 1922 An Allied conference on war debts and reparations opened in London.
- 1922 Commercial wireless communication between Paris and New York established.
- 1924 Upon acceptance of the Dawes plan by Germany, negotiations opened for the evacuation of the Ruhr.
- 1924 The Van Sweringen brothers announced the merger by them of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Erie, the Pere Marquette, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Hocking Valley railroads.

## AUGUST 8

- 1914 British troops were landed in Belgium, Portugal announced herself an ally of Great Britain.
- 1914 French troops entered Alsace-Lorraine.
- 1914 Denmark, Norway, and Sweden agree to maintain neutrality in the Great War.
- 1918 The Germans driven back by Field-Marshal Haig in Somme salient, with the capture of 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- 1919 The Belgian Chamber of Deputies unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty.
- 1919 Spanish Parliament approved the League of Nations.
- 1919 Peace was concluded between Great Britain and Afghanistan.
- 1920 Poles evacuated Warsaw in panic.
- 1920 Russian Government refusing to grant a truce to the Poles, French and British staff were instructed to draw up military, naval, and economic plans to save Poland.
- 1923 Funeral services of the late Warren G. Harding, were held at the White House, Washington. See August 2.

## AUGUST 9

- 1914 Serbia declared war on Germany.
- 1914 The Dominion of Canada offered 1,000,000 bags of flour to Great Britain, offer accepted.
- 1914 Montenegro declared war on Germany.
- 1915 United States took over the control of Haitian affairs.
- 1916 The Italians defeated the Austrians and captured Gorizia.
- 1918 South of the Somme Anglo-French wedge was driven 13 miles into flank of German position; Morlancourt was captured and 17,000 prisoners taken.
- 1919 Brooklyn railroad strike ended, the union being provisionally recognized, and other matters left for arbitration.
- 1919 Ruggero Leoncavallo, Italian composer of "Pagliacci," "Zaza," etc., died in Rome, aged 61.
- 1919 Ernst H. Haeckel, professor of zoology died in Jena, aged 85.
- 1920 The peace treaty with Bulgaria ratified in Paris.
- 1920 Royal assent was given to the Irish Coercion Bill after the House of Lords passed the measure.
- 1920 Premier Lloyd George and Premier Millerand in conference called to save Poland, agreed to reimpose the blockade on Russia and to furnish munitions and technical advice to Poland, but to use no troops.

## AUGUST 10

- 1913 A peace-treaty was signed at Bucharest by the former Balkan Allies and Roumania.
- 1914 France declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- 1914 Switzerland was declared in a state of siege.
- 1916 The Russians captured Stanislaw from Austria.
- 1918 French captured Montdidier and attained Chaumes United States troops captured Chilly and Morlancourt.
- 1918 British airmen shot down 126 German flyers in two days.
- 1918 The British took 24,000 prisoners and nearly 400 guns in an advance toward Braye. The 27th Division, New York, operated with the British in Flanders.
- 1919 Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., was officially closed.
- 1920 Turkey, the last Power to remain in a state of war with the Entente signed the peace treaty at Sevres France.
- 1922 Cork was taken by forces of the Irish Free State from the Republican army who destroyed much property in leaving.
- 1922 Owners and strikers agree to resume soft coal mining in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.
- 1922 World Court at The Hague adjourned for 10 months.
- 1923 Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States was buried at Marion, Ohio. See August 2.
- 1923 The German Reichsbank closed.
- 1923 Indemnities requested by 15 nations from China for action of train bandits. See May 6.

## AUGUST 11

- 1918 During the Picardy offensive 36,000 German prisoners, including 1,000 officers were captured by Allied armies.
- 1919 President Wilson sent to the Senate the draft of the plan for a League of Nations as submitted to the Peace Conference. He refused to send a copy of the letter of protest against the Shantung award

written by General Bliss and concurred in by Secretary Lansing and Henry White of the Peace Commission.

1919 Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster and philanthropist, died aged 83.

1919 The Bolsheviks recaptured Riga.

1920 America won the International motor-boat prize with *Miss America* owned by Gerald A. Auld, of Detroit, in races off the Isle of Wight.

1920 The French Government reorganized the government of General Wrangel in South Russia and sent a French representative to Sebastopol.

1920 Latvia and Russia signed peace.

1921 Gen. Leonard Wood was appointed Governor-General of the Philippines.

1921 Viscount Bynoe of Vimy became Governor-General of Canada.

## AUGUST 12

- 1914 Belgians repulsed Germans at Haelen.
- 1914 Pol. Henri Plançon, French opera singer, died.
- 1914 Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- 1915 The Germans captured Siedlee.
- 1916 General Tobias Smuts, South-African statesman, died.
- 1918 Norwegian steamer "Sommerstad" (neutral) sunk by German submarine 25 miles off Fire Island, no casualties.
- 1918 Anna Held, American actress, died.
- 1920 A great battle was fought near Pulask, 35 miles north of Warsaw. The Bolsheviks were repulsed.
- 1920 General Venizelos, of Greece, shot in the left shoulder and the right thigh, while on a visit in Paris.
- 1921 President Harding designated Secretary Hughes to head the American delegation to the disarmament Conference.
- 1922 Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Féin and President of Dail Eireann died.
- 1922 1500 Germans expelled from Alsace.
- 1922 Chancellor Cuno and the entire German Cabinet resigned. Dr. Gustave Stresemann, as Chancellor formed a new Government.
- 1923 Enrique Tirachochi, of Argentina, swam the English Channel from Cape Griznez to Dover in 16 hours, 33 minutes.

## AUGUST 13

- 1913 August Ferdinand Bebel, German socialist leader, died of paralysis.
- 1913 Governor William Sulzer impeached by New York Assembly.
- 1914 Japan sent ultimatum to Germany.
- 1916 The crater of Mount Etna reported to be in full eruption.
- 1918 Czechoslovaks recognized as an allied nation by Great Britain.
- 1918 In five days' aerial fighting (August 8-12) in Picardy the British won 277 aerial victories, the Germans 101.
- 1918 First woman Marine Corps recruit, Opha M. Johnson, was sworn in at Washington, D. C.
- 1919 Strike of miners of Yorkshire, England returned to work.
- 1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified (25 to 4) by the Tennessee Senate.
- 1920 Turkey designated this date as a day of mourning because of the character of the Turkish peace treaty.
- 1920 The Government of Mexico sent seven thousand men to quell the revolt of Pedro Zamora in the State of Jalisco.
- 1920 A preliminary peace treaty was concluded between the Russian Soviet Government and Armenia.
- 1921 The Allied Supreme Council decided to lift the economic barrier of the Rhineland, Sept. 15, provided the Germans paid the amounts agreed to, and removed the boycott on French banks.
- 1921 Gen. Jan Smuts advised De Valera to accept the terms proposed by Lloyd George.
- 1923 Food and strike riots in Germany. 70 killed.
- 1923 U. S. Steel Corporation adopted the 8-hour day at Gary.
- 1924 50,000 Chinese drowned by floods and millions made homeless.
- 1924 Switzerland prohibits the entry of citizens of Soviet Russia.

## AUGUST 14

- 1914 Five hundred United States sailors were landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to preserve order.
- 1915 British transport "Royal Edward" was sunk in Aegean Sea, with loss of 1,000 lives.
- 1915 By the derailing of the Irish mail of the London and Northwestern Ry near Stowe, England, 60 people were killed.
- 1918 The American schooner "Dorothy Barrett" was attacked by German submarine near Cape May, N. J. The crew abandoned the vessel, which took fire.
- 1918 Food riots in Tokio and other Japanese cities. Government appropriated 5,000,000 yen to purchase rice for public distribution.
- 1918 William Masles, negro preacher who claimed to be 147 years old, died.
- 1919 Railway shopmen's strike ended in Chicago.
- 1919 A seaplane dropped a sack of mail on the "Adriatic," outward bound, off Sandy Hook.
- 1922 The Allied conference on war debts and reparations in London, adjourned without action on German reparations.
- 1922 Lord Northcliffe (Alfred Harms-

worth) owner of many English newspapers, died at London.

## AUGUST 15

- 1914 The steamship "Ancon" made the first official passage opening the Panama Canal.
- 1914 The Austrians entered Serbia.
- 1918 The Canadians captured Damery and Parvillers from the Germans, British advanced northwest of Chaumes and entered Albert.
- 1918 Allies from Archangel reach Volgodga.
- 1918 First of American contingents, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, landed at Vladivostok.
- 1918 The United States steamer "Cubore" (7,300 tons) was sunk by a German submarine.
- 1918 Police Commissioner Enright, of New York, named 6 women for regular police duty.
- 1919 President Wilson vetoed the House Bill to repeal the Daylight Saving Act.
- 1919 King George of England signed the Bill ratifying the Peace Treaty with Germany.
- 1920 A reorganization of the Salvation Army was announced, Commander Evangeline Booth remaining head in the United States.
- 1920 The seventh series of Olympic games opened at Antwerp.
- 1920 Russian batteries from three sides bombarded Warsaw with six-inch shells. The civil population took up arms to make good its promise to "defend the city to the last gasp."
- 1921 Members of the American Legion placed a tablet in honor of Foch on the house in Tarbes where he was born.
- 1922 The strike of hluminous coal miners in the United States begun Mar. 21, ended.
- 1922 Mediation offered by railway unions toward termination of strike begun July 1.
- 1923 Eamon de Valera, President of the rebel Irish Republic, was captured by Irish Free State troops.
- 1924 Eligio Ayala took office as President of Uruguay.

## AUGUST 16

- 1914 German cavalry appeared before Brussels.
- 1914 British Expeditionary Force landed in France.
- 1916 The protection of insect-destroying birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary guaranteed by treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
- 1918 British reached Thiepval Wood.
- 1918 The Don Cossacks cleared left bank of the Don of Bolsheviks.
- 1918 The use of alcohol prohibited at navy camps, except as medicine.
- 1919 U. S. Army First Division left Coblenz on the way home, General Pershing in command.
- 1920 Two Polish counter-attacks drove back the Bolshevik forces which were closing in on Warsaw.
- 1920 Frank Loomis, of the Chicago Athletic Association, created a new world's record at the Olympic meet by winning the 400-meter hurdle race in 54 seconds.
- 1920 In the hurdles and hundred-meter dash America won 32 out of a possible 44 points.
- 1920 Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, British astronomer and scientist, died, aged 84.
- 1921 King Peter of Serbia died at Belgrade aged 77.
- 1921 Unemployed in the U. S. numbered 1,735,000.
- 1921 Soviet Russia abolished Prohibition.

## AUGUST 17

- 1915 Leo M. Frank lynched near Marietta, Ga.
- 1915 Zeppelins raided outskirts of London, killed, 10 wounded, 36 injured.
- 1918 German fell before German advance.
- 1918 United States cargo ship "Joseph Cudaby" sunk by a German torpedo 700 miles from English coast, with loss of 82 lives.
- 1918 Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, captured Frapelle.
- 1918 Japanese troops landed at Vladivostok.
- 1918 Czechoslovaks captured Irkutsk.
- 1918 French cruiser "Dupetit Thouars" was sunk by German submarine.
- 1918 Austria denounced British recognition of Czechoslovakia.
- 1918 General March announced that there were 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces on all fronts.
- 1918 One hundred Industrial Workers of the World, including William D. Haywood, were convicted of conspiring to block the war, after a trial of 138 days in Chicago 11.
- 1919 The Bolsheviks were driven from Odessa and evacuated Kief and the rest of the Ukraine. The British fleet sank the Bolshevik battle-ship "Andrei Pervovansky," the battle-cruiser "Petropavlovsk," the transport and a guard ship in Gulf of Finland losing 3 motor-boats, 8 officers, and 3 men.
- 1919 King Alfonso signed the bill authorizing Spain's adhesion to the Covenant of the League of Nations.
- 1920 Milenko R. Vesulich formed a new cabinet in Yugoslavia.

1920 Bolsheviks suffered a heavy reverse and were in full retreat from Warsaw.

1920 Terence MacSwiney, M. P., Lord Mayor of Cork convicted by court martial of having seditious documents in his possession, was taken to Brixton Prison, England, where he continued his hunger strike.

1923 Treaties resulting from the Washington Arms Conference were signed by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States.

## AUGUST 18

- 1914 The Peruvian destroyer "Teniente Rodriguez" passed through the Panama Canal—the first warship to make the trip.
- 1914 The Belgian Government moved from Brussels to Antwerp.
- 1914 The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada opened its war session. Voted \$50,000,000 for war purposes.
- 1916 The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, located at Hodginsville, Ky., was delivered to the United States Government with an endowment fund of \$100,000 to maintain it.
- 1918 German Embassy arrived in Petrograd from Moscow, accompanied by 800 German soldiers in Russian uniform.
- 1919 Major-General Nathaniel W. Barnardiston, British Commander at Tsingtau during the war, died, aged 60.
- 1920 The Tennessee House of Representatives by 49 to 47 ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment. Tennessee being the thirty-sixth State to ratify, the amendment became a part of the Constitution as soon as promulgated by the Secretary of State.
- 1920 Earl Thompson, a Canadian, set a world's record at the Olympic games at Antwerp by winning the 110-meter hurdle race in fourteen and four-fifths seconds.
- 1920 Warsaw was reported out of danger. The Polish armies began a bold offensive on both wings.
- 1923 A tornado at Hongkong destroyed many ships and killed several hundred people.
- 1924 French troops began to evacuate the Ruhr valley.

## AUGUST 19

- 1914 Saarburg was evacuated by French.
- 1914 The Russians defeated the Germans at Eydkuhnen.
- 1915 Novogeorgievsk fell before German attack.
- 1915 The British steamship *Arabic* was sunk by a German submarine on Fastnet light S. W. Ireland with the loss of 54 lives, including 3 Americans. Vigorous protest from the United States.
- 1917 Edward O'Dwyer, Irish prelate, Bishop of Limerick died.
- 1918 The French reached Lassigny and captured 2,200 prisoners northwest of Soissons.
- 1918 British captured Roze in Lys salient they entered Merville.
- 1918 Aviation statistics up to August for four American squadrons showed that 59 German planes were brought down, exclusive of Lufbery a squadron.
- 1918 Transit employees struck in London and 14,000 quit work.
- 1919 All theaters in Chicago were closed by the actors' strike.
- 1919 The House overrode the President's veto of the Daylight-Saving Repeal Bill by 223 to 101.
- 1919 J. B. Quiroz succeeded Federico Tinoco, resigned as President of Costa Rica.
- 1920 Polish delegates at the Minsk conference refused to accept a peace condition for disarmament of the Polish Army unless the Russians themselves disarmed.
- 1920 In Polish offensive more than ten thousand prisoners, thirty cannon three hundred machine guns, and thousands of supply carts were captured from the Bolsheviks.
- 1920 Evacuation of Vilna by the Bolsheviks, under the terms of the recent Russo-Lithuanian agreement.
- 1921 Demetrios Rhalys, former Premier of Greece, died in Athens.

## AUGUST 20

- 1913 Emile Ollivier, Premier of France during the Franco-Prussian War, died.
- 1913 The Universal Peace Conference held its twentieth session at The Hague.
- 1914 Pope Pius X. died.
- 1914 General Carranza became Mexican President.
- 1914 Germans occupied Brussels.
- 1915 Italy declared war on Turkey.
- 1918 Marshal Foch began a drive between the Aisne and the Oise, capturing a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.
- 1918 Czechoslovaks in western Siberia took Shadrinsk, east of the Urals.
- 1918 D'Annunzio, Italy's poet air-man, flew across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base and dropped 14 bombs on the arsenal.
- 1919 U. S. Senate decided (57 to 10) on repeal of Daylight Saving Law, overriding the President's veto.
- 1919 Martial law was proclaimed throughout Hungary and in Upper Silesia.
- 1919 Anti-Bolsheviks took Kherson, Nikoliev and Cherkassk in South Russia.
- 1919 Japan announced the replacement of military by civil government in Korea, granting Koreans the same privileges and legal rights as Japanese.
- 1920 Another world's record was broken

by an American at the Olympic games when Frank Foss, of Chicago, cleared the pole-vault standard at a height of thirteen feet five and one-half inches.

1920- The Poles took Brest-Litovsk, three Bolshevik divisions were annihilated in the operations around Warsaw.

1920- Polish troops occupied the entire border district of Upper Silesia.

1921- The Russian Soviets entered into an agreement with American Relief Assn. for supplying food to the famine district.

1922- Renewal of the Peace Treaty of 1907 with the United States was signed by the Presidents of Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua.

1923- A tidal wave at Korea caused the death of hundreds of people.

## AUGUST 21

1914- Mary C. Redpath, American publicist, originator of Memorial Day observance, died.

1914- In the Battle of Mons-Charleroi, the British and French retreated before superior German advance (See Aug. 21-23).

1915- Cotton declared contraband of war by the Allies.

1917- Germans launched great offensive against Russian Riga front.

1918- The British captured Albert.

1918- United States airplanes dropped 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.

1918- The New Zealanders attacked the Germans between the Ancre and Scarpe.

1918- The French, astride the Oise, captured 20 villages; on the Ancre, the British captured 7.

1919- President Wilson said he would not declare peace until after ratification of the Treaty.

1919- The Germans began to evacuate Lithuania.

1919- Defeated Russian forces in Ukraine and Lower Russia began to retreat.

1919- Hugh L. Doherty, famous British amateur lawn-tennis player died.

1920- According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the gross tonnage of United States shipping had been increased by more than five hundred per cent since 1914, standing at 16,049,000 tons, second only to Great Britain, with 18,330,000 tons.

1920- Endorsement by the Socialist party of the United States of the Russian Third International was announced by the party's executive committee at Pittsburgh as the outcome of a referendum vote taken under instructions of the national convention held in New York in May.

1920- The statue of Lafayette presented to France by the Knights of Columbus of America was unveiled at Metz.

1920- Two Bolshevik cavalry regiments passed over southern Armenia into Turkish territory and linked up with the Turkish Nationalist followers.

1921- Lorraine's monument to the American Expeditionary Force was unveiled at Fleury.

1921- The Rockefeller Foundation gave \$1,785,000 to establish a new school of public health at Harvard.

1924- The two remaining U. S. aviators reached Greenland. See August 3.

1924- An American automobile covered the 40-year journey of the Jewish exodus from Egypt in 4 hours, detouring the Red Sea.

1924- The planet Mars came closer to the Earth than since 1804.

1924- Holland signed the run-running treaty with the United States. See May 29.

## AUGUST 22

1914- Great Britain sent a protest to the United States against the clearance of ships suspected of coaling German war vessels on the high seas.

1914- Namur was invested by Germans.

1914- The Germans drove the French from Charleroi.

1915- Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in command of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, announced new land discovered in the Arctic at 77° 43' N lat and 115° 43' W long.

1916- Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Judge George Gray, and Dr. John R. Mott were appointed members of the United States-Mexican Joint Commission.

1918- Allies at Arras announced they came at invitation of Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenin-Grotsky peace treaty.

1918- The "Gasconer," a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, was sunk by German submarine and its lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed others wounded.

1919- Friedrich Ebert at Weimar took the oath as Imperial President of the German Republic.

1919- Archduke Joseph withdrew from the Hungarian Government.

1919- The Poles took Rovno, Volhynia. Ukrainian troops took Odessa.

1920- Hannes Kolehmainen, of Finland, won the Olympic marathon. He ran the course of twenty-six miles and 385 yards in

two hours, thirty-two minutes, and thirty-five and two-fifths seconds, thereby establishing a new world's record.

1920- Costa Rican Congress passed a law giving the right of suffrage to all persons, including women.

1920- Anders L. Zorn, the celebrated Swedish painter, died in Stockholm, aged 60.

1920- Poles captured thirty-five thousand prisoners to date and a large amount of war material.

1920- District Inspector O. R. Swanzy was murdered at Lisburn, Ireland, by members of the Sinn Féin.

1921- Peace negotiations between the United States and Germany were concluded at Berlin.

1921- The House passed the Senate Bill making \$1,000,000,000 available for stimulating agricultural exports under the War Finance Corporation.

1922- General Michael Collins, Premier of the Irish Free State, killed by rebels.

## AUGUST 23

1914- Japan declared war on Germany.

1914- Swedish Parliament refused suffrage to women.

1914- Tsingtau was bombarded by the Japanese.

1916- The German merchant submarine "Deutschland" arrived in Germany from America.

1916- The United States Senate passed the Army Appropriation Bill for \$267,596,530.

1918- British airmen bombed Karlsruhe; killed 9, injured 6.

1918- The Australians took Chugues and its Valley with 4,000 prisoners.

1918- The British and French defeated the Germans on 50-mile front from the Colleur to the Allette.

1918- President Poincaré presented General Foch with the baton of a Marshal of France.

1918- The Czechoslovaks, under General Semenov, defeated the Bolsheviks at Montsevskaia Siberia.

1918- The United States and Allies drove back the Germans and captured Bray, La Bolsselle, Orillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval, and Drancourt with 2,000 prisoners.

1918- The American line west of Fismes was advanced as far as the Soissons-Reims road by United States troops.

1918- The British, advancing from the Ancre to the Somme, captured Sapignies and Behagnies; the Welsh took Mametz Woods.

1919- Archduke Joseph of Hungary resigned by order of the Supreme Council in Paris.

1920- The Polish armies in their pursuit of the Bolsheviks must not invade Russian territory beyond the frontier prescribed by the Supreme Allied Council.

1920- The Russian retreat developed into a panic under pressure of the Polish cavalry which captured 75,000 prisoners.

1921- Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia in Canada, died at Lindsay, Ont. aged 68.

1921- Panama agreed to surrender its claim to territory near Coto adjudged to Costa Rica.

1921- Emir Faisal, son of the King of the Hejaz, became King of Iraq, the new Mesopotamia Arab State.

1923- Lausanne treaty ratified by Turkey.

## AUGUST 24

1913- Esperanto Congress was opened in Switzerland and attended by representatives of twenty-three nations.

1914- The Germans captured Namur.

1916- A protocol expanding the treaty by which the United States shall establish a protectorate over Haiti was signed by representatives of the United States and Haiti.

1916- Dr. Charles G. Herbermann, American scholar, author, editor-in-chief of *The Catholic Encyclopedia* died.

1917- The Italians captured Monte Santo in the Isonzo region.

1918- The New Zealanders captured Favreuil.

1918- The British controlled the Thiepval Ridge, and captured eleven towns including Bray.

1920- Four United States air-planes which started for Nome, Alaska from Minneapolis on July 21, arrived at Nome after 55 hours' actual flying time.

1920- The Albanians gained a victory over the Serbs in the Dibra region.

1921- The giant British dirigible, R-38, collapsed and burned near the city of Hull, England, with a loss of forty-two killed, including sixteen Americans, during a final trial flight.

1921- The treaty of peace between the United States and Austria was signed in Vienna.

## AUGUST 25

1915- The Germans captured Brest-Litovsk.

1918- La Bolsselle and 17,000 German prisoners, Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger were captured by the British.

1918- French occupy entire bank of the Oise drive Germans from the plateau of

Andrimcourt, Nanpeel, and Carlepont and from west of the Allette.

1918- The Hindenburg line was crossed by the British north of the River Scarpe.

1919- The London-Paris air-service was inaugurated.

1920- President Ebert, of Germany, issued a proclamation of disarmament and warning of severe penalties in case of failure to comply.

1920- The destruction of the Bolshevik armies by the Poles was completed; 80,000 prisoners and many guns captured during the campaign.

1921- The treaty of peace between the United States and Germany was signed in Berlin.

1922- Their plane capsized off coast of India, British attempted flight around the world abandoned. See May 10.

1924- The Lausanne treaty with Turkey was ratified by France.

1924- All the treasure on the "Laurentic," sunk by German submarine in 1917, amounting to 7 million pounds, was recovered by divers.

## AUGUST 26

1914- The historic city of Louvain, Belgium center of Catholic erudition was deliberately burned by the Germans in order to terrorize the Belgians.

1916- James Thorne Harper, American publisher, died.

1918- The Hindenburg line south of Arras was smashed by the British—the Germans retreated, abandoning many towns.

1918- The French defeated the Prussians and captured Fresnoy.

1918- Hussien Ben Ali, King of Hejaz, Grand Sheriff of Mecca died.

1919- The Belgian Senate unanimously approved the Peace Treaty.

1920- Secretary of State Colby signed the proclamation promulgating the woman suffrage resolution as the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

1921- Matthias Erzberger, Vice-Chancellor and Finance Minister of Germany, was assassinated in the Black Forest.

1923- Lausanne treaty with Turkey ratified by Greece.

## AUGUST 27

1914- The converted German liner "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" was sunk by the British cruiser "Highflyer" off West Africa.

1914- The Germans captured Longwy.

1914- Austria-Hungary declared war on Japan.

1916- Italy declared war on Germany. Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary and invaded Transylvania.

1918- The French drove Germans out of Roye, Bapaume, and Montauban and entered Bapaume.

1918- The Canadians took 2,000 German prisoners on the Somme.

1920- France advised Poland to attain the best strategic military position possible until peace is signed, regardless of her ethnographical frontier.

1922- National prohibition defeated in Sweden by small margin.

1923- Many killed in religious riots in India.

1923- Owing to the assassination of five Italian members of the Commission for determining the frontiers of Albania Italy demanded indemnity and apology from Greece.

## AUGUST 28

1913- The Palace of Peace was opened at The Hague.

1914- Austria-Hungary declared war on Belgium.

1914- British achieved a naval victory over the Germans in Heligoland Bight.

1916- The United States War Department ordered 12,000 National Guardsmen to the Mexican border.

1916- Germany declared war on Roumania.

1917- Germany sent peace proposals to the United States which were rejected.

1918- The British captured Trônes Wood.

1918- In 8 weeks from July 1 the United States troops and Allies captured 102,000 German prisoners and 1,300 guns.

1918- The French captured Chaumes and Nesle and 40 villages on the Somme front.

1919- General Louis Botha, Boer leader, died at Pretoria, aged 56.

1920- Revolt against the Serbs broke out in Montenegro.

1921- Mingo miners fought State troopers on Beach Creek, West Virginia.

1921- The Greek army attacking the Turks on the Sakaria River was defeated.

## AUGUST 29

1914- Apla, German Samoa surrendered to a military force from New Zealand.

1916- General Paul von Hindenburg was appointed head of German General Staff.

1916- President Wilson signed Army and Navy Appropriation Bills and also the Philippine Bill.

1918- The British captured Glinchy and Bapaume and the French took Noyon and Morlincourt.

1918- United States and French troops drove the Germans out of Juvigny.

1918- William D. Haywood and 94 Industrial Workers of the World were sentenced to long prison terms by the United States Court in Chicago.

1920- Twelve thousand employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, of New York, went on strike for higher pay.

1920- The Navy crew representing the United States in the Olympic regatta in Brussels won the world's title.

1920- Eleven men were killed and many wounded in new riots at Belfast, Ireland.

1921- British forces killed 700 of the insurgents in Malabar, British India.

1923- An arbitration plan, union recognition and other concessions were offered by Gifford Pinchot as arbiter to avert coal strikes.

1923- To restore peace in the Ruhr valley, the German steel works owners agreed to resume operations.

1924- The Prince of Wales arrived in New York for a "vacation."

## AUGUST 30

1914- The New Zealanders took German Samoa.

1916- Venizelist revolt took place in Greece.

1916- General Carranza announced the nationalization of church property in Mexico by decree.

1916- Turkey declared war against Roumania.

1918- Bullecourt was taken by the British, who reached the Wotan line. They entered Bailleul, captured Comblès, and compelled the Germans to retreat from Flanders.

1918- United States troops took Juvigny and helped French in the capture of Chavigny and Cuffles.

1919- The Socialist National Convention opened in Chicago.

1920- Workers seized 300 metal plants at Milan, Italy to prevent lockouts.

1921- 6 persons were killed and 48 wounded in new riots in Belfast.

1924- The Prince of Wales dined with President Coolidge at the White House.

1924- Representatives of all the powers signed the Dawes plan of German reparations, and Owen D. Young took office as Agent General of Reparation Payments.

1924- W. E. Barnie, of Edinburgh was the first who swam the Firth of Forth; altho but six miles, the swim required 4 hours.

## AUGUST 31

1913- The last barrier of the Panama Canal was blown up and waters of the Pacific Ocean were admitted to the Miraflores locks.

1915- Adolphe Pégoud, French aviator, killed in aerial battle with German aviator Corporal Kandulski.

1918- Mt. Kemmel, southeast of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 German prisoners were captured by the British.

1918- The French crossed the Canal du Nord, in Somme region, and captured Chevilly.

1918- Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, twice wounded by would-be assassins.

1918- All German ships that were ordered interned in Spain were seized by order of the Spanish Government.

1918- Germans retreated from the Lys salient.

1919- Workmen were given a share in the control of the War Department's Rock Island Arsenal shops, they appointed foremen and fixed prices.

1919- The Socialist National Convention in Chicago split in two.

1919- U. S. State Department announced the signing of an arbitration agreement between the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro and the American Chamber of Commerce.

1919- Korea through her representative in Washington renounced Japanese sovereignty and appealed for recognition as an independent Government.

1920- Gabriele d'Annunzio announced the formation of a new state to be known as "the Italian regency of Quernaro," comprising the city of Fiume and several islands in the Adriatic.

1921- The Belfast riots between Orangemen and members of the Sinn Féin were suppressed by British troops.

1922- In view of instability of its finances German indemnity for 1922 was suspended by the Allied Reparations Commission.

1922- The Greek army in Asia Minor defeated by Turkish forces.

1923- Silver jubilee of Wilhelmina, Queen of The Netherlands.

1923- The Oregon Government of Mexico was recognized by the United States.

1923- Anthracite miners began strike in the United States. See August 29.

1923- After bombardment Italian troops seized Corfu. Greece appealed to League of Nations. See August 27.

1924- The two U. S. aviators reached Ice Tickle Labrador. See August 21.

## SEPTEMBER

## SEPTEMBER 1

1914- General Carranza denied the validity of United States administration at Vera Cruz.

1915- Grodno was evacuated by the Russians before German advance.

1915- Marquis Kaoru Inouye, Japanese statesman, died.

1916- The Child Labor Bill was signed by President Wilson.

1918- "Victory" flour, only 20 per cent substitute for wheat, came into use.

1918- United States troops captured Voormezele; they advanced beyond Juvigny and took 600 Germans.

1918- French advanced north of the

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Allette and captured Crecy au Mont.  
The British took Péronne.  
1918 During August British captured  
57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers),  
657 guns, 5,790 machine guns, 1,000  
trench-mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.  
1918 First motionless Sunday observed in  
New York City.  
1918 Sunday, Sept. 1 "Hero's Day" ob-  
served in honor of men who have fallen  
in battle in New York City.  
1919 The Poles took Bobruisk, Admiral  
Kolchak evacuated Omsk.  
1920 The new State of Lebanon was  
proclaimed in Beirut.  
1921 Earthquakes, fires, and tidal  
waves in Japan destroyed most of Yokohama  
and much of Tokyo and caused the  
death of about 100,000 people.  
1923 Nuremberg seized by German roy-  
alists.  
1923 Payos and Antipaxos seized by Italy.  
See August 27 and 31.  
1924 Daves reparation plan took formal  
effect.  
1924 Dr. Giuseppe Motia, ex-President  
of Switzerland, elected President of the  
League of Nations at opening of fifth  
Assembly.

## SEPTEMBER 2

1913 The Chinese Government troops  
captured Nanking.  
1914 The Russians, defeating the Aus-  
trians, took Lemberg, capital of Galicia.  
1914 Panama signed a treaty with the  
United States granting the latter control  
of the Canal and Ancón waters.  
1915 Pope Benedict XV's message an  
peace in Europe was handed to President  
Wilson by Cardinal Gibbons.  
1916 The control of the Greek postal  
and telegraph systems demanded by  
Great Britain and France was yielded by  
Constantine, King of the Greeks.  
1917 The Russians evacuated Riga.  
1918 British took Le Transloy, Dury, Cagnicourt,  
Bois-le-Bouche and Villers-au-Fols.  
1918 The British captured Quéant.  
Drocourt railway "switch-line".  
1918 United States troops drove back  
the Germans north of Soissons.  
1918 The New Zealanders captured Hap-  
pincourt from the Germans.  
1918 The Americans and French occu-  
pied Neuilly, Tenny, and Sorny.  
1918 The English and Australians drove  
the Germans out of St. Pierre-Vaast  
Wood, and took Allennes.  
1919 An unsuccessful attempt was made  
to assassinate Hussein Bushdi Pasha,  
Premier of Egypt.  
1919 King Victor Emmanuel of Italy  
gave up extensive crown properties to  
benefit peasants and former soldiers.  
1919 It was announced that French war  
losses constituted 26 per cent of the men  
mobilized 57 per cent of all men with the  
colors under 31 years of age were killed.  
1919 The Peace Conference handed the  
Austrian Peace Treaty to Chancellor  
Carl Renner.  
1920 The Bolshevik army of General  
Budennoy was annihilated in the Lem-  
berg section.  
1920 The Russian Soviet forces around  
Lemberg retired before Polish pressure.  
1921 United States troops took possession  
of the West Virginia coal fields.  
1921 Major-General Leonard Wood accepted  
appointment as Governor-General of the  
Philippines.  
1922 Anthracite coal-miners strike set-  
tled by arbitration. See March 21.  
1924 U. S. aviators reached Newfoundland.  
See Aug. 31.

## SEPTEMBER 3

1914 China protested against intrusion  
of Japanese British and German troops.  
1914 Cardinal Giacomini della Chiesa  
elected Pope, who became Benedict XV.  
1914 The French Government was  
removed from Paris to Bordeaux.  
1916 The Bulgarians started an offensive  
in the Dobruja.  
1916 A Zeppelin raider was destroyed at  
Cusley, England.  
1917 Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer, for-  
mer Russian Premier, died.  
1918 Germans fled from the Scarpe to  
the Somme. General Haig took 16,000  
prisoners.  
1918 The Czechoslovaks were recog-  
nized as a nation by the United States.  
1918 The New Zealanders captured  
Béthune.  
1919 Women's Federal Suffrage Amend-  
ment was rejected by the Virginia House  
of Delegates (61 to 21) and the Alabama  
Senate (18 to 13).  
1919 The total United States national  
debt on August 30 was \$26,596,701,648.  
1919 The New Zealand Parliament rat-  
ified the Peace Treaty.  
1920 Lithuanian detachments attacked  
Polish troops and drove them back over  
the entire Grodno-Suwalki front.  
1921 The International Davis cup will re-  
main in America another year, as Ameri-  
cans defeated the Japanese tennis  
players both at singles and doubles.  
1921 400 miners in West Virginia sur-  
rendered to the U. S. troops.  
1924 U. S. aviators reached Pitou, Nova  
Scotia and were joined by Lieut. Wade who  
resumed flight in Boston 11, replacing his  
plane wrecked August 3. See Sept. 2.  
1924 Civil war broke out near Shanghai,  
China.  
1924 Rebellion broke out in Morocco

## SEPTEMBER 4

1914 Cardinal Dominic Ferrata was ap-  
pointed Papal Secretary of State.  
1914 The United States Navigation laws  
relating to registry were suspended by  
order of the President.  
1914 The German Emperor protested  
to President Wilson against alleged viola-  
tions of the rules of war by the Allies.  
1914 The Germans entered Riga.  
1915 Martial law was proclaimed in the  
Baltian territory occupied by United  
States forces.  
1915 The Canadian liner "Hesperian,"  
for Montreal, was sunk by a mine or  
torpedo off southern coast of Ireland, with  
loss of 24 lives.  
1916 Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa,  
surrendered to the British.  
1918 The New Zealanders took Ruyau-  
court from the Germans.  
1918 The British crossed the Canal du  
Nord and pushed forward from Quéant  
to Cambrai.  
1918 The French gained northeast of  
Noyon and crossed the Vesle.  
1918 The Provisional Government of  
Omsk declared war on Germany.  
1918 A powder factory at Plauen Sax-  
ony, was blown up and only 12 women  
out of 6,500 employed escaped alive.  
1918 Lens was evacuated by the Ger-  
mans.  
1919 The Senate unanimously confirmed  
General Pershing's nomination to the  
permanent rank of General.  
1919 The National Socialist Party in  
convention at Chicago endorsed the  
Soviet Republic of Russia and condemned  
the League of Nations.  
1919 The Peace Treaty was ordered re-  
ported to the U. S. Senate by the Foreign  
Relations Committee with 4 reservations  
and 39 textual amendments, declining  
to assume any of the obligations of Article  
X, or to submit to the arbitration at the  
League any subject connected with the  
maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.  
1919 General Denikin captured Kiev.  
1920 The *Manifester* tercentenary cele-  
bration, to continue until September 11,  
began at Plymouth, England, with a histor-  
ical and literary conference participated in  
by British, Dutch, and Americans.  
1921 2,000 troops took charge of the West  
Virginia mining district and the striking  
miners gave up the fight.  
1922 The third session of the League of  
Nations opened at Geneva.  
1923 Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza, of  
Cuba, elected president of the League of  
Nations.

## SEPTEMBER 5

1914 Great Britain, France, and Russia  
signed a treaty not to make peace  
separately.  
1914 The Germans took Helms and con-  
tinued their advance toward Paris.  
1917 The manufacture of whisky in  
the United States was prohibited from  
September 8, 1917.  
1918 United States steamer "Mount  
Vernon" struck by torpedo 200 miles  
off French coast, reached port under her  
own steam, with loss of 35 men killed by  
explosion.  
1919 William C. Redfield, U. S. Secretary  
of Commerce resigned.  
1919 The actors' strike in New York City  
was settled.  
1920 General Altaro Obregón, candidate  
of the Liberal Constitutionalist party, won  
the Presidential elections in Mexico.  
1921 The second assembly of the League of  
Nations opened its sessions at Geneva, 48  
nations being represented.  
1924 Crown Prince Humbert of Italy  
started home from a visit to Argentina,  
Chile, and Uruguay.

## SEPTEMBER 6

1913 Excavations on Panama Canal  
were completed.  
1914 The First Battle of the Marne began  
and continued till September 10 the  
Germans, severely defeated, fell back to  
the Aisne.  
1914 Pope Benedict XV. was crowned.  
1918 Germans driven back on a 90-mile  
front from the Aisne to Cambrai.  
1918 The New Zealanders captured  
Maurjona.  
1918 British transport "Persie" (12,042  
tons), with 2,800 United States troops  
aboard, was torpedoed by German  
submarine 200 miles off English coast.  
No lives were lost.  
1919 The Austrian National Assembly  
voted (97 to 23) to sign the Peace Treaty.  
1919 Admiral Lord Charles Beresford  
of the British Navy died aged 73.  
1920 Jack Dempsey retained the world's  
heavyweight championship by knocking  
out Billy Miske in the 3rd round at Benton  
Harbor, Mich.  
1920 French troops took Almtsh, Asia  
Minor.  
1921 Greeks captured Angora, Turkish  
nationalist capital.  
1922 Ten thousand Greek troops cap-  
tured by Turks in Asia Minor.  
1924 U. S. aviators reached Boston after  
forced overnight stop at Brunswick,  
Maine. See Sept. 3.  
1924 League of Nations voted to call an  
arms conference to be held in June, 1925.

## SEPTEMBER 7

1914 The Germans took Maubenge.  
1916 The United States Shipping Bill,

providing for a Government-controlled  
\$50,000,000 corporation to build buy, or  
lease merchant ships, was signed by the  
President.

1916 The treaty between the United  
States and Denmark for the purchase of  
the Danish West Indian Islands for  
\$25,000,000 was ratified by the United  
States Senate.  
1917 German air-planes bombed Ameri-  
can hospitals on English coast.  
1917 The American Atlantic transport  
liner "Minnehaha" was torpedoed and  
sunk, with loss of life.  
1919 The Bolsheviks captured Tobolsk,  
capital of West Siberia.  
1920 The New York Cotton Exchange  
celebrated its 50th birthday.  
1920 Earthquake in Italy damaged Pisa,  
Spezia, and 100 other towns 500 killed,  
20,000 homeless.  
1920 The Bolsheviks recaptured Omsk.  
1920 The Polish Government sent a note  
to the League of Nations asking it to  
mediate in the Polish-Lithuanian con-  
flict.  
1921 The British cabinet invited Dr.  
Valera to send delegates to a Conference  
at Inverness Sept. 20, imposing the sole  
condition that Ireland must remain  
within the empire.  
1922 Brazilian Centennial opened at  
Rio de Janeiro.  
1922 Smyrna turned over to Allied Con-  
suls by Greece.  
1923 Anthracite miners accepted the  
Pinchot arbitration plan. See Aug. 29  
and 31.  
1924 War against the Peking Govern-  
ment was declared by General Chang of  
Manchuria.

## SEPTEMBER 8

1916 The Manila Railroad was sold to  
the Philippine Government.  
1918 United States troops captured  
Glennes.  
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amend-  
ment was ratified by the Minnesota Legis-  
lature.  
1919 General Pershing arrived in New  
York on the *Leristhan* and was presented  
by Secretary Baker with his commission as  
General, later he was given the freedom of  
the city.  
1920 The Pope interceded in behalf of  
Lord Mayor MacSwiney, of Cork, con-  
fined in Brixton Prison, London.  
1920 The movement started by the  
Italian Metal Workers' Union in seiz-  
ing factories was extended by the occu-  
pation of the light-mines at Luini by the em-  
ployees and of mines on several estates to  
Sicily, where also the farmers took posses-  
sion of lands.  
1923 Seven U. S. Navy destroyers  
grounded off California. 23 sailors lost.  
1924 U. S. Marines landed at Shanghai  
to guard foreign legations.

## SEPTEMBER 9

1915 The recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-  
Hungarian Ambassador to the United  
States was requested by the American  
Government.  
1918 Red Revolution in Russia. Five  
hundred and twelve counter-revolu-  
tionists were shot at Petrograd in  
reprisal for killing of Moses Uritsky,  
Bolshevik Commissioner, 35 land-  
owners put to death for attack on  
Premier Lenin.  
1918 British and French Consuls  
throughout Russia, controlled by Bol-  
sheviki, were imprisoned.  
1919 Cardinal Desire Mercier, Primate  
of Belgium, arrived in New York.  
1919 John Mitchell, chairman of the New  
York State Industrial Commission, died,  
aged 49.  
1919 Police strike in Boston.  
1919 An earthquake occurred in the  
Emilia district in Italy.  
1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio proclaimed  
Fiume an independent state.  
1921 Government agents seized drugs and  
alcoholic liquors valued at \$1,000,000 from  
the Greek liner *King Alexander* docked in  
Brooklyn, after a gun-fight with the crew  
in which two were killed and 14  
wounded.  
1922 Smyrna taken by Turkish cavalry.  
1922 William T. Cosgrave elected presi-  
dent of the Dail Eireann.  
1923 Council of Ambassadors advised  
Italy to accept Greek apology and inden-  
nity. Agreed to by Italy and Corfu eva-  
cuated. See Aug. 27 and 31.  
1923 Charles T. O'Brien of Boston swam English  
Channel in 16 hours 40 minutes.  
1924 24 leaders of Georgian anti-Bol-  
shevik uprising were executed.  
1924 The resignation of President Ales-  
sandrini, of Chile, was rejected, he took  
refuge at the U. S. Embassy.  
1924 U. S. aviators reached Washington,  
D. C. after over-night stop in New York.  
See Sept. 6.

## SEPTEMBER 10

1914 Mrs. Amanda Weeks, last survivor  
of those arrested at the time of the assassina-  
tion of President Lincoln died.  
1914 Turkey abrogated all extraterri-  
torial rights in other nations.  
1917 The Suffragettes lost Maine by a  
vote of 31,807 to 17,035.  
1918 The first postal air-plane trip in  
one day from Chicago to New York, 12  
hours 55 minutes net flying time, 10  
hours, 5 minutes.

1918 United States Ambassador Francis  
reported a treaty between Germany  
and Russia, requiring the expulsion of  
Allies from Russia and the payment of  
6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.  
1919 A parade of the First Division,  
headed by General Pershing, took place in  
New York City.  
1919 Successful revolution in Honduras  
forced President Bertrand to leave the  
country.  
1919 Austria signed the Peace Treaty.  
1919 The British Government proclaimed  
the suppression of the Sinn Féin or-  
ganization, the Gaelic League, the Irish  
Volunteers, and the Cumann na Muan  
Society in the City and County of Cork.  
1920 Peruvian claims to the Chilean  
provinces of Tacna and Arica which had  
remained South American peace, were  
disposed of by an agreement between  
the two countries Chile paying six million  
pounds sterling in return for Peru's re-  
novation of her rights to the disputed  
provinces. The settlement grew out of a  
conference arranged by President Wilson.  
1920 A severe earthquake shook  
place on the southern slopes of the Swiss  
and Italian Alps causing avalanches.  
1921 Mexico began the celebration of 100  
years of independence.  
1923 Irish Free State accepted into  
League of Nations.  
1924 Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold  
were sentenced to life imprisonment. See  
May 22.

## SEPTEMBER 11

1914 An Australian expedition captured  
New Guinea and the Bismarck Archi-  
pelago Protectorate.  
1916 The centenary of the Quebec bridge  
over the St. Lawrence river weighing 5,100  
tons, collapsed and fell into the river.  
1918 The British advanced to Cambrai  
and St. Quentin.  
1918 Bolsheviks, east of the Ural range,  
were defeated by Czechoslovaks and  
Siberian forces.  
1918 General Pedro A. Seay was elected  
President of Panama.  
1919 American marines landed in Hon-  
duras.  
1919 Marseilles, France, was tied up by  
strikes.  
1920 The first transcontinental air mail  
reached San Francisco.  
1920 Striking workmen occupied three  
textile establishments at Turin, Italy.  
1921 A Socialist revolt broke out in  
Trieste.  
1921 Chile agreed to arbitrate this question  
of the jurisdiction of the League of Nations  
to her dispute with Bolivia over the treaty  
of 1904.  
1921 Negotiations were completed in Paris  
whereby the estates of Archduke Frederick  
and his son, Archduke Albrecht—esti-  
mated to be worth more than \$400,000,000  
—were taken over by an American syndi-  
cate, including Charles H. Sabin, J. Leonard  
Repligie, Frank A. Munsey, Thomas J.  
Fetter and other American business  
men.  
1922 Brusa relinquished to Turkish  
Army by Allied consuls.  
1923 Parties over Ruhr occupation and  
war reparations entered into by Germany  
and France.  
1923 The Z R 1, largest dirigible yet con-  
structed, made trial trip over N. Y. City.

## SEPTEMBER 12

1914 James Ben All Haggis, financier and  
last of the "Forty-niners" died, aged 87.  
1914 Turkey was notified that the Great  
Powers would not accept the abrogation  
of treaty rights.  
1916 The Fourth Greek Army Corps was  
turned over by its commander to the  
Germans at Kavala without firing a  
shot and was sent to Germany.  
1918 The United States Army smashed  
the St. Mihiel salient, took 15,000 Ger-  
man prisoners and 60 guns and reduced the  
front by 20 miles.  
1918 The New Zealanders won Tres-  
cault Ridge, southwest of Marolles.  
1918 Eugene V. Debs was convicted by  
Federal jury in Cleveland, O., of violating  
the Espionage Act.  
1919 The Boston police strike came to an  
end.  
1919 The Canadian House of Commons  
ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany  
without reservations.  
1924 W. W. Yen elected Premier of China.

## SEPTEMBER 13

1914 The Italians entered Albania.  
1918 British advanced on Cambrai and  
beyond La Bassée.  
1918 The Lawson Air-liner carried 9 pas-  
sengers, 313 men in 167 minutes Roland  
Rollis, American aviator, climbed to  
34,200 ft.  
1919 Fire destroyed the Greenpoint,  
Brooklyn plant of the Standard Oil Co.,  
damage \$5,000,000.  
1920 Belgium ratified military pact  
with France.  
1922 Smyrna destroyed by fire 1,000  
persons killed.  
1923 Spanish troops revolted against  
Cabinet over conduct of Morocco war.

## SEPTEMBER 14

1913 Professor Malladra registered a  
temperature of 626° F. in a descent at  
1,200 feet into the crater of Mt. Vesuvius.



- 1914 The Allies crossed the Aisne near Soissons  
 1915 State-wide prohibition voted in South Carolina.  
 1916 The third line of German defenses north of the Somme was broken by the British, armored tanks being used  
 1917 The United States Department of State exposed Swedish-German intrigues in Mexico  
 1918 A peace discussion was proposed by Austria  
 1919 Two hundred and fifty prominent Americans headed by W. H. Taft appealed to the Senate to ratify the treaty.  
 1919 D'Annunzio and his troops made an unopposed raid on Fiume.  
 1920 By votes of 216 to 11 in the House and 33 to 0 in the Senate the Connecticut legislature ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment  
 1921 John Bassett Moore, of New York, was elected one of the eleven Judges of the League of Nations' International Court of Justice  
 1923 King Alfonso accepted resignation of Spanish Cabinet and requested General Rivera to form a government.  
 1923 Allan Gerbault reached New York having sailed from France in a 35-foot sloop

## SEPTEMBER 15

- 1914 The German cruiser "Hela" was sunk by British submarine.  
 1914 United States troops were ordered to withdraw from Vera Cruz.  
 1914 The United States signed peace treaties with Great Britain, France, Spain and China  
 1915 The British House of Commons voted \$1,250,000,000 war credit.  
 1916 British Columbia adopted prohibition.  
 1916 The New Zealanders captured Fiers  
 1917 Russia was proclaimed a Republic.  
 1918 The United States troops captured 200 cannon in St. Mihiel region  
 1918 British steamship "Galway Castle" sank by German submarine 120 lost, of whom 90 were women and children  
 1919 The U. S. Senate began the formal consideration of the Peace Treaty in open session, this being the first event of the kind in the history of the country  
 1919 Storm in the Gulf of Mexico killed 500 rendered 4,000 homeless, and did \$4,000,000 damage  
 1919 D'Annunzio occupied Fiume and proclaimed its union with Italy. The Allies left the city  
 1920 The Yugoslav Parliament ratified the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria  
 1920 Kovel, in Volhynia, was occupied by the Poles.  
 1922 Railway-shop strike ended on three important American railways See July.  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached Chicago after over-night stop at Dayton See Sept 9

## SEPTEMBER 16

- 1914 The Russians, under General Rennenkampf, retired from East Prussia.  
 1915 The Russian Duma was prorogued by Czar.  
 1916 Villa, Mexican bandit, attacked Chihuahua, Mexico, but was driven from the city by Federal troops  
 1918 The British crossed the St. Quentin Canal and took 6,000 prisoners  
 1918 Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, were defeated by Serbs, who took 4,000 prisoners and 50 guns  
 1918 Jewish Day of Atonement turned into day of rejoicing because Jerusalem was captured from the Turks  
 1919 President Wilson signed the bill incorporating the American Legion  
 1919 Kemal Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, set up a Nationalist Government in Asia Minor  
 1919 The Poles occupied Borisoff  
 1920 An explosion caused by a bomb took place in front of U. S. Assay Office, New York City. Thirty persons were killed and two hundred injured  
 1920 President Deschanel of France presented his resignation  
 1920 Egerton Castle, British novelist and swordsman died aged 62  
 1922 Dardanelles occupied by British troops to hold the Straits against the Turkish army  
 1923 The Ku Klux Klan, Governor Walton of Oklahoma declared martial law in Oklahoma city and county

## SEPTEMBER 17

- 1913 Turkey signed treaty of peace with Bulgaria.  
 1915 The United States accorded formal recognition to the new Haitian Government headed by President Darignave.  
 1916 Seth Low, American educator, former Mayor of New York City, died  
 1917 Giuseppe Vitale, master violinist, died  
 1918 Germans burned towns in the Moselle region  
 1918 The Allies took Gradeshnitz, Macedonia, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns  
 1918 John Cardinal Farley, American prelate died  
 1919 The Italian Government began a blockade of Fiume.  
 1920 Twenty-six nations deposited ratifications of the League of Nations in Paris Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India), Cuba, Czechoslo-

- via France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes), Liberia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Uruguay, and Germany  
 1920 For the first time since its organization, the Council of the League of Nations was asked to arbitrate between two nations in an endeavor to avoid war, the nations in question being Poland and Lithuania  
 1921 The German Reichsrat ratified the peace treaty with the United States  
 1922 Turkey demanded Allied evacuation of the Dardanelles  
 1922 "Talking motion pictures" exhibited in Berlin  
 1923 Destructive fire at Berkeley, Calif., caused many deaths and \$10,000,000 damages  
 1923 Unauthorized pressmen's strike stopped all newspapers in N. Y. City, cooperative paper brought out on succeeding days  
 1924 Tiflis retaken by the Red Army and 600 leading citizens executed for sedition

## SEPTEMBER 18

- 1914 King George of England signed the Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills  
 1915 The city of Vilna, Russia, fell before German advance  
 1916 Franco-Russian troops captured Forlona, Greece  
 1916 Belgium protested to the United States Department of State against the German forced loan of \$200,000,000 from Belgian bankers  
 1918 British took Epéhy, Pezières Fresnoy, and Guichy Wood and 6,000 German prisoners.  
 1918 Franco-Serb forces crossed Gradeshnitz and took 4,000 Austrian prisoners.  
 1918 The United States troops and tanks in St. Mihiel region attacked and captured Noussard, Pommès, La Marche, and Binney from the Germans  
 1918 The United States rejected the Austro-Hungarian peace proposal  
 1918 A record altitude flight of 28,900 feet was made by Captain E. W. Schroeder near Dayton, Ohio  
 1919 Congress in joint session gave thanks to General Pershing in person  
 1919 Roland Rohlf, American aviator, broke all altitude records by climbing to 34,010 ft. in a Curtiss Wasp triplane  
 1919 The Poles drove the Bolsheviks to the northern bank of the Dnieper river on the Ukrainian front the Bolsheviks drove back General Petliura  
 1920 Thirty thousand workmen occupied the factories at Terni, in southern Italy  
 1920 Finland and Sweden agreed to accept the intervention of the League of Nations for the settlement of the dispute between them as to the possession of the Åland Islands  
 1920 Polish successes along a front of 240 miles  
 1921 Maintenance cost of the United States forces of occupation in the Rhineland was \$278,067,000, according to figures made public by the Reparations Commission in Paris of France 230,485,470 French francs of England, £62,881,298 of Belgium, 378,731,390 Belgian francs and of Italy, 15,207,717 French francs  
 1922 Hungary, admitted to membership in the League of Nations  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached Muskogee after over-night stop at Omaha See Sept 17

## SEPTEMBER 19

- 1918 In Palestine General Allenby attacked Turks, broke through Hafat and took 3,000 prisoners  
 1918 British evacuated Baku, withdrawing to Persian base  
 1919 At Chicago 15,000 carpenters on strike since July 18 won their strike for \$1.00 per hour, the highest wages paid carpenters in the United States  
 1919 The Australian House ratified the peace treaty and the defensive alliance  
 1919 In Paris the Peace Treaty was handed by the Allies to Bulgaria  
 1920 Poland and Lithuania agreed to suspend all hostilities, pending an inquiry into the issues at stake by the Council of the League of Nations  
 1921 William T. Tilden retained the tennis championship by defeating Wallace F. Johnson  
 1922 Soldiers' Bonns bill, passed by the Senate 47 to 22 by the House 333 to 70, vetoed by President Harding  
 1923 W. T. Cosgrove re-elected president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

## SEPTEMBER 20

- 1913 The United States, Panama, and Guatemala signed treaties for world peace.  
 1914 The British gunboat "Pegasus" was disabled, by the German cruiser "Königsberg."  
 1915 The Panama Canal was closed by slides of the Gallard (Culebra) Cut  
 1917 The central span of Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence river was successfully placed.  
 1918 The British bombed German poison-gas and airplane factories, at Mannheim, the Dattmer works, at Stuttgart railway at Frankfurt, and the docks at Karlsruhe

- 1918 An Austrian submarine boat sank French submarine "Circe," the second officer being the sole survivor  
 1921 The Peking Union Medical College, erected by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation at a cost of \$8,000,000 was dedicated  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached El Paso after over-night stop at Dallas See Sept 18

## SEPTEMBER 21

- 1914 The Germans retired to Noron  
 1915 Anthony Comstock, American suppressor of vice in the United States, died  
 1916 The Americans were 10 miles from Metz and Verdun  
 1918 Serbians, advancing 5 miles east of Monastir, occupied 10 villages.  
 1918 General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced that 1,750,000 United States troops had been sent abroad  
 1918 Serbian forces advance on Ceben  
 1918 In Palestine General Allenby advanced beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners and 120 guns.  
 1918 Boston closed the public schools on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic  
 1918 Ship-building construction Allied and neutral August, 1914 to September 1, 1918, 14,247,825 tons total enemy tonnage captured to end of 1917, 3,795,000 tons  
 1919 D'Annunzio, holding Fiume with 20,000 men, refused to surrender or evacuate the city  
 1920 The Connecticut Legislature again ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment  
 1920 The New York Assembly by 90 to 45, for the second time expelled three of the five Socialist members who were expelled at the last session but had been reelected  
 1920 The peace negotiations between Lithuania and Poland were broken off.  
 1920 The Russian Polish peace conference was formally opened at Riga  
 1921 1,000 were killed and 4,000 injured by the explosion of a chemical plant at Oppau on the Rhine  
 1922 British rejected Turkish ultimatum  
 1922 Ezine seized by Turks  
 1923 Charter of striking pressmen revoked and N. Y. City newspapers all published See Sept 17

## SEPTEMBER 22

- 1914 The British cruisers "Aboukir," "Cressy," and "Hogue" were sunk in the North Sea by German submarine attack while going to one another's aid  
 1916 William Page Andrews, American author, died  
 1918 The Allies took 185,000 prisoners in August and September. The enemy casualties during the same period estimated at 600,000 men  
 1919 The great steel strike began.  
 1919 Germany rejected the clause of its new Constitution establishing union with Austria  
 1919 Italy asked the Allies to expel D'Annunzio from Fiume with a force containing no Italians  
 1920 Hostilities between the Poles and the Lithuanians were resumed.  
 1920 Polish forces began an offensive in the region of Grodno, on the northeast Polish front  
 1921 Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania were admitted to membership in the League of Nations.  
 1921 A Moslem kingdom was proclaimed in Kumaramputhr, British India. British troops defeated Indian rebels at Karatakundu  
 1924 U. S. aviators reached San Diego See Sept 20

## SEPTEMBER 23

- 1914 Villa declared war on General Carranza, and the provinces, Chihuahua, Sonora, Zacatecas, and part of Coahuila joined his revolt  
 1914 The first British air-raid in Germany was made on Düsseldorf  
 1915 Greece mobilized in reply to Bulgarian mobilization  
 1918 In Macedonia French cavalry captured Prilep, northeast of Monastir  
 1918 British cavalry captured Aere; Arab Allies took Malan total number of prisoners taken, 25,000  
 1919 Premier Paderewski of Poland appeared before the Supreme Council and claimed Galicia for Poland  
 1920 Alexandre Millerand, by a vote of 692 in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, was elected President of France, to succeed Paul Deschanel resigned  
 1921 The Council of Ambassadors notified Hungary that she must withdraw from Burgenland (West Hungary) awarded by treaty to Austria, or he expelled  
 1921 Belfast shopkeepers began a retaliatory boycott of goods from the south of Ireland  
 1921 The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on treaties with the Central Powers  
 1922 Battle fought between Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik forces in Eastern Siberia

## SEPTEMBER 24

- 1914 The Dominion of Canada sent 32,000 troops to Great Britain  
 1914 President Wilson invested by the Russians  
 1922 President Wilson announced to the State Department that he would not carry

out the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act instructing him to give notice to foreign governments that they must terminate certain sections of commercial treaties which conflict with the Act. The President held that Congress is without the Constitutional power to direct the Executive to abrogate parts of treaties  
 1920 Georges Leygues was chosen Prime Minister of France by the new President, Alexandre Millerand

## SEPTEMBER 25

- 1915 The Entente Allies began a drive on the Western front, the French carrying positions in the Champagne and the British positions north of Ypres, which were lost by counter-attack  
 1917 British continued their drive against the Germans on the Meuse Road.  
 1917 The High Court of Impeachment of Texas removed James E. Ferguson as Governor of Texas Lieutenant-Governor William P. Hobby assumed the office  
 1918 United States long-range guns bombarded Metz.  
 1918 The Bulgarians retreated along the entire Macedonian (130-mile) front. The Italians took Topolichani.  
 1918 General Allenby's forces in Palestine captured 40,000 prisoners and 265 guns  
 1920 Jacob F. Schiff, banker and philanthropist, died in New York, aged 73  
 1922 Erenkeul, Asia Minor, occupied by Turkish forces  
 1923 Oklahoma House of Legislature forbidden to assemble by militia See Sept 16

## SEPTEMBER 26

- 1913 Water was first admitted to the Gatun Canal Locks, at Panama  
 1913 The first boat passed through the Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal  
 1916 British and French troops captured Combes and Thiéval.  
 1918 United States troops advanced between Argonne Forest and Verdun; took 12 towns and 5,000 prisoner  
 1918 British occupied Amman, Palestine and with the aid of Arab Allies surrounded Fourth Turkish Army of 25,000, Serbs captured Veles  
 1918 British captured Strumitza.  
 1918 In English Channel, Naval patrol boat "Tampa" torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, with all on board (118)  
 1918 A radio station connecting England and the United States was established at Annapolis, Md.  
 1919 John D. Rockefeller gave \$20,000,000 to aid medical education in the United States  
 1919 Viscount Grey, new British Ambassador, arrived in New York.  
 1919 General railroad strike began in Great Britain See Oct 5  
 1920 Riots led by Korean students against the Japanese took place in Gensan, Korea, 25 persons being killed  
 1922 The Riot Act was read in Belfast, and the special constabulary restored  
 1922 Martial law proclaimed in Athens.

## SEPTEMBER 27

- 1913 Twenty thousand Ulster men protested against Irish Home Rule.  
 1914 Martial law proclaimed in Holland  
 1914 General Botha successfully invaded German Southwest Africa.  
 1918 On Cambrai front the British took Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger. The Canadian Division attained the Donai-Cambrai road  
 1918 United States forces took Charpentry, Very, and Eplonville.  
 1918 General Allenby captured 5,000 Turkish prisoners and 350 guns, and occupied Thieria, Semakli, and Es-Samra  
 1918 Bulgaria sought an armistice from the British Headquarters General Franchet d'Espèrey, Commander of Allied Armies in Macedonia, telegraphed the French Government that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates  
 1918 The Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign was opened by the President  
 1919 A contract was signed between New York and New Jersey for the construction of a vehicular tunnel from Canal St., Manhattan to Twelfth St., Jersey City, under the Hudson  
 1919 The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee voted to put women on the National Committee  
 1919 Luxemburg voted to remain a Grand Duchy, and to have a customs union with France  
 1919 The British forces evacuated Archangel  
 1919 Adellina Patti (Baroness Cederström), famous singer, died in Wales aged 76  
 1920 The Poles captured Grodno, Western Russia  
 1920 Sadi Lecointe won for France the permanent possession of the Gordon Bennett aeroplane trophy in the first great international air-race since the war, held at Etampes France. Lecointe flew the course of 186 1/2 miles in 1 hour, 6 minutes 17 1/2 seconds  
 1920 Striking metal-workers of Italy accepted the agreement signed at Rome at the instance of the Government  
 1922 King Constantine of Greece abdicated in favor of his son George  
 1923 Oklahoma Legislature appealed to

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Federal Court for an injunction to restrain the National Guard from hindering its sessions (See Sept 25.) The Supreme Court of Oklahoma ruled that proposed election to vote on constitutional amendments was valid.

#### SEPTEMBER 28

- 1914: Japanese and British attacked German outer defenses of Tsingtau.  
1914 The Albanian Senate elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, a Turk, as ruler.  
1915 By an internal explosion the Italian battleship "Benedetto Brin" was blown up in Brindisi Harbor, with loss of Rear Admiral de Cerin and 300 of the crew.  
1917: The British defeated the Turks at Romdile on Euphrates.  
1918 The British crossed the Sebeldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai railroad, captured Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaine and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. On the Aisne the French captured Ft. Malmaison, Somme-Py, Jouy, and Alzi. The Canadians captured Rallencourt and Sally.  
1919 Eruption of Mauna Loa on Hilo Island, Hawaii.  
1921 Lieutenant John A. MacReady, United States Air Service, made a new altitude record of 40,800 feet at Dayton, Ohio.  
1924: U S aviators reached Seattle, completing their flight of 26,000 miles around the world, elapsed time, 176 days.

total flying time, 365 hrs., 11 min. See Sept 20 and April 6

#### SEPTEMBER 29

- 1914 The Germans looted Aotwerp.  
1914 The Princess Patricia Regiment of Canada Light Infantry sailed from Montreal.  
1915 A wireless telephone conversation over 4,900 miles was carried on between Arlington, Va., and Honolulu.  
1916 The Italian Great Provisional Government was formed at Salonika.  
1918: The Bulgarians laid down their arms.  
1918: An English Division swam the St. Quentin Canal, pierced the Hindenburg line north of Bellefleur, captured 4,200 prisoners of whom 1,000 were taken to Bellefleur. Tucoel, 70 cannon and over 1,000 machine-guns, British casualties, 800.  
1918 The French took Killyon, Romalo, and Montgoyeur-Vesle. The Italians, north of the Aisne captured snipir.  
1918 10,000 Turks surrendered to British at Zila Station Palestine.  
1918 The New Zealanders took Welsh Ridge and captured La Vaqueurle.  
1919 Spanish forces routed Ralsull in Morocco.  
1920 Diplomatic relations between Germany and France were renewed.  
1920: General Wrangel made prisoners of nearly twenty thousand Bolsheviks near Alexandrovsk.  
1920 The Poles lost a battle near Zaslav took 2,000 prisoners. Ukrainian troops oper-

- ating east of the Zhurich River took two cities and 3,000 prisoners.  
1920 The head of the Soviet delegation in the peace negotiations at Riga received instructions from Moscow to accept all the conditions laid down by Poland for peace excepting those compelling Russia to disarm.  
1922 Railway-shop strike ended. See July.  
1923 Fourth session of the League of Nations adjourned.  
1923 Indemnity of 50,000,000 lire paid by Greece to Italy. See Sept 8.

#### SEPTEMBER 30

- 1917 Isaac N. Seligman, American financier, died.  
1918 Drawing of draft numbers began for second draft, the President drawing No. 322 as first number.  
1918 Belgians captured Roulers and 300 guns. British took Gheluwe and 97 guns.  
1918 The French captured one half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners.  
1918 In the St. Quentin sector British took Thorigny, Le Tronquay, and Gonoelleu.  
1918 On Verdun front 18 United States airplanes fought 25 German Fokkers and brought down 7 without losing one.  
1918 The American steamship "Ticonderoga" was torpedoed by a German submarine in mid-Atlantic and its lifeboats were shelled to en effort to drown the survivors. Loss of life, 213.

## OCTOBER

#### OCTOBER 1

- 1013 Water was turned into the Culebra Cut, Panama Canal.  
1914 United States signed treaty of Peace with Russia.  
1914 United States agreed with Great Britain that no goods should be reshipped from Holland to Germany. Holland also agreed.  
1916 Emiliano Chamorro was elected President of Nicaragua.  
1917 The New Zealanders captured Gravenstafel and Abraham Heights.  
1918 British forces under Gen. Allenby captured Damascus and 7,000 Turks.  
1918 British captured Leveleges, and supported by the Canadians, Provillie and Tillay, and drove enemy south of Le Catelet.  
1918 150,000 American College students were mustered into Students Army Training Corps at more than 500 colleges and universities.  
1918 French cavalry entered St. Quentin on the heels of the retreating Germans, who set Cambrai in flames.  
1918 The French captured 13,000 German prisoners in five days (Sept 26-30) between the Sulpie and the Argonne.  
1918 United States troops pushed back the Germans in Argonne region.  
1918 2,447 saloons closed at midnight in Greater New York.  
1918 Franz Hinfelen, German naval captain, sent to Atlanta Penitentiary, to begin sentence of 18 months imprisonment for treason to the United States.  
1918 The British under Gen. Plumer crossed the Ley and took Comines.  
1918 Field-Marshal Haig announced that during September the British forces took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine-guns, total captures August and September 123,018 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.  
1918 The announcement was made that in five days (Sept 26-30) United States airplanes brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.  
1918 14,000 new cases of Spanish influenza were reported to Surgeon-General Gorgas to 24 hours ending at noon.  
1919 Professor J. F. Genung, American author, died, aged 69.  
1919 The Australian Senate ratified the Peace Treaty.  
1920 Arturo Alessandri, omolee of the Liberal Alliance, was declared President of Chile by the Court of Honor which had been considering his claims to the Presidency and those of the opposition candidate since June 25.  
1920: Virtually all of the Fourth Bolshevik Army was captured by the Poles, and all the staff was taken except the commando general and the chief of staff. Prisoners numbered 26,650 with many machine, light and heavy field guns.  
1920: General Wrangel captured Charkof, an important city in southern Russia.  
1922 Truce declared in Asia Minor by order of Mustafa Kemal.  
1923 Balloting on constitutional amendments to Oklahoma was held without bloodshed. See Sept 30.  
1923 Russia adopted the Gregorian Calendar, dropping 13 days from its records.

#### OCTOBER 2

- 1013 Floods in southern Texas caused loss of life and much property.  
1918 Serbians entered Nish.  
1918 In the Cambrai sector New Zealand, English and Scottish troops drove the Germans from Crevecoeur and Humilly.  
1918 The British occupied Damascus. Australian troops, northeast of the city, captured a Turkish column.

- 1918 United States (New York) troops continued driving the Germans back in the Argonne Forest.  
1918 The French captured Challerange Junction northwest of Reims took Cormley, and attained the Aisne Canal, taking 2,800 prisoners. In the center they captured Louvre.  
1918 The Italians bombarded town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.  
1919 The King and Queen of Belgium, and heir apparent arrived in New York.  
1919 The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the German Peace Treaty (372 to 53) and unanimously ratified the Franco-American and Franco-British treaties.  
1920 In September, 85,394 immigrants landed at Ellis Island New York breaking all monthly records since the war.  
1920 Thirty million people in China were reported to be suffering from food shortage, the famine resulting in a thousand deaths daily.  
1920 The Poles and Lithuanians reached a temporary agreement at Suwalki and military operations ceased.  
1920: The French Federation of Labor denounced the Moscow Internationale.  
1921: William II of Wurtemberg, who abdicated November, 1918, died in his 74th year.

#### OCTOBER 3

- 1914 The Turkish Ambassador to the United States Rustem Bey, left Washington because of official dissatisfaction with his published views on American affairs.  
1918 The United States troops in the Argonne sector captured 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine-guns, 100 anti-tank guns thousands of shells hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition.  
1918 British troops arrived to Lens and Armentieres and were within 7 miles of Lille.  
1918 The Greeks entered Drama, Bulgarians carried off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock, contrary to the terms of the armistice.  
1919 The National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany.  
1920 The Poles on the northern front defeated 16 Russian Bolshevik divisions.  
1922 The first woman U. S. senator, Mrs. Rebecca Lathimer Felton, was appointed by the Governor of Georgia.  
1922 Peace negotiations between Allies, Greece and Turkey started.  
1923 German Cabinet resigned.  
1924 Musselin resigned as King of Hedjaz and as Caliph of the Moslems.  
1924 An airplane carried by dirigible at Dayton, Ohio, was released, and flew off under its own power.

#### OCTOBER 4

- 1914: Essad Pasha made President of Albania.  
1915 Russia declared war on Bulgaria.  
1917 The British captured entire crest of Ridge east of Ypres.  
1918 Eight United States air-planes attacked squadron of 25 German planes bringing down 5 German air-planes with loss of 1 American.  
1919 State riots at Gary Ind. Eleven companies of State militia were called out.  
1920 New successors of General Wrangel to the region of Novok Novoska where 15,000 prisoners were taken with many guns.  
1921 Demonstration by unemployed held in London.  
1921 Hungary withdrew from Burgenland (West Hungary), and the territory was formally taken over by Austria.

- 1922 Independence of Austria recognized and loan granted by England, France, and Italy.  
1923 Political riots in Portugal marked a new revolution.

#### OCTOBER 5

- 1915 The German Government disavowed the act of the submarine commander who sank the "Arabic."  
1915 The Greek Government invited the Entente Allies to land forces at Salonika.  
1917 Peru voted to break diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the German minister.  
1918 Germans set fire to Douai.  
1918 American troops attacked the Germans between the Meuse and the Argonne and drove them back, advancing 2 miles.  
1918 The British captured Beaufort and Mootbrehain, north of St. Quentin, taking 1,000 prisoners.  
1918 The French crossed Aisne Canal at several points, took the heights beyond Reims, and captured Fort Brimart.  
1918 All Austrians and Germans were ordered to leave Bulgaria within a month.  
1918 King Ferdinand abdicated Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.  
1918 The German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, to Reichstag proposed an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.  
1918 King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, ordered demobilization of Bulgarian army.  
1919 Belgian royal family visited Boston.  
1919 The British railway strike ended. See Sept 26.  
1919 Germany ordered her troops to evacuate the Baltic regions.  
1921: Major Gen. Leonard Wood retired from the Army, and the Senate confirmed his appointment as Governor General of the Philippines.  
1923 Tsoai Kun, leader of northern China militarists, elected president of China.

#### OCTOBER 6

- 1913: Yuan Shih-kai elected first President of China. Japan and Russia recognized the Republic.  
1915 Austro-German invasion of Serbia began.  
1915 The Russian, French, British, Italian, and Serbian Ministers Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria asked for their passports.  
1918 In the Champagne region the Germans continued to retreat. French captured the heights of Nogent L'Abbesse and occupied Pommale.  
1918 United States troops captured St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners including 48 officers and crossed the Sebeldt Canal.  
1918 The British reached the Haute-Deurle Canal Line. The Germans continued their retreat between Lens and Armentieres, evacuating Le Catenu.  
1918 Italian capture of Soupir. British entered Fresno, south of Cambrai.  
1918 The German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through the Swiss Government sent note to President Wilson requesting him to secure restoration of peace, to acquiesce in the restoration of request and let the them to send plenipotentiaries.  
1918 Franco-American troops crossed the Aisne.  
1918 Italians captured Dibra.  
1918 Serbians entered Vranje.  
1918 In Albania the Italians reached Landa.  
1918 The armed mercantile cruiser "Otranto" collided with steamship "Relshim" off Scottish coast and sank.  
1918 United States soldiers lost.  
1918 Major-General Charles Augustus

- 1918 Damaseus was surrounded by the British.  
1918 Germany threatened to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot-guns. Secretary of State Lansing warned Germany that to such event reprisals would be taken on German prisoners in United States.  
1918 Bulgaria signed armistice, by the terms of which she had to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize her army and surrender all means of transportation giving free passage across her territory and a right to occupy strategic points.  
1918 Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeded Count George F. von Hertling as German Chancellor.  
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by the Utah House of Representatives.  
1919 In Siberia, Russians fogged captured American soldiers.  
1919 D'Annunzio in Fiume proclaimed a state of war with Yugoslavia.  
1920 Polish forces captured Lida, an important town south of Vilna, and Pinsk, a fortified city east of Brest-Litovsk.  
1920 Lithuania accepted the invitation of Poland to send delegates immediately to Suwalki for a peace conference.  
1922 Turkey evacuated the Dardanelles.  
1922 Third session of the League of Nations ended.  
1923 By proclamation, Governor Walton of Oklahoma forbade the proposed voting of October 1st. See Sept 27.

#### OCTOBER 7

- 1915 John Bishop Putnam, American publisher, died.  
1915 In the British House of Lords Lord Bryce declared that from May, 1915, 800,000 Armenians had been slain by Turks in Asia Minor.  
1917 Uruguay broke diplomatic relations with Germany.  
1918 French drove the Germans north-east of Reims, and took Berry-au-Bac and St. Masmes.  
1918 United States troops struck German left wing in the Argonne.  
1918 Germans set Leon on fire.  
1918 United States troops drove enemy out of Chatelet Chéhery.  
1918 British and United States troops captured Beaugard and Premoot.  
1918 French, Scottish, and Welsh took the village of Serail.  
1918 United States troops took Cornay.  
1918 Mallencourt was captured by the British and Welsh New Zealanders captured Esces. The British took Fresnoles-Moutaubou and Neuville.  
1918 British and French penetrated the Hindenburg line, south of Cambrai.  
1918 The Italians captured Ebassan, Albania.  
1918 23,796 new cases of influenza were reported in American training camps; 4,532 cases of pneumonia.  
1919 About 18,000 marine workers of the port of New York struck for \$1 an hour.  
1919 Henry Mills Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine since 1869, died, aged 82.  
1919 Italy ratified the German and Austro-Peace Treaties by decree.  
1920 Turkish Nationalists seized Konieh in Asia Minor.  
1920 Norway adopted national prohibition, but excluded from it all wines and beers.  
1922 Greeks started evacuation of Thrace.  
1924 U S dirigible Shenandoah left Lakehurst N. J. on overland trip to Washington State.  
1913 Mexican Constitutionalists executed General Alvarez and his staff, after having captured Torreon.  
1914 Germans entered Antwerp.  
1914 Dr. Simon Flexner proves existence of the germ of infantile paralysis.  
1914 First Canadian Contingent troops reached Southampton.  
1918 Serbians took Leskovatz and 3,000 prisoners.  
1918 The Italian fleet, with United States submarines and French and British destroyers destroyed the Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.  
1918 British entered Beirut.  
1918 The New Zealanders captured Escein and Esnes.  
1918 The President of the United States informed the German Chancellor that so long as German or Austrian armies are

on Allied soil, he can not propose an armistice.

1919. The U. S. Senate passed a bill for the enforcement of war-time and constitutional prohibition, condemning any beverage with an alcoholic content of more than one half per cent.

1919. Forty-seven aeroplanes left Mineola, L. I., in an army coast to coast race, a number of contestants leaving San Francisco simultaneously.

1919. In Bulgaria M. Stamboullsky, leader of the peasants and Agrarians, formed a cabinet of Agrarians and Socialists.

1920. The International Communications Conference began in Washington.

1920. Hungary ordered the expulsion of all Jews who had arrived since 1914.

1921. Chancellor Striker, of Mississippi, fined 84 insurance companies \$9,500,000 for violating the State anti-trust laws.

1921. Irish peace delegates arrived in London.

1921. The Russian Soviet Council of Commissars decided to create a state bank which will be authorized to make loans, afford credit facilities, develop industries, agriculture, and trade, and control circulation and exchange. The bank will be capitalized at three trillion rubles.

1924. Mexico and Japan signed a treaty of commerce.

1924. Shenandoah reached Ft. Worth, Texas See Oct 7.

## OCTOBER 9

1913. The Uranium liner, "Volturno," burned at sea. 136 killed 526 saved.

1917. Hussein Kemal, Sultan of Egypt, died.

1918. United States aero-bombing expedition dropped 32 tons of explosives on German cantonments between Waville and Danville, they destroyed 12 enemy planes and brought down 5 German machines and balloons.

1918. United States troops broke through German defenses on both sides of the Meuse and cleared Argonne wood.

1918. Serbians reached Gorizia.

1918. British captured Cambrai, which retreating Germans set on fire.

1918. The New Zealanders took Long-sart.

1919. In Italy a woman lawyer appeared in a case for the first time, in Ancona.

1920. The International Bank of Cuba provisionally suspended payment.

1920. Train wrecked at Houilles, near Paris, France (40 killed, 100 injured) and on the Venice-Bologna line in Italy (23 killed).

1921. Eighteen people died when the Laird liner "Rowan" sank after a collision.

## OCTOBER 10

1913. Water entered Culebra Cut, Panama Canal.

1913. Yuan Shih-kai was inaugurated President of China.

1914. King Charles I. of Rumania died.

1916. Otto deposed King of Bavaria, died.

1918. British captured Le Cateau and Rouvray.

1918. United States troops took Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, and St. Souplet.

1918. The Irish mail steamer "Leinster," with 687 passengers and 75 of crew, was torpedoed in Irish Sea by a German submarine; 480 lives lost.

1918. United States extended a further credit to Belgium of \$5,000,000.

1918. Hsu Shi Chang was inaugurated as President of China.

1919. The United States House of Representatives adopted (231 to 70) the Prohibition Enforcement Bill. See October 8.

1919. King George signed the Peace Treaty.

1919. German troops attacked the Letts near Riga.

1920. President Menocal of Cuba issued a decree proclaiming a moratorium effective on Cuban banks until December 1.

1920. Insurrectionists under General Zeligonski occupied Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, in protest against peace delegates that the Vilna district should be included in Lithuanian Territory. The insurgents contend that the Vilna and Rodna districts rightly belong to Poland.

1924. Shenandoah reached San Diego, Calif. See Oct 8.

## OCTOBER 11

1915. The Bulgarians invaded Serbia.

1917. Under the Espionage Act Daniel H. Wallace, of Chicago, convicted of treasonable utterances in Davenport, Iowa, was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

1918. The Germans in retreat east of St. Quentin were pursued by the French, who captured ten villages, then crossing the Aisne occupied Pargnan and Beaurieux and took Termes and Grandpre railroad station.

1918. The British drove Germans out of Turry (on Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and the village of Briniste between the Scarpe and Querey-Motte. They took the villages of Salliyen-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izelyos-Equerchin Droecourt, and Neuquillers.

1918. Archibald M. Willard, American painter, "Spirit of '76" died.

1918. Austria notified Germany that she would accept President Wilson's terms for peace.

1918. The New Zealanders captured Beaurieux, Fontaine, Viesse, Blastre.

1919. In the Army coast to coast aeroplane race Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard was the

first to finish, reaching San Francisco in 3 days, 3 hours, and 37 minutes, actual flying time, 25 hours for 2701 miles. Lieut. E. C. Kiel and Major Carl Spatz reached Mineola from San Francisco.

1919. The French Senate ratified the German Peace Treaty (217 to 0), also the Franco-American and Franco-British Defensive Treaties.

1919. The Germans drove the Letts out of Riga and bombarded it.

1920. Mutinous Bolshevik sailors deposed Admiral Raskolnikov, head of the Soviet Baltic Fleet.

1923. The Oklahoma Legislature assembled in special sessions. See Sept 27.

## OCTOBER 12

1915. Edith Cavell, English nurse head of the Surgical Institute at Brussels, was shot by the Germans.

1917. The Catskill Aqueduct (Ashokan Water Supply) was opened in New York City.

1917. German troops occupied island of Oesel, in the gulf of Riga.

1918. The British captured Hamel, Montigny, Harnes and Anany.

1918. United States troops captured Conseroye Woods and Molleville Farm from the Germans, and stood before St. Juvin and Cumel. They defeated seven German divisions, captured 10,000 prisoners, and took St. Mihel, Thiaucourt, and other towns.

1918. United States transport "Amphion" defeated a German submarine in a running fight in the North Atlantic, 800 miles off the American coast.

1918. Serbians captured Nish.

1918. Japanese troops arrived at Irkutsk.

1918. The German Government announced that it accepted the principle of President Wilson's terms for peace.

1918. The New Zealanders drove back the Germans and crossed the Selle River.

1919. Kijuro Shidehara, former vice-Foreign Minister, was appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

1919. Fifty thousand Letts landed at Lithau to defend Riga. Allies established blockade.

1919. Austrian battleship "Franz Joseph" was sunk in a storm off Dalmatia.

1920. A preliminary peace treaty and armistice was signed by the Polish and Russian peace delegates at Riga, to become effective at midnight October 13.

1920. Ukrainian insurgents occupied Kiev.

1924. The German dirigible, Z. R. 3, left Friedrichshafen on its transatlantic voyage to be delivered to the U. S. Government.

## OCTOBER 13

1914. Belgian Government withdrew to Le Havre, in France. The Germans occupied Ghent.

1918. The French took Laon and La Fere.

1919. President Poincaré of France signed the documents ratifying the German Peace Treaty.

1919. The important cities of Broussa and Adrianople joined the Turkish Nationalist movement.

1919. Allied cruisers aided in the defense of Riga against German bombardment and attacks. General Kolman von der Goltz, German commander in the Baltic region, handed over his command to General von Eberhardt.

1920. The Bolsheviks reoccupied Mariupol and Berdsk on the Sea of Azov.

1920. A hot battle took place at Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, when armed Republicans attacked the police barracks defended by Black and Tans.

1920. Rioting broke out in Londonderry, Ireland.

1921. 20,000 unemployed paraded through London streets on a "hunger march."

1924. The Z. R. 3 passed Azores. See Oct 12.

1924. Shanghai surrendered to rebel forces.

1924. The Prince of Wales visited Chicago.

## OCTOBER 14

1914. In Albania Italians took Durazzo.

1915. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.

1915. Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.

1918. Replying to Germany's communication, President Wilson demanded the end of autocracy, the evacuation of invaded lands, and giving of guarantees.

1918. The British attacked on Lys River and won the Canal Gen. Flumer's troops seized Menin Junction.

1918. Belgians and French captured Thourout and Roulers.

1918. United States troops advanced beyond Cunel and Romagny, pierced the positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges and crossed the Selle River.

1918. The Belgians took Hazebroek, Gitsberg and Bevern.

1918. France broke diplomatic relations with Finland.

1918. The Turks notified Austria-Hungary that military necessity compels them to conclude a separate peace with the Entente.

1919. New York strike of longshoremen and harbor workers practically ended.

1919. President Poincaré of France signed a decree of general demobilization.

1920. At a plebiscite held in Lower Austria to decide whether this territory is to be governed by Austria or Yugoslavia, union with Austria was favored by a vote of 21,852 to 15,096.

1920. Russia and Finland made peace.

1921. Two thousand tons of food have been used in Petrograd to alleviate the famine.

1921. The new Russian State bank opened in Moscow, and five branches were planned for other cities.

1924. The Prince of Wales visited Detroit.

## OCTOBER 15

1914. British cruiser "Hawke" was sunk by German submarine in North Sea.

1914. Ostend was taken by the Germans.

1915. \$500,000,000 loan agreement between the British and French Governments and the American Underwriters was signed.

1915. Serbia declared war against Bulgaria.

1915. Greece officially repudiated its treaty to help Serbia.

1918. United States troops crossed the Aire and captured Hill 286.

1918. United States transport "America" sank at Hoboken pier.

1918. The Czechs started revolt against Austrian rule in Prague, Bohemia.

1919. General Denikin captured Orel.

1920. The Chinese Consortium was signed in New York on behalf of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan.

1921. A state of siege was declared in Upper Silesia, and the Inter-Allied Commission warned both Polish and German factions that disorder would not be tolerated.

1921. The five Brotherhoods of railroad employes, 750,000 men, were ordered to strike October 30. President Harding invited the members of the Railroad Labor Board and of the Interstate Commerce Commission to attempt a settlement.

1921. A treaty of perpetual peace with Turkey was approved by Poland.

1924. The Z. R. 3 sailed near New York City en route to Lakehurst. See Oct 12.

## OCTOBER 16

1913. William Sulzer, Governor of New York, found guilty on impeachment charge.

1914. The New Zealand Expeditionary Force sailed from Wellington, New Zealand, for the front.

1917. Four militant Suffragists charged with picketing the White House were sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

1918. The British crossed the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin.

1918. United States troops occupied Grand Pré and captured La Musari Farm. French cavalry reached Thielet, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from the border of Holland).

1918. The British captured Linselles.

1918. The French took Acy-Romance, Notre-Dame de Llesse, and Talma.

1918. Allied and United States troops repulsed Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina.

1918. British cavalry occupied Tripoli, north of Beirut, Syria.

1918. The announcement was made in London that up to July 31 India contributed 1,115,189 men to the British army.

1918. Serbians took Krushatz.

1918. The French took Ipek, Montenegro.

1919. General Ludenitsh, Anti-Bolshevik leader, advanced to within 25 miles of Petrograd.

1919. Wilhelm von Siemens, electrician, died in Switzerland.

1920. The Independent Socialist Conference in session at Halle decided by 237 to 156 on adhesion to the Third Internationale.

1920. The strike of British coal-miners began with a walkout of a million men.

1920. Premier Lloyd George issued a statement declaring the country's determination to fight the strike to a finish.

1924. Shenandoah left San Diego for Camp Lewis, Washington. See Oct 10.

## OCTOBER 17

1913. Sir George Orby Wombwell, last surviving officer of the Light Brigade, died.

1913. William Sulzer was removed from Governorship of the State of New York.

1913. The German dirigible balloon, L-2, exploded, and twenty-eight lives were lost.

1914. Four German destroyers sank by the British off the Dutch coast.

1918. Allied troops captured Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupied Douai.

1918. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend.

1918. United States troops took Châtillon Wood.

1919. The Austrian National Assembly ratified the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

1920. The first death among the hunger-strikers in Cork jail occurred when Michael Fitzgerald died after having fasted sixty-eight days.

1920. Allied Reparations Commission made a demand upon Germany for the immediate delivery of 10,000 bullocks and 500,000 cows in France, 11,150 head of cattle in Italy, 210,000 cows to Belgium, and 157,000 head of cattle in Serbia.

1920. The Russian Soviet delegates to the Independent Socialist Conference at Halle were ordered by the German Government to leave the country.

1920. General Gerat Mathieu Leman, Mayor of Liège, Belgium, its heroic defender in 1914, died, aged 69.

1923. Under French supervision German railway workers resumed operations in the Ruhr.

## OCTOBER 18

1913. Dinkulu, last of the warrior-kings of Zulu nation, died.

1915. Italy declared war against Bulgaria.

1917. The United States transport "Antilles" was sunk with loss of 67 lives.

1917. Sir Alfred Mond announced in the House of Commons that the British Government accepted the Lincoln statue as a gift from America to the British nation.

1918. The British and Belgians took Zeebrugge, Tourcoing, Roubaix, and many other towns.

1918. United States Infantry advanced north of Romagne and captured Bantheville northwest of Grand Pré, they took Talma Farm.

1918. United States bombing-planes attacked Bayonville, Buzaney, and other towns of Grand Pré and brought down 10 German planes. 140 United States warplanes riddled Remonville, Briquenas, Verpel, Cléry-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inre-court and brought down 12 enemy planes.

1918. The Czechs occupied Prague, Bohemia.

1918. The Czechoslovaks, sitting in Paris, formally declared independence.

1918. Guatemala confiscated German-owned electric-light company at Guatemala City.

1919. Lieut. B. W. Maynard reached Mineola, L. I., from San Francisco on the return trip of the coast-to-coast aeroplane race.

1919. Viscount William Waldorf Astor, American born British peer, philanthropist, died in England, aged 71.

1920. Ukrainian Government signed an agreement with General Wrangel by which the Ukrainian Army joined the Wrangel forces.

## OCTOBER 19

1914. United States Marines were landed at Cape Haytien, Haiti.

1915. The United States recognized Gen. Carranza in Mexico.

1918. The Americans, British, and French drove the Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in the Argonne and Meuse regions. The Germans retreated headlong from the North Sea to the Sambré, 6,000 Germans were taken prisoners near the Holland frontier above Eeloo.

1918. Sir Edward Fry, British jurist, lord justice of Appeal and the first Quaker to reach the English Bench, died.

1920. The forces of General Wrangel were repulsed with heavy losses in an attempt to take the Kakhovka bridge-head.

1920. The Allied governments, through the French and British representatives at Warsaw, declared the occupation of Vilna by the Poles contrary to the armistice with Lithuania.

1921. Armando Vittorio Diaz, Generalissimo of the Italian Army, arrived in New York on his way to the American Legion Convention.

1922. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, and his entire Cabinet resigned.

## OCTOBER 20

1913. Charles Tellier, American inventor of cold-storage system, died.

1914. President Wilson signed the Alaskan Coal-Lands Leasing Bill.

1915. United States declared an embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico, except in territory controlled by Carranza.

1918. The Allied forces routed the Germans under General Ludendorff. 40 divisions were driven back above and below Valenciennes.

1918. The French surrounded Andenarde, south of Ghent.

1918. United States troops cleaned up the Bais-de-Rappes and crossed the Oise Canal.

1918. French and Serbs reached the Danube near Vienne.

1919. The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the Ohio Supreme Court in declaring that food held in cold storage longer than the State allows can be seized and sold to the public.

1920. The four army aeroplanes which set out from Mineola, Long Island July 15, for Nome Alaska, landed at Mitchell Field, near Mineola, after completing the round trip by air. Each half of the 9,000-mile trip required 56 flying-hours.

1923. Papyrus, winner of the English Derby, was defeated by Zev at Belmont Park, N. Y.

1923. Bavaria revolted against Berlin Government and established a dictatorship.

## OCTOBER 21

1914. The sale of alcohol in Russia was forbidden until the end of the war.

1919. Alfred T. Ringling, American circus man, died, aged 56.

1920. The Russian Soviet representative at Tiflis issued an ultimatum to Armenia, demanding permission to transport troops through Armenia. The ultimatum also demanded that Armenia break with the Allies.

1921. Earl Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet, and British delegate to the disarmament conference arrived in New York as a guest of the American Legion, Eleutherios Venizelos, War Premier of Greece, arrived on the same steamer.



## OCTOBER 22

- 1915 Sir Andrew Noble, British explosives expert, died
- 1916 The Germans and Bulgarians captured Constantinople
- 1916 The neutrality of Holland was violated by a Zeppelin dirigible balloon whose officers dropped bombs on Gorkum, 22 miles from Rotterdam
- 1917: Robert ("Bob") Fitzsimmons, American pugilist of Australian birth, died
- 1917: The American record for speed in sustained flight was made by Lieut. Attilio Baldoli, carrying Capt. L. B. Lent, U. S. A. He drove a Parnall scout biplane from Newport News, Va., to New York—330 miles—in two hours and fifty-five minutes. Lieut. Silvio Besnati, in a Caproni biplane carrying nine persons, traversed 330 miles over the same route in four hours and ten minutes
- 1917 The German Crown Prince's lines were broken by the French southeast of Soissons
- 1918 Turks retired from Tabriz, Persia
- 1918 The British captured Oureq
- 1918 President Wilson awarded Distinguished Service Medals to Marshals Foch, Joffre, and Haig, and to Generals Petain, Diaz, Pershing, and Gillian (Belgian Chief of Staff)
- 1919 The U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted ten reservations to the Peace Treaty, among other things providing that the United States do not guarantee the territorial integrity of any other country without the sanction of Congress
- 1919 The labor group withdrew from the National Industrial Conference when the collective bargaining motion was defeated
- 1921 Ex-King Charles of Hungary and his wife fled from Switzerland to Hungary in a second attempt to regain the throne
- 1921 M. Dimitroff, Bulgarian War Minister, was assassinated
- 1923 A royalist revolution in Greece was quickly suppressed

## OCTOBER 23

- 1914 The United States protested against the seizure of the steamship "Platania" by Great Britain
- 1915 A woman suffrage demonstration was held in New York when 25,000 women marched in a parade of protest
- 1916 The French recovered Fort Douaumont and the Triaumont works by a surprise offensive against the Germans before Verdun
- 1916 The French defeated the Germans at battle of Verdun. (See February 21, 1916)
- 1918 President Wilson in replying to a German note said: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany, we cannot trust it and must demand surrender"
- 1918 West of the Meuse United States forces captured Bantheville, Brieulles and Hillis 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms
- 1918 Count Karolyi, in Hungarian lower house moved a resolution for the independence of Hungary and a separate peace
- 1918 The New Zealanders forced the passage of the Escallion River and captured Beaudignies
- 1919 A volume of Thomas Pavier's 1690 edition of Shakespeare's works was sold for \$100,000 at Philadelphia
- 1919 Lord Curzon succeeded Arthur James Balfour as British Foreign Secretary
- 1923 Governor Walton was suspended from office by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Oct. 11
- 1924 General Feng Yu Hsiang seized Peking. President Tsao Kun fled and resigned

## OCTOBER 24

- 1916 The French defeated the Germans at battle of Verdun. (See February 21, 1916)
- 1918 In the Monte Grappa sector, the Italians crossed Orsico River, took Monte Solarolo and parts of Monte Presolano and Monte Pertica
- 1918 United States Marines took Belleau Wood. (See October 27)
- 1918 British advanced between Sambro Canal and the Scheldt and took 7,000 prisoners and over 100 guns
- 1918 On Asago Plateau the French took Monte Sisecol
- 1918 General Joseph Haller was named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies

- 1918 The Italians began a great offensive against the Austrians
- 1921 Ex-King Charles of Hungary and his wife were captured and imprisoned by Admiral Horthy, after the defeat of the royalist forces
- 1924 The Prince of Wales revisited New York preparatory to embarking for England

## OCTOBER 25

- 1916 On the New York Cotton Exchange cotton passed the 20-cent mark for the first time since the Civil War
- 1917 The Canadians attacked Passchendaele Ridge. (See November 6 and 10, 1917)
- 1918 The steamship "Princess Sophia," from Alaska to Vancouver, was driven on Vanderbilt Reef and all the passengers and crew (343) were lost
- 1918 The Germans in Argonne region dammed the rivers and flooded the country to stop the advance of the United States forces
- 1918 The French crossed the Danube into Roumania
- 1918 The British Admiralty published navy statistics. Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000, lost 4,391
- 1920 In national typewriting contest at Philadelphia, George L. Hossfeld, of that city, won the championship title by writing 131 words a minute for an hour
- 1920 King Alexander of Greece died of wounds suffered in an attack by a pet monkey early in October
- 1920 Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton Prison, London, after a seventy-four days' hunger strike
- 1920 The Armenians defeated the Turkish Nationalists at the foot of Mount Ararat
- 1921 President Ebert designated Julius Wirth, who resigned the German chancellorship, to form a new cabinet
- 1922 Bonar Law confirmed as British Prime Minister
- 1922 New Irish Constitution adopted
- 1924 Shenandoah returned to her moorings after completing a trip of 8,100 miles to the Pacific Coast and back in 235 hours. See Oct. 7

## OCTOBER 26

- 1914 An Italian naval force occupied Valona, Albania
- 1916 The Tropasta Canal between Wener Lake and the North Sea was opened by the King of Sweden
- 1917 Supported by American Artillery, First American contingent marched into first line trenches in France
- 1917 Brazil declared war against Germany
- 1917 North of the Aisne river the French, in their drive against the Germans, captured Fort de la Malmaison on the Chemin-des-Dames
- 1918 The British encircled Valenciennes and took Famars
- 1918 The French captured Mont Carmel and Angoulême
- 1918 British troops under Gen. Allenby entered Aleppo
- 1919 Karl Seltz, President of the Austrian Republic, completed the acceptance by Austria of the Peace Treaty of Versailles by signing it
- 1920 The Council of the League of Nations at Brussels approved the plan for a permanent Court of International Justice as adopted by the Hague committee of jurists
- 1920 The throne of Greece, made vacant by the death of King Alexander, offered to Prince Paul, third son of former King Constantine
- 1920 Italian troops occupied Trieste
- 1920 In Bolivia 27 rebel leaders were executed
- 1921 The Prince of Wales started on a visit to India and Japan
- 1922 Fascists compelled the resignation of Faeta Italian premier and his cabinet
- 1922 Construction of New York-New Jersey vehicular tunnel started
- 1922 Vladivostok evacuated by the Japanese
- 1923 France, Belgium, Italy, and England agreed to appoint a Commission to decide German reparations payment
- 1923 Joseph Mathes installed as provisional president of the Rhineland Republic

## OCTOBER 27

- 1914 The British superdreadnought "Audacious" was sunk by a mine off the

- north coast of Ireland. The crew was rescued by the "Olympic"
- 1914 The Boer Generals De Wet and Beyers started a revolt in South Africa
- 1914 The Germans were defeated before Warsaw
- 1915 Oscar A. Bradley, American aviator, flew 554 miles along the California coast in ten hours
- 1917 American troops fired their first shot in the World War
- 1918 On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops completed capture of Belleau Wood
- 1918 British and Italians crossed the Piave, taking the Island of Grave di Papadopoli
- 1919 President Wilson vetoed the Prohibition Enforcement Bill the House then passed the bill once more (176 to 55)
- 1919 Mrs. Jean H. Norris, lawyer, became New York City's first woman magistrate
- 1919 The Japanese Privy Council approved the German Peace Treaty
- 1919 The British House of Commons voted (171 to 84) to let women sit and vote in the House of Lords
- 1920 The British Cabinet waived its right under the Versailles Treaty to confiscate goods sent by German traders to England. This action was taken, it is said, in order to facilitate British trading with Germany
- 1920 The Headquarters of the League of Nations were moved from London to Geneva. The Council met at Brussels and condemned poison gas
- 1922 Florence Cremona, and Pisa seized by the Fascists
- 1922 Coalmine strikers at Mingo, W. Va. resume work after two years of strike
- 1923 The Netherlands Cabinet resigned

## OCTOBER 28

- 1914 The German cruiser "Emden" sank the Russian cruiser "Zhemchug," and the French destroyer "Mousquet," in the Harbor of Penang
- 1918 The Vlieland coalition Government in France resigned
- 1916 Brazil and the United States ratified treaty requiring investigation of disputes before appealing to arms
- 1916 Conscription defeated by referendum in Australia
- 1917 Austro-Germans captured Gorizia
- 1918 United States artillery bombarded Germans on Longuyen-Mezieres railway
- 1918 British troops entered Lys
- 1918 The Allies drove the Austrians back on 45-mile front from the Piave toward the Livizna, and captured Conegliano with 15,000 prisoners
- 1918 Hungary sent a note to the Powers accepting all conditions, including independence of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia and was ready for armistice
- 1918 The British Food Controller increased retail price of meat and reduced meat rations to three-quarters of a pound a week for each person, excepting ham and bacon
- 1919 The U. S. Senate passed (65 to 20) the Prohibition Enforcement Bill over the President's veto, and it thus became law
- 1920 Settlement of the British coal strike. The miners are to receive an immediate increase in wages of two shillings a day, and pledge themselves to help increase production
- 1920 The Reparations Commission in Paris decided that Germany must deliver 275,000 tons of shipping to the Allies as compensation for the sinking of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow
- 1920 The Greek Chamber of Deputies elected Admiral P. Pountouriotis as Regent of Greece
- 1921 New York City welcomed Marshal Foch and General Pershing
- 1921 Soviet Russia again asks Powers for recognition, offering to assume foreign debts up to 1914
- 1923 General Thuroloz Carlos elected President of Honduras
- 1924 France recognizes Russian Soviet government

## OCTOBER 29

- 1914 Turkey began war on Russia
- 1917 Austro-Germans captured Udine from the Italians
- 1918 United States artillery bombarded the Germans and General Pershing swept Spincourt and nearby towns. Civilian population fled in panic from Rhine towns
- 1919 International Labor Conference opened in Washington
- 1920 Frank Fleck, last survivor of the Custer massacre, died, aged 70

## OCTOBER 30

- 1914 Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, succeeded Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty
- 1918 The Italians, over the Piave, advanced to the Livizna and captured 100 towns, Scavio and Monte Cosen
- 1918 United States troops captured Alincerville
- 1918 An Austrian officer under flag of truce sought an armistice, but was sent back with the message that only a duly accredited mission would be received. See Nov. 2
- 1918 The entire Turkish force on Tigris surrendered to the British—7,000 men, arms and ammunition
- 1919 Ella Wheeler Wilcox, American poetess, died, aged 64
- 1919 Charles Steinway, American piano manufacturer, died, aged 62
- 1919 Japan ratified the Peace Treaty
- 1920 General Semenov, Cossack, anti-Bolshevik leader, was captured by irregular troops
- 1920 The Lithuanian Government began to evacuate Kovno as a result of the penetration of the Lithuanian front by General Zeligowski's insurgent army
- 1920 The 1920 Nobel prize in literature was awarded to Knut Hamsun, the Norwegian author of "Hunger"
- 1923 Portuguese Cabinet resigned. See Oct. 4
- 1923 Bonar Law, ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, died at London. See May 20

## OCTOBER 31

- 1914 The British cruiser "Hermes" was sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Gibraltar
- 1916 Virginia accepted prohibition amendment and became the eighteenth dry State
- 1917 The District of Columbia went home dry
- 1917 The British captured Beersheba
- 1917 In the face of an Austro-German drive the Italians withdrew to Tagliamento
- 1918 Turkey surrendered to the Allies
- 1918 The Italians captured Cesenne Ridge, seized the pass of Serravalle, and took the plateau of Asago, capturing 50,000 prisoners
- 1918 Austria's armies were routed by the Italians, and a revolt broke out throughout Austria-Hungary
- 1919 In spite of a judicial decree of the U. S. District Court in Indiana enjoining the officials of the miners' unions from ordering or directing a strike, 400,000 bituminous coal miners obeyed a strike call and walked out
- 1919 U. S. Secretary of Labor Wilson was elected President of the International Labor Conference
- 1920 Russian Bolshevik forces began a violent offensive to wipe out the armies commanded by General Wrangel
- 1920 A shrine in memory of the late Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan was opened in Tokyo
- 1920 The Government at Peking issued a proclamation declaring that there had been a reunion of north and south China, and called for the election of a new Parliament on the basis of the old election regulations
- 1921 Marshal Foch, Gen. Pershing, Diaz, Jacques, and Admiral Beatty attended opening of American Legion Convention, Kansas City, Mo.
- 1922 Turkish signers of the Treaty of Sevres condemned to death by Turkish Nationalist Government
- 1924 President-elect Calles of Mexico, was entertained at the White House.

## NOVEMBER 2

- 1914 General Sir John Maxwell was made military governor of Egypt. Martial law proclaimed
- 1915 The Germans initiated disturbances in Persia
- 1917 Lieut. Hanson McCann, U. S. N., flew 1,023 miles from Newport News to

## NOVEMBER

## NOVEMBER 1

- 1914 German squadron under Admiral Von Spee fought and sunk an inferior British squadron under Sir Christopher Cradock off Coronel. The British cruiser "Glasgow" escaped. See Dec. 8, 1914
- 1915 The Austro-Germans took Kravut, the chief Serbian arsenal
- 1916 The German commercial submarine "Deutschland" arrived at New London, Conn. with a \$10,000,000 cargo of chemicals, gems, and securities after a voyage of 17 days

- 1910 President Mario Menocal was re-elected President of Cuba
- 1917 The Germans retreated on the Chemin-des-Dames
- 1918 The Austrian National Assembly met in Vienna and accepted a new constitution that eliminated the crown
- 1918 United States troops under Gen. Pershing captured Audevanne, and more than a dozen village strongholds, and cleared the Bois des Loges
- 1918 The Hungarian Republic was proclaimed in Budapest and Emperor Charles fled to Gödöllö

- 1918 Armistice terms for Turkey, which called for unconditional surrender, were made public
- 1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by California Legislature
- 1919 Pirates seized a vessel in the Black Sea, and got 50 million roubles
- 1919 Subway opened in Madrid, Spain
- 1920 Air-mail service between the United States and Cuba was inaugurated with the departure of two seaplanes from Key West to Havana
- 1920 The Bolsheviks broke General

Duquoin, Ill., in less than ten hours' time, making one stop.

1917 The German Crown Prince's army was driven across river Allette.

1917: British warships destroyed 11 German craft in Kattegat.

1918 Peasant government established at Tirova, Bulgaria, under leadership of N. Stambouliski.

1918. The Austrian General von Weber arrived in front of Italian lines with credentials and asked to discuss armistice.

1918 Terms of armistice sent to General Diaz in the name of the Allied governments and the United States for transmission to the Austrians.

1918 British took Valenciennes. United States troops captured St. Georges, Bayou l'Innocent, Landreville, Chénery, Remonville Estance, and Cléry-le-Grand.

1918 The Italians reached Tagliamento River, having taken more than 7,000 sq. miles of territory, 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns, and booty exceeding \$800,000,000 in value. In the Trentino, they advanced to Sugana valley, crossing the Austrian frontier.

1918: During the military operations in October the Allies captured 103,713 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,061 cannon, 13,639 machine-guns, 1,198 mine-throwers.

1918 The United States troops above Verdun took 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine-guns, and captured Fosse.

1918 General Pershing started great drive on 16-mile front west of the Meuse and routed the Germans.

1919 John D. Rockefeller added \$10,000,000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research New York.

1919 Kresnaya Gorka, on the Gulf of Finland capitulated to Gen. Yudenitch, anti-Bolshevik leader.

1920 Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge, Republican nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States, were elected by the largest popular majority ever given a national ticket.

1920 Alfredo Zayas, coalition candidate for President was elected in Cuba.

1920 The Inter-Allied Control Commission handed to the Bavarian Government a demand for the prompt disarmament of Bavarian militia forces.

1921: Congress voted Armistice Day (Nov. 11) a national holiday.

1923 The "Blindland Republic" in attempting to seize Aix-la-Chapelle, was routed by Belgian troops.

## NOVEMBER 3

1913 The United States and Honduras signed a peace-treaty.

1915 Louis III became King of Bavaria.

1913 The Russian Jew Mendel Beiliss was acquitted of killing a Christian by "ritual murder," at a trial in Kiev, Russia.

1914 Russia declared war on Turkey.

1914 A German naval force raided English waters.

1916 Victor Carlstrom, flying from Chicago to New York, made a non-stop record of 452 miles. His net flying time for 900 miles 8 h. 37 m. (Nov. 3-4).

1918 The Serbian army recaptured Belgrade.

1918: The Yugoslavs seized the Austro-Hungarian fleet, offered to hand vessels over to United States, or representatives of Allied navies.

1918 The Italians captured Trento; landed at Trieste, entered Udine took 100,000 prisoners, 2,200 guns, entire regiments surrendering.

1918 The French and the Americans drove the Germans out of Bourgoigne Woods and entire Argonne region. They captured Châtillon-sur-Barre and the Bois du Chesne Toge, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Nolval, and Les Alleux.

1918, Americans, British, and French reached the outskirts of Ghent and entered Audenarde.

1918 The American Army, within 4 miles of Stenay, took many towns and prisoners in its advance.

1918 Austria-Hungary signed an armistice with General Diaz, amounting to unconditional surrender, effective Nov. 4 at 3 P. M.

1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by the Maine Senate (24 to 5).

1919 The Supreme Council decided to send a second note to Roumania demanding the evacuation of Budapest.

1919 Lockout began in Barcelona, Spain.

1919 Chile announced its adhesion to the League of Nations.

1920 California voted in favor of the anti-alien land law, put to the voters by referendum. The law provides that in the future no alien, not eligible to United States citizenship, may own or lease agricultural land in California, but does not affect existing ownership or titles already acquired.

1920. The cabinet of Premier Delaurois of Belgium resigned.

1920 The Turks advancing on Erivan were defeated by Armenians southwest of city.

1920 British labor leaders ended the coal strike.

1922: Sultan Mohammed VI was deposed by the Adgora National Assembly.

1922: The German mark further depreciated to 420 billion to the dollar. See April 18.

## NOVEMBER 4

1915: The Greek (Zaimis) Cabinet was forced to resign.

1917 The British arrived in Italy.

1918 British advanced half way through Mormal Forest, captured 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns. The first British Division captured Pesmy, Hautreuve, and La Groise. Mezleres La Folle and Sambroton were seized by the Thirty-second Division, and the Thirteenth Division captured Freux-au-Bols, Soyers, Futory, Heec, and Louvignes.

1918 United States troops occupied Lauenville captured Les Grandes Armoises, and advanced to within 9 miles of Sedan.

1918 The armistice with Austria went into effect at 3 P. M. Italy held 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns.

1918 The Chilean Government seized all interned German ships.

1918 The armistice terms granted to Austria-Hungary were announced. The Allied Supreme War Council signed terms for Germany.

1918 The New Zealanders captured Le Quesnoy.

1920 The volcano of Izaola in San Salvador broke forth in a new eruption.

1920 Ella Lut, an Italian aviator, made the first flight over the Equatorial Andes, from Guayaquil to Cuenca, about 120 miles. The highest altitude reached was 19,000 feet.

1920 General Zeligowski checked by the Lithuanians, and the evacuation of Kovno was postponed.

1921 Premier Takashi Hara, the first commoner to become head of the Japanese Cabinet, is assassinated.

1921: Calvin Coolidge and Gen. Charles G. Dawes were elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

1921: Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson elected first woman Governor of Texas.

1924: The resignation of Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Prime Minister of England, was accepted. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative, was appointed as new Prime Minister.

## NOVEMBER 5

1914 Turkey entered the World War on the side of the Central Powers.

1914 Great Britain declared war on Turkey.

1914 Cyprus was annexed by Great Britain.

1914 France declared war on Turkey.

1915 The Serbian city of Nish fell to the Bulgarians.

1916 A clash between Industrial Workers of the World and a Citizens' Committee at Everett, Wash., resulted in the death of six persons. The I. W. W. were kept out.

1916 Germany and Austria proclaimed the forming of an independent state of Poland, with a hereditary monarchy and constitution.

1918 American forces driving out the Germans, captured Linz, devant-Dun and Mills, devant-Dun.

1918 The United States Army advanced within 8 miles of Sedan.

1918. The siege of Ghent and the destruction of German defenses were begun by American, Belgian, British, and French.

1921: The Federal Prohibition Amendment, Ohio, Florida, Wyoming, and Vermont, voted "dry," but California, Missouri, and Minnesota voted "wet."

1918 Germany was notified by President Wilson that General Foch had been authorized to receive armistice envoys at his headquarters.

1918 The American troops crossed the Meuse.

1920 A tripartite agreement to support each other in maintaining their spheres of influence in Turkey signed on August 10 by France, Great Britain, and Italy, was made public.

1921: President Harding flashed greeting to 23 countries at the opening of new radio station near Port Jefferson, N. Y.

1922 Constantinople seized by Turkish National Government.

1922 Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II married at Doorn, Holland, to Princess Hermine of Reuss.

1922: Church services were broadcast by radio.

1922 Fourth congress of the Third International opened at Petrograd.

1924 The ex-emperor of China fled from the Imperial palace, taking refuge with Prince Chung.

## NOVEMBER 6

1914: Carl Hans Lody, of German Navy, was shot as a spy in the Tower of London.

1914 President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality of the United States in the war of Turkey with the Entente Powers.

1915 A treaty of arbitration was ratified between United States and Chile.

1915 Passchendaele Ridge was carried by the British. (See Oct. 25 and Nov. 10.)

1918 Sailors of the Imperial German Navy mutinied at Kiel.

1918 American Army within 6 miles of Sedan.

1920 Chile and Sweden approved a treaty of mutual arbitration.

1921: King Alexander took the oath before Parliament and ascended the throne of Yugoslavia.

1921 Premier Briand, of France, arrived in New York to attend the Washington Arms Conference.

1921 The Hungarian National Assembly officially dethroned ex-Emperor Charles.

1924: Forces of Chang Tso Lin occupied Tselentsin.

## NOVEMBER 7

1914 Tsingtau fell to Japanese investment.

1916 Wu Ting Fang appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.

1917 Maximillists or Bolsherihi, with the aid of the Petrograd garrison seized Petrograd, deposed Premier Kerensky, and declared for peace.

1917: The British captured Gaza from the Turks.

1918 The German Navy was put under the control of the Revolutionists. Kiel was placed under a council of marines, soldiers, and workmen.

1918: Infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution.

1918 The Americans captured Sedan, the Rainbow Division and First Division making a brilliant dash into the city.

1918 Peace hoax in New York City caused a delirium of joy and the suspension of business.

1919 In London, Romney's portrait of the two Misses Bleford was sold to a New York firm for \$775,000.

1919 Hugo Haase, German socialist leader, died, aged 56, from wounds inflicted by an assassin on Oct. 8.

1920 The Armenians yielded to the Bolshevik ultimatum demanding that they repudiate the treaty with Turkey, break diplomatic relations with the Entente, and permit the passage of Soviet troops through Armenia.

1920 Fierce rioting broke out in North Belfast and in Londonderry following a sudden attack on policemen in that city. Five policemen were shot, two shops were burned, and several others wrecked.

1920 Municipal representatives of the Central-American Republics convened at Antigua to discuss the possibility of forming a Central American union.

1923 British agreed to request of the United States for 12-mile limit. See June 28.

1924: Amnesty was granted for political offenses between Dec. 6, 1921 and March 12, 1923, by the Irish Free State.

1914: Boer rebels, under General Beyers, were defeated.

1918 Germany's delegates for armistice were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. on a railroad car near Rethondes.

1918: Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Germany, abdicated.

1918 The French reached Mezleres.

1918 Republic of Bavaria proclaimed in Munich.

1918 The German Emperor refused to abdicate, Chancellor Maximilian resigned.

1919 The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies approved the Versailles Peace Treaty without discussion or amendment.

1921 The treaty of peace between Austria and the United States became effective with the exchange of ratifications by the two governments.

1924: On the eve of a general railway strike, the Austrian Cabinet resigned.

## NOVEMBER 9

1915 The Italian liner "Ancona" was sunk by an Austrian submarine with loss of 272 lives including 27 Americans.

1916 The Villistas defeated the Carranzistas near Santa Rosalia, Mexico.

1917 General Diaz succeeded General Cadorna as commander of the Italian Army.

1917 The Italian Army reached the Piave line.

1918 The British Guards and the Sixty-second Division captured Mauheuge.

1918 American troops reached and surrounded Mezleres and Mohon and crossed the Meuse opposite Lumes.

1918 French cavalry opposed the Belgian frontier and occupied Glagcon, Formies, Hirson, Anor, and St. Michel.

1918 William II, German Emperor, abdicated, the Crown Prince waived his claim to the succession. Prince Maximilian, of Baden as regent appointed Frederick Ebert, the Socialist, as Chancellor.

1918 The Poles of the Russian Province of Ploek rose against the Germans in occupation.

1918 Revolution spread over northeastern and northwestern Germany. Brunswick, Cologne, Hanover and Magdeburg in revolt.

1918 The Prussian general Gustave Ahlhorn, a veteran of Franco-Prussian War, aged 82, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.

1918 A general railroad strike was started throughout Germany.

1918 The banks in Berlin stopped payment.

1918: The British battleship "Britannia" was torpedoed west of Gibraltar and sank, 39 officers and 673 men were saved.

1919: Nation-widewards on 'Reds' revealed that there was a world plot to overturn governments on Nov. 7.

1919 The Peace Council ordered Romania to leave Hungary.

1920 Austrian Social Democrats in Vienna adopted resolutions definitely breaking with the Moscow Internationale.

1921: The body of the Unknown American

Soldier arrived in Washington on board the cruiser *Olympia* and was placed in state under the Capitol dome.

1923 The Bavarian revolt was suppressed by the capture of its leaders. See Oct. 26.

## NOVEMBER 10

1914: The Australian cruiser "Sydney" destroyed the German cruiser "Emden" off Cocos Island.

1914 The second Battle of Ypres, the city in flames but the Germans repulsed (November 10-12).

1917 Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, Governor of Shanghai, assassinated.

1913 Yoshihito crowned Emperor of Japan.

1918 In a great northward drive the American troops crossed and captured the Meuse from below Stenay.

1918 The German courier from the armistice delegates arrived at German Grand Headquarters at 10 A. M.

1918: Count zu Beventlow fled to Denmark.

1918 The British and Canadians reached the outskirts of Mons, where the British Army made their first stand against the Germans.

1918 Italian military forces occupied Trieste.

1918 Italian prisoners of war released by Austria returned to Italy.

1918 King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and General Diaz entered Trieste, welcomed by the entire population.

1918 The Allied armistice terms were accepted by the German envoys, who signed at Rethondes in the Forest of L'Aigle, near Compiègne at 5 A. M. Paris time to take effect Nov. 11 at 11 A. M. Paris time (6 A. M. New York time).

1918 The Austrian Navy, held by Yugoslavs was blown up at Pola, so that the ships should not fall into the hands of the Italians. Value \$14,000,000.

1919 The U. S. House impeached Representative Victor L. Berger, guilty of open opposition to the war, by 309 to 1.

1919: The Prince of Wales entered the United States at Rouses Point, N. Y.

1919 The American Legion held the opening session of its first annual convention at Minneapolis.

1919 Colombia provisionally ratified the League of Nations.

1920 Irish outrage in New York, a band of hoodlums burning the British flag at the Capitol Theater.

1920 The Adriatic question was settled at the conference between the Yugoslavs and the Italians. The Italian frontier was practically decided in favor of the Yugoslavs. Fiume was made independent. Zadar was placed under Italian suzerainty, the islands of Cherso, Lussin, and Unie were granted to Italy.

1920: The Provisional Commission conferring at Chita, Siberia, with a view of establishing a Siberian state issued a proclamation declaring the formation of an independent Far Eastern Siberian Republic controlling the whole territory from the Baikal region eastward.

1921 Representatives of American organizations and delegates from the Allied countries passed in procession before the hier of the Unknown American Soldier. See Nov. 9.

1924 Spanish troops at Barcelona revolted.

## NOVEMBER 11

1913 Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry were awarded to Professor Helge Onnes, of the University of Leyden and Professor Werner of Zurich respectively.

1914 The Germans captured Bismarck.

1915 The Suez Canal was closed to merchant ships by British Government for military reasons.

1916 The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Canada, was installed in office.

1917 Liliuokalani, last Queen of the Hawaiians died.

1918 Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk was elected President of Czechoslovak Republic.

1918 The terms of the German armistice were read to the Congress of the United States in joint session, by the President. They were presented to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and also to other Allied capitals.

1918 The Grand Duke of Oldenburg was dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicated.

1918 King Friedrich August of Saxony dethroned.

1918 Mons was taken by the British and Canadians, and the German line from Belgium to the Meuse collapsed before orders to cease firing had been issued to the Allied armies.

1918: Fighting stopped on the Western Front at 11 A. M., French time 6 A. M., New York time.

1918: Members of the I. W. W. fired on an Armistice Day parade in Centralia, Washington, killing 3 ex-service men, members of the American Legion, and wounding several others, eight of the aggressors were jailed one being taken from jail and lynched.

1919 John L. Lewis, union leader, called off the coal strike.

1919 At the call of the King, the whole British Empire rendered homage to the Glorious Dead on the anniversary of Armistice Day by suspending all business.

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and movement and maintaining complete silence for 2 minutes at 11 A. M.

1910 The Brazilian Senate ratified, and President Pessoa signed the Peace Treaty.

1920: Britain and France honored their war dead on Armistice day in impressive ceremonies when the body of an unknown soldier was carried through the streets of each metropolis and interred in Westminster Abbey and under the Arc de Triomphe respectively.

1920 The Irish Home Rule bill passed the House of Commons on its third reading.

1920. An armistice was signed between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists. The conditions gave the Turks possession of Alexandropol and the Turks guaranteed the safety of the inhabitants of the city.

1920. The Nobel prize for literature for 1919 was awarded to the Swiss author Carl Spitteler.

1921. Italy's Unknown Soldier buried at Rome.

1921 America's Unknown Soldier was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Va., near Washington after a ceremonial procession from the Capitol. President Harding made an address.

1921 Ulster rejected Premier Lloyd George's proposals.

1921. United States and Germany exchanged Peace Treaty ratifications at Berlin.

1922 An earthquake and tidal wave off the coast of Chili destroyed much property, killing 900.

1922 The Unknown Belgian Soldier was entombed.

1922 A tablet marking the spot where the armistice was signed was uncovered in Compiègne Forest.

## NOVEMBER 12

1915 An American protectorate was established over Haiti by treaty.

1916. Maria Theresa, Queen of Bavaria, died.

1918 The new Romanian Government declared war on Germany.

1919 Franklin D. Oller of Pennsylvania, formerly Lieutenant Colonel in the A. E. F., was chosen first National Commander of the American Legion.

1919 U. S. Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader in the Senate died, aged 72.

1919 The Letts cleared Riga of German forces.

1920 Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of Chicago was made head of the Board controlling baseball.

1920 The hunger strike which five Irish prisoners in the jail at Cork had maintained for 94 days ended when Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Féin and acting President of the "Irish Republic," called on them to abandon their protest and live for Ireland.

1920 The treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia was signed at Rapallo. The treaty means a net territorial gain to Italy of more than 3,500 square miles on the eastern frontier.

1920 Charles Edouard Guillaume Breteuil, head of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, was awarded the 1920 Nobel prize for physics.

1921 Secretary of State Hughes laid before the first meeting of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament a program calling for a ten-year naval holiday and the scrapping of ships by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

## NOVEMBER 13

1913 Turkey concluded a treaty with Greece.

1913 Rabindranath Tagore, Hindu poet, won the Nobel Prize for literature.

1917 Captain Emilio Resnati, Italian aviator, carried nine passengers from Minicola, N. Y. to Langley Field, Newport News, Va., in 3 hours and 59 minutes.

1918 A Chinese woman surgeon, Dr. Pang Yuen Tseo, was assigned to ambulance staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

1918 Allied fleet arrived off Constantinople.

1910 The Senate accepted (46 to 33) the Lodge reservation to Article X of the League of Nations, which President Wilson had said would "cut the heart out of the covenant."

1918 The Spanish lockout ended.

1910 The Paraguay Senate approved the League of Nations.

1920 Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora adopted Sovietism and proclaimed Mustafa Kemal Nationalist leader, as the People's Commissary.

1920 The National Assembly of Hungary ratified the Peace Treaty signed by Hungary and the Allies at Paris.

1920 Violent demonstrations against Italian renunciations in Dalmatia took place at Zara and Sebenico.

1920 General Wrangel's army was completely defeated in South Russia his whole government being in a state of collapse.

1922 The Supreme Court ruled that Japanese were ineligible for U. S. citizenship.

## NOVEMBER 14

1913 The Steamship "Pannonia" saved 103 people from the burning "Palmas."

1914 Frederick Earl Roberts, British Field-marshal, died.

1914 Sweden ratified a peace treaty with the United States.

1915 Austrian aviators bombed Verona, Italy, killing sixty persons.

1916 Booker T. Washington, American negro educator, died.

1916 Count Adam Von Tarnawski was appointed successor of Dr. Dumiba, as Austria Ambassador to the United States.

1917 Thirty-nine Suffragettes, arrested on November 13 to Washington in front of the White House, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six days to six months.

1917 Mexican Federal troops evacuated Ojinaga and surrendered their arms to Capt. Theodore Barnes, Jr. Villa troops entered the evacuated town.

1918 American prisoners numbering 2,532 held in German prison camps were released.

1918 Fifty-five thousand garment workers struck for an 8-hour day and a 20 per cent increase in wages in New York, New Jersey, and nearby towns.

1918 Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads, William G. McAdoo, resigned.

1919 Shipyard strike in New York ended.

1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio, after learning the details of the Rapallo conference, declined to accept the treaty with the Yugoslavs.

1920 The Ventzelist party was defeated by the adherents of ex-King Constantine in the Greek elections.

1920 Sebastopol was captured by the "Reds," a blockade of the Russian Black Sea coast was declared.

1921 Peace between the United States and Germany was formally proclaimed by President Harding. The state of war terminated on July 2, 1921, when the joint peace resolution of Congress was approved by the Executive.

## NOVEMBER 15

1916 Wireless communication was established across the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Tokyo (5,440 miles) with a relay at Hawaii.

1917 Maximists (Bolsheviks) defeated Russian Republican troops near Petrograd. Moscow fell into rebel hands and Kerensky fled.

1918 The evacuation of Poland by the German army began.

1918 The former German Crown Prince was interned at Maastricht.

1918 American airmen landed at Cologne.

1918 The State Councils of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and Oesel Island agreed to form a joint confederated Baltic state.

1918 German soldiers in control of the revolution in Germany insisted that a Constituent Assembly be held.

1918 Complete agreement as to the union of the Yugoslav Provinces of Austria with Serbia was reached by Premier Pashich and approved by Italy.

1918 Minnesota's prohibition measure was defeated by 1,000 votes.

1918 By the first order for demobilization 50,000 men in development battalions at the various army camps were discharged from the United States Army.

1919 Lady Astor, American born British peeress was elected to the British House of Commons.

1919 The Bolsheviks captured Omsk.

1919 d'Annunzio seized Zara, raiding the Dalmatian coast.

1920 The Assembly of the League of Nations held its initial session at Geneva. Paul Hymans, of Belgium, was elected Permanent President. Fifty-one nations were represented, but not the United States.

1920 Erivan capital of the Armenian republic, was evacuated and communications between Armenia and the outside world cut off by the Turks.

1920 Refugees numbering 100,000 were left behind in Sebastopol when the American, French and British war-ships steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviks entered the city. The ships carried General Wrangel and the shattered remnants of his army, as well as the representatives of several foreign governments.

1921 Arthur J. Balfour, for Great Britain, and Baron Katn, for Japan, accepted the American proposals for armament limitation and a ten-year naval holiday as a basis for discussion.

1923 Four leaders of the revolt of Greek royalists were executed, others imprisoned for long terms. See Oct. 22.

1924 A total of \$17,773,232 shares of stock changing hands in 10 days established a new Wall Street record.

## NOVEMBER 16

1914 A launch from the American cruiser "Tennessee" entering Smyrna harbor was stopped by a shot from a Turkish fort.

1914 Federal Reserve Banks of the United States began business.

1916 First halloo took place in New Zealand under conscription laws.

1918 The Distinguished Service Medal was conferred upon General Pershing at his headquarters by General Tasker H. Bliss acting for President Wilson.

1918 Polish officers enter Posen.

1918 Belgian troops reentered Brussels, following the evacuation of the city by German troops.

1919 General Rudenitch resigned his command in favor of General Laidoner, Commander-in-Chief of the Esthonian army.

1919 Duke Kung, 74th local descendant of Confucius, died in Peking.

1920 The Ventzelist Cabinet resigned to Greece. George Kallais undertook to form a cabinet.

1921 Nearly 700 Moplah rebels were killed, and one British officer and three men were killed and 31 were wounded in an attack by the rebels on the Pandikkag Post in India.

## NOVEMBER 17

1914 A British war loan of £350,000,000 was issued.

1917 Auguste Rodin, French sculptor, died.

1917 The Australian and New Zealand Mounted Rifles occupied Jaffa.

1918 The Swedish Government decided to give both sexes the vote.

1918 Alsace-Lorraine Day was observed in Paris.

1918 Admiral von Tirpitz, of the German Navy, advocate of Germany's submarine campaign, died in Switzerland.

1918 Saxe-Meiningen proclaimed a republic, all royal estates public property.

1918 Duke Karl Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicated.

1918 The last of the German troops left French soil.

1918 By an overwhelming vote the Unionist Party, in session at Liverpool, endorsed the British Government's policy in its effort to bring about peace in Ireland.

1922 Sultan Mohammed VI fled to Malta.

1923 Separatists revolted and proclaimed a Rhineland republic in the Palatinate.

## NOVEMBER 18

1916 General Sarraill captured Monastir.

1917 The Italians stopped Austro-German drive on Piave River and began counter-offensive on Asiago plateau.

1917 Sir Stanley Maude, victorious British general commanding the forces in Mesopotamia died there.

1918 United States troops crossed the Belgian frontier north of Verdun.

1918 Trans-Atlantic cable service restored.

1918 The display of the red flag in New York was banned by Mayor Hylan in an order to Police Commissioner Enright.

1919 Owing to the strike, the Paris, France, daily newspapers combined into one paper with a circulation of 6,000,000.

1920 It was announced that a League of Nations army composed of British, French, Belgian and Spanish troops would go to Vilna for the plebiscite to decide whether that city should go to Lithuania or Poland. This was the first time that military intervention was decided on by the League.

1920 Armenia rejected the ultimatum recently presented by the Turkish Nationalists demanding that the Armenians establish a Soviet Government under Turkish protection.

1920 Eleutherios Venizelos defeated Premier, left Greece for Nice. Admiral Condouriotis resigned the Regency in favor of Queen Mother Olga.

1921 The British Government issued orders suspending all construction work on the four new super-Hood battle cruisers, as the first step toward naval armament reduction.

1921 The anti-beer bill prohibiting the use of beer and malt liquors as medicine was passed by the Senate by a vote of 56 to 22, and went to President Harding for signature.

1921 President Harding issued a proclamation declaring peace between the United States and Austria.

1924 Amnesty was granted by the French government to ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux and to ex-Minister of the Interior Louis Malvy for political offenses.

## NOVEMBER 19

1916 Ruth Law, American aviatrice flew from Chicago to Hornell 668 miles, without alighting, breaking the long-distance, continuous-flight record.

1918 Joseph F. Smith, President of the Mormon Church died.

1918 French troops entered Belgium, Alsace, and Lorraine. General Pétain occupied Metz.

1918 The Parliamentary Secretary for War announced in the British House of Commons that the British losses for the entire war were 3,049,991.

1918 The French Council of Ministers voted that General Pétain be made Marshal of France.

1919 The Senate rejected the Peace Treaty, with or without the Lodge reservations, and then adjourned.

1919 Dr. Friedrich relinquished the Hungarian Premiership to Karl Huszar.

1919 The Swiss National Council ratified the League of Nations.

1910 The British granted a Constitution to Egypt and local self-government to Malta.

1919 Jo Mexico General Felipe Angeles, known as the Intellectual leader of the Villa movement was captured.

1920 The Italian Chamber of Deputies granted woman suffrage.

1920 When the terms of the Yugoslav-Italian treaty arranged at Rapallo became known in Belgrade, enormous crowds of

angry demonstrators demolished the Cabinet Council building.

1921 Ex-Empress Charles of Austria, Hungary and his wife landed at Funchal, Madeira.

1922 By national referendum, 22 former ministers were declared responsible for the Bulgarian entry into the war without recourse to diplomacy.

1923 Governor J. C. Walton, of Oklahoma, upon impeachment proceedings was found guilty and removed from office. See Oct. 23.

1924 Major-General Sir Lee Stack, commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army was assassinated.

## NOVEMBER 20

1917 The British defeated the Germans at Cambrai, and broke the Hindenburg line from the Scarpe river to St. Quentin.

1918 The statue of William I., German Emperor, in the Kaiserplatz, Strassburg, was pulled down by the people.

1918 On entering Budapest the French troops were showered with flowers by the people.

1918 Twenty German submarines surrendered to the British and were taken to Harwich for internment.

1918 The United States Army crossed the German frontier at Lorraine opposite Briey and Audun-le-Roman. To the north they entered the Duchy of Luxembourg, heading for the capital, Luxembourg.

1920 Senator La Fontaine, the Belgian pacifist delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, declared against disarmament at the Geneva Conference.

1921 A natural gas field covering an area of 212 square miles discovered in Northern Louisiana.

1922 Great Britain, France, Italy, and Turkey held peace conference at Lausanne, Switzerland.

## NOVEMBER 21

1914 The British occupied Basra, on Persian Gulf.

1916 The "Britannic," Great Britain's largest steamship, was sunk by an enemy torpedo or mine off the coast of Greece.

1917 The German merchant submarine "Deutschland" sailed from New London.

1916 Gottlieb von Jagow, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned.

1916 Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, died, aged eighty-six. He was succeeded by Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

1918 Part of the German High Seas Fleet, under Admiral Meurer, comprising nine battleships, five battle-cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers manned by 14,000 men, surrendered to the British Grand Fleet and the Allies.

1918 The British liner "Campania" was sunk in collision with a British battleship, no lives were lost.

1918 General Pershing entered the City of Luxembourg.

1918 A train-load of munitions exploded at Hamont, Belgium, and caused 2,000 casualties.

1918 The British reentered Namur.

1919 Great Britain and France put into effect their mutual defensive treaty.

1919 The Supreme Council decided to give Poland a mandate over Eastern Galicia for 25 years and granted political suzerainty over the Spitzbergen archipelago to Norway.

1920 Nearly 1,000 persons were placed under arrest in Chicago as the result of the highest round-up of criminals in that city for many years.

1920 Members of the Sinn Féin murdered 12 British officers in cold blood in Dublin.

1921 A hunger riot broke out in Berlin, large crowds of men and women raiding provision shops and demanding relief from the high cost of living.

1922 Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton of Georgia, took seat as first woman member of the U. S. Senate.

## NOVEMBER 22

1913 Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shinguns, died.

1915 The British routed the Turks at Ctesiphon near Bagdad.

1918 In Berlin the Spartacists attempted to seize the Police Presidency and several were killed.

1918 Twenty German submarines surrendered off Harwich England.

1918 At Ekaterinodar, in Southern Russia, a federated Government of the Ukraine was formed.

1918 The French entered Strassburg, capital of Alsace.

1918 Philipp Scheidemann resigned as Minister of Finance in the new German Government.

1918 Grand Duke Friederich of Baden, and Maximilian, former German Chancellor renounced the throne for themselves and their descendants.

1918 Albert, King of the Belgians, reentered Brussels at 10.30 A. M.

1918 The United States Army of Occupation crossed the Rhine into Germany, entering Rhenish Prussia.

1918 Italian troops entered Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol.

1919 At Bogalusa, La., 3 persons were killed in a pitched battle between Loyalty League ex-servicemen and labor agitators.

1910 Lettish forces captured Riga, capital of Courland from the Germans.

1920 The forty-five-foot auxiliary ketch



"Typhoon" landed at Staten Island after completing a voyage of 8,000 miles from Bader, Nova Scotia to Cowes, England, and return.

1920 The defeat at Venzelos, the Greek Premier, resulted in the Turkish Government's formulating demands equivalent to a request for the abolition of Allied control in Turkish internal affairs.

1920 French troops repulsed the Turks who attacked them in considerable force northeast of Tarsus.

1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio, insurgent commander at Fiume declared himself opposed to accepting the treaty of Rapallo, and that he would continue fighting.

1920 Prince Regent Alexander of Yugoslavia ratified the treaty of Rapallo, settling the Adriatic question between Italy and Yugoslavia.

1924 Apology, indemnity, and withdrawal of troops from the Sudan was demanded of Egypt by Great Britain for the assassination of the Sirdar, Major-General Stack. See Nov 10.

## NOVEMBER 23

1914 United States troops left Vera Cruz, Mexico.

1915 Mitrovitch, Serbia, fell before a Bulgarian attack and Prishtina to the Austro-Germans. The Serbian army retreated toward the Albanian frontier.

1918 Lemberg was captured by Polish troops.

1920 Eight persons were killed and more than 100 wounded in a pistol and bomb affray at Bologna, Italy, growing out of bourgeois dislike of the way the new Bolshevik ally government was being inaugurated.

1920 Units of General Semenov's anti-Bolshevik army in Siberia killed their officers and surrendered to the Soviet forces which they joined.

1921 Great Britain and Afghanistan signed a treaty of friendship, recognizing the complete independence of Afghanistan.

1921 President Harding signed the Anti-Beer Bill.

1923 Failing to secure a vote of confidence on his Ruhr policies Chancellor Stresemann and entire German Cabinet resigned.

1924 Not brooking refusal, England ordered Egypt to withdraw troops from the Sudan. See Nov 22.

## NOVEMBER 24

1913 Federal Mexican troops attacked the Revolutionists in Juarez.

1916 The Russian Premier, Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer, resigned.

1916 Sir Hiram Maxim, British inventor, died.

1918 Field-marshal von Hindenburg telegraphed to Berlin that the German Army was unable to renew fighting.

1918 The Germans surrendered 28 more submarine boats, the "Deutschland" among them, to the British. Two American officers rescued from the American cargo ship "Tieonderoga" torpedoed on September 30 were found on the "Deutschland".

1918 The French Army entered Strassburg.

1918 The north German United Workers' and Soldiers' Councils proclaimed Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Oestfriesland, and Schleswig-Holstein a republic; capital Hamburg.

1919 Representatives of organized labor in convention in Chicago created the Labor Party of the United States.

1919 Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, French oil magnate and philanthropist,

President of the Aero Club of France, who encouraged and aided motoring and aviation from their earliest beginnings died.

1919 Vittorio Salafata succeeded Tommaso Tittoni as Italian Foreign Minister.

1919 A new Cabinet headed by Karl Huszar was formed in Hungary.

1920 All remaining American consensulous Army objectors imprisoned during the war were released from custody.

1920 President Wilson commuted the sentence of Franz von Rintelen, a German convicted of war-time conspiracy.

1920 The Council of the People's Commissioners in Russia directed the Russian finance commissioners to prepare a plan to abolish money.

1924 Zagloul Pasha, Premier and Egyptian Cabinet resigned. Egyptian troops evacuated the Sudan. See Nov 23.

## NOVEMBER 25

1913 Federal Mexican troops were defeated by the Revolutionists at Juarez, Mexico.

1918 Rosika Schwimmer, first woman appointed an Ambassador, was nominated by the Hungarian Government as representative in Switzerland.

1918 The Bosnian National Government asked for the reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Kingdom of Serbia.

1919 Alexander Berkman, notorious anarchist, was ordered to be deported.

1919 General Angeles was sentenced to be shot. See Nov 19.

1920 The United States demanded equal privileges with all other governments within or outside the League of Nations in all mandate territories.

1920 A Verville-Packard battle plane, piloted by Capt C C Mosley, established a world's record for close circuit racing on Long Island by flying 132 miles in 44 minutes and 29 seconds.

1921 The Crown Prince Hirohito was designated Regent of Japan, owing to the illness of Emperor Yoshihito.

1921 Earthquake shocks caused panics in the island of Jamaica.

1921 First American troops on Rhine to quit left Coblenz for Antwerp.

1922 A drastic Prohibition law was proclaimed in Turkey.

1923 Messages broadcast in England by radio were heard in the United States.

1924 In radio tests, the broadcasting of concerts in Europe was heard in the United States and similar broadcasting in the United States was heard in Europe.

## NOVEMBER 26

1914 The British battleship "Bulwark" was blown up while at anchor off Sheerness with the loss of 800 lives. Cause of explosion unexplained.

1917 Sir Leander Starr Jameson, leader of the "Jameson Raid" at Johannesburg, South Africa died.

1918 A republican government was formed of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg under a directorate of 5 Social Democrats, 3 Bourgeois and 2 former ministers.

1918 Bolshevik troops entered Esthonia.

1919 Gen Angeles was executed at Chihuahua City, Mexico. See Nov 18 and 25.

1920 It was reported from Smyrna that Turkish Nationalists advanced about a hundred miles east of that city and captured four towns. The Greek troops holding the line in this region withdrew without fighting.

1922 A new Greek cabinet was formed by Gonatis.

1922 Jose Serrato elected president of Uruguay.

## NOVEMBER 27

1918 At the Naval Air Station, Rockaway, N. Y., the air-plane passenger-carrying record was broken with the sea-plane NC-1, which made a flight carrying 50 men on board.

1918 Twenty-seven additional German submarines were surrendered to the British at Harwich.

1918 More than 1,500,000 French English, Italian and American soldier prisoners were released by the Germans.

1919 The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed in Paris that country loses Thrace and Strumitza has to pay \$445,000,000 indemnity, and its army is limited to 20,000 men.

1919 Sir Edwin Pears, British correspondent and author, who exposed the Moslem atrocities in Bulgaria, causing Gladstone, then British Premier, to lead popular demonstrations against Turkish rule in Europe died, aged 84.

1920 The Italian Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 221 to 12 approved the Treaty of Rapallo, regarding the Adriatic problem.

1924 Four Egyptian Nationalist leaders were arrested in Cairo by British military authorities. See Nov 24.

## NOVEMBER 28

1917 Henry G. Freeman, a Philadelphia lawyer, provided for an annual payment of \$12,000 for pin money to the wife of the President of the United States, the fund to be carried in perpetuity.

1918 Belgium was cleared of German troops.

1919 The Peace Council awarded 70 per cent of the German Fleet to Great Britain 10 per cent to France 10 per cent to Italy 6 per cent to Japan and 2 per cent to the United States.

1919 Lady Astor, American-born British peeress, was elected to the House of Commons to represent Plymouth by a plurality of 5,203 the first woman to sit in the British Parliament.

1920 Five hundred men of the United States Army were called to Williamson, West Virginia, to guard the coal mines from strikers' attacks.

1920 More than a dozen cotton warehouses in Liverpool were destroyed by fire by members of the Sinn Fein.

1920 Fifteen Auxiliary Police cadets were murdered and one mortally wounded by members of the Sinn Fein in an ambush near Kilmichael, County Cork, Ireland.

1920 The terms of the treaty between the Bolsheviks and the Turkish Nationalists were made public. They include an agreement that hostilities against the Allies must continue. Russia promised financial and commercial aid to Turkey, and agreed to send troops to aid the Nationalists if necessary.

1921 Snow and sleet storm did \$1,000,000 damage in New England.

1922 Ex-Premier Gounaris, Protopapadakis, and Stratos, ex-ministers Theotokis and Baltazis, and General Hadjaneftis, were convicted of treason by the Greek government and executed on the grounds of complicity in Greek losses in Asia Minor.

1922 Dr Wellington Koo and Wang Chung Hui were impeached by the Chinese House of representatives.

1924 British made 12 further arrests in Cairo; Sudanese troops rose against British at Khartum with casualties on both sides. See Nov 27.

## NOVEMBER 29

1916 Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty took command of the British Grand Fleet,

succeeding Sir John Jellicoe, who was appointed First Sea Lord.

1917 William Hall Walker, American inventor "Kodak" pioneer, died.

1918 The German Government in Berlin demanded the abdication of the German Emperor and Crown Prince and received the formal document.

1918 The casualties of Austria-Hungary during the war totaled 4,000,000 killed and wounded.

1918 Augusta Victoria, the wife of the former German Emperor, arrived at Amerongen by motor-car from Potsdam.

1918 The British Army at Occapatlau reached the German frontier on the entire front from north of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the vicinity of Lupen.

1918 Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, reoccupied the United States Legation at Brussels.

1919 Truman H. Newberry, U. S. Senator from Michigan, was indicted with 133 other persons for corruption, fraud, and conspiracy in connection with his election, in which he defeated Henry Ford.

1919 The first session of the International Labor Conference under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles was concluded in Washington.

1920 The Armenians recaptured Kars from the Turks.

1920 Fiume was surrounded by three battalions of carabinieri and shots were exchanged between the regulars and d'Annunzio's legionaries. Italian troops began an advance along the whole armistice line in the Adriatic zone.

1922 On the third reading, the bill ratifying the Irish Free State was ratified by the British House of Commons.

1922 The Egyptian Cabinet resigned.

1923 Dr Wilhelm Marx was appointed German Chancellor and named his Cabinet.

1924 Sudanese troops surrendered to British. See Nov 28.

## NOVEMBER 30

1915 Prizrend, Serbia was captured by the Bulgarians.

1917 The Germans delivered a heavy counter-attack near Cambrai and drove back the British.

1917 Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands endorsed the Constitutional Revision Bill, providing universal suffrage and proportional representation.

1918 Albert, King of the Belgians, reentered Liege at the head of the troops that defended it in 1914.

1918 An Allied naval squadron dropped anchor off Sebastopol. Russian and German ships and some German submarines surrendered to the Allies.

1918 The Republic of Lithuania was proclaimed at Riga. Karl Ulmanis, first President.

1918 All the breweries in the United States were closed by Presidential decree for the conservation of grain.

1919 An armistice stipulating the immediate evacuation of Lithuania by the Germans was signed through the medium of the Inter-Allied Military Mission.

1919 The Bolsheviks captured 11 Omak 11 generals, 1,000 other officers and 39,000 troops of Admiral Kolchak's army.

1921 Japan and China agreed at Washington to mediate the Shantung question.

1924 British suppressed further uprisings in Egypt. See Nov 25.

1924 Photographs were transmitted from London to New York by wireless telegraphy, the transmitting time being from 20 to 25 minutes for each picture.

## DECEMBER

## DECEMBER 1

1914 General Christian De Wet, Boer rebel, was captured.

1915 The British forces under General Townshend, in Mesopotamia, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon, retired to Kut-el-Amara.

1917 The Kings of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark reached an agreement for neutrality and mutual help.

1917 The British conquest of German East Africa declared complete.

1918 American troops crossed the Prussian frontier and entered Treves. British troops under General Plumer crossed the German frontier between Behn and Eupen and reached the line of Hurg, Renland, Bullingen, and Montjole.

1918 The manufacture of beer in the United States ceased officially.

1918 Belgian troops entered Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Rhenish Prussia.

1918 The Russo-American forces defeated the Bolsheviks and captured Karpagorski 120 miles from Pinea.

1920 The Dutch Cabinet resigned.

1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio, in command of the insurgents at Fiume, declared war on Italy.

1920 Austria was unanimously voted a member of the League of Nations by the Commission for the Admission of New States at Geneva.

1920 Gen Alvaro Obregon was sworn in as President of Mexico.

1920 The League of Nations was notified of the signing of a treaty at Kovno ending

hostilities between the Lithuanians and the forces of General Zeligowski, insurgent commander.

1921 Viennese workmen indulged in food riots and broke into cafes, hotels and stores, causing damage estimated at many billions of crowns.

## DECEMBER 2

1915 Monastir fell before Austro-German attack and the Teutonic conquest of Serbia was completed.

1918 King Nicholas of Montenegro was deposed.

1918 Edmond Rostand, French poet and dramatist, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Alceste," "Chantecler," etc., died, aged 50.

1919 General strike in Rome, Milan and Florence, Italy.

1920 Armenian forces were driven eastward by the Turkish Nationalists outside the traditional boundaries of Armenia.

1920 The Hungarian Cabinet, headed by Count Paul Teleky as Premier resigned.

1922 Prince Andrew banished by Greek Nationalists for complicity in Greek losses in Asia Minor.

1922 Hsuan Tung, deposed 17-year old emperor of China, married at Peking.

## DECEMBER 3

1915 The United States Government requested Germany to recall Capt. Boy-Ed and von Papen, military and naval attaches of the German Embassy in the United States for improper activities

1916 Sir Francesco Paolo Tosti, English composer, born in Italy, died.

1917 In an address to Congress the President recommended a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

1918 The United States Army took a sixty-mile arc-shaped line across the Rhine, using Coblenz as its base.

1919 The St. Louis Republic, oldest Democratic newspaper in the United States, ceased publication after 111 years, having been sold to the publishers of the *Globe Democrat*.

1920 All records for flying between Chicago and New York were broken by the Air-Mail Service when J. T. Christensen in De Havilland plane made the distance of 742 miles in five hours and thirty-one minutes actual flying time.

1920 The Turkish Nationalists received from the Russian Soviets thirty air-planes, twenty armored cars, and numerous motor trucks, and were reported to be concentrating their forces for a great offensive against the Greeks.

1920 Fighting began between Italy and the regency of Quarnaro the Fiuman Government. See Dec 31.

1920 The Finnish Parliament ratified the Peace Treaty with Soviet Russia by a large majority.

## DECEMBER 4

1919 Governor Gardner directed the seizure of 15 coal mines in Missouri to be operated by the State in order to provide coal during the strike.

1919 Georges Carpentier became heavyweight champion of Europe by knocking out Joe Beckett in 74 seconds in London.

1920 G. S. Mott, American duplex telegraph inventor, Civil War veteran died, aged 75.

1920 In revenge for the crushing by the Bolsheviks of the anti-Bolshevik hands of General Semenov the Cossack leader the Japanese seized the seacoast and closed the Manchurian frontier to the Russian Far-Eastern Republic.

1920 Russian Soviet troops captured Erivan, the Armenian capital, and Armenia declared itself a Soviet republic.

## DECEMBER 5

1916 Herbert Asquith, British Premier, resigned.

1916 Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, surrendered to the German army.

1918 Food riots occurred in Cologne.

1919 Mexico released Jenkins on bail.

1919 Jugoslav plenipotentiaries signed the Bulgarian Treaty, the financial annexes to the Austrian Treaty, and the clauses providing for the protection of racial minorities.

1920 The Japanese Cabinet decided to maintain its stance against the demand of the United States for control of the cable lines between Shanghai, Guam and the Island of Yap Japan desiring joint control of these cables with the United States.

1920 The plebiscite held in Greece showed an overwhelming majority in favor of

the return of former King Constantine to the Greek throne

- 1920 The Italian Chamber of Deputies sent a commission to negotiate with d'Annunzio with the object of persuading him to submit to the Adriatic settlement
- 1920 All charges against William O. Jenkins, American consular agent in Puebla, charged with complicity in his own kidnapping were dismissed by the Mexican Superior Court. See above (1919)
- 1922 Irish Constitution Act signed by King George. T. M. Healy appointed Governor-General of Irish Free State

#### DECEMBER 6

- 1913 Phoebe Couzins, the first woman lawyer in the United States died
- 1913 The entry of arms and ammunition into Ulster was forbidden by proclamation
- 1914 Great Britain proved to United States that certain American shippers were smuggling contraband of war
- 1915 The Austro-Germans captured Ipek, Montenegro
- 1916 David Lloyd George was appointed Prime Minister of Great Britain

- 1917 The American destroyer "Jacob Jones" was torpedoed and sunk, with the loss of 67 lives
- 1917 Roumania agreed to an armistice
- 1917 Owing to the explosion of 3,000 tons of high explosives on the steamship "Mont Blaue" in Hulfax Harbor, N. S., when it was rammed by the Belgian Relief Steamer "Imo," two square miles of the city were devastated by the blast, and more than 1,000 persons were killed

- 1917 Russo-German armistice arranged until December 17
- 1918 Bolshevik riot occurred in Berlin
- 1919 Estonian and Russian Bolshevik peace delegates met in Reval
- 1921 Under the name of the Irish Free State, the status of a Dominion within the British Empire was given to Ireland by an agreement reached between the British Cabinet and Sinn Féin representatives
- 1921 The Conservative government under Premier Melgheun was overwhelmingly defeated by the Liberals in Canada's general election
- 1923 Military revolutionists in Mexico seized Vera Cruz

#### DECEMBER 7

- 1917 Halifax being swept by a blizzard, all rescue work was suspended. See Dec 6
- 1917 The Congress of the United States declared war upon Austria-Hungary.
- 1921 King George of England issued manifesto liberating all political prisoners in Ireland
- 1921 Submarine S-48 of the United States navy sank off Bridgeport, Conn. and for twelve hours the crew of 43 men fought water and chlorine gas before they were rescued

#### DECEMBER 8

- 1914 A British squadron under Admiral Sturdee fought and sank a German squadron under Admiral von Spee off the Falkland Islands. The German cruiser "Dresden" escaped temporarily. See November 1, 1914
- 1914 Japan refused to return Kiaochow to China
- 1914 The pro-German fomented South African rebellion collapsed
- 1915 United States Department of State demanded satisfaction for the violation of American sea-rights by the Teutonic Powers in the sinking of the "Ancona"
- 1917 Jerusalem surrendered to the British
- 1917 Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany
- 1920 The net cost of the war to America was fixed by Secretary Houston at \$24,010,000,000
- 1920 The Fünfkirchen district, 105 miles southwest of Budapest awarded to Hungary by the Peace Treaty, was declared the Republic of Baranya, under the protection of Serbia
- 1921 Austria signed treaty with Soviet Russia
- 1923 A commercial treaty between Germany and the United States signed by representatives of each Government

#### DECEMBER 9

- 1914 The French Government temporarily established in Bordeaux returned to Paris
- 1919 Roumanian troops occupied the territory across the Danube promised to Roumania by the treaty signed at Bucharest by Roumania and the Central Powers in May, 1918
- 1919 Greek troops advancing to the line of demarcation in Asia Minor fired by the Peace Conference clashed with Turkish forces, but broke their resistance
- 1919 Admiral Kolchak formed a new anti-Russian Government at Irkutsk, under the Premiership of V. P. Pilyayev, and made preparations to renew the fight against the Bolsheviks
- 1920 President Wilson issued an appeal for help for the famine sufferers in China
- 1920 Gustave Muller, Socialist, was elected Vice-President of the National Council of Switzerland, being the first Socialist to hold this position
- 1920 The Allied governments agreed to revise the Treaty of Sévres, concerning

chiefly the disposition of Smyrna, which it was expected would be given back to the Turks

- 1920 A peace treaty between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists was reported to have been signed in Alexandropol on December 2. Under its terms Armenia's territory will be reduced to only the region of Erivan, the capital, and Lake Gokcha
- 1921 Sir Arthur Pearson, blind publisher and philanthropist, drowned in his bath
- 1922 Conference on Inter-Alled debts and German reparations held at London
- 1923 Completing the round trip between Santo Domingo and San Francisco, Lieuts. Rogers and Palmer established a new American long-distance aerial record.

#### DECEMBER 10

- 1913 Nobel prizes were awarded to Elhilt Koot, of United States, and Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium
- 1915 The Allies withdrew from Serbia
- 1915 Captain Karl Roy-Ed and Captain Franz von Papen, naval and military attaches to the German Embassy at Washington, were officially recalled
- 1916 Prince Iwano Oyama, Field-marshal of Japan, died
- 1917 Panama declared war against Austria-Hungary
- 1918 The French Army occupied Mainz and freed 2,600 interned Americans
- 1919 General Canada, former Roumanian Premier, signed the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties for Roumania, and also that guaranteeing the rights of racial minorities
- 1910 Capt. Ross Smith and his brother, with 2 sergeants, Australian aviators, won the prize of £10,000 offered for the first flight from England to Australia, on a Vickers-Vimy machine, 11,294 miles in 28 days
- 1919 Representatives of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine, and White Russia in conference at Dorpat, declared in favor of military and political convention to defend their independence. The Bolsheviks began a new offensive on the Narva front but were repulsed
- 1920 The British Government proclaimed martial law at Dublin, extending to four counties, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary
- 1920 The 1920 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to President Wilson and the Norwegian Storchling and the 1910 prize to Leon Bourgeois, of France
- 1921 Marshal Foch reviewed the cadets at West Point Military Academy
- 1922 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Arctic explorer, for his relief work in Russia

#### DECEMBER 11

- 1917 The Chinese Government protested against the civil administration established outside of the Tientsin area in the territory of Shantung by the Japanese
- 1917 Thirteen negro soldiers of the 24th United States Infantry were hanged at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio) for participation in the Houston riots of August, 1917 in which twenty-two persons were killed by the soldiers, who run amuck
- 1918 The Armistice of Thirty Days between Allies and German powers terminated at 11 A. M. It was extended to January 17, 1919, by conference at Treves
- 1918 The King and Queen of Roumania returned to Bucharest
- 1920 All the villages in the Tepelen district, southern Albania, were destroyed by an earthquake, 200 persons being killed and 35,000 homeless
- 1922 Parliament of the Irish Free State opened officially
- 1923 Mexican revolution spread to Tampico. See Dec 6

#### DECEMBER 12

- 1913 Rear-Admiral Fletcher of the United States Navy threatened to open fire on the Mexicans if they did not stop fighting in Tampico. The fighting ceased
- 1914 General Carranza, answering the United States said it would be an unfriendly act if the United States took forcible means to stop firing across border
- 1916: Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced to the Reichstag that Germany and her allies proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations
- 1917 The President of the United States issued a war proclamation against Austria-Hungary
- 1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Colorado
- 1919 Manuel Allende Salazar formed a new Ministry in Spain in succession to that of Premier Teaga, resigned
- 1920 Sadi Lecanthe, French aviator, broke the world's air-plane speed record by flying four kilometers in forty-six seconds, or at the rate of 194.5 miles an hour
- 1920 The Polish Government adopted and proclaimed the clause of the Treaty of Versailles which guarantees protection of the rights of minorities. This action also the amendment of the condition of the Jews in Poland
- 1921 Japan granted the United States cable and radio rights on the Island of Yap, and agreed not to fortify the Marshall or Caroline Islands, nor to establish any military or naval bases on those islands

#### DECEMBER 13

- 1915 The British defeated the Arabs on Western front of Egypt
- 1916 In New York City fifty thousand clothing workers went on strike for shorter hours and wage increase
- 1920 By 293 to 41 the House passed the Johnson Immigration Bill, which prohibits virtually all immigration to the United States for one year
- 1920 By a unanimous vote of 323 the House adopted a resolution for the repeal of most of the war-time laws. Only the trading with the enemy act, the War Finance Corporation Act, and measures dealing with the issuance of Liberty and Victory bonds were exempted
- 1920 New disorders in Ireland followed the burning of Cork. The Sinn Féin three times attacked the forces of the Crown, in each case being defeated
- 1920 The League of Nations Assembly adopted a statute for a permanent International Court of Justice
- 1921 A treaty pledged them to respect each other's insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific Ocean, to have recourse to mediation in case of disputes concerning those possessions, and to take concerted action in the event of aggression against their rights in the Pacific by any other power was signed by the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and France
- 1924 Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor since 1892, except in 1894, died, aged 75 years

#### DECEMBER 14

- 1914 The Turkish battleship "Mesudieh" was blown up by a British submarine, the Dardanelles
- 1914 The Serbians, defeating the Austrians, recaptured Belgrade
- 1916 By popular vote, the Danes decided to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States for \$25,000,000
- 1920 Senator Borah, of Idaho, offered a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to seek an agreement with Great Britain and Japan for a five-year naval building truce, with construction programs cut in half during that period
- 1920 The newly chosen Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia elected former Premier Nikola P. Paichich, of the Radical party, Provisional President of the Assembly
- 1921 The British Parliament was convened in special session to consider the Anglo-Irish peace treaty proposed in person by King George in Dublin the Dail Eireann met for the same purpose, with De Valera leading the opposition against the treaty
- 1923 Soviet Russia officially recognized by Poland.

#### DECEMBER 15

- 1914 Three thousand additional United States troops ordered to Waco, Texas
- 1915 Sir John French retired from command of the British Army in France and Flanders, and was succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
- 1916 The French again defeated the Germans at Verdun
- 1919 An attempt was made to assassinate Yussuf Wahiba, Egyptian Premier, with a bomb in Cairo, Egypt
- 1920 Capt. C. C. Moseley, of the United States Army Air Service established an unofficial world's record for speed by making 200 miles an hour a part of the time during his flight over a 135-mile course on Long Island
- 1920 The Assembly of the League of Nations elected Austria a member without opposition
- 1920 The Serbian Cabinet, headed by Dr. Vesulich, resigned
- 1921 The Japanese Government consented to the purchase by China of the Manchow-Hsianfu railroad in Shantung
- 1921 The Ulster Cabinet rejected an invitation to enter the Irish Free State and declared that Ulster would retain her British citizenship
- 1921 Japan acceded to the 5-5-3 naval ratio laid down at the Washington Arms Conference
- 1923 All wartime political offenders were pardoned by President Coolidge

#### DECEMBER 16

- 1914 German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, in northern England
- 1916 Hugo Muensterberg, German psychologist died
- 1920 A bill providing for protection for maternity and infancy passed the Senate. It was the first measure expressing the views of the organized women of the country since they exercised the universal right of suffrage
- 1920 Deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Marlets recognized Soviet "Ambassador" to the United States, was ordered by Secretary Wilson, of the Labor Department, as an alien a citizen of Russia, and a member of and affiliated with an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force
- 1920 Terrific earthquake in Cansu Province, China, caused 2,000 casualties
- 1921 Both Houses in the British Parliament ratified the Anglo-Irish peace treaty by an overwhelming vote
- 1921: The Allied Reparations Commis-

sion refused the German Government's request for an extension of time for the reparations instalments due January 15 and February 15

1922 Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of Poland, assassinated at Warsaw

#### DECEMBER 17

- 1913 United States signed treaty of peace with Nicaragua
- 1914 The British Government proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt
- 1915 Russian troops occupied Hamadan, Persia
- 1919 The capture of Kief and the occupation of Kupiansk, southeast of Kharkof, by the Bolsheviks, were announced from Moscow
- 1920 Representatives of Germany and Denmark signed the financial convention concerning the Schleswig territory ceded to Denmark by Germany under the Peace Treaty
- 1922 Last detachment of British troops evacuated Irish Free State.

#### DECEMBER 18

- 1913 United States signed treaty of peace with the Netherlands
- 1919 Twenty-seven members of the I. W. W. were found guilty of conspiracy against the Government in the Federal Court at Kansas City, and sentenced to prison for terms ranging from three to nine years
- 1919 The Cuban Senate approved the Treaty of Peace with Germany
- 1919 Amanullah Khan, reigning Amir of Afghanistan, issued a manifesto of independence
- 1920 The Mayo Board of Inquiry into the charges of illegal killing of Haitians by United States marines filed a report of almost complete exoneration. The court found two cases of unjustifiable homicide and sixteen other acts of violence chargeable to marines and found that punishment had been meted out by naval courts for each act
- 1920 One hundred and fifty persons were killed and many injured by an earthquake in the province of Mendoza, Argentina
- 1920 The first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva closed
- 1923 Greek Government requested the abdication of King George II, who, with the Queen, took refuge in Roumania
- 1923 Merida capital of Yucatan, seized by Mexican revolutionists
- 1923 Arbitration treaties with France, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal and Japan were ratified by the United States.

#### DECEMBER 19

- 1915 The British forces were withdrawn from Anzac and Suvla Bay, Gallipoli Peninsula
- 1916 In the House of Commons, London, the British Premier Lloyd-George replying to Germany's peace proposals, said that "peace without reparation was impossible"
- 1919 General Denikin gained an important victory in the Volga Valley, taking 10,250 prisoners and considerable equipment
- 1919 An unsuccessful attempt was made in Dublin to assassinate Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
- 1919 Capt. Sir John Alcock died at Rouen, France, from injuries received in a hydroplano crash on the previous day. See June 14, 15, 20, 1919
- 1920 Constantine, of Greece, removed from the throne by action of the Allied Powers in 1917, and called back by plebiscite to resume his former status, arrived in Athens and was greeted enthusiastically by the populace
- 1920 Tokyo reported the most violent earthquake in Japan that has occurred since seismographic observations commenced in that country
- 1921 France accepted capital ship ratio suggested by the Washington Arms Conference but insisted on constructing not less than 75,000 tons of submarines
- 1923 Madame Marie Curie discoverer of radium was pensioned by the French government
- 1924 William Green, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, was elected President of the American Federation of Labor

#### DECEMBER 20

- 1916 The Danish Parliament assented to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States
- 1916 The President of the United States addressed a note to all belligerent nations asking upon what terms they would consider peace
- 1917 By a referendum vote of 889,000 for and 1,072,000 against, Australia defeated conscription
- 1919 Bulgarian Bolsheviks were successful in municipal elections held in Sofia, causing a virtual panic in that city, with decrease of production and impending famine
- 1919 The first section of the German Commission entrusted with preparations for putting the Peace Treaty into effect arrived in Paris
- 1920 The Treasury Department, acting with the approval of the State Department, removed restrictions on exportation of cotton, hullein and currency to Soviet Russia on dealings or exchange transactions

in Russian rubles and on credit or exchange transactions with Soviet Russia.

- 1920 Twenty-two nations signed the protocol giving executive approval to the League plan for an International Court of Justice. Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, and Salvador also agreed to compulsory arbitration.
- 1922 Stanislaus Wojciechowski elected President of Poland.

## DECEMBER 21

- 1916 The British took El Arish, Sinai Peninsula.
- 1919 Two hundred and forty-nine alien anarchists, among them Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, were deported from the United States on the Army transport "Buford," bound for Soviet Russia.
- 1920 Premier Bhalis, of Greece, tendered King Constantine the resignation of the Greek Cabinet.
- 1920 What was reported as the most desperate battle in Ireland was fought between the Irish Republicans and Crown forces, in County Tipperary, the Sinn Féin forces being defeated.
- 1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio declared that he would maintain his attitude in not recognizing the Treaty of Rapallo, and informed General Cavaglia that he would resist with force of arms.

## DECEMBER 22

- 1920 Crown military forces occupied the City Hall and Municipal Building of Dublin.
- 1920 The Armenian Soviet decreed the abolition of private property and the repudiation of all debts and other obligations.
- 1921 Two supporters of Said Zaghloul Pasha, one of the Egyptian Nationalist leaders, were killed and six were wounded in a fight resulting from an order that Zaghloul and his chief followers cease political activity and leave Cairo.
- 1921 Colonel Henry Watterson, American editor and publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal, died at Jacksonville, Florida, in his 82d year.

## DECEMBER 23

- 1916 Villa troops occupied Torreón, in northern Mexico, after defeating the Carranza garrison.
- 1916 The British and New Zealanders captured Magdhabah from the Turks.
- 1919 King George of England issued a proclamation announcing the new measure giving India a larger degree of self-government.
- 1919 The troops of General Pettura, anti-Bolshevik commander in the Ukraine, were surrounded by Soviet forces in the province of Kiev.
- 1919 The Latvian Government decided to open negotiations with the Russian Soviet Government for an armistice.
- 1920 Twenty-four Russian radicals arrested during raids of the Department of

Justice on Communist party headquarters in various cities, were deported on the *Imperator*, to be taken to a port in Latvia.

1920 The evacuation of Fiume by civilians began, the food situation of the city being almost desperate.

- 1920 The Russian Soviet Government resolved to abolish the right to private ownership of books. All existing libraries to be appropriated by the state.
- 1921 Two British warships were ordered to proceed immediately to Egypt where frequent clashes between the Nationalists and the British authorities caused anxiety.
- 1921 President Harding commuted the prison sentences of Eugene V. Debs, several times Socialist candidate for President, and 23 other persons who had been convicted of obstructing the Government's prosecution of the war.
- 1921 The French delegates laid before the Naval Committee of the Washington Arms Conference a demand that France be allowed 90,000 tons of submarines.

## DECEMBER 24

- 1914 A German air-raid on England took place, a German air-plane bombing Dover.
- 1917 The French Chamber of Deputies by resolution extended terms of all elected officials in France until end of war.
- 1919 John D. Rockefeller donated \$50,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, and \$50,000,000 to the General Education Board, the latter amount to be devoted to the payment of more adequate salaries to members of the teaching profession.
- 1919 Lieut. L. Lancaster, Civil War veteran, whose life was saved by Lincoln's pardon which arrived when he was actually lined up before a firing squad, died, aged 90.
- 1921 The treaty between the United States and Colombia, reimbursing Colombia to the extent of \$25,000,000 for territorial losses sustained through the setting up of the Republic of Panama was approved by the Colombian Chamber of Deputies and signed by the President.

## DECEMBER 25

- 1914 The British raided Cuxhaven by air and sea.
- 1915 The Arabs defeated near Matruh; New-Zealanders engaged.
- 1918 President Wilson reviewed American troops at Chaumont, France.
- 1919 Estonian and Bolshevik delegates in conference at Dorpat reached an agreement on the question of frontiers and military guarantees.

## DECEMBER 26

- 1915 Russian forces occupied Kashon in Persia.
- 1916 Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey replied to President Wilson's note and proposed a conference of the delegates of all the belligerents to be held immediately in a neutral city. See Dec 20.

1917: Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed British First Sea Lord.

1917 Earthquakes destroyed Guatemala City, 125,000 were made homeless and many were killed (Dec 26-29).

- 1920 The Government of Guatemala, as a step toward the economic and political union of the republics of Central America, issued a decree abolishing trade restriction between that country and Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.
- 1921 Nationalist outbreaks occurred at Cairo, Suez and Port Said.
- 1924 Upon the capture of Skutari by rebel forces, the capital of Albania was transferred to Tirana.

## DECEMBER 27

- 1918 King George V. gave a banquet in honor of President Wilson, which was attended by the President and his wife, at Buckingham Palace, London.
- 1920 The Italian regulars started bombarding Fiume in combination with the navy. d'Annunzio was slightly wounded.
- 1920 Serious fires broke out in the business section of Tipperary, following a fight between armed citizens and Crown forces.
- 1920 The Russian Soviet Government canceled all contracts with American business firms as a reprisal for the deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet Ambassador.
- 1924 British, French, Japanese, Italian, and Belgian Ambassadors, declaring the non-fulfillment of the disarmament by Germany, decided against the evacuation of the Cologne area.
- 1924 Rebels under Ahmed Zogu seized the Albanian Government.

## DECEMBER 28

- 1917 The President took over the control of American railroads and designated William G. McAdoo Director-General.
- 1919 Dr. Robert M. Fuller, originator of the tablet form of medicine, surgeon in the Civil War, present in the Ford Theater when Lincoln was murdered, died, aged 75.
- 1920 Firing on Fiume by the Italian blockading force was suspended at the request of the Director of National Defense of Fiume and the Mayor of the city.
- 1922 Chinese policy and tariff treaties of the Washington Arms Conference ratified by Belgian Senate.

## DECEMBER 29

- 1914 The United States sent a protest to Great Britain against interference with her shipping.
- 1916 The Scandinavian Governments sent a joint note to all belligerents supporting the peace note of the President of the United States. See Dec 20.
- 1919 Sir William Osler, world-famous physician, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, England, died there, aged 70.

1921 The Reparations Commission informed Germany that she must pay the January 15 instalment without delay or be considered to have violated the treaty.

1921 The Banca Italiana di Sconto, one of the largest banks in Italy, suspended payment and closed its doors shortly after the Government announced a moratorium.

## DECEMBER 30

- 1915 The British cruiser "Natal" was sunk by explosion with loss of 300 lives, the British steamer "Persia" was torpedoed in eastern Mediterranean with loss of 300 lives, including the United States Consul, R. N. McNeely.
- 1916 The Entente Allies refused to consider Germany's proffer for peace as "a proposal which is empty and insincere." See Dec 12 and 19.
- 1917 New York City experienced the coldest day in 33 years, temperature 13 degrees below zero.
- 1919 Feng Kuo Chang, former President of China, died, aged 60.
- 1921 The five naval Powers of the Washington Arms Conference agreed on fixing a 27,000-ton limit for air-plane carriers, and limiting the number of carriers to five each for Great Britain, and the United States, three for Japan, and two each for France and Italy.
- 1921 Eddie Stinson and Lloyd Bertrud established a new world's record for endurance and continuous flight at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, by remaining up 26 hours, 19 minutes and 35 seconds eclipsing the former record by 2 hours and 33 seconds.
- 1922 United Soviets of the World formed by union of 14 Russian republics.

## DECEMBER 31

- 1917 New York State Fuel Administration ordered six lightless nights per week; lighting permitted on Saturday nights only.
- 1918 The French Chamber of Deputies voted 600,000,000 francs for the reestablishment of the railroads after the war.
- 1918 The Italian Supreme Command announced that the Italian losses on all fronts during the war were dead, 460,000, including 16,326 officers wounded, 947,000, including 33,347 officers.
- 1918 Capt. W. Leefe Robinson, V. C., first airman to bring down a Zeppelin in England, died, aged 23.
- 1920 The Fiume revolt ended when Captain Horis d'Annunzio's confidential man, acting on behalf of the city, signed an acceptance of the terms imposed by the leader of the government troops.
- 1921 Lenin reelected executive head of the Russian Soviet government by the ninth All-Russian Soviet Congress.
- 1921 Diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States were resumed when Karl Lang, Charge d'Affaires of the Berlin Government, presented his credentials to Secretary Hughes.
- 1924 The capital of Norway, Christiansia since 1624, resumed its ancient name, Oslo.





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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York City, Brander Matthews "What I especially appreciate in the NEW Standard Dictionary is the attitude of its editors toward the English language. They treat it as a living organism, with a dead past, which is to be recorded,—with a living present, which is to be reported,—and with a probable future, which is to be dimly foreseen."

SIR ROBERT ANDERSON, K.C.B., LL.D., Author, and lately head of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, London "The scheme of the work has both amazed and charmed me. It is altogether admirable. And having regard to the range and method of its contents, its title is wholly inadequate, for it is not only a Dictionary, but an Encyclopedia. And to the large class of writers with whom, as in my own case, bookshelf room is limited, this element will make it a specially welcome addition to many a library."

**ACCURATE DEFINITIONS:** Every possible care was taken to make the definitions absolutely clear and accurate. Each class of words was defined or passed upon by a representative of the science or art, or of the handicraft or party, to which the terms respectively belong. In this the editors were guided by this general thought: *The people to whom a term belongs should have the right to say what they mean when they use that term.* But if the term is used in a hostile or a different sense, this meaning has also been given.

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., David Starr Jordan, President "The pages of the NEW Standard Dictionary are compact, full of information, the definitions are good and clear, and the constant introduction of technical words keeps the Dictionary in the line with the advancement of sciences."

**DEFINING BY DEFINITIVE STATEMENT:** The FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY gives a clear, simple, accurate definitive statement as the first element in the definition of a word, instead of defining first by synonym. Few words, if any, are exact synonyms of others, hence, to define by synonym alone is confusing. The plan that was adopted is to give first as clear a definitive statement as possible, and then, when necessary, to bring out the shades of meaning by adding apt synonyms.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President "I have used the old Standard most thankfully, and I can see that the NEW Standard is to take a long leap even ahead of that."

**THE VOCABULARY—MORE THAN 450,000 WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED:** The aim of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is to include in the vocabulary all living and usable words in the English language. Some classes of words have passed out of use since the publication of the first edition of the STANDARD

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DICTIONARY, these were weeded out of the vocabulary, and their places are taken by living words. More than 130,000 terms, in all, were added to the vocabulary of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY—giving a total of more than 450,000 vocabulary terms of all kinds.

No boast is made of the number of words that the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY contains, however. Mere bulk in the vocabulary of a dictionary may be cheaply secured, and is worse than useless unless the terms are very carefully selected. The rules of inclusion and exclusion that governed the Editors in preparing the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY were formulated with great care and rigidly adhered to. They may be summed up in the one guiding principle: "Omit no word found in a *living* book—that is, in a book now read by any considerable number of people—nor any word whose meaning is likely to be sought for in an English dictionary." The problem that faced the Editors was not how to swell the vocabulary of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, but how to keep it within reasonable bounds.

Notwithstanding the rejection of useless obsolete words, the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY registers more than 50,000 more living terms than are to be found in any other English dictionary published.

**ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ill., Theodore Kemp, President** "Your NEW Standard Dictionary is such a triumph and is so superior to anything yet published that it should be accepted as the last word in dictionary-making, and at once the most scholarly and popular work of its kind."

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D. C. Walter Hough, Curator of Ethnology** "The Standard Dictionary has always inspired confidence because its originators realized the resources of the English language. The NEW Standard brings these vast word-stores into greater subjection than any other dictionary."

**JACK LONDON, Glen Ellen, Cal., the Noted Author** "Being rather a veteran in the use of speech as a tool, I am convinced that your NEW Unabridged Standard Dictionary is the best kit of tools I possess in my library. I am immensely pleased with the 'One Vocabulary' arrangement."

**SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., etc., London, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Royal Institution, etc.** "For copiousness of material, modernity of information, richness of illustration and accuracy of definition the NEW Standard Dictionary seems to me to surpass all previous achievements in lexicography."

**ONE VOCABULARY ORDER THROUGHOUT:** The custom in lexicography heretofore has been to arrange a dictionary into several separate and distinct departments—the main vocabulary, an addenda or supplement to this vocabulary, a department of proper names, one of geographical names, another of noted names in fiction, and still another of Bible names, and a section of encyclopedic matter, etc., etc. In the arrangement of the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, *every word is given its own place in the vocabulary*, so that those who consult the book are required to look in *only one place for the word that they seek*. This feature has been hailed as a "triumph of lexicographical genius, the acme of ready reference and mechanical convenience."

**JOHN LUTHER LONG, Philadelphia, Pa., Novelist** "I am amazed not only at the technical completeness of the NEW Standard Dictionary, but at its excellence in every direction. The arrangement of the contents into one vocabulary attracts me especially, since I have so often to 'search further' for the true color of a word or phrase."

**PAYSON SMITH, Maine, State Superintendent of Public Schools** "The modifications in arrangement and method of treatment will make for the NEW Standard Dictionary a place of undisputed superiority among similar works. The one vocabulary arrangement will simplify enormously the task of reference."

**COMMON MEANING GIVEN FIRST:** *The present meaning is given first of all in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.* Following this are the rare, archaic, and obsolete meanings of the word, and last of all, the etymology or derivation of the word. This is the plan so successfully followed in the previous editions of the FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY. It reverses the method followed by all other dictionaries, which is to give first the etymology of the word, then the rare and obsolete meaning or meanings, giving the *modern meaning last*. *This meaning is just the one that the average man seeks.*

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, F. B. Gault, President** "A remarkable anticipation of the needs of the scholar who is looking for a discriminating definition and the needs of the one desiring quick reference and a popular definition. The work will prove invaluable in our reference department."

**U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C., A. G. Wilkinson, Dean of Examining Corps** "For many years I have been daily using dictionaries in six different languages, and have found the Standard far in advance of all others in the perfection of dictionary-making. The new edition now contains information of varied sorts not to be found in any other dictionary with which I am familiar. It would be impossible to say too much in praise of the NEW Standard."

**UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Ind., John Cavanaugh, President** "When the old Standard Dictionary appeared, I felt that the work of dictionary-making could hardly go further. Every feature of the old Standard seemed so satisfactory both from the point of view of scholarship, convenience, and arrangement, that one was at a loss to suggest a possible improvement. The improvement has evidently come. As soon as attention is called to the one-vocabulary idea the great merit of the plan appears at once."

**SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS RECOGNIZED.** The chief function of a dictionary is to record usage—to follow rather than to lead—yet, when custom and usage vary, it is important that a dictionary put itself on the progressive side.

Advanced steps have been taken toward simplified spelling whenever such steps are warranted by usage. When two ways of spelling the same word are used by recognized authorities, preference is given to the simpler form.

To the reformed spellings recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board vocabulary place is given in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, but the definitions are recorded under the usual forms.

In recording the new phonetic forms of words, the Editors introduce no theories of their own, but give only just recognition to the forms recommended by the most eminent philologists of the United States and Great Britain.

**ANDREW CARNEGIE, New York City:** "The first edition of the Standard Dictionary proved to be a notable event because it led the march to so many improvements in our heavily handicapped English language, many of which are to-day in general use and others are sure to follow. The present edition continues this march forward with rare courage and, what is important likewise, with rare discretion."

**REVISED SCIENTIFIC ALPHABET PREFERRED FOR PRONUNCIATION:** Two keys are used in respelling for pronunciation. Each word is respelled (1) in the Revised Scientific (or N. E. A.) Alphabet, (2) in the text-book key. Two keys are merely temporarily necessary during the period of transition from the old key to the new one, especially since a large number of school-books contain the text-book markings.

The Revised Scientific Alphabet is a simple, logical key in which the aim is to have one sign for each sound, one sound for each sign. Only one diacritical mark is used—the macron or mark of length. In the principal other system in use there are more than sixty intricate symbols and diacritics to represent the forty-two elementary sounds in the English language.

At their annual convention in December, 1911, the MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION and the AMERICAN DIALECTIC SOCIETY gave the stamp of their official approval to the Revised Scientific Alphabet. Inasmuch as these societies, together with the AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, include practically all the linguistic experts in the United States and Canada, this is the strongest possible indorsement that the Alphabet could have.

**UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Burlington, Vt., Guy Potter Benton, President** "The copious vocabulary of the NEW Standard Dictionary, its encyclopedic indices, the arrangement of the entire contents in one alphabetical order from cover to cover and the two keys to indicate pronunciation will give us the most complete lexicon of the English language thus far published."

**UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Colo., Henry A. Buchtel, Chancellor** "The new departures in the Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary constitute a distinct advance over other dictionaries. The one vocabulary throughout will be a notable addition to the value of the book. The two keys for pronunciation will be much appreciated."

**SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS THAT DEFINE:** The value of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has been vastly increased by a magnificent series of full-page plates in color and black and white as well as text illustrations. Several of the color-plates were designed by TIFFANY COMPANY and the color-printing was done by the TABER-FRANG ART COMPANY, the AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, and others of the large lithographers of America.

There are, in addition, many other fascinating and instructive pages on Aeronautics, Aviation, the Arterial System, Bacteria, Birds, Butterflies and Moths, Dogs, Fire-fighting Appliances, Flowers, Leaves and Plants, Motor-Vehicles, Wireless Telephony and Telegraphy, War-ships, etc., etc.

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**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, S. C. Mitchell, Dean** "The Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary is a model of excellence, thoroughly revised, up-to-date, and abounding in illustrations of the scholarly text. I congratulate you heartily upon this signal work. The fulness of treatment is marvelous."

**NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, J. H. Worst, President** "I consider the plan of the Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary superior to any other yet published. The definitions are very clear, and the illustrations bear evidence of remarkable skill."

**BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Richmond, Va., J. D. Eggleston, Department of the Interior** "The NEW Standard Dictionary will be a necessary part of the standard equipment of an office, whether for student, writer, or business man."

**ETYMOLOGIES ACCURATE AND CONCISE:** While due weight has been given to objections urged against the insertion of extended etymologies in popular dictionaries, this branch of lexicography has been given the most careful attention, with reference to both form and fulness, under the supervision of the late FRANCIS A. MARCH, Ph.D., Professor of English Literature at Lafayette College.

**WALLACE IRWIN, New York City, Author** "Your NEW Standard Dictionary, in addition to being the last word in dictionary-making, is compiled on a basis of common sense, permitting the reader to put his finger on the needle of truth without searching through a bag stack of useless material."

**COMPOUNDING OF WORDS REDUCED TO A SYSTEM:** The compounding of words was placed in the hands of an expert in this field and has been reduced to a system. Definite rules were formulated by which it can be determined whether two words closely connected should be written with or without a hyphen, or whether they should be written as one solid word. The thoughtful consideration of scholars is invited to this special feature of the Dictionary. In addition to this the division of words into syllables received careful consideration from the same expert and a set of simple rules were evolved that serve as guides to this perplexing subject.

**CHARLES F. AKED, D.D., LL.D., San Francisco, Cal., Eminent Divine** "I have used the old Standard Dictionary ever since I came to America and I have not once found it fail. Yet the NEW Standard surpasses it in every point. It is entirely reliable, marvelously convenient, and complete beyond all belief. The NEW Standard adds immensely to the intellectual wealth of the world. To study it is a means of grace, to know it is a liberal education."

**THE GERMAN DOUBLE HYPHEN:** To avoid the confusion that often arises, especially in a dictionary, from using the same form of hyphen for the division of syllables as for the joining of the parts of compound words, the German double hyphen was adopted for hyphenated compounds.

**HUDSON MAXIM, Landing, N. J.** "Your NEW Standard Dictionary—both compendium and encyclopaedia of to-date knowledge—is verily the last word in dictionaries. It is altogether the most valuable single reference-library that the united genius and learning of man has yet produced."

**SYNONYMS:** An increased vocabulary of synonyms, and an enlarged and suggestive treatment of them, has been introduced into the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. This new dictionary does not give merely a list of synonyms. It brings out the finer, nicer distinctions of words. The method followed is to take in each group some one word whose meaning is well known or capable of being succinctly stated, and to compare similar and dissimilar words with this central term, thus avoiding the vagueness that attends easy sliding from synonym to synonym, while preserving the unity of the group. More than 23,500 synonymous terms are discussed in this manner.

**ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Oakland, Cal., Brother Fabricion, President** "A critical examination of the specimen pages of the NEW Standard Dictionary convinces me that your forthcoming work will represent the nearest approach to the ideal book of reference destined to appear for many years. What especially impress me are the unity of vocabulary order, the thoroughness and precision of the treatment of synonyms, and the scholarly discrimination manifested in the definitions of technical terms."

**ANTONYMS,** or the opposite meanings of words, are given in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. ("Sweet": antonym, "sour.") They are not to be found in any other dictionary. Antonyms have the advantage of definition by contrast, and are often helpful to the clear and vigorous expression of contrasted and conflicting ideas which it is desired to state antithetically. Nearly 5,000 of these are given.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C., G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry** "We are apt to think that perfection has been reached in modern dictionaries, but I am free to say that you have surpassed all former publications of this class in the NEW Standard Dictionary. It is more than a dictionary, it is a wonderful mine of knowledge."

**CAPITALIZATION OF PROPER NAMES ONLY:** In the vocabulary, only proper names, or proper terms derived from them, are printed with initial capital letters, thus enabling any one to determine at a glance whether a word is to be written with an initial capital or a small letter.

**ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE, author, editor** "One must have the Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary, or fall behind the English language."

**ILLUSTRATIVE QUOTATIONS:** These not only illustrate the meanings of the words, but possess intrinsic value in themselves. To realize this ideal, more than four hundred professional readers have searched the works of the standard English authors.

To make these quotations of real value, the author's spellings to the very letter are used, and not the spellings preferred by the editors, as is the common practice of other dictionaries. Each quotation is accurately "located"—that is, the name of the author and the title of the work, the volume, chapter, page, and the name of the publisher and date of publication are given. More than 30,000 quotations are included. This is an exclusive feature with the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.

The quotations were selected in large proportion from the more modern standard English and American authors. Never was the language so well developed as it is now, and it is assuredly more important for the people to know the precise meanings that living writers of standard English are giving to words than to know just what meanings were given to these words by the writers of a century ago. True, the older meanings are important, and these receive their relative share of space and emphasis.

Quotations from the periodical press are not infrequently given—first, because the newspaper or the magazine is near the people and indicates the common or current usage, and, second, because some of the best writing in the English language to-day is to be found in the better-class journals.

**GEORGE BRANDES, LL.D., the distinguished Swedish author** "Generally the rarest two sorts of dictionaries. The vocabularies, and the dictionaries that deal only with real and historic matter. The NEW Standard unites these two species in one unique work. So far as I know the qualities of the enterprise have never been united in so great a style and with such expenditure."

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Ind., W. E. Stone, President** "The Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary will be indispensable to those who wish to make use of the latest authority in definition, pronunciation, and spelling."

**WORD-FINDING LISTS:** By a system of grouping applied to the names of fruits, coins, weights, measures, stars, trades, etc., the facts concerning this class of words are given with very great fulness. For example, under "African" are given the names of the principal African tribes, under "constellation" are given the names of all the constellations, under "apple" and the other fruits are given the names of the different varieties, often running into hundreds, under "architecture" a list of all architectural terms is given. This feature is exclusive with the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. For the first time in any dictionary lists of Americanisms and Britishisms are given under these words, and each of these is also defined in alphabetical place.

**UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, New York, Edward S. Holden, Librarian** "There is no single book of reference so useful and so accurate as the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary."

**DEPARTMENT OF DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS:** In many cases the leading dictionaries and the foremost scholars differ as to the pronunciation of a word. In every case of disputed pronunciation the word was referred to an International Committee of twenty-five leading Educators and Specialists from different parts of the English-speaking world. By a simple system the forms preferred by each member of this Committee, and those preferred by the leading dictionaries, are given. This plan furnishes a most comprehensive, intelligent, and authoritative presentation—in fact, a consensus of the best judgment of the correct pronunciations. It covers all general or common words regarding the pronunciation of which modern authorities differ. This again is a feature that is exclusive with the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.